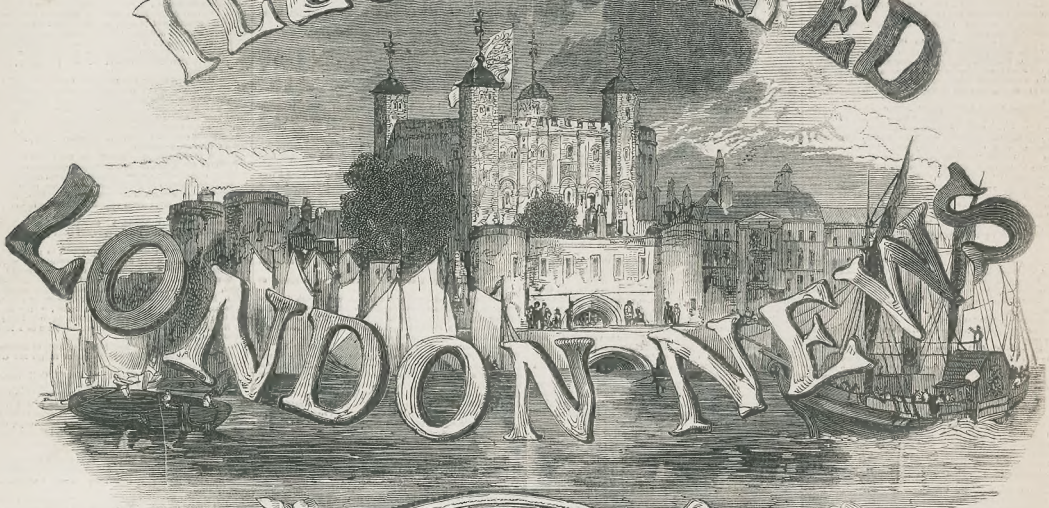
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



VOL. 16.

JAN. TO JUNE 1850.

LONDON:
WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

DECEMBER 26, 1849, TO JUNE 28, 1850.

DECEMBER.

26.—New Austrian constitution proclaimed at Pesth, Hungary.—Running match between Lord Lurgan and a hand-loom weaver: eight miles: his Lordship defeated.

27.—A student shot by a soldier at Vienna, for refusing to extinguish a cigar he was smoking.

28.—Lord A. Lennox (Protectionist) returned without opposition for Shoreham.

29.—The high tides predicted for this and the next day did not take place; however, so much reliance had been placed in the prophecy, that great precautions were taken along the coasts, which proved of value afterwards.—Two brothers drowned near Cirencester; the elder (14) in his gallant attempt to save the younger, who had fallen through the ice.

31.—Palace Courts finally closed.—Newly-elected Judges installed at Paris; when 3 were removed from the speech of M. Devinck, that the trade of Paris had lost by bankruptcies during the last two years last past 873,000,000f.—Diplomatic relations renewed between Turkey and Austria.—Stock of tea in the United Kingdom estimated at 42,600,000 lb.—Accounts of this date mention that nearly half of San Francisco was destroyed by fire on the 24th; estimated loss, 3,000,000 dollars.—Refuge for the Houseless Poor, in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, opened for the relief of the destitute.—Mr. G. Alcock (magistrate) removed from Greenwich to Southwark Police-court, exchanging with Mr. Hooker.—Juvenile ball at the Mansion-house.—250 vessels in San Francisco harbour, without crews.

JANUARY.

1.—The new Navigation Laws came into force.—Inauguration of Mr. Reynolds as Lord Mayor of Dublin.—Accident on the East Lancashire Railway: three persons killed.—Her Majesty distributed food and clothing to the amount of £250 to the poor of Windsor.—Jérome Buonaparte created a Marshal of France.

2.—Portuguese Cortes opened.

3.—The Circassians compel the Russians to retreat, with heavy loss.

5.—Increase of £371,125 in the revenue of the quarter ending this day, as compared with corresponding quarter of last year. Excess of public income over expenditure for the year ending this date, £2,098,135 2s. 1d.—The quarantine establishment at Milford Haven abolished.

6.—Brick church opened in London-wall, having been built at a cost of about £10,000.

7.—The French Government determine to send 3000 men Monte Video, to support their negotiation with Rosas.—Riot in Barham Union workhouse: the military called out to quell it.—Mr. J. D. Tawney died in the witness-box at the Central Criminal Court, after having given evidence against one who had violently assaulted him.—Parliament further prorogued to Jan. 31.—St. James's Theatre opened for the season.

8.—Lieut. Waghorn, the originator of the Overland Mail to India, died, in the 49th year of his useful life. He entered the British navy in 1815.—On this and the preceding day, was sold the late Queen Dowager's stud of horses.

9.—British Museum re-opened, after having been closed for cleaning, &c.—News received of the American President's Message having been delivered on the 24th December. It strongly advised a revision of the tariff, so as to *protect* native industry and insure stability. Father Matthew had been admitted a member of the New York Senate. General Cass had moved a suspension of relations with Austria, on account of her doings in Hungary. Sir H. Bulwer had been presented (Dec. 24) to the President.—Great meeting of farmers, &c., at Aylesbury; at which, after a long argumentative speech from Mr. Cobden, the agriculturists passed a vote condemning Protection.—Treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia ratified by the Assembly at Turin.

11.—Vernon, a Chartist leader, released from Tothill-Fields Prison, in consideration of his good conduct since his conviction in June, 1848.—New Corn Exchange, Lichfield, opened.—The "Lion Queen" (Ellen Bright) killed by a tiger in Wombwell's menagerie, at Chatham.

15.—Departure of the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* in search of Sir J. Franklin.—Large cormorant shot at Inverness. In the gullet of the bird was found a salmon nearly two feet long.—The *Neptune* convict-ship still at the Cape, waiting for orders.

13.—Death of Mrs. Bartley, the actress, aged 64.—Upwards of 120,000 skaters and sliders on St. James's, Regent's, and Hyde Parks and Kensington Gardens waters.

14.—Milton's autograph sold for £40 10s.—The brig *Vine*, of Bristol, lost off Whitby: crew saved.

15.—1500 poor creatures relieved at the Leicester-square Soup-Kitchen.—Defalcations discovered in the accounts of the St. Helens savings-bank actuary, amounting to about £10,000.—The City Kitchen opened for the relief of the poor.

16.—Deputation to Lord J. Russell, advocating a reduction in the tea duty.—The *Earl of Hardwicke*, whaling-ship, launched.

17.—Inauguration of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.—Prizes distributed at the School of Design, Somerset-House.—Accounts from Athens of this date represent Sir W. Parker as about to blockade Greece, and as having taken possession of several Greek vessels of war.—Great Protectionist meeting in the Rotundo, Dublin.

18.—Meeting at the London Tavern to oppose the Russian loan.—Caversham-park House, the seat of Mr. Crawshay, the iron-master, destroyed by fire.

20.—News received of the destruction of the Chinese pirate Shap-'ng-Tsai's fleet of fifty-eight junks, in the Gulf of Tonkin, on the 20th and 21st ultimo, by the Cleopatra.

21.—Wherry captured off Southsea Beach, containing 150 gallons of smuggled brandy.—Buchanan House, Stirlingshire, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, destroyed by fire.—Bartolini, the sculptor, died at Florence.

22.—The widow of the late Dr. Chalmers died, having survived her distinguished husband but two years.—Mr. Westall, the landscape-painter, died, aged 69.—The *Oregon* steamer arrived at San Francisco with 2,000,000 dollars. worth of gold-dust.

24.—Dr. Hinds installed Bishop of Norwich.—The Hungarian refugees dined with General Taylor, the American President.

25.—News received of the loss of the *Richard Dart* transport, and 47 lives.—Great Protectionist meeting at the Castle of Lincoln: upwards of 10,000 people present.—Sir Felix Booth, the eminent distiller and patron of Sir John Ross, died at Brighton.—Great meeting at the Mansion-House in furtherance of the Exhibition of 1851.

26.—Five lives lost in Plymouth Sound, by the capsizing of H.M.S. *Stromboli*'s cutter.—Lord Jeffrey died, aged 77. He was one of the originators of the *Edinburgh Review*.

29.—Extraordinarily high tide in the Thames, whereby immense damage was done; the river overflowing its banks, and inundating various thoroughfares on either shore, so that the steamboat piers were almost covered with two feet of water. There were similar high tides along the eastern coast, which did much damage.—Twenty-seven women killed, and twenty-nine wounded, in attempting to escape from a workhouse in Limerick, on account of a false alarm of fire.

30.—Mr. Simmons, of Canterbury, galloped his horse Walter Gay twenty miles, leaping in the first seven miles twenty hurdles, within two minutes and a half of an hour!

31. Parliament opened by commission.—Margaret Lennox hanged at Glasgow, for forgery and murder.—The British and North American mail steam-ship *Asia* launched, at Greenock.

FEBRUARY.

1.—The first of a series of theatrical performances at Windsor Castle.—Pecuniary allowances to political refugees, in Switzerland, to be made in future to those only who really need them.

2.—Destructive incendiary fire at Ashwell, Herts, whereby property to the amount of £30,000 was destroyed.—Mr. J. Kyan, the inventor of the process of "Kyanizing" wood, died at Cork.

4.—King Edward's Grammar-School, Lichfield, reopened.—Disturbances in Paris on account of the removal of trees of liberty by the police. Gen. Lamoricière compelled to shout "*Vive la République!*"—Exhibition of pictures of the British Institution opened to the public: number of works exhibited 500.—Bridge at Emmerich, on the Rhine, carried away by an inundation.—Terrific steam-boiler explosion in Hagworth, New York; fifty persons killed, and sixty wounded.—A young man, at Blackburn, drank a quart of rum for a wager, and died the next morning.

5.—Sale of the Queen Dowager's effects, at Marlborough House, commenced; several of the articles fetching large prices.—During the night of this day, and the following morning, a violent gale swept over the metropolis, doing much damage: the roof of a house in Paddington forced in, burying the inmates, who were fortunately released, having sustained no serious injury.—Commencement of a devastating eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

6.—All Saints' Church, Manchester, partially destroyed by fire.—The cold so intense at Constantinople, within the few preceding days, that 195 persons were frozen to death, mostly in their own houses.—H. M. steam-packet *Onyx* run ashore and set on fire.—Windows at Lichfield, and evergreens in gardens, covered with hail, after a storm from the west.

7.—Great fire in Guildford street, York-road, Lambeth.—Floating railway across the Forth opened.—Lieut. Breen and eleven men, of the Greek coast, by the capsizing of the *Ganges*' pinnace.—700 people affected with small-pox at Monserrat, West Indies.

8.—Report of this day states the force of the Russian army employed in the Hungarian campaign at 256,400 men and 90,000 horses and cavalry and mounted artillery.

9.—A locomotive burst on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, killing a fireman.—A hand-grenade thrown into the carriage of the Prince of Musignano, during the Carnival at Rome, whereby he and his sister were wounded.

11.—St. Martin's Music-Hall, Long-Acre, opened.—A splendid meteor seen in the metropolis and various districts in the country.—Lord John Manners returned to Parliament for Colchester.—The editor of *La Liberté* (French paper) sentenced to a year's imprisonment and 4000f. fine, for a libel on the Government.

12.—Sequin in the New-road, London; the animal having been chased from Hendon, a distance of 35 miles, and at last secured in the house of Mr. Prior, near Mabledon-place.—News reached the Cape that about convicts not to be landed there.

14.—This being Valentine's Day, upwards of 22,000 letters above the ordinary delivery, making a total of nearly than 102,890, passed through the General Post-Office.—Rear-Admiral Sir Gordon Bremer died.—Chess-match at Washington (U. S.) for 1000 dollars, gained by the English player, Mr. Staunton.—The King of Denmark ill of fever.

16.—Destructive incendiary fire at New Orleans; loss, 1,000,000 dols.

17.—Riot at Italian shot at Rome, for assassinating a French soldier; 10,000 people present.

18.—Lord Roden, in the House of Lords, defended his conduct as to the Dolly's Brae affair.

19.—The salary of the medical officer for the City fixed at £500 per annum.

20.—Bankruptcy and Insolvent Members Bill lost in the Commons.—Grand Banquet at the Mansion-House to the Surrey Magistrates, &c.

21.—Majority of 21 for Ministers on Mr. Disraeli's Agricultural motion.—The *Neptune* convict-ship left Table Bay for New South Wales.

23.—Sir W. Allen, an eminent painter, died, aged sixty-eight.—Meeting of ladies at Stafford-House, in furtherance of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

24.—Celebrated in Paris as the Anniversary of the Republic, by the performance of the service for the dead.—Lord Gough and Major Edwardes arrived at Southampton, from India.

25.—The Emperor Tau-Kwang, of China, died, aged 69; he is succeeded by his son Sze-Hing, aged 19.

26.—Prussian Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.—A salmon publicly executed at Rome, for having a knife upon his person.

27.—A whale, measuring 60 feet in length, brought into Margate Harbour.

28.—Mr. Hume's motion for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise, &c., lost by a majority of 146.

MARCH.

4.—Thirteen Chinese piratical junks and 220 men destroyed by H.M. steamer *Medea*, about thirty-five miles from Hong-Kong.—A farmer committed for trial at Dorchester, for killing a lad at a Protectionist meeting.

5.—First train passed through the Britannia Tubular Bridge.—Boiler exploded at the Albion Brewery, Camden Town; a piece of metal, 23 lb. weight, blown upwards of 300 yards.

6.—Reported discovery of Sir John Franklin and his party.

7.—Sir Hercules Pakenham died.—Great fire at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; estimated loss, £12,000.

8.—Judgment given, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in favour of Mr. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter.—News of this date from Calcutta mentions the abandonment, by Sir C. Napier, of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, for mutiny.

9.—The Municipality of Naples presented a petition signed by 9,000 persons, that the constitution might be abolished by law!—News of the discovery of a great inland lake in Southern Africa.

11.—Meetings commenced in Paris, ending with the return of the Socialist candidates, Carnot, Vidal, and De Flotte.—Agreement entered into between Austria and Russia, to deliver up Jewish subjects of either who may enter the territory of the other without permit.

11.—Lord Campbell took his seat at Lincoln, for the first time, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the resignation of Lord Denman.—Explosion of powder-mills near Hounslow: seven persons killed.

15.—Debate on the Budget: £1,500,000 surplus revenue.

16.—Explosion of fire-damp in the Rock-pit, Haydock, Lancashire: thirteen lives lost.—A gentleman stopped outside of Manchester, and robbed of £375.

19.—Lansdowne Tubular Bridge opened for traffic.

19.—Destructive fire at the Cork terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway.—Debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Hutt's motion for the withdrawal of the African squadron, &c. Majority against the motion, 78.

20.—Miss Craven killed by falling from St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton, a depth of 300 feet.—Intelligence from the German States opened at Erfurt.—Dr. Healy and two servants killed by the Afreedies, near Kohat, India.

21.—Grand Banquet at the Mansion-house (London) to Prince Albert, in honour of the Exhibition of 1851.—Mr. Bullock elected Common-Serjeant of the City of London.

23.—H.M. sloop *Reynard* captured two piratical junks off Hong Kong.—Lord Gough entertained by the East India Company.

24.—The thermometer stood at five degrees below freezing point.

25.—News of an explosion in a coal-mine at Mons; 75 men killed.—Fire at the Port Dundas Grain Mills; £15,000 damage.

27.—Lieut.-General Sir J. Macdonald (Adjutant-General) died.

28.—St. Anne's Church, Limehouse, destroyed by fire.—*Rob Roy* clipper captured off Marsden, with 137 bales of tobacco on board.—A refractory landholder of Oudh effected a retreat from the fort of Bettan, after having successfully resisted our troops, killing Lieut. Elderton, &c.

30.—Wreck of the *Royal Adelaide* steamer on the Tongue Sand, off Margate; upwards of 200 lives lost. The severity of the gale of this day caused shipwrecks all along the coasts.—Aberdeen Railway opened for traffic.—Socialists arrested in Paris.

31.—Mr. Calhoun, the American statesman, died.

APRIL.

1.—Dr. Webster found guilty of the murder of Dr. Parkman at Boston, U. S.

2.—A labourer killed on the South-Western Railway, while trespassing thereon.

3.—Unprovoked attack on civilians, by men of the Royal Artillery and Marines, at Greenwich Fair; 21 of the military arrested by the police.—A policeman drowned himself near Richmond Bridge.—1500 vagrants expelled from Paris.—Shock of an earthquake felt at Smyrna.—A hoopoe shot, near Glastonbury.—Destructive flood at Toronto, Canada.

4.—Dean of Hereford (Dr. Merewether) died.—Destructive incendiary fire at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire; forty farms burnt.—The Pope set out from Portici, on his return to Rome.

7.—Saragossa Cathedral struck by lightning, and destroyed.—The *Voix du Peuple* (Paris journal) seized for the fifth time.

8.—*Emeute* on board the *Stirling Castle* and *York* hulks suppressed by flogging the ringleaders.—Majority of 8 against the Government on Captain Boldro's motion as to Navy surgeons.—Riot at Housen, on account of the performance of the "Wandering Jew" having been forbidden.

9.—Lord Duncan's motion, in the Commons, for a repeal of the window-tax, lost by a majority of 78.—A present from the Emperor of Morocco, of nine Arabian horses, to Queen Victoria, arrived in London.—The sun shone through the Box Tunnel on the Great Western Railway, at 25 minutes past 5 in the morning.—Brick Duties Bill passed.

10.—Grand banquet at Hastings to the Lord Mayor of London.

12.—The Pope returned to Rome.—A man struck dead by gunning, in Lisson-grove, London.—Mdme. Dulcken, the pianiste, died.—Convict Prisons Bill passed in the Lords.

13.—The *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia* sailed from Aberdeen for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin.

15.—Majority of 29 against the Government on Sir H. Willoughby's motion (for an *ad-valorem* duty) on the Stamp Duties Bill.—Mr. M. Gibson's motion for a repeal of the excise duty on paper, &c., lost by 101.—Lord Campbell took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, for the first time, as Chief Justice of England.—Mdme. Tassaud died, aged 90.—News from Rio Janeiro, of 14,000 deaths from yellow fever having taken place in less than three months.

16.—Suspension-bridge at Angers fell during the crossing of troops, by which 282 men lost their lives.

17.—Banquet at the Mansion-House to her Majesty's ministers.

18.—Terrific hail-storm in Dublin, doing £30,000 worth of damage.—The French troops at Rome blessed by the Pope.

19.—Chase of a jackal in the New Forest.—Cholera prevailing at New Orleans: out of 334 deaths in a week, 144 from cholera.

23.—The poet Wordsworth died.—Great Agricultural meeting on Barham Downs.

25.—The Duke of the Belgians arrived at Portsmouth.

25.—Bishop of Clogher died.

28.—The house of Mr. Maddle, Wandsworth-road, robbed: the housekeeper found dead under suspicious circumstances, supposed to have been caused by fright.—Baron Gros' mediation between Greece and England having failed, Admiral Parker resumed the blockade.; upon his threatening to bombard the Piræus, the Greek Government conceded all the English demands.

29.—M. Eugène Sue elected member for Paris.—Parliament of Erfurt (Germany) prorogued.

30.—Earl Talbot's head-gamekeeper shot three persons and himself while in a state of temporary insanity.—The Prince Royal of Sweden and the Princess Louise of Holland betrothed at the Hague.

MAY.

1.—Queen Victoria safely delivered of a Prince.—M. de Blainville, French Professor of Anatomy, found dead in a carriage of a night train on the Rouen Railway.—First public conferring of degrees by University College, London.—Diplomatic relations resumed between the Courts of Madrid and London; Don Francisco d'Iturritz appointed Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of Spain.

4.—Grand *Fête* in Paris in commemoration of the proclamation of the Republic.—Captain Austin's expedition, consisting of the *Resolute*, *Assistance*, *Pioneer*, and *Intrepid*, set sail for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin.—The paper used in printing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of this date was insufficient to cover a space of 171 miles a yard wide!—The ship *Seithu* burnt at her anchors, in Bombay harbour; believed to be the work of an incendiary.—A verdict of manslaughter delivered by a coroner's jury against a relieving officer of the Manchester union, for refusing to relieve a woman, who died in consequence.

5.—The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending this day give an increase of £1,398,332 in exports over the corresponding month of last year.—Two priests knocked down before the altar, while performing mass, in Whitefriar-street Church, Dublin.

6.—Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened.

7.—Great Protectionist meeting of delegates and members of the National Association, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London.—Celebration of the Festival of St. Sang, at Bruges.—Mr. Ewart's motion for repeal of the advertisement tax lost by a majority of 103.

8.—The new Electoral Law submitted by M. Baroche to the French Legislative Assembly.—First flower-show for the season, of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park.—General Lopez' expedition sailed from New Orleans for Cuba.

9.—Douglas Jerrold's "Catspaw" produced at the Haymarket.—Gay-Lussac died, at Paris.

10.—A balloon sent up by Mr. Green, from Tufnel-park, London, fell, on the evening of the same day, at Lienslant, eight leagues south of Paris.

11.—Prince Albert reviewed the 11th Hussars on Wimbledon Common.—Snow fell on the hills of Perthshire to the depth of an inch.

12.—Two convicts accidentally drowned at Woolwich.—The mail from the North delayed an hour on account of snow.

13.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's decline agreeing to the proposal to remove the railings round the Cathedral.—Warwick May Fair celebrated.—The spire of King's Norton Church thrown down by lightning.

14.—M. Boulé's printing-office (Paris) entered by police, and seals put upon the presses, thereby stopping the publication of three republican papers.—Henri Stephan, a Frenchman, committed suicide by throwing himself from the gallery of the Duke of York's Column.—Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway opened.

15.—Her Majesty's birthday celebrated.—The annual report of the Colonial Emigration Commissioners, issued this day, states that, during 1849, 258,494 persons left the United Kingdom, of whom 260,817 went to North America.—New reading-room opened at the Bank of England.—Foundation-stone of the Barrow Testimonial laid, on the Hill of Head, Ulverston.—H.M. steamer *Cuckoo* struck on the Oyster Rocks, off Jersey.

16.—Performance at Sadler's Wells Theatre for the benefit of the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

17.—The French Ambassador recalled from London.—General Lopez landed and took Cardenas, in the island of Cuba, which he shortly after evacuated, retreating to his own vessel.

19.—167,100 persons landed and embarked from the steamers plying between Chelsea and Woolwich.

20.—Lichfield "Greenhill Bower" celebrated.

21.—Her Majesty churched, at Buckingham Palace.

22.—The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal Family, left town for Osborne, Isle of Wight.—The King of Prussia fired at, and wounded in the arm.—Banquets at St. James's Palace and the Portman-street Barracks, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the formation of the Coldstream Guards.

23.—Lord Palmerston enters into explanations as to our relations with France, in connexion with Greece.—M. Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, tried for issuing a circular opposed to ecclesiastical reform, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine.—Grand banquet at Rye, in honour of the Lord Mayor of London.—Mr. Maulverer, a magistrate and agent, murdered in the county Armagh, Ireland.—Terrific thunderstorm in the provinces; eight people killed.

24.—Miss Jane Porter, the novellist, died at Bristol, aged 75.—A balloon of a new construction ascended from Kennington Oval, and descended at High Laver, Essex, where a man was killed by the grapnel.—The Royal Horse-guards band commenced playing in Kensington Gardens for the season.—The foundation-stone of Victoria College, Jersey, laid.—Three persons drowned in Morecambe Bay, returning from a pleasure excursion.

25.—A hippopotamus, presented by the Pasha of Egypt, arrived at the Regent's-park Zoological Gardens.—The Neapolese Ambassador arrived at Southampton, on board the Oriental Company's steamer *Bipon*.—Bombay news of this date mentions the death of 1000 persons, at Baroach, from the explosion of magazine boats containing 3000 barrels of gunpowder.

26.—At Prague, Bohemia, 27 persons died of cholera.—Kossuth's children left Pesth, to rejoin their parents in Asia Minor.

27.—The Court of Common Pleas refused to grant a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay the judge of the Arches Court from instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke.—A man crushed to death, by a fall of earth in the Copenhagen Tunnel of the Great Northern Railway.—A soldier crushed to death, at Portsmouth, by falling under an iron roller, which he was assisting to drag.—Gold Medal presented to Mr. Barry by the Royal Institute of British Architects.—Male and female falcon shot, in Hampshire.

28.—Lord J. Russell intimated, in the House of Commons, Lord Chancellor Cottenham's intention to resign the Great Seal, on account of ill health.

29.—General Cabrera married to Miss M. C. Richards.—The Derby Stakes won by Lord Zetland's Voltigeur.

30.—The House of Commons met, for the first time, in the New House.—*On the evening of this day, in a thin House, Lord Ashley moved that an address be presented to her Majesty to do away with Post-office labour on Sundays, which motion was carried by a majority of* 93 *to* 68!

JUNE.

1.—The *Viceroy* mail steamer sailed from Galway Day for New York, on an experimental trip.—Second *Fête* of the Royal Botanic Society, at Regent's-park.—The Oaks Stakes won by Rhedycina.

3.—The New French Electoral Law passed.—The Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal Bill lost in the House of Lords, by a majority of 33.

5.—Mr. Fox's Education Bill lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 229.—Lady Franklin's vessel, the *Prince Albert*, sailed from Aberdeen, in search of Sir J. Franklin.

6.—Anniversary meeting of the charity children in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.—Mr. Rogers, the poet, knocked down by a cab, and seriously injured.

7.—News of the intention of the Emperor of Russia to sustain Austria against Prussia, in case of a collision between those two powers.—Davies, the "Leviathan Betting-man," paid away £40,000 between the hours of eight and twelve.—A private in the 69th Regiment (French) sentenced to death for striking his corporal.

8.—Two persons drowned in a pond at Hampstead; one (a schoolmaster) in attempting to save the other (a boy).—Halévy's opera, "La Tempesta," produced successfully at Her Majesty's Theatre.

9.—A young man drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine.—Lieut. Webber died of lock-jaw, caused by the charge of a pistol, which he accidentally discharged, passing through his hand.

10.—Exhibition of Old Masters opened at the British Institution.—Mr. Smith, of Deanston, the celebrated agriculturist, found dead in his bed-room, the first finger of the left hand of the Britannia Bridge floated.—A mummy unrolled at Lord Londesborough's.

11.—Majority of 49 in favour of Lord Naas's motion, respecting bonded spirits, and against the Government.—Ascot Stakes won by Lord Clifden's Wanota.—St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, consecrated.—The *Pelican* iron screw steam-ship launched at Limehouse.

12.—Chancery Reform Bill thrown out in the House of Commons.—A female killed by falling from a height of four stories, in the Borough.—A brilliant meteor seen at Paris and several other places.

13.—News of an Austrian decree abolishing the Customs boundary between Hungary and Austria, from 1st October.

15.—American news of this date mentions the arrest of General Lopez, on account of the Cuban expedition; he was held to bail in 3000 dols.

16.—The roof of a barrack fell in at Naples, killing 80 soldiers.

17.—A sun-fish, weighing between 4 and 5 cwt, stranded in Southampton Water.—A man crushed to death, by the fall of a mass of ironwork, at the London terminus of the Brighton Railway.—Fire in Phœnix-court, Hatton Garden: two lost.—Captain Peel thrown from a car, near Nenagh, and severely injured.—Majority of 37 in the House of Lords, on Lord Stanley's motion, against the Government, condemning the policy of Lord Palmerston in the Greek difficulty.

18.—The *Orion* steamer wrecked off Portpatrick: nearly 100 lives lost.—Waterloo banquet at Apsley House; Prince Albert present.—A silver vase presented to the 24th Regiment, at Portsmouth.—Colossal statues of Nelson and Wellington inaugurated at Portsmouth.—Anniversary meeting of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, at Oxford, commenced.—The Queen and the Royal Family arrived at Buckingham Palace, from the Isle of Wight.—South Wales Railway opened.

19.—The Schools (Scotland) Bill lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 6.

20.—Lord J. Russell, in the House of Commons, stated that the Government did not intend resigning, or even altering their course of action, on account of the hostile majority in the House of Lords.—Lord Langdale and Baron Rolfe sworn in as Keepers of the Great Seal.—Her Majesty held a Drawingroom.—Shark caught off Eddystone Lighthouse.—Grand Horticultural Exhibition at Cheltenham.—New Docks at Sunderland opened.—Vice-Admiral Coghill died.

22.—News from India of a successful method of treating cholera, by inhaling oxygen gas.—The infant Prince Arthur christened, at Buckingham Palace.—General Garibaldi arrived at Liverpool.

23.—On and after this day (by Post-office order) no duty to be performed in post-offices throughout the kingdom on Sundays.

24.—The President's Dotation Bill carried in the French Chamber.—Miss Cornish's church, St. Stephen the Martyr, Westminster, consecrated.—Alderman Carden and Andrew Caldecott, Esq., elected Sheriffs of London.

25.—Very Rev. Richard Dawes installed Dean of Hereford.—Influential meeting of newspaper proprietors at Peele's Coffee-house, to petition against the non-delivery of newspapers and letters on Sundays.

26.—State ball at Buckingham Palace.—Accidents on Railways Bill thrown out.

27.—Her Majesty, at the gates of Cambridge-house, struck with a cane by Edward Pate, believed to be insane.

28.—Debate in the House of Commons on the Foreign policy of Lord Palmerston terminated by 310, out of a House of 974, voting in favour of Ministers, thus giving them a majority of 46.

THE GETTY CENTER LIBRARY

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THE EXCISE DUTY UPON PAPER.

All men are agreed that taxation is an evil. The hardiest of disputants, who would deny any other self-evident proposition, would stop short at a denial of this. There needs no ghost to inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he who can so place this necessary burden as to make its weight most easily borne by the community, and to interfere in the least possible degree with the business, the health, the comfort, and the enlightenment, both physical and intellectual, of the people, would be the greatest man of his class, and the most valuable of public benefactors. Unluckily, it is more easy to complain of a bad tax than to invent a substitute. But, as it is no part of the business of a people to offer its back to the load, and say to its rulers, "Come, tax me," the invention of taxation must be left to statesmanship. The people have but to confine themselves to their legitimate province of remonstrance against hardship and wrong. If the wearer of the tight financial shoe does not cry out, how is the fiscal cobbler to fit him more comfortably?

Taxation in Great Britain is a thing so complicated; so productive upon articles that ought never to have been taxed at all; so injurious to the operations of trade and commerce in many of their most important branches; so vexatious and inquisitorial into the private affairs of men engaged in business; so partial in the burdens that it imposes upon rich and poor; so wasteful both in its collection and in its expenditure, as to task the highest legislative capacities to reduce it into system, or to devise any scheme to render it not simply inoppressive, but tolerable. The whole tendency of public opinion, in recent times, as well as the whole course of our legislation, has been to substitute direct for indirect taxation; to levy a percentage from all property and from all income, and to leave trade and commerce unfettered by duties and restrictions. Had such been our fiscal policy a century ago, it would have been a fortunate thing for this country. The bitter pill of taxation would not have been swallowed with complacency; and, having to pay their own wars out of their own tills, our ancestors would have stopped short in their furious career of extravagance, before they had overwhelmed themselves and their posterity with the astounding debt of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling. Between the years 1793 and 1815 alone, a debt of £529,077,296 was contracted by our valiant forefathers. If they had been obliged to pay the whole sum in ready money to the Income-tax collector for the indulgence of their warlike propensities, they would have opened their eyes to the advantages and the beauty of Peace, and rendered the task of Government much easier for all future statesmen than it is likely to be as long as such a millstone hangs upon the neck of the public energy.

It will be the principal business of the Legislature in Great Britain for many years to come, to minimize and re-distribute the taxation of the country. The financial Hercules who shall cleanse this Augean stable is "the coming man" of whom the Caucasian prophet has spoken. As yet, there are no signs of his approach; but the public mind is ripe and ready to receive him. If he succeed in abolishing the Exciseman, public gratitude will owe him a brilliant page in history, and a national statue to transmit his form and features to the latest posterity.

Sir Robert Peel, beyond all exception the greatest financial reformer the country has yet seen, did much, by his famous measure which prepared the way for the abolition of the Corn Laws, to reduce the business of this troublesome functionary. His utter extinction is too much to hope for. That he should put his fingers into our malt and our alcohol, is an evil that we may endure, since he picks up for us, by that means, no less a sum, for England, Scotland, and Ireland, than £4,993,235 per annum by his percentage upon our beer; and £5,241,572 by the tribute levied upon our gin and our whiskey. Ten millions and a quarter derivеable from such sources are not to be dispensed with as long as any necessity shall exist for taxation at all. But a densely-peopled country like this may fairly ask its rulers to relieve it from the visits of the Exciseman upon the two articles of soap and paper, both of which administer to the comfort, the morality, and the enlightenment of the great bulk of the community. To tax drunkenness is proper, but to tax cleanliness and knowledge is a mistake and an oppression; while neither tax is so productive as to make it worth the while of a Government to maintain it.

We have never yet seen a defence of either of these imposts; but the necessities of the State are such, that they will doubtless be allowed to continue as long as the public shall manifest any quiescence under the hardship which they inflict. But, although the Excise

LONDON ICE-CARTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

duty upon soap seems at first to be of even more importance to the comfort and welfare of the poorer classes than the fellow-burden inflicted upon paper, we are of opinion that the last-mentioned is, in reality, the more injurious of the two to a larger variety of interests. To say nothing of the paper-maker himself, who carries on a branch of industry that might, if unfettered, give employment to large numbers of the people; we have the rag-merchant, the mate's the bookseller, bookbinder, the journalist, the author, the printer, the type-founder, and a whole host of others whose daily bread depends more or less upon the manufacture and the due supply of that beautiful article, paper. Nor is it these alone who are injured. Every grocer who wraps his sugar, his tea, or his spices in a parcel —every tradesman who uses packing-paper—every merchant who keeps a ledger—every man who buys a book or a newspaper—every person, male or female, young or old, who writes a letter of business or affection is affected by the duty on paper. The seaman to the paper-mill. The duty amounts to three-halfpence per pound upon all descriptions of paper, without reference to quality, and has been estimated to fall in the following proportions, as regards value, upon the various kinds of paper that come under its operation:—

On thin foreign correspondence paper	.. ..	½ per cent.
On printing paper	.. .. ..	33½ "
On millboard, &c.	.. .. ..	66⅔ "
On brown wrapping paper	.. .. ..	74 "

Thus, the retail trader, the shipper, and the manufacturer, of all kinds and degrees, suffer in the greatest proportion, next to the paper-maker himself; the bookbinder, the artist, and the card-maker in the next; authors, booksellers, publishers, journalists, and all connected, however remotely, with the businesses of literature and printing, in the third degree; and last of all, those whose sole expenditure for paper is for the purposes of correspondence. The tax is therefore not alone a tax upon literature, but an impediment in the way of trade in a thousand ramifications. It is a tax upon news—a tax upon learning—a tax upon history—a tax upon philosophy—a tax upon imagination—a tax upon education; and, what many minds will consider far more grievous than all the rest, it is a tax upon the use and the distribution of the Bible.

Most people will remember the illustrations given by Sir Robert Peel, of the vexatious interference of the Excise man in preventing the skill, the energy, and enterprise of Englishmen from directing themselves to the manufacture of the beautiful article of glass—restrictions which had not only rendered glass the luxury of the rich, instead of making it the convenience of the poor, but which had given other countries a pre-eminence which might have been attained by ourselves. The vexatious interference with the manufacture of paper is equally prejudicial in this respect. In Russia, in Sweden, and some other continental countries, there are no restrictions, and no prying Excisemen. The consequence is, that English capitalists, with a knowledge of the paper manufacture, transfer their capital and their energies to other fields, where they may be more productive, to the manifest loss and detriment of the land of their birth. These, however, are but a few of the evils consequent upon this impost. To run over the whole catalogue, and expatiate upon each, would more than exhaust our limits. We trust, however, that we have said enough to draw the attention of our readers to the subject, and to show that this tax is not a mere matter of the shop to one particular trade or pursuit, but one which affects the whole people, in their morals, their education, and their religion, as well as in their industry. The amount of revenue derived from it is comparatively small; the amount of mischief inflicted by it is almost incalculable.

LONDON ICE-CARTS.

IF proof were wanting of the world's progress in luxurious arts, it might be found in the various use of ice in domestic economy, which has, of late years, so increased as to have given rise to a branch of commerce known as "the Ice-Trade." Meanwhile, Science has lent her aid to the refinement, in multiplying the means of producing artificial cold with the rapidity of machinery; yet, the demand for the natural material has, from year to year, vastly increased in spite of this forced supply.

London receives annually her cargoes of crystal ice from Wenham Lake—a trade, if we mistake not, first illustrated and described in this Journal. Norway and Sweden likewise send to us their shiploads; and the importation thence is stated within the past year to have been greater than that of former years.

The Illustration upon the preceding page shows the ready means of our native supply; and a sharp frost almost as invariably brings out a host of the little carts there depicted, as a frozen dikehdh raises the price of coals. The ponds in the neighbourhood of the metropolis yield the ice to these motley merchants, who are mostly small carriers, greengrocers, fishmongers, &c. The trade rises and falls with the weather: each cart holds from 1½ to 2 cwt. of ice, which, in cheap seasons, brings the finder but half-a-crown; still, in mild winters, the same quantity has been known to realise fourteen shillings. Upon frosty mornings you see a string of these carts depositing their loads at confectioners', fishmongers', and clubhouses. For example, on Thursday morning several ice-carts might have been seen at the County Service Club (late Crockford's), in St. James's-street, unloading the raw material for enabling the sons of luxury to slake their thirst during the next London season.

The ice is stored in large wells, of which wholesale dealers possess several in various parts of the environs: we have seen at one well in St. John's-wood a string of sixty or seventy carts waiting to discharge their loads; and, in the course of a morning, more than two hundred such loads have been deposited.

The scene of the collection of the ice, as well as its conveyance, has its humours; and the latter are made cleverly characteristic by the comic pencil of the Artist of the previous Engraving.

Ice is not only employed in the composition of various refreshments, but also to preserve viands which best tends to deteriorate; and sometimes it is used as a therapeutic agent in illness. With all our increasing facilities for the supply, we have it not so cheaply as in New York, where the day's supply is sold from door to door. The North American export ice trade has been very profitable. The plan is, to use a substitute for ballast, and to fill the vessel with ice from top to the hold; they are then covered with saw-dust, straw, and charcoal-dust: and thus the ice is imported into the West India Islands. Naples is supplied with ice made from snow, obtained from reservoirs in the lava of Vesuvius. Rome is similarly furnished from Soracte, as it was nearly 2000 years since:—

"Stet nive geldum Soracte."

BURNING WATER INSTEAD OF LAMP OIL.—The *New York Sun* has a letter from Worcester, Massachusetts, in which the writer claims to have invented and put in use an apparatus which separates the oxygen of which water is composed, and produces gases for lights. This it does at no other expense than that of the machinery—as no material but water is used. The water is decomposed by a current of electricity, evolved by the apparatus. The labour of five minutes, once in two hours in the day, in winding up the machine, is all that is required to produce two hundred and fifty cubic feet of gas. The expense of the machine is three hundred dollars, and it can be carried by a man under his arm. Such is the description of it. Time will determine whether it is even so.

WEIGHING DEPARTMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—One of the most interesting and astonishing departments within the wide compass of the Bank of England is the weighing department, in which, with the rapidity of thought, and a precision approaching to the hundredth part of a grain, the weight of the gold coins are determined. There are six weighing machines, kept working by the same agency which applies all the mechanical power in the bank, and three weighers attend to these. Rolls of sovereigns, or half-sovereigns, are placed in grooves, and are shaken, one at a time, by the motion of the machine, into the scale. If they are of standard weights they are thrown by the same mechanical intelligence into a box at the right hand side of the person who watches the operation; if they have lost the hundredth part of a grain, they are cast into a box on the left. These which stand the test are put into bags of 1000 sovereigns each, and those below par are cut by a machine, and sent back to the Mint. Between 1000 and 2000 light sovereigns are thus daily sent out of circulation. The silver is put up into bags, each of £1000 value, and the gold into bags of a thousand, and then these bullets of bullion are sent through a strongly guarded door, or rather window, into the treasury. The treasury is a gloomy apartment, fitted up with iron presses, which are supplied with huge locks and bolts, and which are perfectly fire-proof. Gold, silver, and copper money ready for circulation, to the amount of £22,000,000 sterling, were in the treasury when we visited it. One of the gentlemen in that department placed 1000 sovereigns in our hand, and, at the same time, pointed to seventy bags full of gold in the little recess which he had thrown open, making, in all, the smallest sum of £70,000. He placed notes to the amount of half a million also upon our palm, which, no doubt, had its own sensation as the precious deposit trembled on its top. The heads of departments meet in the treasury every evening, and there all the accounts are balanced.—*Hogg's Instructor.*

ON Christmas-day two flocks of wild geese were seen winging their course towards the Scottish border, a foreboding of severe weather, according to the opinion of our "oldest inhabitant;" the first, fifty in number, passed Whitehaven about eleven in the forenoon; the second, little short of 200, between three and four in the afternoon.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Legislative Assembly, having at last obtained some respite from domestic questions, has gladly taken up a subject belonging to the foreign relations of the Republic; and now that "order" is deemed to be sufficiently restored to admit of a little diplomatic folly being indulged in, the gentlemen who all fled shamefully and precipitately from the scene of danger when "confusion worse confounded" was the "order of the day," have, in the fancied security of established tranquillity, assumed quite a belligerent tone, in support of the visionary object of the maintenance of French influence in South America, on the banks of the Plata.

M. Larochejaquelin, M. Thiers, and several other leading politicians, deeming that the treaty concluded in the name of France by Admiral Le Predour with Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, on the affairs of Monte Video is incompatible with the dignity of France, have seized the occasion of the bill granting a subsidy to the Monte-Videan Government, to force upon the French Government a measure requiring that any negotiations opened with Rosas for the modification of that treaty should be backed by a military expedition.

In the course of the discussion, General de la Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the intentions of the Government on the subject of the question. He declared that the Government did not approve of the treaty signed by Admiral Le Prédour, and did not mean to ratify it; but he at the same time declared that it was not the intention of the Government to declare war against General Rosas—a war which, once commenced, might lead to interminable difficulties. Ten thousand men, at the very least, would be necessary, in his estimation, to establish the French firmly at Monte Video. Besides this waste of troops, it would be necessary to make arrangements for the provisions and other necessaries of the troops, which would have to be provided from abroad, as the whole of the country was in the hands of the enemy. This would be an enormous expense, and ought not to be incurred without due consideration. In his opinion, and in that of the Government, another attempt should be made to negotiate. Negotiations might produce results which would be less costly to the Treasury, and less compromising to their honour; whilst they might be equally advantageous to the interests of the country.

This speech was followed by that of Admiral Le Predour, the reporter of the committee to which the proposition for the credit, viz. 2,200,000 francs, had been referred), who strongly opposed the peace policy proposed by the Minister of War.

The debate has terminated (at least for the present) by the adoption of an amendment moved by M. de Rancé, allowing a credit of 10,000,000 francs to Government for the purpose of carrying on an energetic negotiation. This amendment was carried by a majority of 3; the numbers for it being 315, and against it 312. The effect of this vote will be to oblige the committee to make a fresh report, pointing out the particular kind of action to be pursued, and on which a new debate will arise. M. Thiers has prevented taking part in the debate by a bleeding of the mouth.

When the next division takes place, it is expected that the Ministers will have a majority, most of those who voted for M. Rancé's amendment having since changed their minds.

General Changarnier has had a handsome sword presented to him, which was raised by subscription, in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the Republic.

A few days since, a riot broke out among the first and second battalions of students at the Military School of La Fleche. The disturbance was soon put down, and the leaders arrested.

On New Year's Day, all political business was suspended in Paris, and the Bourse and other public offices closed. Great numbers of persons visited the various shops for the sale of *bonbons*, and the day was principally spent in family salutations. The receptions at the Elysée by the President of the Republic consisted of deputations from corporate bodies, the council of the University, the officers of the army and of the National Guards, &c., but no addresses were delivered.

The President celebrated the New Year by creating, for the first time since the revolution of February, a Field-Marshal of France. The General upon whom this distinguished honour has been conferred is the President's uncle, General Jérome Bonaparte, the Governor of the Invalides, and ex-King of Westphalia. The elevation of Jerome Bonaparte to the dignity of Marshal is considered a fact of some importance, as showing that there is a reconciliation between the President of the Republic and the members of his family.

The health of M. Jerome Bonaparte is improved, and he is expected to resume his seat in the Assembly in a few days.

On Monday the installation of the newly-elected judges and substitutes of the Tribunal of Commerce took place in the Salle des Pas Perdus, in the Palais de Justice, in presence of M. d'Argout, Governor of the Bank, and other commercial notabilities. In a speech delivered on the occasion by M. Devinck, the president, it was stated that the number of actions brought before the tribunal in the course of 1849, including those remaining over from the previous year, was 34,242; of which 21,864 were decided by default, 10,937 were tried, 853 were settled by conciliation, and the remainder had only entered the preliminary stage of proceeding, or were waiting the turn of being heard. 587 deeds of companies had been presented to the tribunal, being an increase of 210 on those of the preceding year, showing a remarkable improvement in business transactions. The amount of bankruptcies and judicial liquidations was 4,564,205f.; those of the preceding year, 194,717,970f. After deducting about 83,000,000f. paid in dividends, there remained 195,000,000f. as the amount of loss sustained by the trade of Paris for the two years, to which about 278,000,000f. for the bad debts of *gérans, commanditaires*, shareholders, &c., which do not figure in the return of liabilities—making a grand total loss of 873,000,000f.

ITALIAN STATES.

VENICE.—Accounts dated the 22nd ult. state, that Marshal Radetzsky, being satisfied with the peaceable demeanour of the inhabitants of the city, had issued an order, permitting them to leave their houses at any hour of the night for religious purposes or for amusement.

At Verona, on the 21st ult., the Austrian military commander, Lieutenant-General Wrbna, committed suicide.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* supplies the following details:—

Wrbna's appointment was one of those which were made in Italy recently by the Court without consulting Radetzsky. The old Marshal's dislike was all the more roused against the presumption of General Gruner in this instance, as Wrbna was the most unpopular as well as unsoldierlike officer in the army; and even, after repeated failures in the high positions assigned to him, this new favour of the Court purely to his aristocratic connexions and relationship to Schwarzenberg and Gruner. Wrbna was second in command over the army in Hungary under Windischgrätz, and headed the disastrous rout at Kapolna at the end of last March. He was then made commander of the city of Pesth. When Windischgrätz fell, the clamour against Wrbna, who was a near relative of the Prince Marshal, procured his removal for a time from active service. Meanwhile his brother, who enjoys a very near place about the Emperor as grand huntsman, advised another way to restore him to the current of promotion; and the reorganisation of the army gave Gruner the opportunity of appointing the military governor to the Austrian capital of Verona. Wrbna was even more disliked than he had been at Pesth, and the vexatious restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants together with the growing insolence of the garrison, bred frequent conflicts between the people and military; added hourly to the unpopularity of Wrbna, and at length brought matters to a crisis which he excesses; and we are at length succeeded by an ordinance increasing the rigour of the state of siege. Radetzky, who resolved "Italian affairs" during his absence, sent for Wrbna. He rated that officer soundly for his injudicious conduct, accused him of exceeding his powers, and ordered him to resign, threatening to have him tried by court-martial if he demurred. The Marshal continued his journey to Milan, and the same day the Governor of Verona was discovered in his room with his brains blown out.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin we learn that the Government has succeeded in inducing the Ministry to annul the election of M. Mamiani, the Liberal Roman, on the ground that he was not a naturalised Piedmontese. The election of M. Garibaldo, a State functionary, was also annulled, because he had demanded and obtained his discharge before the 9th, the day of his election, but had only received it later.

ROME.—General rumour reports the return of the Pope as near at hand, but adds that the people manifest no desire for the restoration of a loan. Count Gabriel Mastai, and the son of Louis Mastai had arrived at Rome. The Spanish troops which formed the garrison at Spoleto had left for Rieti.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna of the 26th ult. state that an amnesty was fully expected to be proclaimed on the first day of the new year.

His Majesty the Emperor grants private audiences three times a week. The number of petitions is sometimes 100, which the emperor answers individually. Once a week, very early in the morning, he gives a public audience, which is open to all his subjects, without exception. At these audiences his Majesty sometimes receives as many as 300 petitions.

The blessings of a "state of siege" were exhibited with a vengeance in Vienna on the night of the 27th ult., a student was passing before a sentinel with a cigar in his mouth, which the soldier ordered him to remove; the student refusing, and accompanying his non-compliance by some irritating expression, the ticket was discharged at him, and a ball lodged in the body. The wounded man is now lying in the hospital, but not expected to survive.

At Pesth, in Hungary, on the 26th ult., the new Austrian Constitution was solemnly proclaimed in the Senate House, in the presence of a large body of people.

Palacky, the leader of the Liberals in Bohemia, has just published, in the *Nationality Zeitung*, the chief organ of the party at Prague, a long manifesto against the centralization principles embodied in the octroyed constitution of March. The leader of the Czech party does not confine himself to marshalling all the arguments within his reach against Austrian centralization, but enters into a lucid statement of the principles of federalism, of which he is the known advocate.

BELGIUM.

The central section of the Chamber of Representatives has declared in favour of the retention of the present corn laws, with an increase on import duty. The section made a proposal against the abuse of the privilege now granted to public functionaries of free conveyance per railway.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 15th ult. mention that Congress had not then been organised. Some additional ineffectual ballotings for the election of a Speaker had taken place, in one of which, a *locо-foco* candidate, Mr. Brown, of Indiana, lost his election by one vote. Mr. Brown subsequently resigned. The Free-Soilers, upon whose vote to either side determines the voice of the Speaker, have determined on pursuing the course hitherto adopted by them, of not voting for a candidate unless he is pledged to their views; so that there is no conjecturing what time the house may be organised, or the message of President Taylor be delivered. The result, so far, has been only to bring a great amount of personal recrimination into the struggle, and ill-feeling is particularly exhibited between the northern and southern members.

In the case of the Boston tragedy, in which a coroner's inquest had been held, the jury have brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Murder" against Professor Webster.

CANADA.

In Canada, the reaction against annexation is showing decisive proofs of energy and determination. The magistrates, officers of militia, and Queen's counsel who signed the manifesto have been dismissed. It is said that a majority of the French inhabitants are opposed to the annexation movement. The influence of both religious and political Conservatism is decidedly directed against it. A new journal, to be called the *North American*, in favour of annexation, is about to appear in Toronto.

The troubles at the copper-mines of Lake Superior appear to have subsided. The steamer which was despatched from Toronto with additional troops has arrived in safety. M'Donald, the leader of the expedition, has been arrested, together with four of his prominent accomplices, and sent to Toronto for trial.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

PATRICK FRASER TYTLER.

THE Tytlers are a family of great antiquity; their proper name was Seton. Their ancestor, a cadet of the noble house of Seton, temp. James IV., having in a sudden quarrel slain a gentleman of the name of Gray at a hunting match, fled to France, and assumed the name of Tytler. His two sons returned to Scotland with Queen Mary, from the eldest of whom the present family descends. Their paternal arms, crest, and motto bear reference to these particulars. Patrick Fraser Tytler's grandfather, William Tytler, Esq., of Woodhouselee—

"Revered defender of the beauteous Stuart,"

so termed in Allan Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd," an Enquiry historical and critical into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," was father of Alexander Fraser Tytler, a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Woodhouselee, and a writer of celebrity. Lord Woodhouselee's "Life of Lord Kames," and his "Universal History," are standard works. He was an early and intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott. He married Anne Fraser, heiress of Balnain, who was a scion of the House of Lovat, and hence his additional surname of Fraser. Their third son, the subject of this notice, Patrick Fraser Tytler, was born in 1790. He was educated for the bar, and was enrolled a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1813. While connected with this profession, he held the office of King's Counsel in Exchequer. He, however, soon abandoned the law for literature, to which he attached himself for the rest of his life with the most eminent success. His first work of note was the "Life of the Admirable Crichton." This was followed, some other productions intervening, by that undertaking which took nearly 14 years in its completion, and which will immortalize his name, the "History of Scotland." This work, which was published in nine volumes, recounts the Scottish annals, from the accession of David Bruce, in 1329, to the union of the two Crowns under James VI., in 1603. Mr. Tytler concluded his brilliant toil with the following touching peroration:—"It is with feelings of gratitude mingled with regret," said he, "that the author now closes this work—the history of his country—the labour of little less than eighteen years: gratitude to the Giver of all good, that life and health have been spared to complete, however imperfectly, an arduous undertaking; regret that the researches of historical investigation, the happy hours devoted to the pursuit of truth, are at an end, and that he must at last bid farewell to an old and dear companion." Mr. Tytler found leisure, in the midst of this great task, to write several other books among them, his delightful "Lives of the Scottish Worthies," and also the Lives of Sir Walter Raleigh and Henry VIII.; and many other works illustrative of history. A few years ago, Mr. Tytler received from the Crown a well-merited pension of £200 a year.

Mr. Tytler was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Hog, of Newliston. His second, who survives him, was the daughter of Mr. Bonar, a Scottish advocate. He leaves a large family. Mr. Tytler was always a person of delicate constitution. He had latterly wandered abroad in search of health, and had but recently returned from the Continent. He died at Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, on the 24th ultimo. His death is a loss not only to his family and friends, but to his country, whose history he could tell so well, and whose literature is so illumined by his writings.

LADY PYNN.

THIS unfortunate lady, whose recent and shocking death from being accidentally burnt alive in her sitting-room, occurred at Cheltenham, has caused such general grief, was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Richard Jackson, one of the leaders of the fashionable world at Cheltenham some twenty years ago. She was married to Sir Henry Pynn, C.B., a distinguished officer in the British service, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Valencia.

JOHN DUNCAN.

MR. DUNCAN, one of the most intrepid of English travellers in Africa, was the son of a small farmer in Wigtonshire, Scotland. At an early age he enlisted in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, in which he served with credit for 18 years, and discharged himself with a high character for good conduct, about the year 1840. In the spring of the following year, he started for the Niger, in the interest, and, during the progress of that ill-fated expedition, he held a conspicuous place in all the treaties made by the commissioners with the native chiefs. He returned to England, one of the remnants of the expedition, with a frightful wound in his leg, and a shattered body, from which he long suffered. With a return of health, however, came a renewed desire to explore Africa, and, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, he started in the summer of 1844, not without substantial proofs from many of the members of the interest they took in his perilous adventure. The particulars of his journey along the coast until his arrival in Dahomey were detailed in letters to his friends, and published in the *Geographical Society's Journal* of that period. From Dahomey he again returned to the coast, having traversed a portion of country hitherto untrodden by Europeans, but broken down in health, and in extreme suffering from the old wound in his leg. Fearful that mortification had commenced, he at one time made preparations for cutting off his own limb- a fact which displays the wonderfully great resolution of the man. All these journeys were undertaken on a very slenderly-furnished purse, which on his arrival at Wydah was nearly totally exhausted, but he was compelled to place himself in "pawn," as he expressed it, for advances which would take years of labour on the coast to liquidate. From that disagreeable position his friends of the Geographical Society relieved him by an ample subscription, with which he proposed to make a journey from Cape Coast to Timbuctoo, but the state of his health compelled him to return to England.

He was lately appointed Vice-Consul for Dahomey. He died on his way thither on the 3rd of last November, on board her Majesty's ship *Kingfisher*, in the Bight of Benin. Mr. Duncan leaves a wife, who is, we believe, but poorly provided for.

COLONEL IRVINE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Archibald Irvine, C.B., Director of the Engineering and Architectural Works of the Admiralty, was, during the greater part of his life, an arduous, gallant, and distinguished officer of the East India Company's Engineers. He served in many sieges and storms, being severely wounded, and on two occasions leading forlorn hopes. The talents of Colonel Irvine as a military engineer were highly prized by the late Sir Edward Codrington, by whom all his abilities were at the great battles under Lord Hardinge. Colonel Irvine, about three years ago, succeeded the late Colonel Brandreth, R.E., as chief of the Admiralty engineering and architectural department at Somerset House. Colonel Irvine died on the 29th ultimo, at his residence in Highgate. He leaves behind him a young and numerous family.

THE LATE MR. TYTLER.—As some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject, we are enabled to state that no pension will revert to the Government through the death of Mr. Tytler, the historian. By the last arrangement of the Civil List, the Government has no power to exceed the annual sum set apart for pensions, on account of the demise of any of the recipients on the list.

FINAL CLOSE OF THE PALACE COURT.—On Monday, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Brent took his seat on the bench for the last time, and the court was opened by the crier (Mr. Eley) in the usual manner. The attorneys attended, as well as the officers of the court, but the barristers of the court did not appear. The deputy prothonotary (Mr. Hewlett) inquired whether any person present had any business to transact in the Marshalsea or Palace Courts? No answer was given to the inquiry, and the deputy judged that the time for closing the courts. Mr. Eley went through the usual form of adjournment for the last time, and the court rose never to resume its sittings. As soon as Mr. Brent retired from the court, the six attorneys who were present presented their compliments to him, by Mr. Turner, the senior attorney, with a memorial expressive of their thanks for his kindness towards them whilst he had presided in that court. Mr. Brent expressed his thanks for the memorial, and, having taken leave of the attorneys, withdrew, and thus terminated the long-standing perversion of law and justice.

WRECK OF TWO ENGLISH VESSELS.—A letter from Fecamp of the 30th ult. announces the wreck on that coast of the English brig the *Planet*, of Jersey, and the *Anne Lucy*, of London. The crew of the *Planet* were saved; the fate of the crew of the *Anne Lucy* is not known.

ON Monday afternoon, an influential meeting of gentlemen who hold Protectionist principles took place at Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, at which upwards of 400 tenant-farmers attended. Resolutions expressive of the determination of the meeting to use every available means for the re-establishment of protective duties were unanimously adopted.

MRS. Kerigan, widow of the late Thomas Kerigan, Esq., author of "Kerigan's Nautical Tables," elaborate and useful publication, "A New Theory," &c., has been nominated to one of the widows' houses and stipend at Penge, the admirable establishment founded, built, and endowed by the late Queen Adelaide.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE

The recurrence of New Year's Day has been marked by the customary munificence of her Majesty towards the poorer inhabitants of the Royal borough of Windsor and its vicinity. The distribution of her Majesty's gifts took place on Tuesday morning, in the riding-school, under the direction of the Rev. R. J. Gould and the Rev. S. Hawtrey. Her Majesty the Queen, with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, his Royal Highness Prince George, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, the Hon. and Rev. Sacred Wellesley, Duncan Campbell, Esq., Chaplain to her Majesty, attending. The walls of the riding-school were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the Royal gifts—consisting of meat, bread, potatoes, blankets, and clothing—were distributed to upwards of 3,000 persons, at desmask clothing. The recipients of the Royal bounty consisted of persons residing in the parishes of Windsor and Clewer, whose names were placed on a list by the ladies of the District Visiting Society, which list, after being carefully revised by the Rev. R. J. Gould and the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, was forwarded to her Majesty. About 1800 yards of calico, nearly 900 yards of flannel, 75 pairs of blankets, upwards of 1100 lb. of beef, between 400 and 500 quartern loaves, besides a bountiful supply of plum-pudding, and a quantity of coals, were given away: the cost of the whole exceeding £250.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, arrived at the Castle on Tuesday evening, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. His Royal Highness Prince George had joined the Royal circle on the previous day. On the same evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and her illustrious relatives at the Castle.

On Wednesday morning, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George, went out shooting. In attendance were Lord Elphinstone, Colonel Grey, Gen. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, and Baron Knesebeck. Her Majesty took a drive in the afternoon, accompanied by her Royal visitors. In the first carriage were the Queen, the Prince Consort, His Royal Highness Prince George had joined the Royal circle on the previous day. On the same evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and her illustrious relatives at the Castle.

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The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with Prince George and the Princess Mary and Prince Frederick of Hesse, took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Thursday, and returned to Kew. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Thursday, and returned to Kew. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort afterwards took a drive in Windsor Park, attended by the Marchioness of Douro. In the evening the Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Duchess of Kent joined the Royal dinner circle on Thursday evening.

Lord Charles Fitzroy relieved Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Colonel Bouverie in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Tuesday next, at Windsor Castle. Summonses were issued on Monday to the Ministers and Officers of State.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, with their Serene Highnesses the Princesses Anne and Amelia, and Prince Gustave, of Saxe-Weimar, left Marlborough House soon after eight o'clock on Monday morning, and travelled by the South Eastern Railway to Dover, *en route* to the Continent. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar accompanied, and Captain Bedford attended, the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, until her Serene Highness landed on the Continent, and have since returned to town.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister arrived in town yesterday from the Continent.

Lord John Russell left Richmond on Wednesday, for Woburn Abbey.

A matrimonial alliance will shortly be celebrated between Mr. John Harford Battersby, eldest son of Mr. A. Harford Battersby, of Stoke Park, Somerset, and Mademoiselle Maria Bunsen, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his Excellency the Prussian Minister at this court.

The Marchioness of Normanby arrived in Hill-street, on Saturday, from the British Embassy, Paris.

The Earl and Countess Granville left town on Monday, for Paris.

The Countess Ferrers gave birth to a daughter on Christmas-Day. Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably.

We regret to learn that a distressing accident occurred to Lord Sesham, while shooting in the preserves at Wynyard Park, on the 31st ult. A rebound of single small shot from a tree struck his Lordship's left eye, and great fears are entertained that the sight will be affected.

Lord Ward has arrived at Berlin.

A congratulatory address to Lord Burghley, on the birth of a son and heir, has been presented to his Lordship by the Mayor and corporation of Stamford.

The statements respecting the resignation of his high office by Lord Denman are entirely erroneous. He has not tendered his resignation, consequently the question of its acceptance by the Government—"most frequently or otherwise—has not arisen. The last accounts received by his family announce a marked improvement in his Lordship's health.

LORD BROUGHAM.—A letter, dated Cannes, of the 19th ult., in the *Monsieur du Soir*, says:—"Lord Brougham has been making some interesting experiments on light here, which are just terminated. At eleven o'clock at night, on the 14th, four members of the Royal Society of London gave to the population a nothing spectacle: at the top of the towers of the noble Lord the apparatus of the electrical light was placed, and at the same instant a luminous point shone from the Ile Sainte Marguerite, and its brilliant rays displayed to all eyes the beauty of the enchanting site. The same rays were afterwards directed on the magnificent scenery of the Cap-Roux, and on the picturesque roadstead of Agal. The *coup d'œil* at such an hour was so beautiful, that explosions suddenly broke forth from all parts. The next day, Lord Brougham, in the midst of a numerous and chosen circle, gave a detailed and very interesting account of his experiments on light."

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN RUSSIA.—The year 1848 having been remarkable throughout all Southern Russia for its extreme drought, which caused a great scarcity of corn, forage, and other agricultural produce, and compelled many proprietors of merino sheep to kill their flocks to prevent their dying of hunger, the Imperial Economical Society has appropriated the sum of twelve hundred roubles (400*l*.), to be given in gold or silver medals to those who shall publish the best work on a means of preserving forage without deterioration, pointing out the most adapted for each province, and also as to the best kinds of grain which can be sown to withstand the influence of the great droughts which are so common in that country.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the South Sea House, on Thursday, the Governor, Mr. C. Franks, in the chair, when an account was read, from which it appeared that the income of the company for the last half-year amounted to £1,[illegible], the expenditure of the same period to £[illegible], leaving a balance of £[illegible], which would enable the proprietors to declare a dividend of 1*l*. £64,689 3*s*. 1*d*., which would enable the proprietors to declare a dividend of 1*l*. per cent. on their stock, and carry forward a balance of £[illegible]. The dividend was declared, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—On Tuesday last the new navigation laws came into force. The act of last session (12 & 13 Vict. c. 29) has repealed statutes and parts of statutes from the 37 Geo. 3 to the 8 & 9 Vict. The substance of the act itself may be briefly stated. The coasting trade is to be confined to British vessels, and British seamen are to be employed. Regarding reciprocity with other nations, her Majesty in Council may issue orders to impose additional duties on foreign ships when our goods are not admitted, as may appear to her Majesty to commercially the disadvantages to which British trade or navigation is subjected by prohibitions and restrictions of other nations. The orders are to be published in the *London Gazette*, and to specify the vessels to which they apply. A new form of certificate of registry is prescribed, and other regulations made, as also a declaration to be made by the owners before vessels are registered. It is enacted that if any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise contrary to this act, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of the ship in which the same are so imported, exported, or carried coastwise, shall forfeit the sum of £100, except where any other penalty is specially imposed by the act.

THE NEW COFFEE DUTIES.—By the Customs Act of the last session, entitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs" (12 and 13 Vict., chap. 90), the new duties on coffee came into operation on Tuesday last. It is enacted, that, on and after the 1st day of January, 1850, the duties on coffee, kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, the growth, &c., of and from foreign countries, 8*d*.; of and from British possessions, 5*d*. The 30th section of the act says that goods in the bonded warehouse at the commencement of these duties shall be dee ed to be subject to them; therefore, all coffee, kiln dried, roasted, or ground, which is now in warehouse, is equally with such as shall be imported, on and after the 1st January, will be entitled to admission for home use at the duties mentioned. The duties on coffee are not an alteration or reduction of the previous existing duties on coffee, which are and will remain 6*d*. and 4*d*. the pound respectively, but are new rates of duties imposed on the article in a kiln dried, roasted, or ground state. We believe we are correct in stating that they are entirely new rates of duty, no such rates of duty having been provided for in any previous table of duties.

THE MORALITY OF LOVE.—We may here remark, by way of parenthesis, that not win exhibit the highest sense of honour in other affairs, sometimes commit the most flagrant breaches of trust in the affairs of love. They will sacrifice a friend in such cases with as little remorse as if the whole thing were a jest at a masquerade. Strange that women, to whom we ascribe the most refining and elevating influences, should ruin our morals in this way! Alas! alas! there is no morality in love!—"The Ladder of Gold," in *Bentley's Miscellany*.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

HULSEAN PRIZE.—This prize, left for the best dissertation in the English language, on the evidences in general, or on the prophecies or miracles in particular, has been adjudged to Samuel Tobin, of Trinity College, for his Subject.—"The influence of the Jewish and Christian Revelations on Pagan Writings."

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, STRATFORD.—At the offertory on Christmas-Day, a chalice was presented by some members of the congregation It was laid upon the altar amongst the usual "alms and oblations," but was not consecrated or used in the celebration of the holy sacrament on the occasion, as it is intended to substitute one of larger dimensions, which could not be procured for the above festival. The design of the cup, the gift of other gifts, is from Mr. Butterfield, as represented in his "Instrumenta Ecclesiastica." Round the base are interchanged the monograms of "I. H. Σ." and "X. P. Δ." The chalice is enriched by the following inscription:—"Sobolem de spiritu frequenter eos petrà, petra autem erat Christus" (they drank of the spiritual rock that followed them, and that rock was Christ).

VACANCIES.—Wardenship of St. Augustine College, Canterbury; Right Rev. W. H. Coleridge, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Cameron Rectory, Somerset; diocese of Bath and Wells; £481, with residence; patron, J. Jarrett, Esq.; Rev. W. L. Jarrett promoted. Llangenni Rectory, w. Tregay on Curacy; £466, with residence; patron, the Bishop of Bangor; and Llanwyrlog Perpetual Curacy; £90; patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.; Anglesey, diocese of Bangor; Rev. E. Williams, deceased. Dewchurch-Much Vicarage, county and diocese of Hereford; £440, with residence; patron, the lessee of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Rev. W. Hassall, deceased. Birch-Much Perpetual Curacy, county and diocese of Hereford, £106; patron, T. G. Symons, Esq.; Rev. W. Hassall, deceased. Llanvaes Perpetual Curacy, s. Peanmon Curacy, Anglesey, diocese of Bangor; £180; patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.; and the head-mastership of Beaumaris Grammar-School; patrons, the trustees; Rev. H. D. Owen, D.D., promoted.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, to the Deanery of the Island of Jersey. The Lord Bishop of Exeter has conferred on the Rev. N. Oxenham, Vicar of Modbury, the Prebendal Stall vacant by the death of the Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, Bart. The Rev. William Wales, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, to be Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough. The Rev. Robert Emden, to be Archdeacon of Norfolk. The Rev. W. L. Jarrett, to the Rectory of Backington. The Rev. F. Haggit, to the Rectory of Walcot, near Bath. The Rev. Edward Kare Barron, to the Rectory of Thornham, with Titchwell, Norfolk. The Rev. Richard Charles Swan, to the Rectory of Holmfield, Kent. The Rev. Charles Wildbore, to the Vicarage of Humberston, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Frederick Elwes, to the Vicarage of Gretford, Lincolnshire. The Rev. John Wilkinson, to the Vicarage of Erith, Kent. The Rev. C. Avery Moore, Rector of Poole Keynes, has been appointed Surrogate for the deaneries of Bristol, Malmesbury, and Cricklade.

LICENSES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—Rev. J. Windle, to St. Mary, Whitechapel; Rev J. S. Valentine, to district chapelry of St. Thomas, Stepney; H. Swabey, to district of St. Luke, Berwick-street; H. H. Sperling, to Kensington; S. Poole, to district of St. Mary, Paddington; F. Munro, to St. Anne's, Westminster; J. R. Johnson, to the new parish of St. Bartholomew, Bethnal-green; R. R. Huston, to district of St. Barnabas, Kensington; J. W. Holdsworth, to district of St. John, Notting-hill; J. Cumming, to St. Anne's, Soho; Rev. Edward Norlan, Kensington; D. Fenn, to St. Paul, Covent-garden; F. Farrer, to the district of St. Michael, Pimlico; J. S. Gale, to Harrow; L. W. T. Dale, to St. Pancras; J. Back, to St. John's, Westminster.

The Archbishop of York has declined to license the Rev. Charles Joseph Camidge, M.A. (B.A. 1824), formerly of St. Catharine's Hall, for the office of chaplain to the York workhouse, unless the salary be £50 per annum, instead of £30 as proposed.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—From the inhabitants of Sanford, Newnes, and Sacombe to the Rev. Robert Cooke; from the parishioners of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts; the Rev. John Geale Uwins, from the pupils of Cains Cross School, Stroud; the Rev. George Tatham, late Curate of Trinity Church, Southampton, from the congregation; the Rev Henry Alford, Minister of St. Mary's Hull, from some of his congregation; the Rev. William Verdon, of Trinity Church, Salford, from his congregation; the Rev. E. Luby, Curate of Holcombe, from the members of his congregation.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The concession signed by Louis Napoleon and the Minister of the Interior, M. Dufaure, granting to Messrs. J. Brett, Tochè, and Co. the right to establish an electric telegraph line between France and England for the exclusive communication across the Channel, arrived in town on Monday. The company propose to establish, by means of the electric telegraph, an instant communication between the two countries. The patentee guarantees that this telegraph shall, by the aid of a single wire and of two persons only (the one stationed in France, and the other in England), be capable of printing, in clear roman type (on paper), 100 messages, of fifteen words each, including addresses and signatures, all ready for delivery in one hundred consecutive minutes.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AMERICA.—The steamer *Hermann*, which arrived at New York on Saturday, the 16th ult., from Bremen and Southampton, brought a number of distinguished Hungarians as passengers, who propose to take up their residence in the United States. Among them were, the late Governor of Comorn, Ladislaus Ujvary, his wife and four children, and Mdlle Apolonia Jagello, the sister-in-law of Kossuth. The party were received as the guests of the Astor House and the Irving House, where a cordial welcome was extended to them, in honour of their eminent service, their character, and their misfortunes. Mdlle. Jagello was frequently the correspondent of Kossuth during his captivity and adoration on the following Sunday, by the courteous proprietor of the Irving House, and his numerous guests. A simple homage was tendered to her at the public table, which was ornamented with wreaths of flowers, a combination of her history: the whole company of ladies and gentlemen rose to do her honour, and, in a few words of heartfelt recognition and greeting, she was welcomed to the freedom of the country and the hospitality of its people. During the evening the drawing-rooms of the Irving House were thronged with visitors eager to pay their respects to the heroic maid. The committee for the aid of Hungarian exiles, of which the Mayor of New York is the treasurer, is now in active operation. They will be assisted, to surround them with the distinctions which they have so nobly won. Among the passengers by the *Hermann* was also Mr. A. Ruge, a distinguished leader of the democratic party in Germany, and an able writer on political philosophy. The steamer *Europa*, which arrived at Boston on the 9th ult., brought as passengers two Hungarian patriots, Colonel Pragay and Major Forest. As soon as their arrival was known, they were waited on by a deputation on behalf of the Boston Committee for the aid of Hungarian refugees to the country. They have since arrived in New York, and are universally treated with the most affectionate sympathy.

MERCANTILE AND MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW AND OLD WORLD.—The number of letters which passes through the New York Post-office in a single day, and by a single mail, is an interesting fact. It is still more interesting to compare the amount of correspondence between New York and Europe, with a portion of this continent twice as distant as the O.d World. The following are the statistics of letters despatched from the New York Post-office on Wednesday and Thursday:—

Per *Canada* on the 15th, to Europe	.. .. ..	32,000
Per *Ohio* on the 15th, to California, &c. ..	.. ..	13,300
Per *Crescent City*	.. ..	1,000
Per *Cherokee*	.. ..	900
Per *Great Western*, to Bermuda ..	.. ..	700
Total	.. ..	48,400

Here we have the enormous number of nearly 50,000 letters dispatched in two days, by mail steamers, from this city, and if we added the Canada and Boston closed mails, which also passed through the New York Post-Office, the numbers would probably amount to 65,000. This is independent of newspapers and inland correspondence with the *Ohio* carried out: 15,000 newspapers, and the *Cherokee* 1000. It is a singular fact that the correspondence to California is nearly half as great as that to the whole of Europe, with all its ancient and glorious cities and commercial marts. Does not this fact speak volumes for the giant strides to prosperity of the new state of California, which has sprung up in the Far West, as if from the touch of a magic cane's wand? The letters by the three steamers on Thursday numbered 15,700, and the newspapers 15,000. Let us calculate the revenue upon these, the average being equal, for the California letters as single:—

Letters, at 40*c.* each	24,000	
Papers, at 2*c.* each	6280	
	480	
	—6760	
Letters to Europe, averaging 1½ rate, or 30*c.* each	23,550	
Total sea postage	—16,360	

This is a pretty large revenue for two days, for letters dispatched by mail steamers alone.—*New York Herald*.

SHIPWRECKS.—The recent mail from the United States brought tidings of the loss of another emigrant ship from Liverpool. The unfortunate vessel was the *Sailor Prince*, Captain M'Kachner, master, bound to New Orleans, and at the time had upwards of four hundred persons on board, of whom three hundred and seventy-six were emigrants, men, women, and their children, the chief of whom were from the midland counties. The wreck took place on the night of the 1st of November, on a reef of rocks near the island of Cancum. The weather is reported to have been of the most fearful description, and the ship on the rocks in a few hours she became a perfect wreck. The crew, who acted with great humanity, contrived to land the whole of the emigrants on the island in safety, but there their sufferings became frightful. Little or no provisions were got out of the wreck; and an intense fruit setting in played such havoc among the unfortunate creatures, that within twenty-four hours no fewer than thirteen had perished. The ship was 700 tons burthen, and was insured to the amount of £9800.—The loss of the packet-ship *Agnes* has been made known at Lloyd's. She was bound to Bremen from New York, with a general cargo and fifty passengers. Off the coast of Texel she encountered heavy gales, which drove her ashore on that coast. Only seven of the passengers saved their lives, as also twelve of the crew. The remainder all met with a watery grave.

IRELAND.

HIGH RENTS, PROTECTION, AND THE POOR-LAW.—A vast out-door meeting was held last week at Templemore, in the county of Kerry, which was important, as being the most distinct expression of the feelings of the Irish tenant-farmer class on the question of Protection yet given utterance to. The chair was occupied by T. O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect Lodge, and the following were among the resolutions adopted:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the free importation of corn into this union is essentially necessary—not only for its well-being and prosperity, but for its actual existence; and that any attempt to re-impose a duty on the importation of food can only have the effect of—we, by the prices and increasing the rentals of a few landlords, whilst it must, of necessity, add to the sufferings of the people.

That we do not by any means accuse or participate in the cry that is being raised against the present Poor-law, inasmuch that, with all its defects, it has conferred a great boon on the poor of the country, in that sick and who ought to bear it. It is, to a certain extent, relieves the struggling farmer: for heavy burden he had hitherto, solely and unaided by the landlord, to bear, viz. the support of the poor; and it leaves no choice to the landlord between supporting the poor in his and unprofitably in the workhouse, and their useful and remunerative end, by employment in the cultivation of the soil and otherwise.

That the rents of this union have been at all times tremendous, and of late years so oppressive as to render it impossible to hold out any longer under so grievous a burden. All our means have gone out for the import of food during four successive famines, our farming produce has fallen to half its value, taxation has been doubled, and yet the same rents, with the exceptions, have been demanded and paid with as much severity as they have been in the times the most prosperous and flourishing. Seeing, therefore, no disposition on the part of the landlords to make a reduction in accordance with the times, we have no alternative but to declare that we will not pay the present rents, and, once for all, to state upon what principle we are willing to pay them. That

RUINS IN THE VILLAGE OF CARHAKEN, COUNTY OF GALWAY.

SKETCH IN A HOUSE AT FAHEY'S QUAY, ENNIS.—THE WIDOW CONNOR AND HER DYING CHILD.

only another evidence of the impropriety of establishing such a law for a people in such a condition.

I crossed the Bay to Galway, and proceeded towards Clifden by a route devoid of interest, exhibiting, in a less degree than in Clare, the usual signs of devastation in progress. Mr. Martin's property extends almost the whole way from Ouchterade to Clifden, and is a mixture of mountain, moor, and fertile land, capable of indefinite improvement, with great facility of water carriage, but most sadly neglected. It is a bad sign for the next harvest, and for the people of this country, that in my whole journey from Galway I did not see more than from thirty to forty persons, including all ages and sexes; and, with the exception of ten men working under a road contractor, few or none of them were at work.

At Carthaken the levellers have been at work, and tumbled down eighteen houses. In one of them dwelt John Killian, who stood by me while I made the accompanying Sketch of the remains of his dwelling. He told me that he and his fathers before him had owned this now ruined cabin for ages, and that he had paid £4 a year for four acres of ground. He owed no rent: before it was due, the landlord's drivers cut down his crops, carried them off, gave him no account of the proceeds, and then tumbled his house. The hut made against the end wall of a former habitation was not likely to remain, as a decree had gone forth entirely to clear the place. The old man also told me that his son having cut down, on the spot that was once his own garden, a few sticks to make him a shelter, was taken up, prosecuted, and sentenced to two months' confinement for destroying trees and making waste of the property.

I must supply you with another Sketch of a similar subject on the road between Maam and Clifden, in Joyce's County once famous for the Patagonian stature of the inhabitants, who are now starved down to ordinary dimensions. High up on the mountain, but on the road-side, stands the scalpeen of Keillines. It is near General Thompson's property. Conceive five human beings living in such a hole: the father was out, at work; the mother was getting fuel on the hills, and the children left in the hut could only say they were hungry. Their appearance confirmed their words—want was deeply engraved in their faces, and their lank bodies were almost unprotected by clothing.

At Kylemore my companion bought a turbot, weighing from 18lb. to 20lb., for 1s. 6d., and might have had it for 1s. had he driven a hard bargain. The fact indicates that the sea would supply plenty of food if man would take the trouble to procure it. A similar proof of the equal capacity of the soil is found at a short distance from Kylemore. Two enterprising Englishmen, of the name of Eastwood, planted themselves there about four years ago, and all around them the bleak and barren moor has been changed into well laid-out fields—some green with herbage, and others brown and dingy with the stubble of the carried corn. There is a comfortable lodge, in the Elizabethan style, and around it suitable farm buildings. The whole indicates skill, industry, and good taste; it indicates, too, great courage in overcoming a moral as well as a physical opposition. The Messrs. Eastwood have, in some measure, conquered the habits of the people, which was a more difficult task than subduing the neglected and deserted heath. They will be pioneers to others, who will select, let us hope, this fertile and promising wilderness for the scene of their exertions, instead of wrestling against the arid sands of Australasia, or engaging in competition for the plains of the Mississippi with emigrants from all the countries of Europe. Their example has in fact been followed; and between their abode and Clifden two or three beginnings have been made—so that the country adjoining that town exhibits several signs of improvement.

This neighbourhood, before the potato rot came, was not so entirely occupied by the cultivation of the root as some other parts of the country. In the Union of Kilrush, for example, in 1848, there were 11,569 acres under potatoes, out of an area of 178,935 acres; in the Union of Clifden there were only 3714 acres, out of anares of 183,504 acres, under potatoes. The fact is of some importance, in explaining the comparative ease with which the poor in Clifden have been disposed of. Clifden itself is an exotic in an unfavourable climate. It was reared by the patronage of the late Viscount; and since that ceased, it began to decline: the Poor-law has almost finished it. Before we reached, we learned that the *guardians* of the union were out of money, and obliged to pay for what they wanted by cheques, which they are to receive in payment of the rates. Extreme poverty exists in the neighbourhood—the soil around is poor—great numbers of houses have been levelled—but the poor, unlike those of Kilrush, have in great part disappeared with the houses. They have not found refuge in the workhouse—they have not been carried away as emigrants; they have either wandered away or have died, or both may have contributed to cause their disappearance. I have a list of 111 houses levelled within a few months in the immediate neighbourhood of Clifden, which is very considerable, considering that the whole population of the Union was only 33,465 in 1841. Assuming five inmates to a house, the sixtieth part of the population has been dispossessed. Here, too, there is little more than one person to every six acres; or, nearly as is the population of Clare, the population of the Union of Clifden is not, in relation to acres, half so abundant. I have taken a Sketch of the workhouse, which I send as a memorial of this pet place of the late Viscount Clifden.

THE WORKHOUSE, CLIFDEN.

From Clifden to Ouchterade, twenty-one miles, is a dreary drive over a moor, unrelieved except by a glimpse of Mr. Martin's house at Ballynahinch, and of the residence of Dean Mahon. Destitute as this tract is of inhabitants, about Ouchterade some thirty houses have been recently demolished. A gentleman who witnessed the scene told me nothing could exceed the heartlessness of the levellers, if it were not the patient submission of the sufferers. They wept, indeed; and the children screamed with agony at seeing their homes destroyed and their parents in tears; but the latter allowed themselves unresistingly to be deprived of what is to most people the dearest thing on earth next to their lives—their only home.

I returned to Galway, where the Poor-law officials are not communicative, nor is there in the Union any extraordinary fact to communicate. The old town is a jumble of thatched mud cabins, stone-built houses, and the remains of a former splendour, old sculptures and carvings, putting to shame the homely and even rude houses of a modern date. The people are remarkable for the vivid colours of their dresses, amongst which red predominates, and some lingering traces of a foreign origin may yet be discovered in their countenances. Here, as in most other sea-ports and fishing towns, particularly of Ireland, hulking men lounging about were numerous, and appeared to have every other capacity to work but the will. You are not annoyed, however, by mendicants in Galway, as in other Irish towns, though there is a universal complaint of distress flushed by the exclamation, "That last five-shilling rate is a death-blow to all."

From Galway I proceeded to Ennis, and in the neighbourhood inspected the village of Clear, which had been destroyed within a few weeks, and some part of it within a few days. The *Sketch of Pat Macnamara's Cabin* shews the condition of the village. In Ennis I went through the lanes and alleys, and amongst the most distressed part of the population. In one small room, not 70 feet square, I found congregated fifteen people, young and old, exhibiting nearly all the phases of want and squalor. From the smoke which filled the place, it was a Rembrandt scene, and it was with difficulty I could make out the forms of the wretched groups, or of the squalid and dying child on the floor. In the union workhouse of Ennis there is order, decency, and regularity. With it is conjoined a farm of eighteen acres, which is well cultivated by the labour of the paupers. It is wisely placed under the superintendence of one of Lord Clarendon's practical agricultural instructors; and probably he is as well employed in displaying his skill at the farm as in any other mode of teaching his art.

At Ennis, I consider my tour terminated; and I shall only send you further some general observations on the Poor-law, and some suggestions as to what might reasonably be done for Ireland.

(To be continued next week.)

CABIN OF PAT. MACNAMARA, VILLAGE OF CLEAR.

KEILLINES, NEAR GENERAL THOMPSON'S PROPERTY.

CATTLE MUSTERING IN AUSTRALIA.

CATTLE MUSTERING IN AUSTRALIA.

A CATTLE MUSTER in Australia is a proceeding so peculiarly different from anything ever seen in this country, that a slight description of it will doubtless be interesting. The object of a Cattle Muster is, as its name denotes, the collecting together of all the cattle belonging to the settler upon whose *run*, or grazing territory, it takes place; and this, in order either to brand the calves or to draft out some particular description of cattle bullocks for the knife, perhaps, or young heifers to be sent to the heifer station.

When a muster is meditated, notice is given to the adjoining cattle-holders, so that not only you may have the benefit of their assistance, but that they may drive off any of their stock which may have found its way on to your run.

From the extreme distances between the stations, the volunteers generally make their appearance at the appointed station on the night before; and then great is the scramble for beds, both in your own hut and in the men's, as the kitchen is usually called: some have, with prudent forethought, brought a blanket or opossum rug, and with pea-coats, &c., a "shake-down" is at last found for all.

At peep-of-day, all are on the move, and instructions are given during breakfast as to the different routes which are to be pursued by your assistants: one is to go by the deep gully, and come home by the Black-fellows' Creek; another is to take the Kangaroo Creek, and call at the Sandy Camp coming in; a third goes by the Snakey Creek to the Native Dog-hole, and home by the Round Camp; and so on until all the force has been expended. They generally go two together: their aim is to get to the outside of all the cattle belonging to the run, and on their way towards the Main Camp, or general rendezvous, to collect and bring in all they can find; this they do by keeping a sharp look-out for fresh tracks, and by taking particular notice of the small camps on which they have left mobs of cattle on their way *out*, so that they may pick them up in returning. On their way towards the Main Camp, their charge gradually increases, as they pass each *out camp*, until, as they approach the water-hole, or creek, beside which the Main Camp stands, they may have many hundreds bellowing before them. The noise of a couple of thousand head of bush cattle, trumpeting forth a salute to each fresh mob that appears, blended with the cracks of the sonorous stock-whip, the yelping of curs, and the hooting and bellowing of stockmen, is tremendous

The words *mob* of cattle, and *main* or *out camps*, have occurred several times and may need some explanation. The first is applied to any collection of cattle, from five to five hundred. The latter word, camp, is not so self-explaining. To give a clear definition of it, I must suppose you to have arrived on a new run with your cattle. On the first night you may generally let them please themselves; they will be too tired to stray farther than you can with ease follow and bring them back in the morning; but, next night, collect them at sun-down, and drive them to the side of some creek or water-hole (as in the Engraving), where you keep them until, finding some comfortable dry place, they lie down for the night. This you continue for, perhaps, three months, and this forms the main camp in future years, to which the herd naturally head on being disturbed. The out camps are formed by chance, from the partiality of cattle for congregating round any dead body. A dead calf or kangaroo may form the nucleus of one, whilst others may be formed by the side of a water-hole, in which water is more generally found than in other parts of the run.

Bulls are seldom at all savage, or even wild, and, in company with the latest dropped calves, bring up the rear of the mob. In fact, it often requires a vigorous application of the stock-whip to induce them to go to the camp at all. The stock-whip has been often described, so that I need only picture it as a gigantic hunting-whip, of which the thong is from fifteen to twenty feet long, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter at the thickest portion of the belly. The handle is only about fifteen inches long; and yet, with this seeming disproportion, an adept can use it with more ease than the generality of people could a hunting-whip.

Cutting-out or drawing off the strange cattle, yarding the whole mob, drafting, cutting, and branding, and finally counting out, concludes the affair; but these are worthy of a separate description. A PORT-PHILIP SETTLER.

CALIFORNIA.

WE have been favoured with the following letter and illustrative Sketch, by Mr. Alexander Millie, of the firm of Millie and Co., agents for Messrs. H. J. and D. Nicoll (of London), for California and the neighbouring parts of the coast of the Pacific:—

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 25, 1849.

We arrived here on the 10th of this month, without either of us having had a day's illness. I wrote you from Valparaiso. Our passage from thence has been rather tedious—seventy-five days. We have taken a room here with two of our fellow-passengers (Scotchmen), for which we pay fifty dollars a month (£10). We can live pretty cheaply, and are saving money. Rents are very high indeed: in a good part of the town, £35 a month rent is asked for a piece of ground twenty-three feet by forty feet deep, payment to be made two months cash, and the remainder monthly, or at the rate of 32s. a foot frontage per month. The rent of a shop of this size is 400 dollars a month. Building materials and labour are very high. Iron houses bring *ten times* what they cost in England. The duty on all articles is 30 per cent.: there is no tariff to be got here, but it can, I believe, be easily got in London. Invoices certified by the American Consul are requested to be sent along with all goods.

There are about 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants in San Francisco. A great deal of building is going on; the houses are mostly of wood, and tents are to be seen in all directions. Everything in the shape of property is perfectly secure both here and at the mines. There are no outrages heard of. Gold is worth here sixteen dollars an ounce; I believe seventeen dollars and a half can be got for it with you. Wages here are sometimes paid in gold dust, and at the rate of sixteen dollars an ounce.

Many are going and returning from the mines: some are fortunate and others are not, according as they hit upon a good or bad spot; but *every* one can, at least, make an ounce a day. Everything there is very dear.

We learn from a New York paper, that, upon the occasion of fixing upon the starting-point of the southern boundary of California by the joint commission of the United States and Mexico, the American Commissioners (including Colonel Weller) rode down from San Diego to the "Punts" to meet the Mexican Commissioners, for the purpose of settling upon a boundary line. Having met, they rode to the southernmost point on the bay of San Diego, and then to the other end of the Marine League. After a few minutes' consultation, the point was decided upon, and they returned to Mr. Gray's camp at the Punts. Having partaken of a cold collation, they started for San Diego, thirteen miles distant, and arrived there the same night. The starting-point of the boundary line thus determined on is on the extremity of the table land, as you approach the bay, and is the first land you make in a steamer approaching San Diego from the south. It may be marked by a lighthouse some future day. On the 10th of October, the Commissioners again met, and jointly signed a paper, written in Spanish and English, to the effect that this was the point determined upon by the joint Commissioners of the American and Mexican Governments, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, as the starting-point on the Pacific for the boundary between the two Republics. This paper was enclosed in a glass bottle, and placed in a hole in the earth, three feet in depth. Some shovelsfull of earth were then thrown upon the bottle by Colonel Weller on behalf of the American Government, and General Conde on

SAN FRANCISCO, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

behalf of the Mexican Government. An upright post was then planted in the hole to mark the spot. During these ceremonies the countenances of the Mexican Commissioners exhibited a remarkable degree of gravity: they did not forget that they were affixing the last seal to the treaty for the dismemberment of their Republic.

WITH THIS NUMBER IS PRESENTED, GRATIS,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Comprising a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months; and the Title-page and Indices, completing Vol. XV.

THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF

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Portfolios for keeping the six months Numbers clean, price 4s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 6.—Epiphany. Second Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 7.—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 8.—Lucian. Fire Insurance due.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Sun rises 8h. 5m., sets 4h. 9m.
THURSDAY, 10.—Sun rises 8h. 3m., sets 4h. 10m.
FRIDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins. Old New Year's Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Sun rises 8h. 4m., sets 4h. 14m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
7 55	8 25	9 0	9 35	10 10	10 44	11 20	11 50	No.	Tide.	0 20	0 45	1 10	1 30

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, St. James's.—FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE.—FIRST NIGHT of the SEASON.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces the performance of French Plays and Vaudevilles, as resumed at this Theatre on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1850, by the production of (for the First Time in this country) a New Opera in Three Acts, entitled LE VAL D'ANDORRE. Music composed by Halevy. The Libretto written by M. De Saint-Georges.—Private Admission Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors will be opened at half-past Seven o'Clock, and the Performances commence at Eight. Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Frapcemiums may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams' Royal Library, St. James's-street; Messrs. Ewers', Anderson's, Hookham's, Allegretti's, Lonsdale and Cock's, Chappe l's, Hammond's, and Olliver's Libraries, Bow-street; Cramer's, and the Carlton Library, 18, Regent street; also at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 9 o Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense Bill of the Grand Comic Pantomime, which, together with the Magnificent Spectacle and Inimitable Scenes of the Circle, form the most Varied, Attractive, and Novel Entertainments in the Metropolis, as the Crowded Houses will testify. On MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1850, the Entertainments will Commence with the Magnificent Equestrian Spectacle of the KNIGHT OF THE EAGLE CREST; or, the Tourney of Love After which, the Harmonious Artists Mademoiselle CODONE will appear on the TIGHT ROPE. To be succeeded by a most Brilliant Display of BATTY'S SCENES OF THE ARENA To Conclude with Nelson's Lee's Gloriously Successful New Grand Comic Pantomime entitled HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE; CAMP TOWN UPON HIS LITTLE PONY. In consequence of the Overflow on Thursday last, there will be another GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT, on THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 10th, when the Pantomime will be Played First.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

SIMS REEVES, FORMES, ERNST, and THALBERG.—On WEDNESDAY next, JAN 9, will be held the TWELFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS (which will be the last but three of the series of 18), when the above unrivalled artistes will appear, together with Miss Lucombe, Poo e, Eyles, and Dolby, and Mrs Alexander Newton. Leader, Mr Loder. Trumpet obligat, Mr T Harper; and solo, flute, Mr Richardson. The performance will commence with a Scène, from Beethoven's opera "Le Sonnambula" in which Mr Sims Reeves will sing "All is lost!" Mr Sims Reeves will also sing "Il mio tesoro," (Mozart), and Irish melody, "The last rose of summer," (Moore) Herr Ernst will perform (for the first time) a grand fantasia on Airs from Meyerbeer's opera "Le Prophète," composed expressly for these concerts; Herr Ernst will also perform a grand duo, "Sentimentale," with M Thalberg in which they will perform a grand Fantasia, introducing the romances and the chorus of duets, in Rossini's opera "La Donna del Lago" (Thalberg), and the duo with Herr Ernst. Tickets, 10s 6d each; Reserved Seats, 15s. Tickets may be had of Mr STRIDE, 373, Strand, adjoining Exeter-hall (west); of Mr CAHAN, 371, Strand; and of Mr STAMMERS at the office of the concerts, 4, Exeter-hall; and of all music-sellers.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls 7s, Tickets, 4s; Back Seats 2s 6d. to be had at the Music Shops. A plan of the stalls may be seen at Messrs OLLIVIER'S, 41, New Bond street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES by Dr Bachhoffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, daily at two o'clock, and in the evenings at eight. An entirely NEW and ORIGINAL VIEW of LONDON, with the Thames FROZEN OVER, will be SHOWN IN NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, daily at half past four, and in the evenings at a quarter to ten.—The VIEWS of ROME, including new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Paul's, with Diorama of the Nativity, as shown before the Queen at Windsor Castle.—The Electric Telegraph, with brilliant experiments, by Mr Ashley.—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell. New Exhibition of Chronicoscope.—The Manufactory, Models, &c. open daily.—Admission, half-price.

PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF DANCERS.*—The next ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held at Twelve, the 12th o'Clock, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19 1850, in the Saloon of the THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, by the kind permission of B Webster, Esq.

JAMES BYRN, Chairman.

* Memb-rs of the Profession wishing to join the Society will have every particular forwarded, by addressing the Secretary, at the Society's Office, No. 96, St. Martin's-lane, London.

FINSBURY BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY OFFICE, Sekforde-street, St. John-street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Managers of this Bank will be in attendance from Eleven until Two on the first and following Tuesdays in January, for the customary Annual Examination of the Depositors' Books, their accounts with the Bank le'gers, and the Inscription of the interest for the past year, as required by Act 7 and 8 Vict c. 83, and the 13th rule of the Institution.

The Bank is open—
For Receipts—Monday Evenings, 7 to 9, Tuesday Mornings, 11 to 2.
For Repayments—Wednesday Evenings, 7 to 9.
To Enter Interest—Tuesday Mornings 11 to 2.
To Grant and Pay Government Annuities—Tuesday Mornings, 11 to 2; Friday Mornings, 11 to 2

The increase in the capital during the past year has been nearly £20,000.
The number of New Accounts opened, 1869
The whole of the funds due to dep sitors are in the hands of the Government.
The interest payable to depositors is £3 per cent. per annum.
By order,

December 18, 1849. W. N. WORTLEY, Actuary.

SAINT CLEMENT DANES GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION and BANK for SAVINGS.
(Established 1836),
40, Norfolk-street, Strand

NOTICE.—The business of these Institutions is removed from No. 18, Serle-place, Carey-street, to No. 40, Norfolk-street, Strand

Open daily from Ten until Three.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank meet on the (AGENTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT) to grant Annuities, either immediate or Deferred, of from £4 to £30, to persons not possessed of an annual income of £150

Persons residing in ANY PART of the UNITED KINGDOM may become Annuitants without PERSONAL attendance

The Public (especially females) will derive great advantages in purchasing Annuities through the medium of the Office

Prospectuses and Tables of the Cost may be had upon personal application at the Office of the Institution, No. 40, Norfolk street, Strand, or by letter, post-paid

WILLIAM T. WOOLCOTT, Actuary.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE SAINT CLEMENT DANES SAVINGS BANK ANNUITY ACCOUNT, THE YEAR ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, 1849.

DRS THE TRUSTEES AND MANAGERS.

1849. October 10.	To Cash received for the purchase of Annuities to this date	£496,835	14	11
	To Ditto received from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to pay Annuitants to this date	210,171	9	4
	Total	707,007	4	3

PER CONTRA.—CRS.

1849. October 10.	By Cash paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for the purchase of Annuities to this date, as per contra	£496 835	14	11
	By Cash paid to Annuitants to this date	209 9.2	18	1
	By balance in the hands of Richard Twining, Esq., the Treasurer	268	11	3
	Total	707,007	4	3

W. T. WOOLCOTT, Actuary.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE SAINT CLEMENT DANES SAVINGS BANK, THE YEAR ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1849

DRS THE TRUSTEES AND MANAGERS IN ACCOUNT WITH DEPOSITORS.

1849. Nov. 20.	To amount of Balances due to Depositors, including interest as per extracts	£67,636	15	10
	To Balance being the Surplus (after payment to every Depositor in full)	692	8	7
	Total	£68,329	4	5

PER CONTRA.—CRS.

1849 Nov. 20.	By Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including interest	£68,061	8	6
	By Balance in the hands of Richard Twining, Esq., Treasurer	267	15	11
		328	4	5

W. T. WOOLCOTT Actuary

*Each Dec. 1846

ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REGGAR—The angel was the piece of coin which the King put about the neck of such as he touched for the evil.

"Hanging a golden stamp about their neck,
Put on with holy prayers."—MACBETH

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—The Artist is G D address 198, Strand
J E—You will find the number and names of the Governors-General of India in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," under "India." We have not room to quote the list
J W, Boston Spa.—We cannot decide until we see the Sketch
A SUBSCRIBER IN N B.—The *Athenæum*, published weekly
J G B, Shrewsbury, will oblige by repeating the paragraph
Q B S T, Cork.—The information you require must be sought in various works, too numerous for us to specify. Mr Macaulay's "Account of the British Empire" will assist you. The question respecting the Morning Journal is too unreasonable to be replied to
our Journal
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Lincoln.—The illustration cannot appear
E G R.—Taylor's "Short hand," published by Harding
J B, Dover, should himself apply to the manager of some theatre
E H, Notting-hill.—We do not interfere in such disputes
J L N.—The Isle of Dogs is stated to have been named from a murder discovered there by means of a dog. Dr Woodward, in Strype, refers the name to its having been the place of the kennels for the dogs, "when our former Princes made Greenwich their country-seat."
See Cunningham's "Handbook of London"
C J W, Golden-square.—We do not think the boy eligible; but you had better apply at the Hospital
J M G, Swansea.—Lardner's work on the Steam-engine
A Z.—Apply respecting the Iron House to Mr WALKER, Gracechurch-street
A Z cannot do better than apply respecting the maps of Italy to Mr Wyld, Geographer, Charing-cross.
R V L, Hertingfory.—We shall be glad to see the Sketches
E F.—Cinque cento, or five hundred, is an abbreviation of one thousand five hundred, and signifies the style of art which arose shortly after the year 1500
CLER FIL.—You could not purchase a Lieutenant's commission in the Line without previously having had of Ensign. To join as an examination, classical and general. Application should be made at the Horse Guards, backed by interest
STANLEY. The expense of tracing a pedigree depends principally on the trouble and difficulty attending the researches. You can have a coat of arms, unless he can show descent from the original grantee.
W J E.—The arms of the modern arms were made to distinguish the coat from others already granted. This remark applies equally to the crest, which does, certainly, bear a considerable resemblance to the Eagle and Child.
C G. It is not correct for a lady to seal with her husband's crest, having her own initials
W M—An illegitimate son, although "he has taken his father's name by patent," cannot claim a share in the property of his father's estate
AN INQUIRER.—The patronage of the Heralds' College vests solely in the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal. No particular qualification or education is necessary. Influence with the Duke of Norfolk will at once carry the point. The official salaries of the Heralds and Pursuivants are very trifling—under £50 a year. They make their incomes by fees on the business they transact—such as grants of arms, changes of names, &c
Z Z.—Lord Cottenham's seat is Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Surrey. He has also a residence (where last month you might see his Lordship), Wimbledon. With respect to the second query, we think it would be contrary to the usages of law
BRITANNICUS.—The arms of Hanbury are, "Arg. on a bend sa. three bezants"
X Z Y—The Royal arms temp. EDWARD VI were—"France and England quarterly. *Supporters—Dexter*, a lion guardant and crowned or; (*Sinister*), a dragon gu. *Motto*: Lion et mon droit. *Crest*—On a chapeau, a lion passant guardant crowned or"
I T—In addition to those enlightened and spirited supporters, there are some unfilled families who bear those heraldic ornaments by a long prescriptive right. According to the dictum laid down by Heraldicus, the eldest son of the eldest son of a Duke has no positive or legal pretensions
J H B.—The arms of Hagger, of Essex, are—"Arg. on a bend sa.; three lions passant of the field. *Crest*—An arm erect, vested gu., holding in the hand ppr. a battle-axe of the last gu."
RI ESCRITOR—No penalty attaches to the usage of an unauthorised Crest
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—At the College of Heralds no grants of arms nor use a hatchment. It should be displayed immediately after the funeral
AN OLD HUNDREDTHER informs Louis the Magpie that particulars of the Fry family may be had by addressing an inquiry to Mrs H C, Post-Office, Hampton Court
CURIOSITIES.—No arms is entitled to quarter a mother's arms unless the lady was an heiress or cohoiress. Any one is eligible to an office in the Heralds' College, if he be fortunate enough to possess the favour of the Duke of Norfolk, in whose gift the appointments are
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A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—At the College of Heralds no grants of arms nor any terms sufficient to qualify a law student for the Bar. There are no examinations required at those Inns £240 private income would be amply sufficient. Few candidates for foreign stations have it at starting. Very good chambers may be had for £50 per annum. There is no particular rule as to the number of terms to be kept
A L B—Apply at the Herald's Office. The fee is, we believe, five shillings
HISTORICUS.—To a true of seal, are "a fesse, between six escallops, gu. *Crest*: A demi-wheat, ppr., holding a baton or club, erect, in his dexter hand, and round the sinister arm a serpent twined, vert. *Motto*: Quod ero spero."
GRACE.—The arms of family of Gowans are—"Arg. a sword in pale cojoined with a pastile qu. surmounted by a saltire of the last; on a canton of the second a savage presenting to a star. *Crest*: A lion's head erased ppr. collared, or. *Motto*: Quod ero spero."
W.—There are several families of the name with distinct arms. To which does our correspondent refer?
S M.—The arms of Sir Benjamin Maddox, Bart, were—"Per pale arg. and gu. two lions passant in pale counter."
GAMBIT—Schron or's "German and English Dictionary" is published by Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden
B O—See the advertisement in the newspapers of the time
ZETA. Ekra. Some Hindu in the Bazaar of Norwich: address, the Palace, Norwich
G F J, Chester.—The fine lithograph has been received
URBAN should write to the Secretary, at the South Sea House. The best mode is to advertise for the return
J C W. Apply to Groombridge and Sons, publishers, Paternoster-row
T W, Ashtops. Many thanks
S N Y will, perhaps, send a specimen
W D C, Bristol.
B C, Liverpool.—We cannot inform you

Errata.—Drum, Manchester—Bloomfield's "Norfolk"
J L, Manchester. Received
F E—The lines on 1850 will not suit

*** The continuation of the Scenes from the new Christmas Entertainments will appear next week.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ammonen and Eustathes.—Scenes of the War in Hungary.—Country Quarters. 2 vols.—Juvenile Calendar.—Illustrated Year-Book.—Cunning's Lectures.—Who's Who in 1850.—Le Petit Causeur.—Walks and Talks, by Aunt Ida.—Post Magazine Almanack.

MUSIC.—The Magyar Polka.—Sikh Quadrille.—"See, Erin, a Vessel is sailing."—My Grandmother's Polka.—The Misletoe Polka.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

THE steady revival of trade during the year that has just passed away, marks it, with many other circumstances, as the first year of returning prosperity, after a long and dismal period of adversity. In almost every branch of our export trade, the revival is conspicuous. A tabular statement of our exports from the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow, during the years 1848 and 1849, has just been published under the authority of the Board of Trade, which places the gratifying fact in a very clear and unmistakeable light. The largest increase of our trade in the two years has been with the great markets of the United States and India. In the year 1848, we exported to the United States 1,477,429 lb. of cotton thread; in 1849, the export of the same article rose to 2,047,250 lb. In 1848, we exported to the same country 18,772,096 yar.ls of plain calicoes; but in 1849, the export of the same fabric was only 18,701,719 yards. Of printed and dyed calicoes, the export, in 1848, was 45,656,113 yards; in 1849, it was 53,653,653 yards. Of linen and cotton goods, mixed, the export for 1848 was 1,258,078 lb., whilst for 1849 it was 3,895,509 lb. Of linen, the export of 1848 was 23,847,989 yards, and of 1849 no less than 30,912,303 yards. With India, the increase in these and other items was still more gratifying and remarkable. The cotton yarn exported in 1848 to our Eastern possessions amounted to 14,363,658 lb. This amount was nearly doubled in 1849, when the export rose to 28,150,141 lb. There was a slight decrease in the export of thread, but every other item shows a large increase. The export of plain calicoes, which in 1848 was 142,079,346 yards, rose in 1849 to 233,925,594 yards. Printed calicoes rose from 19,932,524 yards to 32,416,851 yards; and lace, gauze, net, and crapes rose from 998,004 yards to 2,039,612 yards. The total result, on a comparison of the two years with all the markets of the world, stands thus:—

	1848.		1849.	
Cotton Yarn	127,644,312 lb.		154,439,040 lb.	
Cotton Thread	4,029,925 „		5,333 181 „	
Cotton Sundries	1,494,886 „		1,821,404 „	
Calicoes, plain	586,034,628 yards		743,258,990 yards	
Calicoes, printed and dyed	335,152,437 „		426,501,457 „	
Cambrics and Muslins	5,510,712 „		7,886,628 „	
Cords, Jeans, Fustians, Velvets, Velveteens	2,381,535 „		3,866,666 „	
Lace, Gauze, Crapes, &c.	64,707,248 „		94,628,974 „	
Unenumerated Cotton Goods	142,304 „		41,021 „	
Linen and Cotton (mixed)	3,537,631 „		5,627,116 „	
Linens	62,223,502 „		76,446 026 „	
Linen Thread and Yarns	152,680 lb.		335,055 lb.	
Woollen and Cotton Goods, in value, not in length..	£1,227,093		£1,490,114	
Woollen, ditto	£1,053,975		£1,299,444	
Woollen and Worsted, ditto	£2 965 650		£3,469,199	
Woollen and Worsted Yarns	7,241,231 lb.		11,454,731 lb.	
Worsted and Cotton Goods	£30,748		£44,191	

The plethora of gold in the coffers of the Bank of England sufficiently proves that this increased trade has been a remunerative one. The figures speak for themselves, and appeal earnestly to the consciences of Mr. Disraeli and the other leaders of the party who are continually croaking of the ruin wrought by the operation of Free-Trade.

THE hungry officials in France (their name is Legion) who are interested in the continuance of the passport nuisance have been doing their utmost, for some time past, to bully or persuade travellers into the belief that the old system has not been superseded. It appears, however, that, as regards the communication between England and France, the passport system has been finally abolished, and that any official demanding a passport is guilty of an impertinence, and that any one demanding a fee is guilty of an attempt at extortion. Nor is this the sole benefit which the enterprise of railway directors on both sides of the Channel, aided by the common-sense and kind feeling of the present French Government, has conferred upon the English public. By means of arrangements just completed between the South-Eastern Railway Company and the directors of the two great French lines (the Boulogne and Amiens, and the Northern of France), which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, travellers may obtain "through tickets" from London to Paris, Brussels, Malines, Aix-la-Chapelle, or Cologne, without being subjected to any annoyance in the shape of examination of baggage, &c., from the time of leaving London-bridge until they arrive at their destination.

Thus have the two greatest impediments in the way of comfortable travelling been removed—the examination of luggage and the detention at the passport-office. Railways, after all, are the great peace-makers. They practically, by minimizing distance and time, bring the nations of the world into friendly contact with one another, soften animosities, extend trade, and show that, although language, manners, and forms of Government may differ, the interest of all nations is the same.

Lay down your rails, ye nations, near and far—
Yoke your full trains to Steam's triumphal car;
Link town to town—unite in iron bands
The long estranged and oft-remoted lands.
Peace, mild-eyed seraph—Knowledge, light divine—
Shall send their messengers by every line.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

St. Paul's, Dec. 31, 1849.

SIR,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for your truthful and admirably illustrated notice of the present condition of the poor of the Kilrush Union; in which, as an eye-witness of many of the horrors which you have so feelingly described, and also as a near relative of Captain Kennedy, I take the deepest interest.

You will, I am sure, rejoice to learn, that, since the publication of your paper of December 22nd, contributions already exceeding three hundred pounds have been sent to Captain Kennedy, in aid of the cause in which he is so zealously, but, without some such assistance, so hopelessly engaged. Many persons have, consequently, been desirous to write to him to ascertain how their intended contributions can be forwarded, will you oblige me by stating in your next paper that Post-office orders to the credit of Captain Arthur Edward Kennedy, Kilrush, county Clare, Ireland, will be thankfully received, in aid of Captain Kennedy's clothing fund? I should also, myself, be most willing to furnish any information, by letter or personal communication, of any receive subscriptions, and forward them to their destination, being in almost daily communication with Captain Kennedy.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

HERBERT KYNASTON, D.D.,
High Master of St. Paul's School.

P.S.—Some benevolent ladies having proposed to send clothing, it is respectfully suggested, that the delay and great expense of carriage render such a mode of relief less desirable than contributions in money.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.—It was observed during the past Christmas that the noisy waits were few and far between in the streets of the metropolis. A happy change it was to the in-dwellers of St. Marylebone to hear, this Christmas, a well-appointed vocal company, singing really impressive strains, and in a musician-like, as well as reverential, manner; as in the choral shout, and a solemn one, too, raised in the dead silence of the winter night, "*Adeste fideles, lets triumphantly!*" The performers were recognised as the choir of one of the neighbouring churches; and, if any security was required for the decorous conduct of the whole, it was to be found in the fact that they were headed by their clergyman, incorporated.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO ICELAND.—Dr. Daubeney, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, states in the *Guardian*, that a steamer is to start from Leith about two months before the next meeting of the British Association, for the purpose of carrying out a selected party, to explore the geology of Iceland. It is arranged that the voyagers shall return in time to communicate the result of their observations and discoveries to the congress in Edinburgh.

GENERAL GUYON.—On Wednesday evening, a numerous body of friends met at the Brown Bear Inn, Richmond, Surrey, to celebrate the distinguished performances of General Guyon during the late Hungarian war—the above-named eminent officer being a native of Richmond. The chair was filled by Mr. Wilson, to whom General Guyon is particularly known; and it is scarcely possible to describe the enthusiastic manner in which the name of our countryman was received. Throughout the whole proceedings of the evening but one spirit—sympathy for the cause of the Hungarians—was expressed.

SIR JOHN BARROW'S MONUMENT.—The site originally suggested as being in every respect the most suitable for the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of the late Sir John Barrow, Bart., has been fixed upon by the Lords of the Admiralty—that of the Hill of Hoad, Ulverston. The height of the monument is about 100 feet. It is now nearly complete, and will be opened

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PLAYS AT THE PALACE.—There are only two plays to be performed at the Palace at Windsor. The pieces selected are Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" and the first part of "Henry IV." The characters of *Brutus*, *Cassius* and *Mark Antony* will be sustained by Mr. Macready, Mr. James Wallack, and Mr. Charles Kean. The part of *Falstaff* will be acted by Mr. George Bartley The first performance will take place on Feb. 8.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT'S PLAN OF FEMALE EMIGRATION.—On Thursday, at a meeting held in Marylebone, a parochial association, in aid of the central committee formed for the purpose of promoting this object, was established, and subscriptions, besides those announcing in £21 from Lord Dudley Stuart were contributed towards the funds.

NOVEL MODE OF EXTINGUISHING FIRE.—On Thursday, smoke issuing in dense bodies from the premises of Mr. John Bridge, a wine-cooper, in Little Bush-lane, Cannon-street, indicated that a fire had broken out. The engines of the London Brigade, West of England, County, and parish, quickly attended, when the firemen found that the flames were issuing in the cellars running out merely under Mr Beswell's house, but under several others. The engines were got to work, and powerful streams of water were thrown into the basement, but it could not reach the flames. The patent smoke proof doors were therefore sent for; and Bridges, one of the officers, having put the same on, he entered the cellars, where he found a quantity of crates, straw, &c., on fire. By pumping cold air to the dress, Bridges was enabled to continue a considerable time amongst the smoke, and to get at the seat of the fire by the proper quarter, but the fire was not extinguished for several hours. The damage done, however is not considerable except by water. A spark from a lanthorn, it is presumed was the cause of the outbreak.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire of a serious nature, attended with a considerable destruction of property, happened at No. 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket, in the tenure of Messrs. Green and Co (late Laidlaw and Rodwell), Court boot and shoe-makers. The fire commenced in the manufactory at the rear of the front warehouse, and in the course of a few minutes the whole of the factory became a general mass of fire. In spite of the exertions of the firemen, they were unable to get the flames under before the half-past twelve o'clock, and not until the premises were levelled with the ground, the valuable stock in trade in the front warehouses seriously damaged, and the whole ruined. Mr. Taylor, stationer, Mr. Sneesby, and Mr. Smith, the latter in the tenure of

NEW YEAR'S EVE, AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

JUVENILE BALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE, ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

THE hospitalities of the Mansion-House of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London have just been extended to a class of citizens who are not usually included in the Mayoralty invitations. Hitherto, if we remember rightly, the sumptuously-spread tables of the Great Hall, the luxuries of the Long Parlour, and the lively enjoyment of the Ball-room, have been monopolised by "children of a larger growth;" but the present Lord Mayor has decided that the children of his fellow-citizens shall no longer be excluded from the Mansion-House festivities.

The occasion has been well chosen for such an extension; and this was Monday last, or New Year's Eve, when the Lady Mayoress gave what is termed a "Juvenile Entertainment," to which were invited several hundreds of the sons and daughters of the citizens, between the ages of seven and fifteen. The company began to assemble at seven o'clock, in one of the ante-rooms, whence they proceeded to the Egyptian Hall, which was beautifully illuminated and embellished for the occasion. The ball was opened by the Lord Mayor, who led off an old-fashioned country dance, with Miss Stanley as his partner; and the Lady Mayoress, with Master Arthur Humphery, son of Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P. The following was the *carte de danse* of the evening:—

MANSION HOUSE,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1849.

1. Country Dance.		9. Quadrille	Ernani.
2. Quadrille	Nino.	10. Waltz	Oberon.
3. Waltz (first time)	Vernon.	11. Polka (first time)	Water Lily.
4. Polka	Coquette.	12. Quadrille	La Fadna.
5. Quadrille	La Perl.	13. Schottische	Original.
6. Polka	Drum.	14. Polka	Agnes.
7. Schottische	Original.	15. Sir Roger de Coverley.	
8. Spanish Dance.			

Mr. Gilbert, M.C. Barnard's Band.

Dancing was continued with much spirit until ten o'clock, refreshments being most liberally served to the company during the evening in the Long Parlour.

At eleven o'clock, the polyphonist, Mr. Love, commenced his popular entertainment, upon a stage erected for the purpose, at the right hand or western end of the Hall. The programme included the performance of "Love in all Shapes," with its five clever portrait-sketches; and then came a vocal sketch entitled "Love's Labour Lost," in which the *artiste* impersonated various characters, and introduced a variety of striking ventriloquial effects. The vast height and length of the Hall was disadvantageous for the mono-vocal portion of the entertainment; but Mr. Love mastered this difficulty, and his performance, which contains some excellent practical fun, delighted the large crowd of children to their heart's fulness. Indeed, it is just the proper piece of pleasantry to fascinate a child's party.

At about eleven o'clock, the parents and friends of the children joined the party and supper was served. After supper, dancing was resumed till twelve o'clock, when the band played softly the chimes: a deep-toned bell struck the midnight hour, during which the gas-lights in the Hall were gradually diminished, in signification of the old year going out; and when twelve o'clock had struck, the Hall was suddenly re-illuminated, giving a very pleasant effect, the reverse of poor *Cinderella's* fate. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress then seated themselves at the upper end of the Hall; and the company passed before them, each shaking his Lordship by the hand, and wishing him "a happy new year." The party broke up shortly after twelve o'clock, evidently highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

THE SUPPER-ROOM

SLEIGHING, OR SLEDGING.

THE ROYAL SLEIGH.

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.—POPE.

"Look upon this picture," wheresoever and whensoever it presents itself, and you will see instinct working, with its natural expedients, to guard against, and art labouring, with its cunning contrivances, to grace it. By no means the last, or least, of its embellishments, is that dashing, fiery exercise, if such figure of speech may have allowance, which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketches, illustrative of "SLEIGHING," at Home and Abroad. "Winter, the season of rural leisure, with its bracing breezes, its nipping and eager air," alembic of buoyant spirits, is also the peculiar time of vigorous pastimes and strong exercises. One of the most popular of these recreations among the Northern nations, both of the Old and the New World, is Sleighing, or "Carrioling," as it is sometimes called. No sooner do the groves put on their foliage of "silver frost," than the lithe sledge is everywhere in keen requisition.

"One of the principal amusements of a Canadian winter," writes a North American tourist, "is the sleighing, and a most delightful one it is. Some of the equipages are fitted up with great taste, and at a considerable expense. The Canadian gentlemen decorate their vehicles with costly furs, some of them being lined throughout with this handsome material. The ordinary sleigh, or carriole, as used by the inhabitants, is on low runners or sledges; and, from the body of the carriage being so near the ground, the driver is so much below his horse as to have but little command over him." It will be seen that "they manage these things better in England." The Sketch of the carriole carriole—in which are her Majesty and two of the Royal children—driven by Prince Albert, upon the principle familiar to the dwellers in London since the introduction of Hansom's cabriolet, proves that a sleigh placed upon low runners may, nevertheless, be so constructed as to be divested of all inconvenience or inelegance. The Muscovite machine of that ilk looks, to the coachman's eye, a desperate device, wherein the forlorn hope of safety lies in the very imminence of the peril. Possibly, the driver's head may be far below the range of his courser's heels! Any one in search of a sensation might, with a fair prospect of success, try an airing some fine frosty morning on the bosom of the Neva, *behind a kicker*. But "use lessens marvels:" the exquisite of St. Petersburg takes his pleasure in a fashion that would make an English steeple-chaser's hair stand on end! As they say in the story-books, "See, here he is."

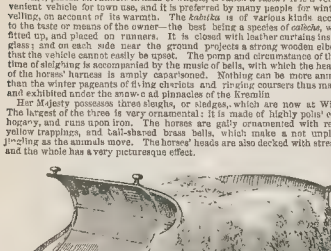
"The Russian nobility," says Mr. Bremner, in his "Excursions in the Interior of Russia," "have none of that taste for out-of-door exercises which constitute so large a share of the amusements of the higher classes in England. In winter they have abundance of sledge-driving; but, in summer, if they come out at all, it is in their carriages." So soon as snow sufficient to permit the use of the sledge has fallen, the droschkas and tilgas disappear. The rise of the Nile is not of more interest to the Egyptian, than the advent of traineaux, or snow-roads, to the Russian. The sledge then becomes the carriage of every purpose. It is said that during the season upwards of fifty thousand sledges, laden with provisions, enter Moscow daily. The *traineaux* are the Russians' especial vehicles of luxury. The coachman is seated in front, and behind him reclines the pleasure occupant in indolent enjoyment. The sledge for parade is made of rosewood, mahogany, or some other handsome wood, well varnished, and mostly relieved by a little gilding; the apron being made of cloth to match the seat, and lined and edged with bear skin. The coachman wears a cloth caftan edged with fur, and fastened round his waist by a gay-coloured sash; on his head he has a warm

SLEDGING AT MOSCOW.—DRAWN BY MANUEL.

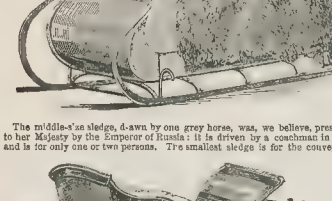
cap, of crimson or blue velvet, with a fur band, and his face ought to be decorated by a handsome and ample beard.

Sledges are sometimes made for family parties, capacious enough to hold ten or a dozen people, and are driven like carriages, with four or six horses. A close carriage, placed on runners instead of wheels, is called a *vasok*: it is a very convenient vehicle for town use, and it is preferred by many people for winter travelling, on account of its warmth. The *kibitka* is of various kinds according to the taste or means of the owner—the best being a species of *calèche*, warmly fitted up, and placed on runners. It is closed with leather curtains instead of glass; and on each side near the ground projects a strong wooden elbow, so that the vehicle cannot easily be upset. The pomp and circumstance of the pastime of sleighing is accompanied by the music of bells, with which the head-gear of the horses' harness is amply caparisoned. Nothing can be more animating than the winter parades of fi-ing chivalry and driving coursers thus made up, and exhibited under the snow-clad pinnacles of the Kremlin

Her Majesty possesses three sleighs, or sledges, which are now at Windsor. The largest of the three is very ornamental: it is made of highly polished mahogany, and runs upon iron. The horses are gaily ornamented with red and yellow trappings, and bell-shaped brass bells, which make a not unpleasant jingling as the animals move. The horses' heads are also decked with streamers, and the whole has a very picturesque effect.



The middle-size sledge, drawn by three grey horses, was, we believe, presented to her Majesty by the Emperor of Russia: it is driven by a coachman in front, and is for only one or two persons. The smallest sledge is for the conveyance



of the Royal children. Very handsome skins, leopard, bear, &c., are used as covering for the legs, and as rugs.

MUSIC.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS

The room in St. Martin's Hall, in which Mr. Willy gives his classical concerts of chamber music, was crowded to excess at the third of the series, last Monday night. The speculation, however, of giving to the miscellaneous public, at cheap prices, an entertainment, embracing the works of what is termed the "severe" school of music, has fully answered. The result fully bears out the views so long maintained in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that the masses may now be safely relied upon to support any undertaking which has for its object the elevation of art. The nights of Mr. Jullien's concerts, appropriated to the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, attracted the fullest houses. Mr. Willy has taken the initiative in a very excellent course of action, and other caterers for the public amusement would do well to follow his example. The musical intelligence of the bulk of the people has marvellously improved of late years, and there will be no peril to any enterprise which seeks to promote this art progress.

Monday's scheme comprised Mozart's quartet in C major, No. 6, for first and second violins (Willy and Zerbini), viola (Hill), and violoncello (Reed); Beethoven's grand sonata in G, No. 3, Op. 30, for pianoforte (Sterndale Bennett) and violin (Ernst); Mendelssohn's grand quartet in E minor, for first and second violins (Ernst and Willy), viola, and violoncello (Hill and Reed); and Mendelssohn's grand trio in C minor, for piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Willy, and Reed.

The only fault we have to find with the programme is in its disposition. The two pieces of Mendelssohn came together in the same part: one, for the sake of variety, ought to have been placed in the first part. The execution of the selection was, indeed, an intellectual treat. Ernst, as he is in the habit of doing, made of the violin —so as to electrify his hearers almost beyond precedent—is heard in chamber composition to even greater advantage. He individualizes every work by his marked originality of reading, and by an exquisite colouring, so replete with poetry, grace, and fancy. He was encored, with his gifted colleagues, Bennett, in the last movement of the sonata, and also in the scherzo of Mendelssohn's quartet. The talents of Messrs. Willy and Hill are, of course, well known. Mr. Reed is new to us, but he is a valuable acquisition. He is brother, we understand, to the musical director of the Haymarket Theatre; and, if we are right in our surmise, he is a member of a very clever musical family long known in Bath. The vocal pieces were, Mozart's "Voi che sapete" (Cherubino's song in the "Marriage of Figaro"); Macfarren's elegant cavatina, "Ah, non lasciarme!" sung by Mr. Lenl: Mozart's "Madamina," sung by Mr. Bodda; and a canzonet, "Truth in absence," by E. J. Harper, sung by Miss Cobham. The last-mentioned *artiste* is a *débutante* of promise, who has been somewhat prematurely brought forward—a mistake so often made by English singers, and their impatient friends or teachers. The canzonet of E. B Harper, a son of the veteran trumpet player, and brother of Messrs. Thomas and Charles Harper, first trumpet and first horn in the Royal Italian orchestra, is quite a gem Mr. E. Harper is, we believe, a pianist, but more of his compositions ought to be heard, considering the exquisite beauty of this canzonet—the melody of which is full of impassioned feeling, whilst there is an under-current of accompaniment in the bass of the Schubert school, rendering the whole air captivating and haunting to the memory.

EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The event of the eleventh concert was the return of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was greeted by an overflowing audience with immense enthusiasm. He was encored in the "Fra poco," from "Lucia;" and in Bishop's ballad, "My pretty Jane." He sang with much power, but his style appears to be somewhat laboured. Mr. Sims Reeves, we perceive, puts the name of the popular tenor in type larger than that which represents the humble names of Ernst and Thalberg. Such is the puffing system, let him at least not expose his "stars" to comparisons which will prove fatal to such pretensions. Talberg and Ernst, albeit in smaller type than Reeves, contrived to create quite a *furore*; the former being encored in "La Fiska del Reggimento" fantasia, and the latter in his famed "Carnival." An air reading ballad, by Mr. F. Romer, "The Sailor Boy's Return" charmingly sung by Miss Poole, was encored. Mr. Lucombe was encored for his part-song twice Auber's song, "The Breeze," from "Haydée" Mrs. A. Newton was encored in Mozart's song, "Gli angui" of the *Queen of Night*, in the "Magic Flute," but her intonation was defective, and she altered her cadenza. Auber artfully Miss Dolby and Miss Eyles, Messrs. Land. Leffler, and Smythson, were the other vocalists. Miss Dolby sang very sweetly Wallace's genial "Fireside Song"

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

VERDI'S NEW OPERA, "LUISA MILLER."—It appears from the letter of Adrien de La Fage, dated Naples, December 13, that four representations had been given of Verdi's new work, since its production on the 8th; but, according to the correspondent, the new opera had been coldly received by the Neapolitan public, and even Verdi's partisans displayed little enthusiasm in its favour. The Italians found that "Luisa Miller" was too much in the French school and that there was a deficiency of melodious inspiration, and a want of originality. Verdi received £800 for the composition, and left Naples on the 13th for Genoa. The action of the *libretto* passes in the Tyrol during the eighteenth century, and it treats of the love of a young girl of the name of Luisa Miller, for the daughter of an old retired soldier. *Luisa* has been courted by the young nobleman disguised as a hunter, and the father is not opposed to the marriage, until *Wurm*, a chatelain of the lord of the manor, tells him of the young man's real position as a pauper hunter. *Wurm* also informs *Rodolphe's* father of his son's passion: and as it was intended, as in such cases provided, that *Rodolphe* should marry the *Duchess Frederique*, on the latter's arrival at the village; despite of which, *Rodolphe* is resolved to keep faith with *Luisa*. The *Count* orders *Miller* and his child to be arrested, but they are liberated on some whisper from his son, in the way of threat that he will let the world know how the *Count* gained his title This ends the first act, which is entitled "Love." The second act is entitled "Intrigue." The *Miller*, having insulted the *Count*, his feudal lord, is condemned to death; and *Luisa*, to save her father's life, at the dictation of *Wurm*, writes a letter to the latter, making a rendezvous to elope with him: and *Rodolphe*, furious at her supposed infidelity, rejects her. The third act has the awful title of "Poison." *Luisa* resolves to die, and refuses all food, and she sends for *Rodolphe* to witness her last moments The lover accepts the interview, and, finding *Luisa* at her prayers, pours some poison into a cup. He then asks her if she had signed the letter to *Wurm*? She admits the fact, and *Rodolphe* then drinks the cup with her. When *Luisa* finds she is dying, she avows to *Rodolphe* her motive for writing the fatal letter; and *Miller*, the father, enters only to see *Luisa* and *Rodolphe* perish, the latter, however, giving *Wurm* his quietus, as a *bonne bouche* for his treason. Schiller's tragedy, "Kabale und Liebe," has supplied Signor Cammerano with the materials for the poem of Verdi's opera. The Correspondent of the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* thinks but the Neapolitans are too severe upon Verdi, as there are some striking places in the opera. He praises the opening chorus, a hunting chorus, divided between men and women's voices at a distance, and the finale of the first act, are also applauded. The scene of act 2 is feeble. The duo in the third act, between *Miller* and *Luisa*, is very fine, a very good effect in the *reprise* being obtained by the soprano holding on a note whilst the bass resumes the theme of the duo. The poisoning scene has some good points, and the last trio is artistically constructed for the principals. The orchestration, by Basselli, is *Meyerbeerish*. Salvezzi, the tenor (*Rodolphe*), and Madame Gazzaniga, the *prima donna*, as *Luisa*, were also effective, but their voices are somewhat fatigued.

ADAM'S NEW OPERA, "LE FANAL."—The Grand Opera-House in Paris has produced this work, but wi h no great success. The libretto is by Mole St. Georges, and is based on the rivalry of two lovers which leads to the attempted destruction of one by extinguishing a lighthouse on the coast of Brittany—a design happily defeated. Poultier, Portehaut, Brémond, and Mdlle. Dameron were the singers. As a short opera to precede the grand ballet, the "Fanal" will be useful. The music is pleasing, but it is not great.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—This evening (Saturday), Mr. John Parry will give the entertainment of "Lights and Shadows," by Mr. Albert Smith, at the Hanover-square Rooms, probably for the last time this season.—On Monday next, at the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Mitchell will commence his French Comic Opera campaign, with Halévy's beautiful opera "Le Val d'Andore," performed for the first time in the country of peculiar Friday. Mr. Calcsmith's "Paul" will be given, for the first time this season, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa: the vocalists will be Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, H. A. Meervello, and Herr Formes.

At the Royal Academy of Music, the Board of Professors, consisting of Messrs. Potter, Bennett, Elliot, Lucas, Goss, and Howell, appointed to examine the candidates for the King's Scholarship, has sent in its report to the committee, and the following were elected. Mr. W. G. Cousins, and Miss Martha Street.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

A Mrs. Winstanley appeared on Monday, in the *Widow Warren*, in the "Road to Ruin," together with a Mr. and Miss Baker, in the parts of *Dornton* and *Sophia*. All three manifested a certain amount of respectability, but the acting of the first alone gave any promise of peculiar merit.

On Wednesday Miss Vandenhoff made her appearance in *Pauline*, in Sir E. L. Bulwer's play of the "Lady of Lyons." The long absence of Miss Vandenhoff from the boards of London, added to the curiosity and anxiety about her success. Her performance of the part was such as to justify even the expectations of her friends It was artistic, impassioned, and dignified. She was warmly greeted, and loudly applauded. Mrs. Wingfield as *Madame Deschapelles*, fully justified the impression which she had made on her *début*

SADLER'S WELLS.

The play of "The Gamester" has been revived here, Miss Glyn supporting the part of *Mrs. Beverley* with dignity and pathos, and Mr. Phelps that of her unfortunate husband with his usual effect. The want of poetic beauty in this drama is, however, severely felt. The domestic sorrows with which it deals, their pain unmitigated by the influence of the ideal, become intolerable from their prosaic reality. Such plays as this and "The Stranger" will doubtless, are long, go the way of "George Barnwell." Assuredly, Dr. Moore and Kotzebue deserve no more respect than Lillo, whose power as a domestic dramatist has never been questioned; and whose skill in constructing tragedy has never been exceeded. But the spirit and aim of his pieces was too humble; and they have accordingly been flily banished from the scene where alone "gorgeous tragedy with stately pall" should be permitted to come "sweeping by:" in order that the public taste may be duly elevated. Mr. Bennett, as *Stukeley*, was, as the villainous and terrible. But of the rest of the acting we cannot speak in terms of praise. In particular, Miss Fassano, of whom, at the beginning of her career, we had considerable hopes, appears already to have been spoiled by the success she has won upon her, and now performs with a carelessness and—if we may be permitted to use the word—a saltiness of deportment which have become excessively disagreeable and repulsive. Nothing, on the whole, less effective than her present style of acting can be imagined. Miss Fassano has talent, that she may henceforth be roused to proper exertion, and do justice to herself.

Some of the scenes in Mr. Greenwood's pantomime are brilliant; and not a few of the situations effective. The best scene is that in which *Mother Shipton*. We have her ducked in the well for a witch, and fawned upon by her dog; but some intelligible action might have been accorded to her with advantage. It is, however, too much the custom to write pantomime introductions "without plan," trusting to chance hits rather than to a settled plot

In the pantomime proper, some of the political points are well chosen, particularly those relating to the Jew Bill, and the Hookey-Walker affair. But the attack on the Royal theatricals, and the insult inflicted on Charles Kean—who is made to appear in a grotesque mask—are in wretchedly bad taste, and worse temper. They smack of professional jealousy, and cannot be too soon omitted from the performance.

SURREY.

Mr. Creswick has appeared every evening this week in the tragedy of "Bertram." This tragedy possesses every requisite for the character—his style being, in many respects, singularly appropriate to the peculiar kind of effects to be elicited from the part. The play, besides, has been well put upon the stage. The scene appointments and costumes are accordingly good: and the mission of the shipwreck was remarkably well managed. The houses have been crowded.

STRAND.

Mrs Glover, not having completed her expected engagement with Mr. Anderson, has been permanently included by Mr. Farren in the company of this little theatre. This week she has, accordingly, appeared in the character of *Mrs. Temperance*, in Mr. Dance's *petite* comedy of the "Country Squire." Mr. Farren himself supported his original character of *Square Broadcloth*; and the two nephews were undertaken by his two sons. Miss Rebecca Isaacs performed *Fanny Markham* and the whole went off very effectively.

OLYMPIC.

Mrs. Mowatt appeared in the part of *Beatrice*, on Monday, in Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing." She was warmly welcomed, and played charmingly

ST JAMES'S THEATRE, OPERA COMIQUE.—The season will commence on Monday evening next, by the production, for the first time in this country, of Halévy's opera, "Le Val d'Andore." This charming opera, by the well-known composer of "La Juive," has attained in Paris extraordinary celebrity and success, having reached more than a hundred representations. The cast at the St. James's will comprise all the strength of the company

ARCTIC PANORAMAS.—Lieutenant Browne, late of the *Enterprise*, informs us that he is busily engaged in preparing the most splendid drawings of the polar regions during the late expedition under Sir James Ross; and these drawings he has allowed Mr. Burford, of Leicester-square, to use.

PUBLICITY TO CASES UNDER THE INSOLVENTS PROTECTION ACT.—Complaints have been made, on the part of persons who have petitioned under the Protection Act, that their names appear in the newspapers, as applicants, four times within the year. In the cases referred to proposals have been made to pay the creditors by instalments, and protection being granted for three months at a time, the cases have hitherto appeared in the printed cause list in order to obtain the necessity of so much publicity, it has been suggested that, if the quarterly payments are made about a week before the date of the protection, the names need not appear in print. There are great many insolvents, especially Government clerks, who will gladly avail themselves of the regulation, and a case appearing before the public The payments must be made before the lists of the week are printed. The subject has been mentioned three times before the Commissioners, and they have expressed their willingness to accept a plan to avoid frequent notice of cases, provided no harm was done to creditors. Persons who were anxious to pay their creditors were not to be placed in a worse position than those applicants who made no proposals to pay their debts.

The new Provisional Federal Commission of Frankfort has already dropped the name of "German Empire" in public documents, and terms that of Germanic Confederation. It has resolved not to have ministers for the different departments, but two councillors to direct each department.

A viaduct is now being constructed over the valley of Goeltzsch, in the Voigtland in Saxony, which will rank among the most gigantic works of modern architecture It will be 240 feet in height. The part which has been a ready completed reaches to about half the height, and has taken 80,000 cubic metres of granite, 10,000 cubic metres of cut stone, and about 5,000,000 of bricks.

On Saturday, the soldiers on guard at the National Assembly (Paris) formed in the courtyard a colossal statue of snow representing the Republic. This *fac-simile* of the establishment of February attracted the attention of some *gamins* who commenced bombarding the poor statue with snow-balls, but a sergent-de-ville interposed, saying, "*Laissez-la donc, elle sera bientôt fondue.*"

The Imperial Prussian ukase of 1845, commanding that, by the 1st of January, 1850 every Israelite of the empire shall be prohibited from appearing in the streets and public places of Berlin, either in the Russian or French costume, under pain of an annual fine varying from three to thirty rubles, has now been carried into full execution. The Russian Jews no longer appear in their own costume

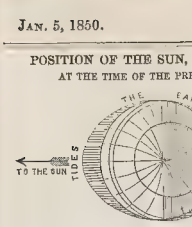
We learn from Rotterdam that two-thirds of the city is completely inundated from the high tide. Very considerable damage has been occasioned by it. The Stock of Holland, that famous exterior dyke, has also sustained a breach, and the Nieuwland is completely submerged. Should the hitherto dyke, which is not very strong, give way, serious accidents may be apprehende .

COUNTRY NEWS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEGAL EDUCATION.—At the monthly board of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, held on the 1st inst., the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the principal, in the chair, Charles Rann Kennedy, Esq., the recently-appointed Professor of Law, submitted to the meeting a detailed statement of his plan of legal instruction. Mr. Kennedy proposed to the Council to give three courses of lectures annually, in the months of May and June, November and December, January and February; each course to consist of thirty or forty lectures, and to give examinations at the close of each term, with three annual prizes to be awarded to the three students who shall, on the whole have passed the best examination. Mr. Kennedy's proposal was unanimously adopted.

THE PREDICTED HIGH TIDES.—The prediction of a Leamington gentleman, that, in consequence of the moon being in perigee, the tides would rise to disastrous height on Saturday and Sunday last, has not been fulfilled. Nothing has occurred except what would certainly have happened during any other spring tide, with a strong wind blowing on the land. Portions of the east coast have suffered, but the inundations, although causing much alarm, were not of a more serious character than those which have frequently occurred in the winter season. At Yarmouth the tide was higher than it has been for many years, but not sufficiently so to cause any serious damage. At Lowestoft it

POSITION OF THE SUN, MOON, AND EARTH,
AT THE TIME OF THE PREDICTED HIGH TIDES.



THE Moon moves round the Earth in an elliptic orbit, and, therefore, she is at times nearer to the Earth than her average distance, and at other times she is farther from it. Her greatest influence over the tides is when she is at her least distance from the earth.

The influence of the Sun in raising the waters is small in comparison with that of the Moon. When both the Sun and the Moon are in the Equator, and the Moon is at her least distance from the Earth, the tides are raised the highest of all, particularly if the Moon be either full or new. On Dec. 29, 1849, neither the Sun nor the Moon was in the Equator, which circumstance would have a diminishing effect upon the tides, for, as the Moon was distant from the Equator, one of the highest elevations of the water follows her, and the other is on the opposite side of the Equator. There was no reason, therefore, to expect high tides on the last days of the year, as we stated in our paper of Dec. 8, in answer to Correspondents.

The alarm so universally created by the announcement that the waters of the Thames at the present spring tides would place in jeopardy (by their great rise) the immense property upon its banks, has happily passed away. The event predicted may very likely have been in a great measure prevented by the wind having chopped round to the westward at the time predicted. The consequence was, that our present spring tides were very little higher than ordinary ones.

The highest tide this spring occurred on the 1st instant, and the rise on that occasion, at Vauxhall Bridge, was less than twenty feet above the Trinity House mark of low water; whereas the mark on the upright pile at that place shows the tide of the 12th of December, 1845, to have been twenty-three feet—a yard higher than on this dreaded occasion.

We seek not to invalidate the calculations of science, and readily admit that on our north-eastern coast the astronomer's prediction was to a certain extent fulfilled. Suffice it, there has been little or no damage done on the banks of the Thames.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON.—With the commencement of the new year this company's express trains have been accelerated. Those between London and Brighton run the distances in an hour and a quarter, and those to Hastings in two hours and a quarter.

CALEDONIAN.—This company have given notice to the Scottish Central Company of their intention to discontinue the working of that line, which is considered tantamount to an abandonment of the agreement existing between them.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.—Arrangements that will greatly facilitate Continental travelling have been made by the South-Eastern Railway Company, in conjunction with the Boulogne and Amiens and Northern Railway Company, to come into operation on the 1st instant. Travellers will now be enabled to book themselves through, and obtain direct tickets from London to Paris, and vice versâ; and, through the medium of the Northern of France Company, arrangements have been completed for the issue of direct tickets from London to Brussels, Malines, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, and there is to be no examination of luggage until the passengers arrive at their destinations. These direct tickets issued at the London-bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway are available by any of the South-Eastern and Continental Company's steamers performing the service between Folkestone and Boulogne, and by the English and French Government mail-packets, as well as the company's steamers running between Dover and Calais. Thus there is afforded to passengers the choice of embarking in the morning, afternoon, or evening. From London to Cologne on the Rhine, the fare by the first-class is under £3, and by the second-class, £2 5s.

The engineers of the York and North Midland Railway have commenced, at the port of Bridlington, measuring for the extension of the railway on the new pier, with the intention of exporting coals, and increasing the trade of the place.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Some of the men who had been employed on the Midland Railway, and who recently "struck," have returned to their work at the reduced rate of wages; but the great bulk of the porters continue to insist on the higher rates of payment. Unfortunately there have been some accidents among the new men; one of their number, at Hunslet, suffered injuries from the fall of two heavy trucks, another man from the removal of trunks, and it is said that on the whole the carrying trade has been much impeded.

GREAT WESTERN.—This company intend constructing warehouses at their Paddington terminus, to accommodate the traffic in corn and flour, which of late has increased considerably.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR 1849.—The receipts from all sources on 46 railways for the past year, amounted to the sum of £19,876,866, of which sum railways for the past year, amounted to the sum of £19,876,866, of which sum £8,330,700 was received from passengers, and £4,346,166 for goods. The entire number of miles open was 5063¾. The highest sum taken in one week was by the London and North-Western. It amounted to £92,031; but the fluctuation, owing to the cholera and other causes, was so great, that for several weeks the receipts were as low as £34,000. The number of miles opened by the North-Western was 478¾, and the entire receipts for the year £2,154,400. The company which approximated nearest to the North-Western in its receipts was the Midland, the earnings of which amounted to £1,117,803.

NORTHERN OF FRANCE AND BOULOGNE AND AMIENS.—A dispute having arisen between those companies as to whether the former was bound to make the same reduction in its charges for the passage on the line of the Boulogne trains as it had effected on those to Calais, the matter was carried before the Tribunal of Commerce, and it has decided that, according to the *cahier des charges*, the Northern Company shall allow the Boulogne company to participate in any reduction of tariffs it may effect on the line from Paris to Calais.

WINDING-UP OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—The Master in Chancery, who has the winding-up of the affairs of the late St. George's Steam-Packet Company, proposes to make a call of £100 on each £100 share, and £25 on each £25 share, held by those contributories included in the settled list, and upon whom no other call has yet been made. Two abortive calls have been made on the Norwich Yarn Company, and the Liverpool Crown Glass Company, have just been brought under the operation of this act.

THE IRISH GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN.—The Great Southern and Western Company have shown themselves alive to the public feeling and to an enlightened sense of their own interest, by accelerating the speed of the third-class trains to and from Dublin. At present, indeed, the extent of the acceleration is small; but it is to be hoped that the progress of intelligence upon this subject will lead to a further advance in the same direction.

WILTS, SOMERSET, AND WEYMOUTH.—The directors at their last meeting resolved on making a final call of £5 per share on the £50 shares, payable the 7th inst.

FRENCH LINES.—The Council of the Ponts et Chaussées have just approved of the plan of a branch line from the Northern Railway, which will unite Valenciennes and Belesmont. The valley of the Sambre will be placed in communication with Paris by this branch, which will also facilitate the transport of the coal of the Sambre to the iron foundries of Valenciennes.

BRITANNIA-BRIDGE.—The tube has attained an altitude of 70 feet, and needs only five lifts more to place it.

SUNDERLAND DOCKS.—The works of these docks, in connexion with the railways, are now completed.

THE EARL OF ELLESMERE AND THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—For some months an active competition has prevailed between the trustees of the Bridgewater Canal and the London and North-Western Railway, in consequence of which the goods between Liverpool and Manchester were carried at unusually low rates. Negotiations have been carried on for some time between the rival carriers, and have terminated in an amicable understanding. With the commencement of the new year the old rates are resumed.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred on the East Lancashire Railway, at the Maghull station, attended with less of life. A train left Preston at a quarter before eight in the evening, with only one carriage attached to the engine. At Ormskirk station there was a considerable accession of passengers, for whom there was not adequate room. When the train arrived at Maghull, there was a spare carriage on the siding, and the railway officials were endeavouring to get it across the line on to the other rails when an alarm was given of a train coming up. The passengers jumped out, and, it being dark and the utmost confusion prevailing, three were caught by the engine, and killed on the spot. The bodies were picked up in a most mutilated state. They have not yet been recognised.

FRENCH POST-OFFICE.—The Director-General of the Post-office has published a notice at Paris, that henceforth letters for Great Britain and the British colonies, and Belgium, and the German States, the mails for which are sent by the Northern Railroad, will be received, if pre-paid, or bearing post-office stamps to the amount of the postage, at the post-office, in the Place Lafayette, up to seven o'clock in the evening, for transmission the same night.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W F—Origin of the term "Rook."—Authorities are at issue at to the signification of the word "Rook" as applied to one of the Chess-pieces. It appears to have been derived from the Indian name for the Persian Roch, or Rook, the name being still preserved by the Persians, Arabians, Turks, Tartars, Indians, Malays, &c.; and by some authors it thought to signify a fabulous bird of a prodigious size; by others to be the name of some animal, which carried men and baggage, as the dromedary, or camel, in the Eastern armies. Some take it to mean an armed chariot, which might have been harnessed to dromedaries and placed on the wings of the army in the form of cavalry. The Oriental nations represent the piece which we call the "Rook" by the figure of a cornet mounted by a soldier, with a bow and arrow in his hand; and the rapid march of the piece, which in former times was the only one which could move from one extremity of the field to the other, accords very well with the idea.

MATILDA—Its years must be reckoned by thousands, for by its early name, *Tschaturangi*, we find Chess mentioned in the most ancient language of the East.

A YOUNG HAND—Y-s can have any piece you choose except a second King.

YORICK—The Chess-*Player's Chronicle*, published by Hurst and Co. King William-street, Charing-cross.

A S. North Shields; ARDENT, WILEY—You ought to know that a Pawn advancing two steps can be taken by an adverse Pawn in passing and that your pretended solution of Problems Nos 305 and 306 is therefore childish.

A M, Liverpool—Thanks. We have already expressed our intention of giving them.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Belfast. The notice to "Pa inures" and "Rooneats," in the last Number but one, refers to the new Chess pieces called the "Staunton Chess-Men."

S T C—They can be got in ivory and wood of Leuchars, 38, Piccadilly; where also you may obtain the rules for "Double Chess."

E H T—The "Sphynx" was composed by the Rev H Bolton, and it can be solved as you suggest.

J N, Highgate; AN AMATEUR—It appears to us impracticable.

F R S—Get Kling's quintal collection of Chess Problems called the "Chess Euclid," published at Sacks, of King William-street, Charing-cross.

BELLARY.—Many thanks: the Problems reached us safely. The other subject of your letter shall be suggested to one of our artists.

SIR G S—The following seems shorter:—1. R to Kt 8th; 2. B to K B 3rd; 3 B to Q sq (ch); 4. P to Q Kt 4th—Mate. Is not this a true solution?

VALLETFIELD.—It is precisely similar to "Damiano's" smothered mate, erroneously attributed to Philidor.

JUVENTUS—There is a Chess Club held at the Lecture Room, Hill-street, Peckham.

J T S, Twyford—The Anniversary Soirée of the Reading Chess Club is appointed for the 15th inst. Apply to the Secretary, Mr Hodges, Junior, Reading, Berks.

M S—See the notice to UNCHESHAIN in our last Number.

C F G—Ingenious, but too easy. Try again.

W C, Runcorn—They shall be reported on next week.

Solutions by Hermes, York; S Mesaire, M E L A; A Morgan, F O, C M G, Lancet, Valleyfield, Juventus, F N, Gambit, are correct. Those by S F H, Cuzzga, Bellary, J N, Annan, Pimlico, are wrong.

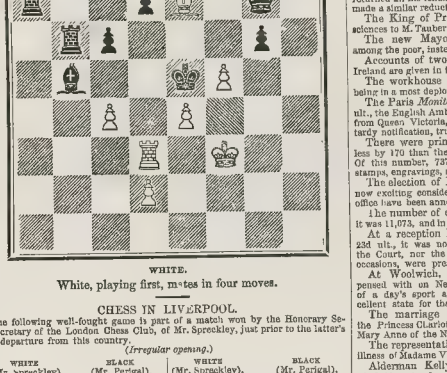
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 310.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th (threatening mate if P takes P, or the Kt moves)	P to Q 5th (best)
2. B takes Kt	P to Q 6th
3. Kt to Q Kt 7th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 311.

This eminently beautiful and extremely difficult position we owe to the invention of Mr. J. C. ROLL, a promising young amateur of the Metropolitan circle.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following well-fought game is part of a match won by the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club, of Mr. Spreckley, just prior to the latter's departure from this country.

(Irregular opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Spreckley).	BLACK (Mr. Perigal).	WHITE (Mr. Spreckley).	BLACK (Mr. Perigal).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	29 R to K 2d	B to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Kt 5th (ch)	30. R to Q Kt 2d	R to Q Kt 4th
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Kt to K 2d	31. Q R to Q Kt sq	R takes R
4. P to K 4th	P to K B 4th	32. R takes R	Q to Q 6th
5. P to K 5th	Castles	33. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
6. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	34. P takes P	Q to K 5th
7. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 4th	35. K to Kt 2d	K to Kt 2d
8. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	36. Q to K B 4th	Q to Q 6th (ch)
9. P B to K 2d	P takes Q B P	37. K to R 2d	K to K R sq
10. B takes P	P takes Q P	38. P to K 4th	Q to Q 8th
11. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	39. R to Q 2d	Q to K 8th
12. P takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3d	40. R to K B 2d (c)	B takes Q R P
13. B to K 3d	Q to Q 4th	41. K to R 3d	B to Q 4th
14. Q to Q Kt 3d	Kt to R sq	42. R to Q 2d	Q to K R 8th (ch)
15. Castles on K side	B takes Kt	43. K to Kt 3d	R to Q B sq
16. P takes B	Q to B 2d (a)	44. R to K R 2d	Q to K 8th (ch)
17. B to K 2d	B to Q 2d	45. R to K B 2d	R to B 5th
18. K R to B 3d	B to Q B 3d	46. K to R 3d	R to R 5th
19. Q to Kt 2d	Kt to B 5th	47. R to K B sq	Q to K 7th
20. B takes Kt	Q takes B	48. R to B 2d	Q to Q 6th (ch)
21. B to Q 4th	B to Q 3d	49. K to R 3d	R to R 8th
22. P to K R 3d	P to Q R 3d	50. Q to K 3d	R to R 8th (ch)
23. Q to K B 2d	P to K R 3d	51. K to Kt 3d	Q to Q 8th
24. R to Kt 3d	Q to Q sq	52. R to K 2d	Q to K R 8th (d)
25. P to K R 3d	R to Q 2d	53. Q to B 2d	R to R 6th (ch)
26. R to K 3d (b)	R to Q 4th	54. R to B 4th	R to B 6th (ch)
27. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 3d	55. Q takes R	Q takes Q—Mate.
28. P to K 5d	P to Q R 4th		

(a) Threatening to win something by Kt to Q K 4th, next move.
(b) White appears to lose time at this important point.
(c) The situation is one of extreme delicacy on both sides, and requires the nicest attention.
(d) Black plays all this with great ability and care.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
49.	K to Q Kt 5th
50. Kt to K 6th	K to Q R 6th

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 523.—By J. C. THOMAS, of Halifax.

White: K at Q R 5th, B at K R 7th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K Kt 6th; Ps at K R 4th, K 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 2d.
Black: K at Q 5th, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 3d; Ps at Q 4th, Q R 7th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 523.—By J. C. W., of Wellingboro'.

White: K at his B 5th, R at Q Kt sq., P at K Kt 2d.
Black: K at his R 4th, B at K Kt 6th, Ps at K R 3d and K Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 524.—By J. P., of Brighton.

White: K at Q B 5th, K at Kt 4th, B at K 6th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th, and Q 2nd.
Black: K at K 4th, R at K R 5th, B at K Kt 4th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th, Q 5th, and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 525.—By R. V.

White: K at Q 6th, R at Q R 8th, B at Q 3d, P at Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, P at Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 27th announce the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Meinhold and Co., of that city. The liabilities amount to 200,000 marks banco. It was feared that other failures would occur.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is announced that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 31st inst.

It is understood that at the next Council the order authorising transportation to the Cape will be revoked.

The Queen of the Belgians gave a grand ball on Wednesday, the first of the season. Their eldest son, the Prince Royal, made his *entrée* into society on this occasion, and danced with the Infanta of Spain and other ladies.

The Earl of Durham has sailed for the West Indies.

The late Queen Dowager's stud, which has been removed to Carlton House stables, was exhibited on Friday (yesterday) at Tattersall's, previous to being brought to the hammer.

The German population of the United States is increasing with great rapidity. They number at present about two millions. In New York alone there are 60,000.

The sum of £57, voted at the general meeting of the Royal Society of Musicians last week, has been distributed among distressed persons connected with the musical profession, but having no claim on the funds of the institution.

The purchaser of the bed (by a bidding of 2s. 6d.) on which Sarah Thomas murdered her mistress, in Trenchard-street, Bristol, is discovered £700 stowed away therein.

On Monday, at a meeting of Commercial Travellers, measures were taken to found a Commercial Travellers Club in the metropolis.

On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, an explosion of gas took place at Bath-street, Glasgow, when three men were so dreadfully injured that they are not expected to survive.

The British Museum was closed at the commencement of the present week for the purpose of cleansing, &c., and will be re-opened to the public on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

In the military hospitals, Prague, Grätz, and Klagenfürt, the typhus is making great ravages. In the latter town it has been necessary to prohibit all communication between the hospital and the inhabitants.

At the Hull Penny Bank, there was collected in pence, from 4364 depositors, between August 1, and December 27, 1849, the sum of £767 6s. 1d. 134 days.

It has been noticed that in the parliaments of Germany many of the leading men are professors. In Denmark, also, professors are in high favour, and at the recent elections at Copenhagen, out of nine successful candidates, no fewer than five were professors.

The Norwich Financial Reform Association commences the new year with a neat and well-written periodical to advocate their views. It is entitled the *Reformer*.

G. J. Crawford, Esq., is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court at South Australia; and M. T. O'Neill, Esq., is appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone, in the room of W. C. C. Pine, Esq., appointed Lieutenant-Governor at Natal.

We regret to learn that one of the representatives of Bury, Mr. E. H. Bootiby, has suffered so severely from an attack of bilious fever in the autumn, that a visit to Italy for two or three months has been recommended by his medical adviser.

A congratulatory address to Lord Burghley, on the birth of a son and heir, has been presented to his Lordship by the mayor and corporation of Stamford.

Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth, at his recent rent-day, returned all his tenants ten per cent. Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby Gore have also made a similar reduction.

The King of Prussia has accorded the gold medal of the arts and sciences to M. Taubert, *maître de chapel* at Berlin.

The new Mayor of Drogheda has given £50 to be distributed among the poor, instead of spending it on a civic dinner.

Accounts of two or three deaths from destitution in the west of Ireland are given in the Irish papers this week.

The workhouse of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union is described as being in a most deplorable state from fever, neglect, and want of funds.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Monday officially announced that, on the 30th ult., the English Ambassador delivered to the President of the Republic a letter from Queen Victoria, announcing the death of Queen Adelaide. A somewhat tardy notification, truly!

There were printed in France, in 1849, 8276 works of all sorts—less by 170 than the number published in 1848, the year of the Revolution. Of this number, 7378 were books in all languages, living and dead; 672 stamps, engravings, and lithographs, and 226 on musical works.

The election of Preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn is just now exciting considerable interest. The names of several candidates for the office have been announced.

The number of emigrants from Antwerp in 1849 was 10,260; in 1848 it was 11,073, and in 1847, 15,730.

At a reception held by the Emperor of Austria at Vienna on the 23d ult., it was noticed that none of the Hungarian nobles belonging to the Court, nor the Magyars, who are in the habit of attending on these occasions, were present.

At Woolwich, the whole of the drills in the garrison were dispensed with on New Year's Day, to afford the young men an opportunity of a day's sport at foot-ball, the ground on the common being in an excellent state for that healthful recreation.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen to the Princess Clarlotte, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia and the Princess Mary Anne of the Netherlands, was celebrated at Berlin on the 29th ult.

The representation of "Le Prophète" has been interrupted by the illness of Madame Viardot; she is now recovered, and will shortly re-appear.

Alderman Kelly has received £50 from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths for the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Adjacent Parts, called "The City Kitchen."

Conradin Kreutzer, the composer of several well-known works has just died at Riga, in his 67th year, of an attack of apoplexy.

An opera by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, "Die Vergeltung" ("The Reprisals"), has been performed with great success at the Court Theatre at Gotha.

The *Lloyd* of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been published in manuscript, under the designation of the *Aurora*, in the madhouse of Grätz (Styria), by some of the patients, aided by the chief medical man.

The German journals state that M. Gunther, manufacturer of locomotives at Neustadt, near Vienna, has constructed a machine which can carry a train of 50,000 quintals up an inclined plane of from 30 to 50 degrees.

At Shoreham, on Friday week, the Protectionist candidate, Lord Alexander Lennox, was returned, without opposition, there being now no other candidate in the field.

"I apprend," says the *Courrier Français*, "that the Christmas festivities have been parodied in a scandalous manner by the Socialists. One of them is spoken of (being at the same a mercer and a philanthropist), at whose house an ex-actress of the Théâtre Français drank to the guillotine, and expressed a wish to see thousands of heads falling."

A desperate affray took place last week, in a wood opposite the parsonage-house of the Rev. J. W. Methold, at Wigton (Lincolnshire), between a gang of gamekeepers of the Earl of Leicester and a gang of poaching men, who were armed with guns and staves. Two of the keepers were seriously injured, and one of them now lies in a dangerous state. Four of the offenders are in custody.

The proprietors of Haig's Patent Smoke-Consuming Apparatus have received permission from the Admiralty to continue their experiments on board the *Ariel* at Woolwich, provided they become answerable for any injury the vessel may sustain.

A communication has been received from the Admiralty by the operatives of the Factory at Woolwich, stating that their Lordships will endeavour to comply with their request, and will prevent a further discharge of workmen during the present severe season, if it be practicable. It is rumoured that employment will be found for many of them in breaking up the *Orappler*, an almost new iron steam-vessel, and that several of them will be temporarily drafted to Sheerness.

Last week, the son of a tenant of an old cottage in the village of Western, near Bath, seeing a loose stone in the floor behind the door in a back room, removed it, and discovered a box containing coins, which he supposing to be farthings, began pa.ying pitch and toss with in the street. They were soon, however, discovered to be sovereigns, amounting to the number of upwards of 100, to which the landlady laid claim, but the tenant, as might be expected refused to give them up.

On Wednesday morning, twenty-three female orphans from the Kilkenny workhouse proceeded to Dublin, in charge of the matron and assistant-master, en route for Australia. The emigrants are one healthy girls, who were prepared with a very excellent, though cheap outfit, and altogether made a very smart appearance, quite eclipsing similar groups of pauper females by which they were joined at Bagenalstown, from two adjoining unions, also bound for Australia.

A committee of the Aldermen of New York have reported a set of resolutions to the board, highly complimentary to the efforts of M. Alexandre Vattemare in the cause of science and literature, and in promoting a system of international exchanges. The resolutions, which also embodied a tribute of gratitude to M. Gayrard, for the gift of a magnificent statue emblematical of the French Republic, were unanimously adopted.

The *Débats* publishes a very long article on the statistics of cholera for Paris; showing, amongst other things, the comparative ra vages in 1832 and 1849. According to a table given with the article, it appears that in 1832 the number of deaths in a population of 759,135 was 11,168 in private practice, and 7234 in the civil and military hospitals, making a total of 18,402. In 1849, in a population of 1,034,285, the deaths were 10 950 in private practice, and 8041 in the civil and military hospitals, making a total of 18,991.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE MONMOUTH ASH.

A PIECE of interesting historical and traditional illustration has just appeared in a periodical entitled "Notes and Queries," lately commenced as "a medium of inter-communication for literary men, artists, antiquaries, genealogists, &c." A better proof of the working of this new literary plan could scarcely be found, than in the example we are about to quote.

In the first Number of the "Notes and Queries," there appeared a letter from Mr. Bruce, the well-known antiquary, referring to Mr. Macaulay's account of the "Battle of Sedgemoor," as being rendered singularly picturesque and understandable by the personal observation and tradition which he has brought to bear upon it. Mr. Bruce then asks whether Mr. Macaulay's account of the capture of Monmouth might not derive some additional life-giving touches from the same invaluable sources of information. The passage runs as follows:—

"On Cranbourne Chase the strength of the horses failed. They were therefore turned loose. The bridles and saddles were concealed. Monmouth and his friends disguised themselves as countrymen, and proceeded on foot towards the New Forest. They passed the night in the open air; but before morning they were surrounded on every side. * * * At five in the morning of the seventh, Grey was seized by two of Lumley's scouts. * * * It could hardly be doubted that the chief rebel was not far off. The pursuers redoubled their vigilance and activity. The cottages scattered over the heathy country on the boundaries of Dorsetshire and Hampshire were strictly examined by Lumley; and the clown with whom Monmouth had changed clothes was discovered. Portman came with a strong body of horse and foot to assist in the search. Attention was soon drawn to a place well fitted to shelter fugitives. It was an extensive tract of land separated by an enclosure from the open country, and divided by numerous hedges into small fields. In some of these fields the rye, the peas, and the oats were high enough to conceal a man; others were overgrown by fern and brambles. A poor woman reported that she had seen two strangers lurking in this covert. The near prospect of reward animated the zeal of the troops. * * * The outer fence was strictly guarded; the space within was examined with indefatigable diligence, and several dogs of quick scent were turned out among the bushes. The day closed before the search could be completed; but careful watch was kept all night. Thirty times the fugitives ventured to look through the outer hedge; but everywhere they found a sentinel on the alert: once they were seen and fired at; they then separated and concealed themselves in different hiding-places.

"At sunrise the next morning the search recommenced, and Buyse was found. He owned that he had parted from the Duke only a few hours before. The corn and copsewood were now beaten with more care than ever. At length a gaunt figure was discovered hidden in a ditch. The pursuers sprang on their prey. Some of them were about to fire; but Portman forbad all violence. The prisoner's dress was that of a shepherd; his beard, prematurely grey, was of several days' growth. He trembled greatly, and was unable to speak. Even those who had often seen him were at first in doubt whether this were the brilliant and graceful Monmouth. His pockets were searched by Portman, and in them were found, among some raw peas, gathered in the rage of hunger, a watch, a purse of gold, a small treatise on fortification, an album filled with songs, receipts, prayers, and charms, and the George with which, many years before, King Charles the Second had decorated his favourite son."—*Hist. Eng.* i. pp. 616 618. 2nd edition.

Mr. Bruce adds: "Now, this is all extremely admirable. It is a brilliant description of an important historical incident. But on what precise spot did it take place? One would like to endeavour to realize such an event at the very place where it occurred, and the historian should enable us to do so. I believe the spot is very well known, and that the traditions of the neighbourhood upon the subject are still vivid. It was near Woodyate's Inn, a well known roadside Inn, a few miles from Salisbury, on the road to Blandford, that the Duke and his companions turned adrift their horses. From thence they crossed the country in almost a due southerly direction. The tract of land in which the Duke took refuge is rightly described by Mr. Macaulay as 'separated by an enclosure from the open country.' Its nature is no less clearly indicated by its local name of 'The Island.' The open down which surrounds it is called Shag's Heath. The Island is described as being about a mile and a half from Woodlands, and in the parish of Horton, in Dorsetshire. The field in which the Duke concealed himself is still called 'Monmouth Close.' It is at the north-eastern extremity of the Island. An ash tree, at the foot of which the would-be King was found crouching in a ditch, and half hid under the fern, was standing a few years ago, and was deeply indented with the carved initials of crowds of persons who had been to visit it. Mr. Macaulay has mentioned that the fields were covered—it was the 8th of July—with standing crops of rye, peas, and oats. In one of them, a field of peas, tradition tells us that the Duke dropped a gold snuff-box. It was picked up some time afterwards by a labourer, who carried it to Mrs. Uvedale, of Horton, probably the proprietor of the field, and received in reward fifteen pounds, which was said to be half its value. On his capture, the Duke was first taken to the house of Anthony Etterick, Esq., a magistrate who resided at Holt, which adjoins Horton. Tradition, which records the popular feeling rather than the fact, reports that the poor woman who informed the pursuers that she had seen two strangers lurking in the Island—her name was Amy Farrant—never prospered afterwards; and that Henry Parkin, the soldier, who, eyeing the skirt of the smock-frock which the Duke had assumed as a disguise, recalled the

THE MONMOUTH ASH.

searching party just as they were leaving the Island, burst into tears, and reproached himself bitterly for his fatal discovery.

"It is a defect in the Ordnance Survey, that neither the Island nor Monmouth Close is indicated upon it by name."

The facts here stated are partly derived from the book known as "Addison's Anecdotes," and were more or less used by the late Rev. P. Hall, in his "Account of Ringwood," and by Mr. Roberts, in his "Life of Monmouth." It is then suggested that a Dorsetshire Correspondent might state whether the ash-tree is now standing, and what is the actual condition of the spot at the present time.

This intimation brought, in about a month, the following communication from the Earl of Shaftesbury, the distinguished owner of the ash tree:—

"The whole of Woodlands now belongs to me. The greater part of it was bought by my late brother soon after he came of age.

"I knew nothing of Monmouth Close till the year 1787, when I was shooting on Horton Heath: the gamekeeper advised me to try for game in the inclosures called Shag's Heath, and took me to see Monmouth Close and the famous ash tree there.

"I then anxiously inquired of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses respecting the traditions concerning Monmouth Close and the celebrated ash tree, and what I then learnt I have printed for the information of any person who may visit that spot.

"What I have since learnt convinces me that the Duke was not going to Christchurch. He was on his way to Bournemouth, where he expected to find a vessel. Monmouth Close is in the direct line from Woodyates to Bournemouth.

"About sixty years ago, there was hardly a house there. It was the leading place of all the smugglers of this neighbourhood.

SHAFTESBURY.

"St. Giles's House, Nov. 27, 1849."

We have only to add our acknowledgment to the ingenious editor of the "Notes and Queries," who has placed at our disposal a Sketch of the historical relic which we have engraved. The props were added, to save the trunk from falling, about three years since

ANGEL VISITS.

A LYRIC FOR THE NEW YEAR.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THOU'RT old, grandfather—old,and blind,
But ever cheerful, good, and kind.
I love, when early summer blooms,
And meads are lavish of perfumes,
To see thee in thy garden chair,
With silvery locks, and forehead bare,
And face upturn'd, as thou hadst striven
To look through darkness into Heaven.

II.

And oft, when o'er the frozen wold
The wintry tempests whistle cold;
When strolling gusts, in sport or ire,
Howl down our chimney at the fire;
When crickets chirrup on the hearth,
As if they shared the children's mirth,
My last day's lesson I repeat,
Or read my Bible at thy feet.

III.

But now the summer days have come,
With song of birds and insect hum;
The swallows dart from cottage eaves—
The earth is bright with flowers and leaves;
The shadows through the foliage fall,
Like net-work on the garden wall;
And ship-like clouds go sailing by,
In the calm ocean of the sky.

IV.

Around our porch the tendrils twine,
And bind-weeds clasp the eglantine.
The summer day is fair and mild—
Come, lean upon thy little child;
And let me guide thee to thy seat—
I'll do my knitting at thy feet;
Or, should the time be dull or long,
I'll read, or sing, my last new song.

V.

But far more happy I should be
To sit, and hear, and learn from thee.
Oft when thou'rt musing all alone,
No eye upon thee but mine own,
I hear half-spoken words that seem
Replies to questions in a dream;
And watch observant from my place
The placid rapture on thy face.

VI.

And it would please me, would'st thou tell
Thine own, thy little Rosabel,
What thought, amid thy sight's eclipse,
Can bring the smiles upon thy lips.
Old age, I've heard, is full of care,
But thou art happy—thine is fair—
So fair (and yet it cannot be),
I think that Angels visit thee.

VII.

Dear Rosabel, 'tis even so,
There are more Angels than we know.
Lend me thy hand, my seat prepare—
Let me inhale the morning air,
Receive the sun-light on my cheek,
And feel thy presence as I speak,
And I will tell of Angels three
Who daily come and visit me.

VIII.

Though I am frail, and old, and blind,
God sends his sunshine to my mind.
'Twas He bestow'd the visual ray,
'Tis was He who took the gift away.
But when his chastening hand withdrew
Earth's outward forms from sensuous view,
He open'd to my mental sight
The inner spirit infinite.

IX.

And self-communion, calm and long,
Deep musings upon right and wrong,
And conflicts with the pride and sin
That ever surged and swell within,
Clear'd from my soul the mist obscure,
And fill'd it with revealings pure:
I saw myself, and, humbled low,
Drew comfort out of deepest woe.

X.

I see no more the fields and bowers,
Nor endless beauty of the flowers;
I see no more the rivers run,
Nor hill-tops gilded by the sun;
I see no more Creation's grace,
I see no more thy gentle face;
And all the glory of the skies
Is hidden from my wither'd eyes.

XI.

But when I hear the wild wind call
To forest boughs, that answer all;
The sedges rustling in the lake,
The blackbird whistling in the brake;
The far-off murmurs of the shore,
Deep-throated ocean's moan and roar—
Remembrance wakens in my mind,
And paints the pictures of the blind.

XII.

'Tis then an Angel, one of three,
Descends to bear me company.
Sweet are the accents of his tongue—
He keeps my heart for ever young.
In his companionship, I stray
Back to my childhood's early day;
And live again a wond'ring boy,
Heir of a world of life and joy.

XIII.

With him I hold communion fit—
His voice makes music where I sit.
I listen, and before me pass
World-shadows in a mystic glass.
The torrent falls, the landscape spreads,
The steadfast forests nod their heads,
And the eternal oceans roll,
In the clear mirror of my soul.

XIV.

Whene'er the early cuckoo's voice
Bids me and all the meads rejoice;
Whene'er I find a new delight
In opening day or closing night;
Whene'er I sit in sun or shade,
And bless the world and Him who made,
And feel the joys I cannot see,
I know this Angel visits me.

XV.

And evermore when he departs,
Another cheers my heart of hearts,
With soft blue eyes, two azure spheres—
Bright with the luxury of tears.
Sweet is the song of early birds
Yet sweeter far are human words—
This Angel loves them; so do I—
He links me to humanity.

XVI.

Whene'er thy father, pleased with home,
Has smiles for all who go or come;
Whene'er, his daily labour done,
He breathes his evening orison;
Whene'er thy mother—good and mild,
Sings lullaby to soothe her child,
I feel a sympathy sincere
And know this Angel hovers near.

XVII.

Whene'er I hear the children play
With many a chant and roundelay;
Whene'er the trample of their feet
Makes music round my lonely seat;
Whene'er I hear these sing thy song
In happy innocence of wrong,
And love all children, these the best—
I know that Angel is my guest.

XVIII.

Whene'er I hear of generous thought—
Of noble deeds by manhood wrought;
Of patience long and sorely tried,
Walking with Virtue, side by side;
Of love supreme amid distress—
Of courage great in gentleness,
And feel the tears suffuse my eyes,
I share angelic sympathies.

XIX.

Whene'er I hear of sin and guilt—
Of human blood in warfare spilt;
Of wrong, and suffering unrelieved—
Of tender innocence aggrieved—
Of harsh oppression, hate and scorn,
Yet feel not utterly forlorn,
But hopeful of a time to be—
I'm sure that Angel visits me.

XX.

And Rosabel, dear Rosabel,
Another Angel—mark me well—
Sits at my side by night and day,
And teaches me to hope and pray;
He bids all doubt and sorrow cease—
He fills my soul with heavenly peace,
And sings me the eternal hymn
Of the adoring seraphim.

XXI.

And oft when sleep forsakes mine eyes,
He lifts a veil of mysteries,
And shows me, strong in humble faith,
Life-shadows, and the things of death;
He takes the terror from the tomb,
And strews rich germs of heavenly bloom
Upon the dark sepulchral clod—
That Angel is the Love of God.

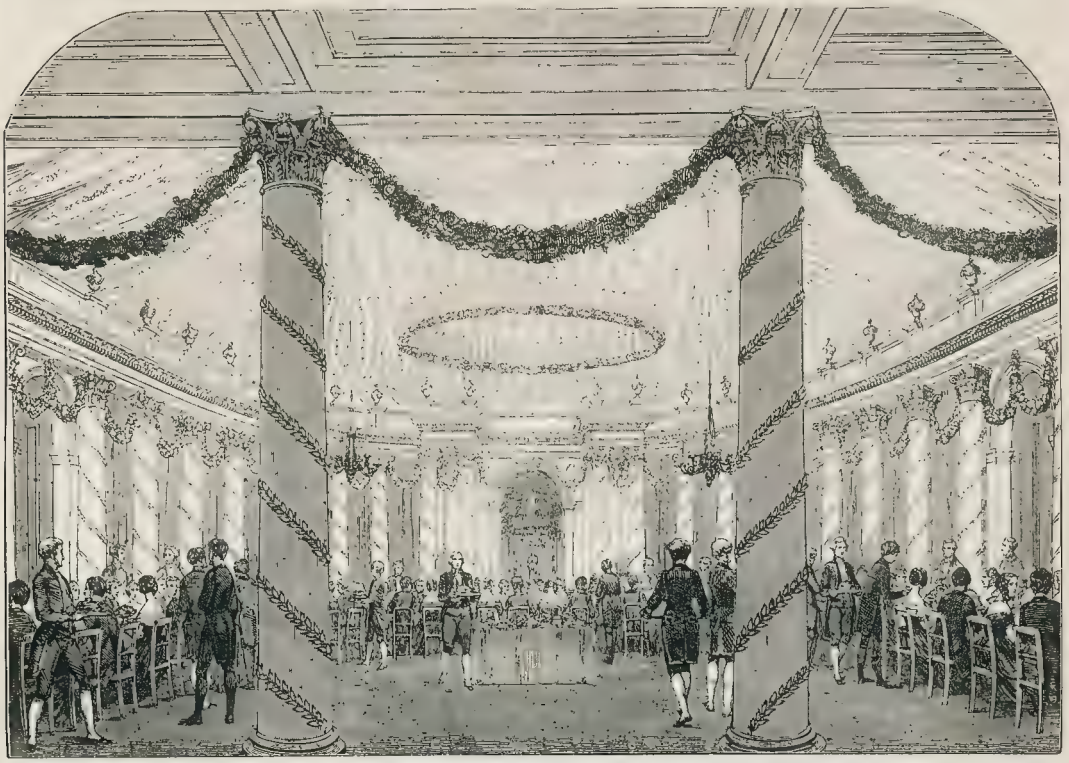
XXII.

O Angel! heavenly Angel mine!
His words are harmonies divine.
In his companionship serene
All earthly joys are poor and mean;
The world hath come—the world must go—
Th'immortal longings throb and glow;
I feel no more the primal curse,
I clasp the boundless universe.

XXIII.

And yet I doubt, O daughter dear,
If all these Angels hover here—
So sum as is each to each,
So like in feature, form, and speech;
So linked in one celestial plan
Are love of Nature, God, and man:
I cannot think that they are three—
'Tis but *one* Angel visits me.

FESTIVITIES AT TRENTHAM, TO CELEBRATE THE MAJORITY OF THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.



THE GRAND BANQUET.

THE Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland, attained his majority on Wednesday, December 19, 1849; and the auspicious event was celebrated by a succession of festivities at Trentham, and in various parts of the counties of Stafford and Salop. The munificent spirit with which the Trentham family have long been accustomed to promote and patronize every good work, has been extended to these festivities: the event has been celebrated, says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, at the paternal home, with becoming splendour, and the Duke and Duchess have dispensed their hospitality to such an assemblage of birth and rank as this county does not often witness:—

But while they entertain the rich,
They ne'er forget the poor;

and the benefactions which from day to day have gladdened the heart of poverty for miles around the estates of Trentham and Lilleshall, will cause the joyous event they were intended to celebrate long to live in the remembrance of grateful thousands.

Besides defraying the expense of an entertainment to the inmates of several Union Workhouses, gratuities were distributed amongst the out-door poor, to a considerable amount; and further donations of £25 each were forwarded to the Mayor of Newcastle, the Chief Bailiffs of Hanley, Stoke, and Longton, the Chief Constable of Burslem, and the Deputy High Steward of Stafford, to be disbursed in some charitable manner.

TRENTHAM.

The preparations at Trentham were on a very extensive scale. In anticipation of them, abundance of good cheer was provided, some fifty sheep and about a score of fine oxen were slaughtered, and several hogsheads of the far-famed ale of the Duke's cellars were broached. Flags were hoisted at the inn, and on some of the houses. There were handsome triumphal arches of evergreens erected over the entrance to the Park from the village, and at Ash-green.

On Tuesday, beef, bread, and ale, in ample quantity, were distributed to the cottage tenants on the Trentham estate.

At day-break on Wednesday, a band of music perambulated the village. In the course of the morning, deputations from the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, and the Shropshire tenantry, arrived at Trentham, for the purpose of presenting congratulatory addresses to the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Stafford.

About noon, the Newcastle and Pottery Troop of the Queen's Own Royal Stafford-

THE TEA-ROOM.

shire Yeomanry Cavalry were reviewed opposite the Hall, and fired three rounds in honour of the event of the day.

THE GRAND BANQUET.

In the evening there was a grand dinner party, in a magnificent apartment temporarily formed by roofing over what is called the West Court, the area within the semi-circular corridor which forms the principal entrance to the hall. This apartment was constructed under the superintendence of Charles Barry, Esq., R.A. In front of the billiard-room, into which the apartment opened, there was a row of Corinthian columns corresponding with those of the corridor, and so placed as to form a gallery for musicians, and the ceiling was composed of crimson and white drapery, ornamented with wreaths and festoons of evergreens. The corridor was shut out from the apartment by rich drapery suspended between the columns. Around the cornice, a string of gas jets was continued all round the apartment, and these, with chandeliers of wax lights, brilliantly illuminated the whole place, and a hoop of wax-lights was suspended, by wires, from the ceiling. The principal table was nearly semi-circular, with small tables at the sides. Ornamented with the costly plate of the entire service from Stafford House being in use on the occasion), there was a large collection of the beautiful statuettes and other works of art manufactured by Messrs. Copeland and Messrs. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, the principal productions of their respective establishments. The dinner service was also of Staffordshire porcelain, of exquisite beauty. Many of the ornaments of the table were a mixture of parian and gold and silver plate.

The visitors were received in the drawingroom, and entered the dining-room through the conservatory, which, with some of the magnificent apartments, being seen through the arches of the corridor, had a splendid effect when lighted up, and produced an effect of marvellous beauty. The whole appeared a fairy hall, with a never-ending succession of gorgeous apartments.

Covers were laid for ninety. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford occupied the post of honour, having seated between the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Among the company were—The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lady Constance Leveson Gower, Lord Frederic Leveson Gower; Earl Talbot; Lord Ingestre and Lady V. Talbot; Lady Lichfield, Lord and Lady Ashley, Lady E. Anson; Earl of Ellesmere, Lady A. Egerton, Hon. Mr. Egerton, and Hon. Algernon Egerton; Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Harrowby and Lady Harrowby; Earl Granville, Earl Grosvenor, Lord Edw. Howard, Lord Clifden, Lady Dover, and family; Dean of Lichfield and family; Hon. Edward and Mrs. Howard; Hon. W. S. Lascelles and family; Hon. Frederic Leveson, Hon. Edward Coke, Asa Loch, Esq., M.P., Captain Grenfell, Lord Loch, Mr. Hope, Mr. Hope Scott, Ralph Sneyd, Esq.; Sir David Dundas, Hon. Mr. Bagot; Mrs. Cunliffe Offley and Miss Crewe; Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq.; Fras. Fitzherbert, Esq.; John Fitzherbert, Esq.; Edward Butler, Esq., and Mr. Butler, jun.; Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux; Capt. Fonys; Ralph Adderley, Esq.; Mrs. Adderley, Mr. Thomas Adderley, and the Misses Adderley; C. Barry, Esq. R.A.; J. A. Wise, Esq.; F. Twemlow, Esq.; Wm. Davenport, Esq.; J. Harvey, Esq.; Chas. Harvey, Esq.; Thomas Bain Rous, Esq.; Thomas Hawe Parker, Esq.; Sanford Caldwell, Esq.; Edward Abernethy, Esq.; Herbert Minton, Esq.; Frederic Tomlinson, Esq.; Thomas Fenton, Esq.; Dr. Bromhall, Rev. J. E. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, Rev. John Hutchinson, Rev. Henry Bunsen and Mrs. Bunsen, Rev. H. Bence, &c. Among the gentlemen unable to accept their Grace's invitation we may mention George Tollet, Esq., and Alderman Copeland, M.P.

The dinner was a most splendid and recherché entertainment.

The health of "Her Majesty the Queen" having been proposed by the Duke of Sutherland, and drunk with suitable demonstrations of loyal attachment, the Earl of Ellesmere rose, and in a few remarks, which were received with cheers, the health of his young relative, "The Marquis of Staff rd." The toast was drunk with rapturous applause, and was feelingly responded to by the noble Marquis. The health of "The Duke of Sutherland" was proposed by the Earl of Carlisle, who paid a graceful tribute to the many virtues of his noble relative, being emboldened to do so, as he said, by the infirmity of hearing, under which his Grace laboured. The Duke of Sutherland acknowledged the demonstration of attachment with which the toast was drunk, and expressed the pleasure he felt in being surrounded by such a distinguished party on so joyous an occasion. The Earl of Harrowby gave the health of "The Duchess of Sutherland," and the Earl Granville the health of "The Marchioness of Stafford," both of which toasts were most happily proposed and received with cheers. The latter called forth another responsive address from the Marquis Earl Talbot proposed "The Bishop of Lichfield and Clergy of the Diocese," which was acknowledged by the Dean of Lichfield. Amongst the other toasts were, "The Staffordshire Potteries and Mr. Minton," proposed by the Marquis of Kildare; "Mr. Barry," proposed by Lord Edward Howard; and "The Lord-Lieutenant and Members for the County, with Mr. Twemlow." These toasts were respectively and most suitably acknowledged by Mr. Minton, Mr. Barry, and Mr. Twemlow. A band of stringed instruments in the gallery, and a brass band stationed in the conservatory, played alternately during the dinner.

From the dining-room the party returned to the suite of drawingrooms, the whole of which were thrown open, and had a dazzling effect.

The appearance of the Great Conservatory was splendid and striking. Under four orange trees, of remarkable dimensions, the tea and coffee tables were set out, and on each of them, encircling such trees, were twenty-one candelas, emblematic of the majority of the Ministry of Lord Melbourne, all unimaginative plinths. Other orange trees were placed in the room, so as to give the appearance of a grove. In the branches of the trees over the tables, small figures of cupids, in Parian, were placed, and at the end of the conservatory a group of the *semble* was exquisitely beautiful in character. The company began to separate about half-past ten.

During the evening, and until far on in the night, the gardens, the drive through the park, the margin of the lake, and the monument, were brilliantly illuminated. An excellent band was stationed in the terrace.

There was also a dinner party to celebrate the event, at Trentham Inn; and the village was crowded with holiday-keepers till a late hour at night

On Thursday, the North Staffordshire h unds met at Trentham Hall, being an especial day in honour of the Marquis of Stafford and his friends.

On Friday evening, a large party of the Duke's Staffordshire tenantry assembled at Trentham Hall, in pursuance of invitations sent to them by his Grace, and sat down to a grand entertainment at five o'clock.

The reports of the rejoicings in Staffordshire and Shropshire fill ten columns of the *Staffordshire Advertiser*. At Newcastle, Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, and Shelton, Stone, Stafford, and Wolverhampton, there were public dinners, and rejoicings for all classes; as well as at Newport and Shrewsbury. The enthusiasm, in short, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the event was celebrated, or the sincerity with which the public and private worth of the Trentham family were attested throughout the above districts.

It may be interesting to add, that two large Views of Trentham Hall and its beautiful gardens, appeared in No. 385 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The charitable bequests of the late Rev. Joshua Paley, B.A. 1828; M.A. 1832, of St. John's College, P.C. of Pemberton, Wigan (whose death took place on the 12th ult., have been made public. He sets apart out of his personal estate the sum of £1000, of which the interest of £500 is to be paid to the incumbent and churchwardens of Pemberton for the time being, yearly, for the benefit of the church schools, for ever; and the interest of the remaining £500 to the same officers for the benefit of the choir. He also gives, in case the sum of £2 for the sermon at the Feast of the Dedication of the organ which, at the expens of about £500, he erected in the church at Pemberton Mr Paley commenced his labours in Pemberton (the church being opened on the 4th of August, 1839), at a salary of £70 per annum, the patron of the Hon. Mr. Bridgman, and continued by the Rev. H. J Gunning: also, about £30 per annum from the dues. This he gave, and more, in his visits to the sick and poor, and existed upon that and the fees received by his pupils. During these years ago he got the grant of £100 per year from the Government Commissioners for the equalisation of poor livings.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES IN FRANCE.—A short time since, a gentleman, M. Pitolet, from the Bureau of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was sent to this country to collect information relating to our baths and wash-houses for the industrious classes. M. Pitolet inspected very minutely the model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel, and likewise devoted considerable time to the examination of the drawings, not only of that building, but of others which Mr. Bailey is now erecting. He then requested the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses to favour him with copies of the plans of which they most approved, with the reports which have been printed from time to time, and also a copy of a paper on drying the clothes of the washers, which had just been prepared for the committee. These drawings and papers were sent to Paris, and the enclosed translation of a letter addressed to the Rev. Sir Henry Dukenfield, acknowledging their receipt, has just been received :—

Paris, Dec. 26, 1849

... have read with the most lively interest the documents which you have been so kind as to forward to M. Pitolet, and which relate to the numerous philanthropic works of your country. I thank you for them. I have received a so the plans which you have sent to me. The President of the Republic proposes to make as much as possible in France the formation and revolvement of al. institutions which are for the benefit of the people. Those which have the public health for their object are of an importance which is fully felt by the Government. I intend, some time hence, to present to the Assembly the documents of a project de loi for the establishment of public baths and wa h-houses, which I shall without delay submit to the National Legislative Assembly. M. Pitolet, in consequence, is sending you the various documents which will be published by my department. Philanthropy has accomplished wonders in overcoming the harm-resisting difficulties of society ... Intercourse when takes place among m n, inspired by sentiments of devotion to the good of their fellow-creatures, will be productive of great results.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my great re ... &c.,

To Sir Henry Dukenfield London. LUCAS, Minister de l'Agriculture et du Commerce

LAYING OF BROTHERHOOD.—Our Brotherhood has just been formed in Paris to co-ope ate with the League of Brotherhood in the country, for the dissemination of peace principles on the Continent This committee already comprises the names of Victor Hugo, the Abbé Deguerry, M. Cormenin, and M. Crepon; and other members are expected to give in their adhesion. This committee has made arrangements to dine together every month, when the operations of the society will be discussed and directed. A monthly "Olive leaf" will be issued by the committee, containing short paragraphs adapted to the popular mind in France. This will be followed by post every month to about 800 newspapers, with a request to the editors to insert each of the articles as they may approve in their respective journals. By thus feeding the continental press, it is hoped to imbue public sentiment abroad as well as at home with the principles of peace and brotherhood These "Olive leaves" are also to be distributed by hand among the *ouvriers* of Paris and other large towns. An effort will be made, in accordance with a suggestion of M. de Lamartine, to form corresponding committees in all the principal towns in France, in this way the combined influence of many of the most progressive minds on the Continent will be brought to bear in promoting the widest possible extension of peace and brotherhood.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE attention of the racing community has been taken up this week solely by the 1st of January nominations for Chester, Liverpool, Epsom Spring, York, Doncaster, Newmarket, and a variety of other meetings, and it is gratifying to us to be able to report, that, although the Chester Cup shows a considerable falling off, the average is highly satisfactory.

Field sports have been stopped by the frost, which, if not severe, has taken sufficient hold of the ground to give the horses and hounds a holiday.

The Steeplechase Calendar is "blank" as regards next week, and the coursing fixtures embrace none of any attraction to the metropolitans. They are Newcastle (in Monmouthshire) on Tuesday; Ruthin (Wales), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hornby, on Wednesday and two following days; the South Lancashire and Caledonian open on Thursday and Friday –of course, "weather permitting."

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. Another dul. day, and the transactions without any influence on the quotations.

CHESTER CUP

50 to 1 agst Peep o'Day Boy (t)	66 to 1 agst Melody (t)	100 to 1 agst Kennington (t)
	66 to 1 — Lanercost (t)	100 to 1 — Emma (t)
40 to 1 — Escudarius	66 to 1 — Ruby (t)	100 to 1 — Chanterer (t)
50 to 1 — Dough (t)	66 to 1 — Woolwich (t)	100 to 1 — Perseus (t)
50 to 1 — Malton	66 to 1 — Chanterer (t)	100 to 1 — Horn of Chase (t)
53 to 1 — Cossack	63 to 1 — Clermont (t)	100 to 1 — Glaucus (t)
50 to 1 — Commander (t)		100 to 1 — Roland (t)

30 to 1 agst Tentator

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

30 to 1 agst Lady Mary

DERBY.

11 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum (t)	25 to 1 agst Mildew	30 to 1 agst William the Conq.
18 to 1 — The Ranger (t)	30 to 1 — Chanterer	30 to 1 — Cossack
18 to 1 — Voltigeur (t)	30 to 1 — Mayors	40 to 1 — Blarney

OAKS.

10 to 1 agst Probity (t)

THURSDAY.—The badness of business will be gathered from the following quotations :—

CHESTER CUP

£500 to 50 agst Malton. 1000 to 15 each agst Mounseer and Horn of Chase; and 2000 to 20 each agst Commander, Cossack, Peep o'Day Boy, Chanterer, Roland, and Hartsfield.

DERBY.

200 to 100 agst Rolingbroke, 750 to 50 agst Mayors, and 50 to 1 and 1000 to 15 and 10, to £180, agst New Tren.

RABY, WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, &c.—A portrait of this racer, from a picture by Henry T. Davis, in the possession of James Meiklam, Esq., is now in the engraver's hands, and will shortly be published by Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, where the painting will be on view for a few days.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN It is now fully anticipated that an expedition will proceed at an early period in the spring, to make further search in the hope of meeting with Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the missing expedition—the *Erebus* and *Terror*. This expedition will be fitted out by private enterprise, and entrusted to the command of Captain Sir John Ross, already celebrated for his voyages to the arct c regions; and it is but justice to state that Sir Felix Booth is exerting himself in a most laudable manner in this undertaking. It is contemplated to have a fast-sailing brig, the best description of "clipper" that can be attained, with a light draft of water, and that she should be accompanied by a steamer—and a screw propeller will be preferred—in order to tow the vessel through the ice when requisite. From the known energy and perseverance of Sir John Ross, and the promises of volunteers, whose knowledge of the northern regions has been tried on several previous occasions, there is every reason to hope the expedition will be successful in the object contemplated. The long absence of the missing voyagers will give a double interest to the undertaking; and the knowledge of two searching expeditions being despatched, one by the Government round Cape Horn to Behring's Straits, and the other by private enterprise to the Arctic Seas, will, it is hoped, relieve Lady Franklin ultimately to Melville Island, will create a spirit of emulation with every prospect of favourable results

ROYAL MARINES.—It is rumoured that Colonel Powell retires early in the ensuing year. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given directions for the men of the Royal Marines to be in future paid three times a week, instead of twice, as heretofore.

THE FLEET OF THE FUTURE.—Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, has been ordered to proceed from Valparaiso, with all the men-of-war he can collect, to Nicaragua, and place his squadron at the disposal of the Royal Navy. In charge of this force the British Government against the designs and encroachments of the Yankees in that quarter. It is said that Vice-Admiral Lord Dundonald, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies will also assemble all the ships he can get together on that station, and proceed to the Mosquito shore with the same view.

THE *Contest*, 12, Commander the Hon. J. Spencer, bound for the coast of Africa, with mails, came into Plymouth on Sunday from Portsmouth. On the 4th firing for the Queen's birthday was commenced on board the *Contest*. It appears a part of the old fuse had been by accident left in the touch-hole of the gun, and while the seaman was ramming in the charge, the powder ignited, and an explosion took place, which so shattered the poor fe low's arm as to render amputation necessary.

Captain Urquhart, of the Royal Marines, whose supposed authorship of certain obnoxious strictures upon the discipline of his service caused the Admiralty to withdraw the pension of £100 per annum which he had held as one of the Royal Marine corps, has been presented by the Secretary-at-War with the paymastership of her Majesty's 59th Regiment at Hong-Kong!

THE FORCES OF THE EMPIRE.—Great Britain and Ireland.—Royal Artillery—2 troops horse brigade, 10 companies of batalions and detachments, 1160 gunners and drivers; 10 dragoon regiments, 4000 rank and file, 24 infantry regiments, 10 infantry *depôts*, 31,000 rank and file; officers of Royal Engineers and recruiting parties, 510; together with 21,400 enrolled pensioners, and 12,000 constabulary, horse and foot.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—Since the promotion of 1846, two Commissaries General and fourteen Assistant Commissaries-General have died, and all these vacancies remain unfilled, with the exception of one Deputy-Commissary-General, who, in 1847, was promoted to the rank of Commissary General.

MILITARY OBITUARY FOR 1849.—During the year the following number of general and other officers of the higher ranks have died :—2 Field-Marshals, 8 Generals, 8 Lieutenant-Generals, 7 Major-Generals, 8 Colonels, and 43 Lieutenant-Colonels.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although Consols have received the decline which marked the close of last week's business, the market during the past week has been anything but firm. The opening price on Monday was 96 ex div, improving to 96¼ ⅞, and on the following day to 96¼ ⅜, Wednesday, notwithstanding considerable amount of business, the quotation receded from the opening price of 96⅞ to 96⅝, closing at 96⅝ to ⅞. On Thursday, however, the supporters of the market again made large speculative purchases, and the settlement on the following day, although the amount of sale of Long Annuities must necessarily be invested in Consols, the price of the latter advanced to 96⅞. In Reduced and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, a large amount of business has been transacted, the former having recently become a favourite investment. Exchequer Bills maintain the high quotation of last week, and India Bonds have advanced a trifle. At the close of business the market was tolerably steady, at the following quotations :—Bank Stock, 204; Reduced, 97; New 3 per Cent. Annuities, 96⅝; Long Annuities, 15⅞; Annuities, 1860, 8 9-16th; Ditto, 20 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 5-16th; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 61 pm.; £500, June, 61 pm.; Small, 61 pm.

In the Foreign Market there has been a fair amount of business doing; Fernan Stock, however, shows the greatest advance. The opening price on Monday was 19¼, from which it has gradually risen to 20. Mexican, also, has a firm, maintaining the rise of the previous week. In Portuguese Four per Cents, some comparatively considerable transactions have been effected. The market is, at the close of the week stood, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent, 40¼; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 73¼; Ditto, Five per Cent., 100, Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 16¼; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1845, 1 x Jan. Coupon, 20½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent, 62; Ditto Deferred, 20¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, 36⅝; Ditto, Account, 37; Spanish Five per Cents, 1840, Account, 19⅝; Ditto, Coupons, 9; Ditto Three per Cent, 37¾; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 9⅝; Belgian Four-and-a Half per Cent., 89; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 80½.

Railway stocks have been very heavy, but towards the close of the week, an improved feeling prevailed. Eastern Counties, Great Western, and Southeastern were in better demand, at slight advances, although the amount of business doing was small, as the annexed quotations of actual bargains will demonstrate :—Aberdeen, 11¾; Buckinghamshire, 16¾; Caledonian, 10¾; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 7¾; Eastern Counties, 4¾; Dutch Five per Cents, 1840, Account, 19⅝; Ditto, Coupons, 9; Ditto Three per Cent, 37¾; Venuzuela Bonds, Deferred, 9⅝, Belgian Four-and-a Half per Cent., 89; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 80½.

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The Consol Market on Friday was again firm, and prices advanced fully ¼ per cent., the Three per Cents for the next Account being done at 97¼ to ⅜; sellers at the former price. The Unfunded Debt was firm, but Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares were somewhat neglected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Up to our market this week, consequently, only 1160 quarters of English wheat have come to hand, hence the show of samples of best red and white have to day was small in the extreme. The attendance of mill-rs being limited, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 2540 quarters. All descriptions were very dull to sell; but we have not the slightest change to notice in value. With barley both foreign and English samples were scarcely supplied. On the whole, a moderate business was transacted, at previous currencies. Malt was in good supply, and brisk demand, at barely stationary prices. Good sound oats were scarce, and quite as dear. The inferior parcels realised dull. Peas and beans, and all other articles, were firm.

AVERAGES.—English: wheat, 1160; barley, 2140; malt, 4450; oats, 4180; flour, 5836; Irish: oats, —; foreign: wheat, 2540; barley, 2620; malt, —; oats, 3630 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s, rye, 27s to 34s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 58s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 13s to 16s, potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 12s to 16s; ditto, white, 14s to 18s; tick beans, new, 23s to 27s, ditto, old, 29s to 31s; grey peas, 26s to 27s, maple, 27s to 29s; white, 27s to 28s; boilers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire 30s to 32s per 280lbs.—

Foreign.—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s, beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business has been doing in seeds this week, that our quotations must be considered almost nominal.

English.—English, sowing, 34s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 33s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s, Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 5s to 7s; Tares, 4s to 5s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £7 15s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 5s to 5s 5d per cwt. Canary, 50s to 56s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; ditto, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household do, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 4d; barley, 25s 8d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 32s 6d; bean, 29s 1d; peas, 29s 0d.

The Sale Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 3d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 16s 8d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 29s 1d; peas, 29s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, is 0d; barley, is 0d; oats, is 0d; rye, is 0d; beans, is 0d; peas, is 0d.

Flour.—The finest brisk demand has sprung up for the inferior kinds of Congou, the prices of which have advanced fully 1d per lb. Common sound is selling at 10d per lb. In most other kinds a moderate business is doing, yet late rates are fully supported.

Sugar.—A moderate business has been transacted in most descriptions of raw sugar, at fully last week's quotations. Refined goods are dull, at 2s per cwt. decline. Grocery goods move somewhat lower Brown lumps, 59s, and fair, 56s 6d to 57s per cwt. Crushed sugars are dull, but unchanged.

Coffee.—Further advanced rates have been paid for native Ceylon. During the week, 13,000 bags have changed hands at 55s to 66s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee a steady business is doing.

Rice.—We have rather more inquiry for this article, the stock of which is upwards of 21,000 bags. In other descriptions prices are without change.

Provisions.—Although the demand for most kinds of foreign butter is in a sluggish state, prices are well supported. Fine Belfast is selling at 96s per cwt. The demand for Irish butter is inactive. Fine Dorset, 96s to 98s; middling ditto, 86s to 90s per cwt; fresh, 9d to 12s per dozen lbs. There is rather more doing in Bacon, the prices of which have an upward tendency. Prime sizeable Waterford, 43s to 47s; heavy, 41s to 43s; Limerick, Clonmel, 40s to 42s; and heavy, 40s per cwt. Current Cork, forward delivery, at 47s to 49s. Lard and hams are quite as dear as last week

Tallow.—Small parcels, on the spot, have sold at 38s to 38s 3d; and for forward delivery, 38s 3d to 3s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s to 39s 6d per cwt, net cash

Oils.—Linseed oil has sold to some extent, on speculation, at an advance in the quotations of 30s per ton Otherwise, the market is steady.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 6s to £3 10s, clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 8s to £ . 8s per ton.

Spirits.—Brandy continues in steady request, at fully last week's quotations Cognac, of the vintage of 1811, is selling at 4s 2d to 4s 3d per gallon; and as 6d is asked for finer. Rum is tolerably firm Geneva and corn spirits dull

Wool.—A fair average amount of business is doing in this market, at late figures. The imports continue small

Potatoes.—Fine samples are held at from 90s to 110s per ton. In other kinds—the supplies of which are very abundant—very few transactions have taken place, and the quotations are lower

Hops (Friday).—Our market is very moderately supplied with all kinds of hops, especially with fine new qualities. Generally speaking, the demand is in a very sluggish state, at last week's quotations.

New Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 10s to £12 6s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £6 5s to £8 5s; Old ditto, £2 5s to £4 5s; Sussex ditto, £3 5s to £4 5s; Farnhams, £4 5s to £7 15s; Yearling Sussex, £3 5s to £4 15s; Yearling Sussex, £2 5s to £3 17s; old hops, £1 0s to £4 0s per cwt.

Cattle (Monday).—The general amount of business is doing in this market, at late figures. The imports continue small

Veal.—Fine calves are sold

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PASSENGERS to the COLONIES generally, may obtain their Outfits, Cabin Requisites, Provisions, &c., at the Old Established CORNHILL, at wholesale prices. Sheets and Co. make nearly the whole of the articles necessary for the use of Emigrants, and contract to take the Cabin Furniture of families may become permanent Household Furniture on arrival in the colony.

They also engage PASSAGES, and give every information.

Parties forwarding their own luggage may obtain a liberal allowance for same, and have the benefit of the Company's low rates of freight.

The ZEMI-HAMT Fitting-out Branch is at No 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, opposite the London Tavern, where every description of Outfit is made for male and female, including bedding, may be obtained for FOUR POUNDS

A detailed Pamphlet, with Lists, sent free by post.

PAPER-HANGINGS and PANELLED Patentees of the Registered Letters Patent.—E. T. ARCHER, 19, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to his extensive and unique Stock of PAPER-HANGINGS, which are strongly recommended to the notice of purchasers, as being the most extensive assortment to any progress for the ensuing season. The designs are entirely original, and the colours are fast, and will not change. The prices are economical, as the materials are selected at the first sources, and the manufacturing operations are conducted on the most extensive scale. All the new and elegant designs for the season are now ready for inspection, and comprise many novelties, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Also, a large assortment of Second-hand Papers, at very moderate prices. Every description of Paper-Hanging executed by competent workmen, under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor. Estimates given, and contracts entered into for the Papering of Houses, Public Buildings, &c., in any part of the country. Observe, 19, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

Marble Paper for Halls, and Ornamental Papers for Libraries, &c.

LONDON

DIETETIC COCOA.—Dyspeptics and persons are strongly recommended to try TAYLOR BROTHERS' PURE DIETETIC COCOA, being well adapted to any progress for the cocoa-nut shiftuto introduced. This article is manufactured on a peculiar principle, by which the oil is not extracted, as the nutritious matter is retained, and the finest portions properties are secured. It is an essential article of diet to those whose constitution is weak, digests with the most delicate digestive organs, is agreeable and soothing to the nervous system, and proves as the same time both invigorating and refreshing. Sold retail, in tin, 4lb., and 1lb. tinfoil packets, at 4s 6d. per lb.; by great reduction to families, and for exportation. TAYLOR BROTHERS, 24, Great Mc. Brick-lane, and Wentworth-street, London.

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.—At this festive period of the year, the following unrivaled discoveries for the toilet are called into requisition namely, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for creating and sustaining a luxuriant head of hair; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, or restorative the skin soft, fair, and bl oming; and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for imparting a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth. The patronage of Royalty, Aristocracy, Gentry, and the high appreciation of rank and fashion with the well-known public this efficacy of these articles, gives them a decided superiority, and render them a necessary of elegant and economical preparation.—Beware of spurious imitations. The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label.—Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by respectable chemists and perfumers.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING ROOM.—MORTLOCK'S PECKHAM-TON GOLD PENS, which combines such qua ities in the slightest degree.—Sold by all respectable jewellers and stationers.—Manufactory, 31, Cornhill, and 73, London-road, London.

PISTOLS.—The best and most complete Stock of every description of Holster, Belt, and Pocket Pistols, Sporting Pistols, from 4ls; Improved Double ditto, from 30s; Single ditto, from 15s a pair; Improved Air Canes, 5l.—

REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street.

A NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—Strength, richness of flavour, and excellence of quality, combined with extreme moderation in price, recommend to all classes of consumers the OLD-FASHIONED FINE PORT, at 48s a dozen; sold by DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, Number One, St Paul's Churchyard

THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SON, London, 20, Hatton-garden.

DUNN'S FINE ARGAND LAMP OIL, at 6d per gallon, is the best and purest, giving the greatest satisfaction in every description of Oil Lamps. Half-a-gallons or upwards delivered free for trial within 7 miles of Wardrobe, 59, Castle-street, City.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all oilmen and grocers. 800 delivered to the carriage, on receipt of a post-office order for 2s, payable to THOMAS STEVENS.—Old Wharf, Hungerford-market.

ANTIQUE VASES.—One dozen Antique Vases, filled with BORY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING, or 12lb. of the Paste, sent carriage paid for 1050 London agents.—Ask BORY'S IMPERIAL FOR NOIR VARNISH

STOUT and PORTER.—JENNER, SWICKING, and JENNET are now delivering, for Cash, to private families their celebrated Porter at 1s per gallon, and Imperial Stout at 1s 6d per gallon. May be had in casks of 4½, 9, 18, and 36 gallons. N.B. Porter bottled in the very best condition.—Sedra London Brewery, Southwark-bridge-road.

VINO DE LA REYNA—PURE PALE SHERRY, delicate flavour, the genuine juice of the grape. 36s per dozen. PALE OLD PORT, rich and rare, 36s per dozen. Five years, with splendid bouquet, 48s. PALE COGNAC BRANDY, 50s. RARE OLD CLARET WINE, 24s per dozen. Delivery. Agents for Jerez, Tarrus, CASH, or a reference in London.—carriage free. No charge for bottles or packages. PEARCE and HANSON, 9, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, City, agents to G. Loughlin and Son.

NEWTON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry and public in France, Spain, &c. are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of colouring, varying in price from 2 to 63 guineas per pair; also Orreries, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 9 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair Manufactory, 66, Chancery-lane.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted to keep correct time half a minute per week The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent, free by post Hand-Jones's Sketch of Watches, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp

HAWLEY and Co., WATCHMAKERS, (late Hawley and Stephens), of the late Thomas and John Hawley, formers of 75, Strand, and Country-street and, Observe, the only Address is 3, Coventry-street, Haymarket. We cannot afford to be undersold, and we challenge the trade to produce a pair of watches fit for better, or half the money. We charge for ready and warranted watches for 3 guineas, and we have the satisfaction to state that we have never had a watch returned to us, but we always endeavour to give perfect satisfaction. Cheaper may be purchased, but for intrinsic value, they will bear no comparison.—Hawley and Co., 3, Coventry-street, Haymarket, and 3, Cornhill, Holborn.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS of the best quality:—Table Spoons or Forks, 42s per dozen; dessert spoons or forks, 30s per dozen; tea spoons, 18s per dozen; gravy spoons, 8s each; sauce ladles, 4s each. 1. CUR SAVORY and Co. silversmiths, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch street, London

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 3, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite attention to their Stock of Watches, which consists entirely of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in the best possible manner, and have the Detached Escapement and Jewelled, the prices are Four Guineas and a Half, Five, and Six Guineas each, and Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten Guineas, Fourteen, and sixteen Guineas each. The very large Stock offered for selection includes every description of Watch, and every one of that which is more particularly adapted to his own use. Each Watch is warranted

MUSICAL BOXES.—An extensive assortment of the finest MUSICAL BOXES, of superior tone, the ebonised makers, Messrs. Nicole Brothers' convex, playing upwards of 600 at a overture, &c., also Musical Snuff-boxes, by Lecoultre, Henry Nicole, Bethini, Dunnett, &c., together with the most eminent English Composers. A catalogue of the music, with lists of prices is now published, and may be had of the Sole Agents, GOULDING, D'ALMAINE, SOHO and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris a large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half hours, in Ormolu Marble, and Gilding—The deep purse and fastidious taste will find no better view of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards.—At 8 STAUNTON and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES.—SARL and SON, Watchmakers to the Queen (opposite the Royal Exchange), respectfully invite attention to their very extensive and superior Stock of Watches, which they continue to manufacture lower than any House in the Trade. A prize system will be given with every Watch. Pamphlets, containing Sketch and Prices, gratis.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, Bond-street make, a necessary case for £8 18s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows.—Double-banked gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, compensation balance, gold hand hole wound, and all recent improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. The above is of the manufacture of SARL and SON, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Bank of England, and every article in the present catalogue executed through the post office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

SARL'S AGRENTINE SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, solicit an inspection of this beautiful and economical substitute for silver plate, which is manufactured by the patentees, and is now in use at the Mansion House, and with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and dessert services. The spoon and fork design is of the most elegant and recherché description, and can now be promptly executed. Pamphlets, with sketches and prices, can be obtained gratis at the Manufactory, 18, Cornhill.

THOSE ABOUT to MARRY should obtain my Book of Estimates, sent free by post on receipt of two postage stamps, where they will find a fur-nished cottage can be furnished for 23 guineas; a six-roomed house complete and neatly for £40; a seven-roomed house, with many elegancies and substantially, for £70; and a first-class family residence in the best style of elegance, beauty, and durability for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for £120. A large room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents all goods delivered in any part of the kingdom free of carriage.—At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 38, Baggage-lane, Russell-square, Brunswick-square.

THE TEETH.—A very curious invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by MR HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square; it is the introduction of an entire new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures They so perfectly resemble the human teeth, as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very durable in any part of the mouth. The method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication to persons of the greatest importance to many persons, and those interested cannot do better than avail themselves of it.

SIX WEEKS' WASH for THREEPENCE! A Great Salvation of Time, Labour, and Money, by using BRADEN'S IMPROVED WASHING FLUID. A tea cup full to a bucket Wash in less than half the usual time, first for less than half the money, and less than half the labour Three pots sworn to on the fluid is enough for a Six Weeks Wash for a family of Seven persons. Sold in pots at 1s 6d, super n

THE FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

PISTOL, BY GROHÉ.

IN DECEMBER 1st, we gave a series of illustrations of the class of Art in this Exposition. We now return to the subject, in order to present a few Specimens, more remarkable for their novelty of design and beauty of finish.

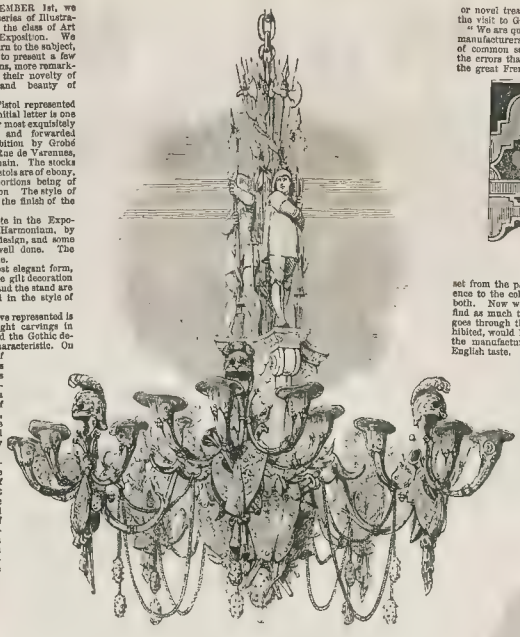
The Pistol represented in our initial letter is one of a pair most exquisitely worked, and forwarded for exhibition by Grohé frères, Rue de Varennes, St. Germain. The stocks of the pistols are of ebony, richly carved, the remaining portions being of beautifully wrought steel and iron. The style of the enrichments is Gothic, and the finish of the work is most admirable.

Amongst other objects of taste in the Exposition, we should mention an Harmonium, by Debain. Its exterior is of good design, and some of the ornaments exceedingly well done. The tone of the instrument is very fine.

The Cup, by Bruneau, is of most elegant form, and beautifully ornamented. The gilt decoration round the lower part of the Cup and the stand are in good taste, characteristic, and in the style of the Renaissance.

The Cover of the Missal we have represented is one of the most delicately wrought carvings in boxwood we have ever seen, and the Gothic design is exceedingly elegant and characteristic. On the scroll beneath the bas-relief in the centre, which represents the descent from the Cross, is sculptured in slightly raised letters, "Jésus descendu de la Croix." All the enrichments of this cover being of open-work, and mounted on a pale blue ground, the effect is most tasteful and light. It is manufactured by Gruel, of the Rue Royale.

The Chandelier, by Charpentier, is one of the most elaborate and picturesque specimens of French art displayed in the Exposition. It would suit most admirably a hall or armoury, from the weapons both defensive and offensive of which the chief ornaments are composed; and even the chains festooning and enriching the lower portion of the composition are in strict character, being intended to represent parts of morning stars—the stars, or balls set with spikes, forming pendants to the chains. The same anachronism—that of combining classic and mediæval arms and armour—is observable in the grouping of this Chandelier, as in the candelabrum we engraved a few weeks since.



CHANDELIER, BY CHARPENTIER.

CUP, BY BRENEAU.

The *Portière* (hanging or a doorway), and the piece of Tapestry, are from M. Sallandrouze's manufactory. The spirit of the design, and the harmony of colour, in these specimens is highly commendable.

The Brooch forming the subject of one of our Cuts is by Rudolph, and is an excellent imitation of cinque-cento work. It is made of gold, enamelled white; the precious stones set in it are brilliants, with the exception of those in the pendants and the large stones in the centre, which are emeralds. The small figures are made of silver, and a good effect is produced by the silver being oxidized.

Lastly, in the Lid of a Casket, inlaid with buhl and enamel, manufactured by Laurent, of Paris, the unity of design and simplicity of the ornament employed are worthy of note by our manufacturers in *papier mâché*. The dark tint is of a blue colour; the middle tint represents the buhl; the remainder being white, with the exception of the border, which is a dark wood. Altogether, this has a very beautiful effect.

We find, in the *Journal of Design* for the present month, the following sensible observations upon the Exposition:—

"'Coming events cast their shadows before,' and a portion of the great exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1851 has its forerunner in the gathering made from the last *Exposition Industriel* in the French capital, for the inspection of the English public. Daily reports from all quarters—from manufacturers, designers, and schools of design—show that there is a general training or preparation for the coming struggle, and that the worlds of manufacture and of industrial art are awakening to the importance of the event: the eyes of all men must then be directed to them and to their labours; and they will do wisely to neglect no means that may conduce to their improvement, and enable them to advance the national reputation. Among these means, that of seeing what our neighbours are able to produce, which is thus offered, is most desirable. We may thus endeavour to emulate their excellences where they do excel us, and, while awarding them their due meed of praise, make strenuous efforts, ere the time of trial comes, to lessen the distance by which they head us in the race; we may, moreover, find suggestions or novel treatment both in design and in manufacture, which will well repay the visit to George-street, Hanover-square.

"We are quite sensible what a dangerous exhibition this may become both to manufacturers and designers, as we fear it is to the general public; a due share of common sense, therefore, is important to the visitors, to guard them from the errors that surround them. As for ourselves, we have carefully inspected the great French Exhibition in their own capital, as well as this small off-

TAPESTRY, BY SALLANDROUZE.

set from the parent stock, and our remarks, while having immediate reference to the collection of M. Sallandrouze, will have regard in some degree to both. Now we feel bound to say, at the outset, that, as regards design, we find as much to avoid as to imitate. Any one, with an educated eye, who goes through the rooms in George-street, and looks at the *designs* there exhibited, would be led to believe that the designers have selected their works, as the manufacturers have their goods, for what in their opinion is the state of English taste.

"This, we know, is the course which the Parisian artists pursue towards the British manufacturers who visit their capital for designs. If this is not the case, then French design has a higher reputation than it really deserves, and we think it a duty to make a sincere effort to warn those who are on the look-out for a novelty to beware. In all that respects the educated *art-workman*, the French are indeed far ahead of us in the race: let the visitor, to assure himself of this, look carefully over the bronzes and *biscuit* figures from Sèvres. After the former are cast and the latter come forth from the mould, the skilled workman has done his part bravely: look at the heads and extremities of the statuettes of Molé, Descartes, Pascal, &c.; for the artist-like treatment and the knowledge of the parts displayed in their finishing, the hands of some of these are quite studies, whilst

BROOCH, BY RUDOLPH.

the English workman would most probably have left them like gloved hands without marking of tendon or articulation, as they would be without *character*. The chasing of the bronzes, both figure and ornament, is worked with equal intelligence and hand-skill. The china painting from Sèvres bears out the same remark: some of the flowers and shells on the plates, the figures and ornament on the tazzas, imitated from those of Raphael and Julio Romano, are truly beautiful, more like the works of those who are more especially devoted to the fine arts than the labours of art-workmen. Let the manufacturer, then, take from this his first lesson; let him *educate his own workmen*, for without this all the skill of the designer will be useless."

COVER OF MISSAL, BY GRUEL.

PORTIÈRE, BY SALLANDROUZE.

LID OF A CASKET, BY LAURENT.

London; Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 408.—VOL. XVI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE CLAIMS AND POSITION OF LITERATURE.

THE recent death of an eminent historian, who, during the last years of his life, enjoyed a small pension from the Government, has invested the question of literary pensions with a temporary interest, and excited a controversy upon the expediency of such grants. It is desirable that this question should occasionally be mooted, and that the position of a class of men who exercise so large an influence over the mind and character of the nation should be well considered, with a view of discovering whether society does its duty by them, and whether they, on their part, do their duty by society. Nothing but good can flow from the discussion.

The Government of this country is supposed to set aside the small sum of £1200 annually to be granted in pensions to men eminent in science and literature. This sum, however, does not reach them. There are other claimants upon it, who intercept it in its progress; and sums of £400 and £500 out of this fund find their way into the pockets of individuals, who, whatever may be their claims upon Royalty or the country, have none upon this particular fund. But, leaving this circumstance out of the question, and supposing that the £1200 per annum is religiously devoted to the reward of the persons for whose benefit it is granted, Literature may well ask, whether such a niggardly recognition of its claims be worth accepting, and whether it would not be more consonant with its dignity to refuse the alms even of a great nation, and put forward a new claim—not of favour, but of right?

Upon the general question of the claims of literature and literary men to the respect and honour of a civilised people, there can be no doubt. Literature is a mighty teacher; and in our day the general diffusion of a knowledge of reading and writing among the masses of our population extends its influence into sub-strata of society where formerly its light never penetrated. The literary man is, more than ever, the priest and teacher of the people. It is our duty and interest, as a state, to see that the pressure of worldly circumstances (generally adverse to the man who is wiser than the masses, and who devotes himself to intellectual pursuits—not always the most profitable in a purely commercial country) does not force him to the unhappy alternative of writing for a degraded, rather than for a cultivated taste—to the level of the half or imperfectly informed multitude, rather than to the level of the wiser few. As long as literature remains a mere thing of the shop—a purely commercial speculation, in which author and bookseller engage for the sake or profit, so long will there be a class of writers who will have it in their power to inflict injury upon the community by pandering to its vices, its prejudices, and its ignorance. So long, also, will there be another and a scarcer class inspired by nobler sentiments—the missionaries of a holier cause, who will devote themselves to literature for the love they bear it, and die its martyrs.

The influence of literature is daily becoming more extended; and its power to degrade is, unluckily, as great as its power to exalt the intellect and the morality of the people. Any one who examines into the present state of the cheap literary market, will be appalled at the unblushing effrontery, the shameless pruriency and open vice which are exhibited in publications that appeal for support to the ignorant many. The Government of a free and a highly-civilised state might well afford to present a few prizes of the many at its command to excite the honourable ambition of men of literary ability. Nothing could possibly be lost, but much would assuredly be gained by such policy. A highly influential class would be recognised as a power, and that power would be more uniformly exerted than at present in support of virtue against vice, of order against disorder, and of wisdom against ignorance.

At the same time, while the State held out to the young and the aspiring these prizes—prizes, be it remembered, which the army, the navy, the church, and the law offer in large numbers to these better recognised and more fortunate professions—it ought to be ashamed of neglect or niggardliness towards the aged and the unworldly, who might, in the course of a useful life, have conferred honour upon the name and the literature of England. No greater calamity can befal a civilised people than the miserable death of its benefactors. Burns, the poet, is the glory of his country; but Burns, the wretched, self-degraded excisesman—what Scotchman can think of him without a blush or a sigh for the generation of his countrymen that allowed of such a termination? Milton's name is a tower of strength to the English language, and endears the soil of this little island to the hearts of millions of a kindred people who never beheld it. Englishmen are proud of the name; but when they reflect that its possessor, old and blind, was obliged to descend from a high and honourable position in the service of the State, and yoke himself to the uncongenial and ill-paid drudgery of a daily school, they

THE MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COUNTY SERVICE CLUB, ST. JAMES'-STREET.—PRINCIPAL DRAWING-ROOM. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

lament that their forefathers were not wise enough to know the great man they possessed amongst them. It were needless to multiply such instances. They are but too familiar to all who can read, and never fail to call forth the sincere regret of those who think that nations great in wealth, in power, and in intellect, ought to be great both in generosity and in justice. There ought to be no sum of £1200 set apart to pension those who have political influence, or who have devoted their pens to the service of a party; but there ought to be a discretionary power, vested in the Minister of the day, to reward, during life, such of the nation, the man who has exalted literature without benefitting himself—whose power fails him in the day of calamity, or who has attained old age without attaining a certainty of bread. All such cases ought to be met as they arrive, without reference to £1200 or any other sum. This, and the chance of employment in departments for which their talents might qualify them, would not be too great a recognition of the claims of literature to the encouragement of a wise and educated people.

This, however, is not all that might be accomplished. Literary men have it in their power to help themselves more than they have ever done, and to acquire that *status* in society which is due to the pretensions of those who exercise an influence so remarkable and so general. In spite of their own want of cohesion—in spite of the fact, that, in a country where wealth and rank are the great objects striven for by the majority, they have most of them only used literature as a stepping-stone to ulterior things—and that they have pandered, against themselves, to the old prejudices, that literary men were mere quacks and pretenders on the one hand, or, on the other, that they were impracticable, and not to be trusted in affairs requiring tact and talent, rather than genius, to carry to completion—in spite of all these things, the tendency of opinion in our day is to exalt literature, and to overwhelm the literary man with popular applause. A popular author need not die before attaining his apotheosis: the multitude are but too anxious to shout in his train. Let literary men use the means at their command to cultivate this feeling in the people—to make literature a recognised profession, and to exclude from it, as jealously as the army, the navy, the law, the church, and not to be trusted in affairs requiring tact and talent, rather than genius, to carry to completion—in spite of all these things, the tendency of opinion in our day is to exalt literature, and to overwhelm the literary man with popular applause. A popular author need not die before attaining his apotheosis: the multitude are but too anxious to shout in his train. Let literary men use the means at their command to cultivate this feeling in the people—to make literature a recognised profession, and to exclude from it, as jealously as the army, the navy, the law, the church, and medicine, the unworthy and the ignorant. Let them strive, in fine, for the incorporation of the literary co-fraternity; let them procure the seal of authority upon their efforts, like any other recognised profession, and they will do more than any government could do, however well disposed to aid them. The present time is not unpropitious for the attempt. The amiable Sovereign has literary sympathies, which she has evinced privately, in the most kindly and graceful manner. The Prince Consort has similar tastes; and there would be little or no difficulty in procuring the countenance of those illustrious personages to any well-considered and properly supported project of giving English literature such a *status* as its elevation to a corporate existence could afford. Why should there not be an English Institute of Literature—affiliation with which would of itself confer rank and distinction? It is no mean honour to be a member of the Academy or of the Institute of France. We know of nothing in the English character, or in the circumstances of literature and literary men, to prevent the institution of similar corporations amongst us.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND COUNTY SERVICE CLUB,

ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

THIS Club was formed in November, 1848, by a committee of noblemen and officers of distinction; amongst whom we find, as patrons, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Grace the Duke of Leeds, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier G.C.B., Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars; Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, R.N.; the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons; Lieutenant-General Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers; the Marquis of Donegal; Colonel the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; Hon. Rice Trevor, M.P.; Colonel C. G. K. Tynte, M.P.; the Earl of Glengall; Viscount Castlereagh; the Marquis of Huntley, &c.

The Club admits to membership the lord and deputy lieutenants of counties; officers in the army and full and half pay, officers in the Royal Marines and the Hon. East India Company's Navy on full and half pay, officers in the militia and yeomanry, officers in the Hon. East India Company's military service, officers retired from the regular, militia, and naval forces, the militia and yeomanry, and the Hon. East India Company's military and naval services.

The number of members is limited to 1800, of whom already more than half have been elected. One of the originators of the Club is Arthur Sleigh, Esq., late Lieutenant 77th Regiment, who is the Secretary.

The Club occupy the superb mansion, No. 80, St. James's-street, late Crockford's. We have engraved the grand drawing-room, a splendid apartment, with an entire frontage in St. James's-street, of fifty feet by forty wide. The style of decoration is that of Louis Quatorze. The ground-colour is azure; and the coving of the ceiling, and its panels, as well as the panel mouldings on the walls, are richly gilt. The door-frames and head-ways are also gilt; and above each is a painting *à la Watteau*, in a gilt scroll-work frame, as also above the pier-glasses, which are very large. The chimney pieces are of marble, and above each is a lofty glass. The enrichments of masks, terminal heads, &c. throughout the room are heavily gilt; and from the centre of the ceiling hangs a large cut-glass chandelier. The carpet is of dark rich colours; and the furniture mahogany and morone morocco of first-rate manufacture, by Dowbiggin.

The other apartments of the Club, and approaches thereto, consist of a grand entrance hall, of sculpta marble, supported by marble pillars, with heavily-gilt capitals. The stone staircase ascends on two sides to the upper corridor, leading to the grand drawingroom, the writing or Blue-room, and the magazine and green drawingrooms. The cupola of the hall is profusely gilt, and partly filled with richly stained glass; from the apex, the arms of the Club form an upper cupola or lantern light, from the centre of which is suspended a large bronze and gold chandelier for gas.

In the lower entrance hall, right and left, are mahogany doors, leading to the coffee-rooms, each forty feet long by thirty feet wide, facing St. James's-street. To the right is the "members'" coffee-room; and to the left the "strangers'," where members are privileged, under certain restrictions, to introduce friends to dinner, &c. Behind the strangers' coffee-room is the house dinner-room, where once a week a dinner is provided for sixteen members.

From the grand drawingroom, hearing gilt doors, and on the right to the Blue-room, which is devoted exclusively to writing letters. The coruice in this room is one of the most superb and elegantly-designed pieces of carving in the house. The ceilings of the entire suite of rooms are richly ornamented with bronze gilt, which tempers the more dazzling richness on the principal.

Another gilt folding-door leads from the right into the octagonal green recess, a chaste ornament, with snakes and vases in two angles, and a superb stained glass window in the centre. From this miniature apartment are three doors which do ors. each richly gilt upon a light pink ground, which adds to the contrast with the pale hues of the room, itself green and gold.

This magazine-room adjoining is a beautiful apartment, with gilt mouldings, also on a green ground, with four superb mirrors, from the ground to the ceiling—two on either side. From the centre of the suite of apartments hang rich glass chandeliers.

The furniture of the rooms is of a superb description; the carpets were made (expressly for the Club) of the richest material; the curtains are of crimson pile velvet. A story has been added to the upper suite of rooms, in which are a smoking divan, billiard-room, complete dressing-rooms, &c. We need scarcely add, that the kitchens and cellars of the Club are on a complete and extensive scale.

LOLA MONTES AND HER HUSBAND.—The *Daily News* gives the following extract of a letter from Cadiz, Dec. 27:—"Lola Montes and Mr. Heald have been for the last ten days in this city, having come from Barcelona. She is much altered and aged, not so good-looking as when here in 1842. Her temper is not at all improved, and her delight seems to be to keep Heald in the greatest terror and dread of her. Heald made his escape, with his English servant, from the hotel Iamenaz (where they were staying on Christmas morning), and is supposed to have gone to Gibraltar. Lola was furious. She went in a French steamer that evening with her two friends, foreigners, who are in her party, to Algeciras, and sent lamaenz and another man by land; so that, if Heald does not succeed in getting on board the *Pacha*, she hopes to catch him. It is reported on good authority to-day, that Heald has embarked this morning on board the *Pacha*, and he will now be enabled to reach England in safety, and no doubt, feels grateful to his aunt for all she has done for him." A weekly contemporary states that Mr. Heald has arrived in London, and put up at an hotel in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

On Saturday afternoon, two lads, named Smith and White, in the employment of Mr. Robinson, cigar manufacturer, Cross-lane, St Dunstan's-hill (City) quarrelled, and grapp.ed with each other. After a short struggle, White said, "If you don't let me go, I will st 2 you," and immediately fulfilled his threat, by stabbing Smith in the abdomen with a knife, which he took from a bench. The wounded lad was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he now lies, and White is in custody.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The question of La Plata has again engaged the Legislature in Paris this week; the committee, to which it had been referred back, made a supplemental report, in which it rejected the amendment of M. de Rancé, granting 10,000,000f. for an indemnification against Rosas, because it considered that it ought to be left to the Government to apportion the means to the end in view, and also because it was impolitic to fix the precise amount of the grant, as it would be the means of informing the adversary of the maximum of the efforts France would be disposed to make against him. The report concluded by a new amendment, suggested by the committee, to the following effect:—"The National Assembly invites the Executive Power to support the negotiation, which it now prepares to enter on, by forces sufficient to ensure its success, as well as the safety of the French subjects at La Plata." On the presentation of this report, M. de Rancé declared that he withdrew his former amendment, for which he now substituted the following:—"Considering that the Le Prédour treaty has not been submitted to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly, whereas the Government declares that it intends to continue the negotiations, for the purpose of guaranteeing the honour and interests of the Republic; and considering that under any circumstances the French in La Plata will be properly protected against any eventualities which may arise on the banks of the Plata, the Assembly passes to the order of the day."

In the discussion that ensued, M. Thiers raised his voice for war. He strongly supported the necessity of an armed expedition. England and the United States had monopolised the transport of coal and cotton, those commodities that required a great commercial fleet. French ships were few in the ports of North America. But they were more numerous than those of any other country in South America. The future of the French navy lay there. After depicting Buenos Ayres as sterile and unhealthy, he represented Monte Video as a land of production and health, and denounced the cruelties of Oribe and Rosas. Four thousand Englishmen had conquered Chiloa. Let France do as much by raising her navy estimates to five millions sterling.

M. de Rancé's amendment, however, was adopted, by a majority of 338 to 300. The first article of the project of the Government, which opened an account of 150,000f. to ensure the payment of the subsidies which had been granted to the Oriental Republic by the treaty of the 12th of June, 1848, was next adopted, as were also articles 2 and 3.

The Assembly then proceeded to vote the *ensemble* of the law, which was carried by 496 to 88.

The course resolved on by the Government, now that they have got a majority in favour of their views, is to send an expedition immediately to Monte Video to be composed of from 2000 to 3000 men, to support their negotiations with Rosas.

M. Dupin having been elected to again fill the President's chair in the Chamber, refused the honour, on account of his readiness to allow every new his competitors; he was a second time, however, elected, with a large majority, which satisfied his dignity, and he resumed his Presidential functions.

A good deal of discussion has occurred in the Paris journals, on the subject of the following article, which appeared in one of the numbers of a new paper just started, called the *Napoleon*, and which is the especial organ of the President of the Republic. The article is understood to be from the pen of Louis Napoleon himself, and is regarded as a defiance to the majority in the Chamber, who so feebly support his Ministry. It was communicated to several journals, enclosed in an envelope, bearing the seal of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs; but that Minister denies all knowledge of it. It is as follows:—

"In consequence of the feeble majority obtained by the late measures of the Government, certain journals, whose intentions are open to doubt, advise the Ministry to retire. They pretend in arguing, on certain customs of the past, that, after such checks, Ministers who respect themselves can no longer remain in office. These journals are, we fancy to be, ignorant of what is now the position of the responsible head of the Executive Government. In the new order of things, so long as the Ministers enjoy the confidence of the President, they meet with no check. Therefore all, we repeat, that has been agreed on in the constitutional routine, that the Chief of the State will retain his Ministers in spite of jealous attacks, and that the deplorable fact of Ministerial instability will not be produced again at the will of Parliamentary coalition."

It speaks little for the prudence of the President, to thus enter the lists of newspaper warfare.

Three hundred Polish refugees, residing in Paris, have been informed that the stipend hitherto allowed will cease after the 1st of January.

The sitting of the French Academy on Tuesday was more than usually interesting. M. Guizot read a historical fragment on the restoration of the Stuarts. The Academy was much crowded.

General de Lamoricière has arrived in Paris.

A letter from Toulouse states that a duel took place between two artillerymen in garrison there on the 23rd inst. One of them received his adversary's sword through the heart, and died on the spot.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn (*via* Paris) that General Baraguay d'Hilliers (the French Commander-in-Chief) and the Papal authorities are not likely to come to any friendly arrangement; General d'Hilliers insisting upon having a force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome, while the Cardinals wish to place the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Italians.

The Bishop of Rieti has been murdered at Faringa. Monsignor Moroni was the prelate who warned Count Rossi that he was to be assassinated.

There is no other news of interest from the other parts of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

By an Imperial ordonnance dated the 1st inst., the Emperor declares that the restoration of order and tranquillity admits of a reduction of the army, and divers pacific changes, preparatory to the re-establishment of affairs on a footing of peace. In this document his Majesty speaks with gratitude of the services rendered by the army during the campaign in Hungary.

From Klagenfurt we learn of the serious illness of Görgey, the late Hungarian General.

The *Wanderer* has letters from Shumla, stating that M. Kmety, late Hungarian General, who lately entered the service of the Porte, has been appointed to the post of Governor and Commander of the fortress of Shumla.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts which reached Liverpool on Wednesday, from New York, dated the 26th ult. have at length brought the long-expected President's Message, which was delivered on the 24th.

General Taylor recommends very strongly a revision of the tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which, by a system of specific duties, shall afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to American industry, and, at the same time, insure stabil.y.

The question of continuing the Sub-Treasury system is submitted to Congress; and, if continued, the President is of opinion that important modifications are necessary.

In the finances there is a deficiency of only sixteen million dollars this year, and the General at once recommends a loan, in addition to the debt and taxes.

With reference to the question of slavery he considers it as one to be resorted to only on very extraordinary occasions. The relations existing between the United States and other Governments are stated to be generally on a satisfactory footing. With the one exception of Mexico, which is to be considered outstanding, not even on the Nicaragua question; and the late *fracas* with France is treated as having been a matter of really very little importance.

The application of the people of California for admission to the Union as a sovereign state is recommended to the favourable consideration of Congress.

A reduction of letter postage to five cents, without regard to distance, is recommended. The Message concludes with some appropriate remarks on the value of the Union, and the means of preserving it. Whatever dangers may threaten it," says the President, "I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution."

Mr. Howell Cobb (Democrat) had been elected Speaker on the 22nd, by a majority of 102, against Mr. Winthrop's (Whig) 100.

General Cass had moved a suspension of intercourse with Austria.

Advices from California to the 25th November represent gold as plentiful, but the rainy season had set in. The *Empire City* brought half a million of dollars to New York.

On the 24th of December Sir Henry Bulwer was presented to the President. All the members of the cabinet were present. The most cordial feelings were expressed respecting the good understanding between the countries. The prevalent impression at Washington was, that the Honduras and Nicaragua affair, the only one at of which any difficulty was likely to arise, would be settled by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Clayton privately answering their agents.

The ravages of the Apaches continue in Chihuahua.

Chagres and Panama were overrun with Americans going to and returning from California.

We learn from the New York papers that a stormy discussion had taken place in the Senate respecting the admission of Father Mathew to a seat in that Assembly, which was ultimately decided in his favour by 33 to 18.

CANADA.

The public attention in Canada is still occupied with Ministerial changes. Nothing new has occurred in the annexation movement.

CALIFORNIA.

An election was held on the 10th November, to decide on the adoption of the new constitution proposed for the state, and also to vote for a governor, lieutenant-governor, two representatives, and members of the California Legislature. The constitution has been adopted almost unanimously. Great activity was prevailing at San Francisco. Buildings were going up with great rapidity.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica to the 17th ult. state that the Legislature was still in session, and had passed a bill giving the governor a salary of £4500. A memorial to the Queen to relieve the colony of the charge had been agreed on. Another bill had been brought in to raise an additional duty on imports.

The island was rather unhealthy, and there had been many cases of fever, some of which terminated fatally.

The latest dates from Porte-au-Prince (Hayti) are to the 8th of December. Further troubles were expected at the eastern end of the island, the Dominican President Baez having issued a proclamation, under date of 17th of November, menacing the whole of the Haytien outports, which was followed by the burning and sacking of a small village called Jeromie. The Emperor was therefore making active preparations to march against St. Domingo. It was hoped, however, that the French Consul would mediate in the matter.

In Acadia the yellow fever had subsided, but not before it had proved fatal to nearly one-fifth of the garrison.

FROM WARSAW TO ST. PETERSBURG.

(By our own Correspondent.)

We will not loiter at Warsaw, though there is much to see in that ancient Polish capital. We leave it behind with its palaces, its churches, the statue of Sigmund and the memory of Sobieski.

All through Poland, both before arriving at Warsaw and after departing from it towards the Niemen, but chiefly in the former part, what principally arrests the attention is the portentous number of Jews; and Jews, too, who are many of them in a state of abject poverty. Yet, though many of them are poor, the greater number of Polish men of wealth are also of their community. Again, they here approach nearer than anywhere else to the state of territorial proprietorship. It is not that they are allowed actually to hold land in their own names and persons. But they do hold it virtually, by selling therein persons entirely in their debt and power; and then they superintend indirectly all agricultural operations, and monopolise the fruit of them directly. A singular thing it is, too, to observe how unabashed and almost ostentatious they are in displaying their *quaddisty*, if your readers will forgive me a dialectical term long obsolete in common parlance. This singular people is hardly anywhere more distinguished, and hardly anywhere has prone to hide itself or elude general recognition. Indeed, the Jews in Poland wear a distinctive costume, as well marked and known as a uniform could be. They do more, for, though I believe the Government taxes every Jewish beard, yet, lest even this superfluous blazon of their caste should be wanting to direct every eye, the very poorest of the Jews pay the tax sooner than not conform to the aspect of their own community. And the most timid of them put on this additional mark sooner than not brave and court inspection. The expenditure is curious in such misers—the bravado in such cowards.

From the bridge which spans the Vistula at Warsaw (one of the longest, if not the longest, of bridges in the world, two miles and a half in length) to the western archway, under which you enter Petersburg, the distance is about eight hundred English miles—about double that, in fact, between London and Edinburgh. The road, which is sufficiently straight, and perfectly level for almost its whole length, is measured at, I think, twelve hundred versts. It is covered by mail-coaches in summer, and by sledges after the snow has once covered the north-east of Europe with a thick layer—which layer lasts, indeed, full five months of the year. The sledge is infinitely the pleasanter conveyance of the two for the traveller, and, probably, for his horses too; but, as horses are not in the habit of writing travelling impressions, the latter opinion, though based on good circumstantial evidence, wants direct testimony. No man, however, who has travelled in a sledge but will agree with me, that it is very agreeable, and far smoother than a railway carriage.

Between Warsaw and Petersburgh, for the appliances of the regular mails and of incidental postage, some fourteen thousand horses, at a rough estimate, are kept along the road. If you travel by the mail, you have from four to six of these yoked to your vehicle each stage—sometimes as many as seven; and if the roads be very heavy with rains, seven eight. If you use your own carriage, you of course hire as many horses as you think fit, *and as your passport may allow*. The horses are small, rough-coated, and hardy animals, of light action and great speed. The coachmen are capital drivers, especially on the Russian side of the Niemen; for almost every Russian learns the management of the horse, both in the box and in the saddle, from his childhood. I have said in the saddle; but a Russian will ride a horse bare-backed, with good command and mastery, if need be. The noble beast, which he as well understands, is to that degree abundant, moreover, in the country, that its price is, in the interior, almost nothing. The transport of the animal from Petersburg to, for example, England, often costs as much. It may easily be conceived from this, what facilities the Emperor possesses for the maintenance of that countless and irresistible cavalry, which is one of the arms of his mighty host.

Suppose, then, you start from Warsaw, before the sledge season begins, and during a time of very heavy rains, you will have a right tedious journey before you, and one that may last full three days, travelling during the hours of light and dark without intermission. The Emperor, indeed, has traversed the distance in sixty hours, but then he travels as no man else does; and not only do some of the gallant Russian heads I have known of, as the effects of the furious speed which the exigences of his duties require, and which his glowing and ardent character craves, but even his very attendants (not endowed with the *white heat* of energy which he himself possesses) frequently drop off, one by one, to rest their aching limbs in some roadside hostelry; while he hurries on, untired, to the camp, or the council-chamber, in distant Poland.

Not pretending to such speed, and not possessing in truth the means of it at his disposal, an ordinary traveller will experience a very different rate of progression. As he proceeds, one of the first tokens of his steady advance will be the more frequent recurrence of the sweet Italian-like sound of the Russ tongue, in exchange for the harsh and guttural Polish which is the neighbourhood of Warsaw, indeed, if he have a cold in the head, let him rejoice at it, to help by its sneezes the joose but not groundless notion (a) to pronounce the necessary words which indicate his wants. If he have no cold in the head, a punch of snuff will occasionally enable him to articulate sarmatically.

A flat country, with a meagre vegetation and sluggish agriculture, the former frequently replaced by marsh and reed into rankness, and the latter wholly interrupted, by extensive fir-tree woods, conducts you in about two days to the Russian, at Kovno. This is the frontier between the old Russian provinces and the new Polish appanage. A little further down the broad and noble stream of the Niemen is the town of Tilsit, where Napoleon and Alexander met on a raft to swear an eternal friendship that lasted so very short a while. That river is associated at once with the most glorious and the most ominous fortunes of the Russian arms. The culminating splendours of the mighty conqueror's career date from it; and the proffered boundary of the Rhine, exclaiming, "What! will they take me for a Louis XIV. ?"—it is, we say, probable that the great warrior's thoughts reverted to the Niemen; which, indeed, could once passed it, he was doomed never to possess, and which, for the very same reason, he never could bear to surrender. If, in 1813, the soldiers he had left under the snows of Russia, had been still behind the Niemen, with the immense host have been marshalled against him at Leipsic, *nor twice as numerous*, the issue of that day might have been otherwise.

But to return. At Kovno, the monotony of the landscape is suddenly broken into scenes beautiful to behold. The banks of the river rise into ragged hills, higher on the Russian side, on which stands the old fortress of Kovno, and more on the water's edge, beyond the river. The Greek churches, with their five spires, their oblique crosses, and, above all, the novelty and strangeness of their unusual roofs, strike the eye of the traveller from the West with a peculiar charm.

While admiring the beautiful aspect of a scene full of chasms and ravines, of rocks, woods, and waters, and of the distant towers, and fortifications, and even of the sudden presence of a numerous and busy population, after the lonely and dreary influence of the country you have just traversed, a curious perplexity occurs to the mind. Between you and the opposite shore there is a gallop down to the very water's edge; and there, while your passports are being examined, you suddenly perceive that, far as the eye can sweep up and down the river (and the prospect is of considerable range in both directions), no bridge whatever—not even a bridge of boats—is to be seen. While you are musing how they mean to transport across the water your own and several other heavy vehicles, with numerous horses which you observe hard by, a vast raft is seen floating over the river. In the centre of the latter, a little way up the current, stands a small house and mast, firmly anchored, support a cable, one end of which is fastened to the raft. This cable is pulled; the raft is drawn forcibly into the middle of the stream, and, of course, with the boats and buoys (or, in other words, against the current). When the raft has arrived in line of the anchored towage in question, carriages and horses, and of the original motion is, of course, by no means spent; the cable is then suddenly loosened and the raft, under the force of the current meets the force of the transverse momentum, and the effect of the two forces is so nicely calculated, that the raft is swayed off, in an oblique direction, and arrives within half an inch of the opposite bank every trip. At that spot a pier is built. For re crossing the river, the same precise process is reversed. Thus I passed the Niemen.

On the opposite side another custom-house examination takes place. It was now about three o'clock; and, as the mail was to resume the journey onward till eight, there was plenty of time for washing, shaving, and those other refreshments of which there is no provision at all on the road, and for others, inadequate provision.

Even already, on this the very edge and threshold of Russia, there is decided improvement upon the state of things observable in Poland. An air of greater cleanliness and greater thrift prevails.

On the ground-floor of a kind of inn into which I was shown, several large and lofty rooms open into each other without doors, the spaces only for doors being there. In one of these rooms I dined; in another there was a billiard-table, at which several Russian officers of inferior rank were playing. Before I had finished my wine, a man with a guitar, a woman with a harp, and a child with limbs which she could twist into outward-of convolutions, entered and performed some music and gymnastics respectively. After this, the women went round with a plate for money; and the child, with her little hard brown palm, for money too. They were all three Germans—probably from Riga, which is of German population, though subject to the Emperor Nicholas's pleasures and goodwill. The child silently kissed the wrist of every one who gave her the expected fee.

It was now nearly eight o'clock, and I took my seat in the mail carriage.

Out of a host of Jews, who were loungers and business-seekers, one had wormed me from the moment I had alighted, and had acted as half-guide half-courier. As he spoke, however, only Russian and Polish, he was not very intelligible.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. COBDEN IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

On Wednesday evening the County-hall in Aylesbury was crowded with an audience composed of farmers, labourers, and townspeople, to hear from Mr. Cobden his opinions on the present crisis of the national affairs.

The honourable gentleman, after some prefatory remarks, said—I stand here to maintain that, by any test that can possibly be taken the prosperity or adversity of a nation, we stand better now without the Corn-laws than we did when we had them. (No, no.) I say by every test, and I am glad to see some dissentients from that proposition here. * * * What are the tests of a national prosperity? A declining or an improving revenue is our test. Well, our revenue is better now than it was under the Corn-law. (Cheers.) Our exports and imports are better than they were under the Corn-law. (Cheers.) Then take the question of pauperism; and I won't shrink from that test of pauperism even in an agricultural district. I have the statistics of many of your unions in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire; and I warn the Protectionist orators, who are going about persuading themselves that they have a case in the matter of pauperism, that when Parliament meets, and Mr. Baines is enabled to bring forward his Poor-law statistics up to the last week of the year—for it won't do to give us only the accounts from the blue-books for last year—(loud cheers)—I warn the Protectionists that, in the case of pauperism, even the Aylesbury districts stand more favourably now, with bread at a moderate price, than they did in 1847, when prices were high and the loaf was nearly double its present rate. Now, take the condition of wages, which is the test of the state of the great mass of the people. What are the people earning now, compared with what they earned in 1847, when the Protectionists were so well satisfied with the high prices? As a rule, throughout the country, more money is being earned now than ever before of business than at the former period; and the working people are getting the comforts and necessaries of life in many cases at two-thirds of the prices of 1847. (A voice—"Agricultural labourers.") I will come to the Agricultural labourers by-and-by; but what I say is, that you should agree at the outset that the agricultural labourers are not the nation. (A laugh, and "They must be reckoned.") And, if agriculture be an exception to the general rule, we must find out the reason why it is so.

I say that in every branch of business the state of wages is improved. You may say agriculture is an exception; but I do not make an exception of any trade in your district—not even straw-plaiting women. (Cheers.) I have made inquiries, and I find that in the business of straw-plaiting, which is carried on extensively in Bucks and Beds, many who, in 1847, when bread was double its present price, did not earn 3s a week, now in many cases earn 20s. (A straw—a shout, "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") I know this is true, because I have it from some of the most extensive manufacturers, who are now present in this hall. (Cheers.) Then, again, the village hedger and ditcher, in which line employment I have had some of women in Bucks, and I am delighted to find the r wages also have increased since 1847, and they are getting bread two-thirds cheaper. Why, even the poor chairmaker in Wycombe—a neighbourhood—has had a share in what it is to have a revival—are becoming more busy, and their wages are improving. (Cheers.) In fact, I repeat that, without exception, there is not a trade that has not gained some advantage from the moderate price at which food is now obtained. (Cheers.) But now I want to come to a question that interests you in this immediate neighbourhood, and is it this—if every other great interest in the state is reviving, and nobody denies it, how is it that agriculture is depressed? (Cheers.) That is the great question. (Cheers.) How is it that the interests of agriculture are found in antagonism to the interests of the rest of the community? Why, it is because they have been crushed by the system—(Cheers)—they have been on an unsound basis. (Cheers.) They have been reckoning upon Act of Parliament prices, and upon those prices they have made their arrangements and calculations; but now they must, like every other trade, be content with natural prices. (Cheers.) What is the reason they cannot thrive as well as other trades? We find meetings called, purporting to be meetings of farmers, at which they complain of distress; and what are their remedies for that distress? Are they to go and talk like men of business to their landlords, and ask for fresh arrangements, in order that they may have the land—the raw material of their trade—at natural prices, and free from those absurd restrictions that prevent them from getting a proper return for that material? Do they meet to talk in that common-sense strain to their landlords? No; you never see a meeting but there is either a landlord or a landlord's agent in the chair, not talking at arm's length, but as friend and partner and fat farmers. And what do they say? They tell you, "You must go to Parliament and get again an act to raise the price of corn, in order that you may be able to pay us our rents." That is what it amounts to. But you ought to put the thing beyond the landlords and the tenants? The landlord, as Mr. Disraeli properly observed at Marlow, is an individual who has land, which is a raw material and nothing more, to dispose of. The farmer is the capitalist who has money, and who goes to the land as he may work it up and make a profit out of it. In fact, the farmer and the landowner stand in precisely the same relation to each other as the cotton spinner and the cotton merchant. The cotton spinner says to the cotton merchant, the cotton wool, from the cotton-field, in order to spin it up at a profit. If he can obtain the raw material in abundance and cheaply, he gets a profit; but if it is at a high rate, he cannot make a profit. You never hear of the cotton spinner or the cotton merchant attempting

REFORM BANQUET IN THE THEATRE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

still more remarkable change in her social, moral, and intellectual aspect—to remember with what feelings of horror and repugnance that colony was a few years since regarded by all classes of England; and to consider what numbers of men of the highest character and intelligence now resorted to it, and the talent they brought to bear on every question in their Assembly. Dr Featherston concluded by saying, that the course they had uniformly pursued in regard to this question—the presence of so many at that Banquet—the petition having received the signatures of more than nine-tenths of the whole male adult population—afforded sufficient proof that their zeal in the good cause had not abated, and that they were more determined than ever not to relax in their present exertions until they had conferred representative institutions upon this, their adopted country. The speaker was loudly cheered throughout his address, and sat down amidst protracted applause

Mr. Vincent then, in a speech wherein he strongly attacked the Government, proposed "The healths of the gentlemen who declined seats in the Nominee Council;" viz W. Fox, Esq., J.P., Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company; A. M'Donald, Esq., J.P., Dr. Featherston; Captain Daniells, J.P.; J. Johnston, Esq.; K. Bethune, Esq.; and F. A. Weld, J.P., Esq. The toast was drunk with musical honours. Dr Featherston replied.

Mr. Fox next proposed "The Education of all classes," which was heartily responded to. Mr. J. Wade gave "The Liberty of the Press;" and Mr. Brandon, "Auckland, and the Sister Settlements." Mr. W. Dorset then proposed "The health of Sir William Molesworth, and success to the Petition entrusted to his charge;" which was drunk with enthusiasm. The next toast, "Earl Grey and her Majesty's Ministers," was given by Mr Kitham, and drunk most cordially. This was followed by "The New Zealand Company," and a variety of other toasts associated with the interests of the colony, and the party did not break up until a late hour.

The accompanying Illustration is from a Sketch taken by Mr. Marriott, whose artistic skill in the decoration of the theatre we have already mentioned.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING AT LINCOLN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

HOMERIC TABLE (THE SHIELD OF ACHILLES).—DESIGNED BY JOHN HENNING, JUN., ESQ., FOR THE GALLERY OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD NORTHWICK.

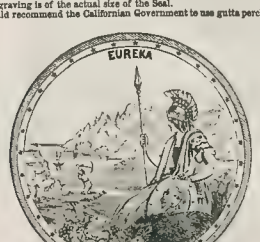
THE GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

We are enabled by the courtesy of a Correspondent to present our readers with the accompanying authentic representation of the Great Seal of the State of California, as adopted by the Convention held at San Francisco on the 5th of October last. It was designed by Major R. S. Garnett, of the United States army. It seems that each region wished to be represented in the Seal. The Sacramento district wanted a gold mine, with a miner at work; San Francisco, its harbour and shipping: the Sonoma members thought no seal would be complete without something from their ancient "bear-flag;" whilst those from Los Angeles and San Diego were clamorous for their corn, vines, and olives. These several requirements have been met, as far as possible, in the accompanying design.

Around the bevel of the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of the states of which the Union will consist, upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the goddess Minerva, having sprung full-grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of California, without having gone through the probation of a territory. At her feet crouches a grisly bear, feeding upon clusters from a grape-vine, which, with a sheaf of wheat, are emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged at work, with a rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness; and the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background. Above, is the Greek motto, "Eureka" (I have found it), applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miners at work.

The Engraving is of the actual size of the Seal.

We would recommend the Californian Government to use gutta percha in place



THE GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA.

of sealing-wax. This has been employed for the new Great Seal of Ireland, and found to succeed admirably.

THE SEA-SERPENT.—Extract from a letter, dated "H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, Singapore, Oct. 26, 1849," from an officer of that ship:—"Sept. 15. This evening they reported the *sea-serpent:* several of the men, as well as the officer of the forecastle, saw the monster; and they all ran aft to see it from the stern: they say it was about *thirty feet long*. After the report, all hands came on deck; but the evening was fast drawing to a close, and the ship going at eight knots, soon left the monster astern, going through the water very quickly to the N.W."—(*From a Correspondent.*)

HOMERIC TABLE.

THIS exquisite work has been designed and executed by Mr. John Henning, jun., for the Right Hon. Lord Northwick, a munificent patron of art; and will shortly be deposited in his Lordship's Gallery, at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham.

The design of the sculpture, in the portion of the Table here engraved, is to illustrate Homer's description of the Shield of Achilles (*Vide* Pope's Translation of the "Iliad," book xviii., lines 501 to 704). This circular top is four feet in diameter, and is supported by a palm-tree springing from a tripod base, on which are grouped figures of Achilles, Brisels, Thetis, and a Triton, attended by genii upon the backs of dolphins. This supporting group is beautifully executed in carton-pierre, of the new white of zinc, portions of the base and the palm-tree being relieved with gold, as is also the encircling framework of the Table.

The Shield is beautifully executed in sepia; and the "godlike labours" of "the threefold circle" are admirably drawn.

> There earth, there heaven, there ocean he design'd;
> The unwearied sun, the moon completely round:
> The starry lights that heaven's high convex crown'd;
> The Pleiads, Hyads, with the northern beam,
> And great Orion's more refulgent beam;
> To which, around the axis of the sky,
> The Bear revolving points his golden eye,
> Still shines exalted on the ethereal plain,
> Nor bathes his blazing forehead in the main.
> Two cities radiant on the shield appear,
> The image one of peace, and one of war.

Here we have portrayed the sacred pomp, the genial feast, the solemn dance, and hymeneal rite; the debate in the forum, and the judgment of elders: war, with its horrors of siege, and slaughter, and spoil; contrasted with peaceful industry, and waving fields, and ponderous harvest of vines. Next is the incident of the master bull seized by the lions.

> A figured dance succeeds, such once was seen
> In lofty Gnossus, for the Cretan queen,
> Form'd by Daedalean art: a comely band
> Of youths and maidens, bounding hand in hand:
> The maids in soft almars of linen dress'd;
> The youths all graceful in the glossy vest:
> Of those the locks with flowery wreaths inroll'd;
> Of these the sides adorn'd with swords of gold,
> That glittering gay, from silver belts depend.

These are followed by the games—and so the sprightly revel ends:—

> Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd
> With his last hand, and pour'd the ocean round.
> In living silver seem'd the waves to roll,
> And beat the border'd verge, and bound the whole.

The drawing is covered with plate-glass, and has been elegantly mounted as a table, by Mr. J. Morris, of 79, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. It will be exhibited for a few days, after the 14th instant, at Messrs. Hering and Remington's, the print publishers, 137, Regent-street.

CHRONOMETERS.—The Admiralty have just received from Sir James Ross the journals of chronometer rates kept on board the vessels in the last Arctic Expedition, from which it appears that, altogether, fifteen Government chronometers were employed, eight being used in the *Enterprise*, and seven in the *Investigator*. They were rated by comparison every day throughout the voyage, and their performance regularly noted down. The chronometers selected as the standards, after trials on the voyage, were both of Lasely's mercurial construction, viz., 113 in the *Enterprise*, and 119 in the *Investigator*, and were those chiefly used in navigating the ships home. Notwithstanding the low and variable climate to which the chronometers were exposed, and the shocks the vessels received from the ice, these steadily maintained their rate; and, on reaching England, were found to have indicated the longitude with great precision. The Admiralty have, therefore, given instructions for two others on the same principle to be among those furnished to the present Expedition.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—By our American advices this week, we learn that her Majesty's ship *Herald* had arrived at Mazatlan on the 12th ult., after proceeding as far as latitude 73 10, without hearing tidings of Sir John Franklin: she left the *Plover* man-of-war to winter in Behring's Straits. The *Plover's* boats had been sent up the Mackenzie river in search of Sir John Franklin. The boats were to winter at the nearest station. The impression of the commander of the *Herald* is, that Sir John Franklin was safe; but we have not the data on which that impression is founded. The yacht *Nancy Dawson*, also at Mazatlan, accompanied the *Herald* in its dangerous voyage. The owner of the yacht was on a tour of the world, and falling in company with the *Herald*, determined to go in search of Sir John Franklin. Since the arrival of the yacht at Mazatlan its owner had died. The yacht, brought in charge of a sailing-master from the man-of-war, would be sent by the British Consul to England.

A young Chinese from Nankin, named Lo, arrived a few days since at Nantes. On landing he went to the house of the Bishop, who received him with the greatest kindness. This young man, who is twenty-two years of age, belongs to a family who have professed the Catholic religion for the last six generations. One of its members is now acting as a missionary in his native country. This young Lo speaks Latin with the greatest fluency. He is about to proceed to Naples, to enter the college of the Propaganda, where eight of his countrymen are already established.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ON Wednesday, the British Museum was opened to the public, after the customary cleaning. Throughout the day, the attendance of visitors was very numerous; and we were gratified to find the Nineveh Sculptures very attractive, notwithstanding their present inconvenient temporary location, in the basement of the building, where, whatever may be the lack of light, there is a tolerable supply of heat.

The subject here engraved is a novel addition to the classic antiquities in the Museum. It is a small Etruscan Sarcophagus, in terra cotta, recently presented by the Marquis of Northampton, and placed on the south side of the Great Central Saloon, under the colossal head of Rameses. The Sarcophagus is

ETRUSCAN SARCOPHAGUS, PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

richly decorated in colours, and is a very interesting contribution to the stores of Etruscan art already possessed by the Museum.

ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.—First Sunday after Epiphany. New Moon 11h. 19m. A.M.
MONDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins.
TUESDAY, 15.—Sun rises 8h. 12m., sets 4h. 19m.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.
THURSDAY, 17.—Length of night 15h. 39m.
FRIDAY, 18.—Prince. Old Twelfth Day.
SATURDAY, 19.—Sun rises 7h. 57m., sets 4h. 24m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 19, 1850

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.						
h m h m h m h m h m h m h m						
2 10 2 25 2 45 3 0 3 20 3 35 3 50	4 10 4 25 4 40 4 55 5 10 5 25 5 40					

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Fourth Appearance of those Eminent Artistes, M. CHOLLET and Mdlle. CHARTON.—On MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14th, 1850, commencing at Eight o'Clock precisely, the fourth Performance of a New Opera in Three Acts, entitled LE VAL D'ANDORRE. Music composed by Halevy; the Libretto written by M. Du St. Georges. Le Joyeux (captaine de milice Française et recruteur), M. Chollet; Rose de Mai (servante de Therese), Mdlle. Charton.—Fandango of Admission: Boxes, 5s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'Clock, and the Performances commence at Eight. Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospectuses may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Triumphant and complete success of the varied and brilliant holiday novelties. On MONDAY, JANUARY 14, and during the week, the Entertainments will Commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the Magnificent Spectacle of the KNIGHT OF THE EAGLE CREST; OR, THE TOURNEY OF LOVE. After which the Scenes in the Circle. To conclude with the new Grand Christmas Pantomime of YANKEE DOODLE, who came to Town upon his Pony. On THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, one more Grand Juvenile Night, when the Pantomime will be played first.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS.—ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 89, LONG-ACRE.—The eminent Pianist Mr. W. Sternd le Bennett, Mr. Wi ly, Miss Miles Mrs. Kench, Mr. Lucas, Messrs. Zerbini, Westlake, Wand, and Hood, will perform at the first CLASSICAL AT CONCERT, on MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 14. Commence at Half-past seven. Tickets, 5s, 3s, and 2s each.

SIMS REEVES, FORMES, ERNST, and THALBERG.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Jan 16th, will be held the THIRTEENTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS (which will be the last but Two of the Series of Four), when the above unrivalled artistes will appear, together with Misses Lucombe, Eyles, and Poole, and Mrs. Alexander Newton and Mr. Land.—Tickets, 1s and 5s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Six in, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, at the Office of the Concerts, No. 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all music-sellers.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY next, January 14, at which the following eminent artistes will appear:—Mesdames Catherine Hayes, Bassano, Poole, Endersbi, Bonner, Poole, Seguin, Banard, and Miss Messrs. Harrison, Marras, Labiache, Drayton, Leffler, H. Phillips, Henry Russell, and the Hungarian Vocalists. Solo performers: Messrs. Blagrove, violin, Kruntz, horn, Tolver, flute, Richardson, Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Richards. Leader: Mr. Thirlwall. Stalls, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 4s; Unreserved Seats, 3s; Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s and 6d; Reserved Seats, 4s; Six in, 7s; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, at the Office of the Concerts, No. 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all music-sellers.

BANVARD'S OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, showing Thousands of Miles of American Scenery, extending Over both the banks of America, exhibiting Ornamental the Queen City of the West, the beautiful Falls of the Ohio, the noble scenery to the Mississippi, thence to the city of New Orleans.—Open Every Morning at Ha f-past Nine, and Every Evening, Half-past Seven. Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. "Mr. Banvard is the FIRST PROJECTOR of the enormous paintings of the class."

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, daily at two o'clock, and at Seven in the Evening, entitled the NEW and ORIGINAL DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in its SIXPENNY CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, delivered by Mr. Bachhoffner, and in the evenings at a quarter to the—The VIEWS of ROME, including new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Peter's, with Diorama Effects, are shown daily at one o'clock, and Every Evening. Dissolving Views, Illustrated experiments, by Mr Ashley.—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell. New Exhibition of Chromatropes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half price.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each.

Portfolios for keeping the six months' Numbers clean, price 4s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. X. Y. Z.—Some writers (Milton among them) have denied that such a person as Arthur, the British chief, ever existed. Of this, however, there seems no more reason to doubt, than of the existence of Hengist, Cerdic, or any other man of note of that time.
A. C. Apply to the Secretary to the General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth.
M. J. Liverpool.—We do not know who can give you the information you require.
A CHRISTIAN SUBSCRIBER WISHES.—The Rev. Dr. Richardson's English Dictionary is 10s 6d; the Rev. J. Pye Smith's Scripture Testimony to the Messiah, in the Government, 6s; a List of whom any particular Books is the property of, can be found in the Catalogue of Books printed in our Journal previous to Mr. Hood's death, May 3, 1845.
A. THE LADIES, Dulwich.—The "Novels and Tales" are engraved by Harding.
L. L. D.—Write on one side only, for expedition sake. The quotation should be given.
ACHILLES.—The Court morning will cease on the 20th.
YORKSHIREMAN, Hull, Sheffield, respecting the magic lantern, to Horne and Co., 13, Newgate-street.
R. L. N. Manchester.—Relief in money will be preferable.
RESIDENTS should consult the work "Student Life in Germany."
FRANCAIS, Liverpool.—We prefer a scrap-book.
T. L., Old Windsor.—Thorwaldsen's statue of Lord Byron is in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.
A STUDENT.—We have not room for the "Compliments of the Season."
T. M.—See the Memoir of Kossuth in No. 359 of our Journal; and in the *Athenæum*, No. 1139.
A SUBSCRIBER, Stratford.—Write to Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.
CLERICUS HIBERNICUS.—We can discover no arms for the name in question. In marshalling quarterings, the first followed the paternal coat; the second, that of the heiress, and then each in case any quarterings her descent may bring in; with the second heiress, the same rule is followed, and so on, in chronological rotation, with every heiress from whom the bearer may derive.
S. M. S. Windsor.—An illegitimate child may take any name he pleases. Property must be left to him in the name that will identify him.
HELENA.—The word Dowager is generally confined to persons of hereditary title, and borne by the widow of a deceased nobleman or Baronet.
I. M.—The arms of the family of Mathew are—"Or, a lion rampant, az." "Garnished" in heraldry means ornamented.
None but the descendants of C would be entitled to the arms granted to him. Mottoes may be adopted or changed at pleasure.
A CORRESPONDENT.—The eldest daughter of the eldest son is entitled to the designation of Miss.
M. F. M.—We do not know the nobleman's name.
ALPHOS.—The unmarried daughter of a Baronet takes precedence of married ladies of inferior rank.
W. H.—Both of the many officers are entitled to put cockades in their servants' hats. Militia officers, however, have no such privilege.
A SUBSCRIBER.—Under no circumstance can a lady bear a crest. A widow, on marrying a second time, drops altogether her husband's arms.
AN INQUIRER.—Charles Earl of Whitworth died 19th May, 1825.
A BLACK-LODGE.—When family of Wyvern does our Correspondent refer to?
GENEALOGIST.—The Heralds' Visitations are preserved in the library of the British Museum, and at the Heralds' Office. They are all important to the genealogical inquirer, and are accepted as proof in a court of law. Their contents include the pedigrees and arms of the various county families extant at the date of each visitation.
DALIA.—Mary Grimaldi, Esq. de jure Grimaldi, is a descendant of the Princes of Monaco. New families are rarer illustrious.
7 7.—Strictly speaking, we deem our Correspondent correct; but general custom permits the usage of the sacrificium even during the lifetime of the lady's father.
B.—The arms of her husband are impaled with her own, without crest or motto.
H. E. E.—Edward VI bore the motto, "Dieu et mon droit."
D. L.—The crest engraved on the seal in your possession would possibly render your labits to the task.
S.—By applying to Dr Chevens, 8, Connaught-place West, Hyde Park, will readily obtain the information required upon the Air-Syphon.
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Plymouth.—The great of James I is very common.
S. B.—We do not know any work of the kind that can be relied on.
A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The price of Leech's "Young Troublesome" is 5s 6d; 7s 6d coloured. Of Doyle's "Mr Pips his Diary," 6s.
A B. Newchurch.—Pall-mall was the first street in London lighted with gas, this being in 1807.
C. H. T. Dalwich.—The first half of the present century will end on December 31, 1850.
G. G. A. Edinburgh.—We do not remember to have seen the work you refer to.
ESTARA (Sarah).—Be all the above correct.
F. J. H.—Certainly not.
CANTUS has been redistributed.
L. T. HAMILTON.—We cannot advise you.
AN ENGLISHWOMAN, Hastings.—Received.
J. R. F. Hull.—Snipes are game.
DEUTSCH.—Apply at the office.
NICIE.—We cannot inform you.
Wife.
M. T. Cartmel.—We cannot inform you.
R. R.—Had better consult a solicitor.
M. H.—Messrs Nesbitt Schurch, Kensington.
R. G. A. K.—The poet Campbell died June 15, 1844.
CORHAM.—The solutions are given at page 458.
A. T.—We cannot advise you.
ALCHEMISTS is thanked.
M. M.—The Princess Sophia died May 27, 1848.

"*" Owing to the pressure of News, the continuation of our Irish Correspondent's communication is deferred. From a like cause, the *Nouvellette*, "The Fear;" the World," must stand over.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1850.

THE annual Message of the President of the United States is always a document of much interest. More than ordinary curiosity has been felt, both in America and in Europe, to see the first Message of President Taylor—the conqueror of Mexico—the "rough and ready" soldier, and plain man of business. The document has at length arrived, and will confirm the reputation for bluntness and honesty which the President has acquired, and favourably impress the European world with his talents and his character. General Taylor, a Whig and a Protectionist, has manifested an inclination for Free-Trade almost as strong and decided as was manifested by Sir Robert Peel in his famous reform of the Tariff; and the only allusions to the subject, which he has permitted himself in the Message, give reason for the belief that his opinions are rapidly settling against Protection. He congratulates the United States on the repeal of our Navigation Laws, and anticipates great benefits to both countries from the change. He also declares himself, though in moderate and guarded language, in favour of a revenue tariff. The approaching debates in Congress will show the strength of parties on this important subject. General Taylor prudently gives the go-by to the irritating and embarrassing question of Slavery—the Nemesis of the Union, who pursues it in good fortune and in bad, and who sits, like the *Ghost of Banquo*, at all her banquets. The Conqueror of Mexico has not forgotten to present his bill for that achievement. A deficit of sixteen millions of dollars, extending over the two financial years ending on the 1st of July, 1851, is the estimated cost of the indulgence of the Union in the Old-World custom of making war upon an unoffending neighbour. The President proposes to meet the deficiency by a loan—a ruinous expedient—which, with the example of Great Britain, France, and all the States of Europe to warn them, the United States would have shown wisdom in avoiding.

Upon foreign politics, the Message is, upon the whole, satisfactory. The President, it is true, goes out of his way to express his sympathy with the Magyars, and his regret that their attempt at revolution was not successful—a proceeding quite as unnecessary, not to say impertinent, as if the Emperor of Austria were to address his Constitutional Parliament, and express his sorrow that the Abolition party in the American Union had not succeeded in putting an end to the crime of slave-holding. With this exception, the Message contains nothing that can give offence to foreign powers. On the contrary, its language is diplomatic and conciliatory. Upon the attempt said to be in contemplation by a buccaneering party to invade the island of Cuba, with a view to its forcible annexation to the Union, as a counter-weight in the slavery interest to the annexation of the free State of California, the President expresses himself determined to execute the law of the United States against any such nefarious scheme, and to maintain inviolate the faith of treaties. Upon the Mosquitia question—which affects all the civilised world in its bearing upon the intercommunication of Europe with the extreme west of America, but in which England is more peculiarly interested, on account of the protectorate claimed by Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the British Government, over the states of the Mosquitian King—the President speaks the language of common sense. The following extract places the matter succinctly before the world:—

> A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, we have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the Senate of Nicaragua to enter into the treaty upon stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek or desire to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolls. The work, if constructed under these guarantees, will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of dissension and strife between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any), the strength as of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise.

Whatever the particular claims of the King of Mosquitia may be—and we confess our inability to comprehend exactly the case put forward for him by the British Government—they cannot be of such a nature as to prevent the construction of a great work essentially necessary to the commerce of the whole civilized world. We cannot believe that any real impediment will arise, or that the maritime states of Europe will not consent to the arrangement with Nicaragua in which the Government of the United States has taken the initiative.

THE REVENUE.

The official return of revenue for the quarter which terminated on Saturday last shows that, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase of £371,129, being the balance arising on the aggregate of the various items enumerated below:—

	INCREASE.	
Customs		£38,235
Excise		871,899
Stamps		37,252
Property Tax		24,960
Crown Lands		30,000
Miscellaneous		36,909
Increase on ordinary Revenue		£539,955
Imprest and other Moneys		1,192
Gross Increase on Revenue		£540,247
	DECREASE.	
Taxes	£23,052	
Post-office	46,000	
Decrease on ordinary Revenue	£69,052	
China Money	84,284	
Repayment of Advances	15,786	
	169,122	
Net Increase		£371,129

It should, however, be stated, that, notwithstanding the increase on the quarter, the account for the whole year, ending on the 5th of January, 1850, as compared with the year which closed on the 5th of January, 1849, is not so favourable: it presents a net decrease of £80,181.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the *Gazette* of Tuesday.)

BY THE QUEEN. PROCLAMATION.

Victoria R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Wednesday, the 16th day of this instant January, we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said 16th day of January Instant, to Thursday, the 31st day of January Instant; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly. And we do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, the 31st day of January Instant, assemble and be holden for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Thursday, the 31st day of January Instant.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1850, and in the thirteenth year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We are informed that, should the next West India Mail not bring any intelligence from Dr. Rae respecting the expedition under Sir J. Franklin, another expedition will be prepared immediately.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The Royal hospitalities of the past week have been confined to a very small circle of visitors, among whom may be mentioned the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, the Marquis de Brecablanc, the Bishop of Manchester, Sir George Scovell, and the Rev. James Cartmell.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out hunting, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, and attended by Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel F. H. Seymour.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel. The Bishop of Manchester preached the sermon, the prayers being read by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley.

On Monday the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, and attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the other Princes of the ex-Royal family of France, left the Castle on Monday.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert drove out, attended by the Maids of Honour in Waiting and the Equerries in Waiting, Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel Seymour. The Earl of Liverpool, Sir George Scovell, and the Rev. James Carlmell, arrived the Castle on Tuesday.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Hon. Miss Lennox, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel F. H. Seymour, drove to Frogmore, where his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the gentlemen in attendance, enjoyed the diversion of shooting on the ornamental water. The Queen and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent were present.

On Wednesday afternoon an address of condolence on the death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, from the University of Cambridge, was presented to her Majesty. The audience given for that purpose, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor, and the Rev. James Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert dined with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House. The Marquis of Breadalbane and the Earl of Liverpool had the honour of joining the Royal party. The Duchess of Kent had afterwards an evening party.

The youthful members of the Royal Family have enjoyed their usual airings daily. Their Royal Highnesses continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Earl of Listowel has relieved Lord Elphinstone in the duties of Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Col. the Hon. R. Boyle has relieved Col. Berkeley Drummond in the duties of Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Hon. Miss Cavendish and the Hon. Miss Kerr have relieved the Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lennox, in their duties as Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, ETC.

On Tuesday last the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President), Sir George Grey (Secretary of State for the Home Department), the Earl Grey (Secretary of State for the Colonial Department), the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain), and the Duke of Norfolk (Master of the Horse).

At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Wednesday, the 16th of January, until Thursday, the 31st of January; and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, summoning Parliament to meet on the said 31st of January for the despatch of business.

Her Majesty afterwards held a Court, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Hinds had an audience of the Queen in the Royal closet, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Norwich. The Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham), and Sir George Grey (her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department), assisted at the ceremony. The Right Rev. Dr. Oliphant had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Llandaff. The Bishop of Chester and Sir George Grey assisted at the ceremony.

After attending the Court, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Cottenham, Sir George Grey, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Hon. William Bathurst, left Windsor by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and returned to the Paddington terminus. The Right Hon. H. Labouchere left Windsor for Stoke, and the Duke of Norfolk also took his departure from the Castle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will, it is stated, occupy Abergeldie Castle, on the banks of the Dee, during next autumn. This picturesque castle is in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

His Royal Highness Prince George, accompanied by Capt. the Hon. James Bathurst, R.N., left town on Wednesday, for Dean Park, near Kettering, on a visit to the Earl of Cardigan.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester are passing the festive season at Badminton.

We much regret to have to announce the death, at Vienna, on the 15th ult., of the Comtesse de Maltzan, after a protracted illness. The deceased will long be remembered, by those who knew her, as an ornament to society, as well as for her many amiable and kind qualities. She was aunt by marriage to the present Baroness Meyer de Rothschild.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwicke have arrived at Leghorn, *en route* for England.

The friends of Viscount Seaham will be gratified to learn that his Lordship's and and fatal accident has not interfered with his general health. The inflammatory action in the vessels of the eye is subsiding; and, although his Lordship suffers much pain and uneasiness, he bears up with the utmost patience and fortitude against his sad calamity.

Viscount Canterbury and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence have joined the circle assembled on a visit to the Earl of Cardigan, at Deane Park.

Sir George Grey left town on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.

Lord John Russell will give the first Cabinet dinner this season on Wednesday next, at his residence in Chesham-place; and on the following evening a grand entertainment will be given by his Lordship to the leading members of the *corps diplomatique*.

We understand that a marriage is shortly to take place between Lord Osseleton, M.P., son of the Earl of Tankerville, and Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of the Duke of Manchester. Lady Olivia is in her 20th year. A marriage is also said to be arranged between the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Pomsonby, second son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Bessborough, and the Lady Louisa Eliot, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of St. Germans.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Copley, eldest daughter of Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Henry John Selwin, only son of Mr. John Selwin, of Down Hall, Essex, were celebrated on Tuesday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. After the performance of the religious rite the relatives and friends of both families, present to witness the ceremony, were assembled to a sumptuous déjeûner at Lord Lyndhurst, in George-street, where a *déjeûner* was given by Lady Lyndhurst to celebrate the event. The bride, who was attended to the altar by her sisters, the Hon. Sophia and Georgiana Copley, and Misses Mary and Agnes Selwin, was attired in a costume composed of a robe of rich white glacé, flounced with costly Brussels point lace, and a veil of the same rich material. Shortly before three o'clock the newly-married pair, after taking leave of their assembled relatives, left town for Dawlish, in the county of Devon, where they will pass the honeymoon.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.—The postal committee of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway Company, who are endeavouring to obtain an alteration of the present route of the mail with France, by which the receipt and despatch of correspondence will not only suit the Continent, but with China and India, would be very materially facilitated, have prepared the following memorial to the Premier, which is now in course of signature in all the principal manufacturing districts of the kingdom:—"The memorial of the undersigned merchants, bankers, and others of ——, humbly sheweth.—That the present postal communication between England and France does not offer those facilities which the increase of the two countries require. That the mail service *via* Dover and Calais is performed with much unnecessary delay, and conveyed by a circuitous and expensive route, to the great detriment of commerce and international communication. That, by the substitution of the more direct and less expensive route *via* Folkestone and Boulogne, letters posted in Paris in the evening would reach London in time for the first morning delivery, and in time, also, for the early morning mails to the north and west of England. That the delay caused by the present postal service between the two countries affects not only the correspondence between London and Paris, but the mails from India and China, and thereby occasions much inconvenience to the general trade and commerce of the country. That the service between Folkestone and Boulogne could be performed with certainty and regularity, except during the prevalence of south-west gales of wind, for about one hour per day; and Boulogne is accessible for not more than twenty times in the year, when the mails might be landed at Calais, and carried by special conveyance to Boulogne. That even under such circumstances the mails would be conveyed in the same time and be delivered at the same hour as at present *viâ* Dover and Calais, where there is an insurmountable fixed and regular delay occasioned by the additional length of 66½ miles of road, and that the present failures in the service which are not unfrequently occur during north-east gales of wind, when Calais is inaccessible, would entirely cease. That your memorialists, therefore, pray that, for the interests of commerce, and the promotion of amity and intercourse between the two countries, the mail service may be transferred to the direct and natural highway between London and Paris, *viâ* Folkestone and Boulogne. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c."

PIRACY IN BORNEO.—We understand that the Peace Society and the Aborigines' Protection Society intend to take up the subject of Sir James Brooke's recent exploits in the Eastern Archipelago; and a public meeting is to be held on the subject just before the opening of Parliament.

NATIONAL REFORM.

The spirit of movement which at present agitates the rural and agricultural community for the purpose of obtaining "Protection" from the Legislature, is equally active amongst the town populations for the accomplishment of a very different object, viz. "Parliamentary and Financial Reform." We subjoin the report of a meeting this week of the association which was organised some time back, with this latter object in view. The proceedings pointedly show the direction in which the undercurrents of opinion are at present running in the great tide of politics with such active power and force.

A special meeting of the members of the National Reform Association was held at the London Tavern, on Monday; Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., in the Presidentcy, in the chair. Among those upon the platform were Mr. H. Tindal Atkinson (hon. secretary), Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds; Mr. Feargus O'Connor M.P.; Mr. Arthur Anderson, M.P.; Mr. Brodie M'Ghie Willcox, M.P.; the Rev. Robert Thomas Spencer, A.M., and the Revs. Thomas Binney, John Burnet, and Eustace Carey (Dissenting Ministers), Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire, Mr. Miall, &c. The body of the room was densely crowded

Mr. H. Tindal Atkinson, the hon. secretary, read the financial statement for the past nine months, from which it appeared that the receipts had been £1080 7s.; and the expenditure, £1869 17s.; leaving a balance of £110 10s.

Amongst the letters of apology for inability to attend, was the following from Mr. Cobden:—

153, Westbourne-terrace, Jan 7, 1850.

My dear Walmsley,—I have been confined to the house for a couple of days with a cold and am sorry I can't be at your meeting. I am engaged to appear in Buckinghamshire on Wednesday next, and unless I am more cured as to be well enough to go, the Protectionists will say I am afraid.

By the way, what better proof could be had of the necessity of an alteration of our representative system than is to be found in the simple fact that the Protectionist party are claiming to have public opinion on their side in favour of a revival of the Corn-law. They tell us to look at the majorities in the elections for Kidderminster and Reading, where a few hundred men, more or less under influence, returned Protectionists. Now, I would ask, how many more than a few would they return in favour of a bread-tax, if the constituencies consulted, or they ought to do, 10,000 voters at least? The necessity of placing the House of Commons more under the influence of the people few will deny; the only question is, how to accomplish it. I can only say that whether it be attempted by a direct vote of the House of Commons, or by as many as possible of the people arming themselves with the 40s. freehold franchise, whatever plan may be resorted to it shall continue to have my hearty support. All I ask of the public is, not to delude themselves with the idea that a few Liberal members of the house can accomplish anything without the co-operation of the great majority of the people out of doors, and remain, very truly yours,

RICHARD COBDEN

Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Fallowfield Rooms, Stamford-hill, Jan. 8, 1850.

The Chairman reported the progress of the movement, and indicated the tactics for the ensuing year. He said that nine months ago he had presided over a meeting in that room, to celebrate the birth of the association, and now he had to congratulate them upon their onward progress. A few months after the first meeting, a large public meeting had been held in Drury-lane Theatre, when the feeling for reform appeared so universal that it was thought wise to change the name from Metropolitan to National, and subsequent events had proved that they had only anticipated the wants and wishes of the country. (Hear, hear.) Meetings had also been held at Northampton, Norwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Perth, Aberdeen, Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dentlyne, Wrexham, Southampton, and Bristol, in addition, to numerous others which had been held in and around the metropolis. (Cheers.) In all these places branch societies had been formed; the friends of improved representation were ripe for action, and were on the point of organising for active and vigorous agitation. A short time since a conference of the tried friends of the association had been held, and three things had been unanimously agreed upon

1. That a fund of no less than £10,000 be raised to be devoted *during the year* to the purpose of the association.

2. That immediate measures be taken to arouse simultaneous meetings throughout the entire country.

3. That a conference be convened in London in March next.

Of the ability of the country to carry out the second of these propositions there could be no doubt if the first were to be realised. This would be practicable there was no cause for fear. The council had itself set an example of liberality, and the present meeting had been called as a committee of ways and means. A similar appeal would be made to the second city in the empire—Dublin—that of the subscriptions would be read, and those present would be invited to swell that list, and it would be known to the world to-morrow that the City of London, which was formerly in every great national philanthropic and commercial enterprise, was also foremost in the movement for representative regeneration. (Cheers.) The speaker then proceeded to describe all the elements of discontent existing in the country as elements in the strength of the movement, which, properly directed, would be so powerful that no Ministry or Parliament would be able to resist it. Amongst the most powerful of these aids would be their fellow-subjects in the colonies, as intelligent, as virtuous, and as commercial, enterprise, was also foremost in the movement for representative regeneration. (Cheers.) The speaker then proceeded to describe all the elements of discontent existing in the country as elements in the strength of the movement, which, properly directed, would be so powerful that no Ministry or Parliament would be able to resist it. Amongst the most powerful of these aids would be their fellow-subjects in the colonies, as intelligent, as virtuous, and as commercial, as with the present system as themselves. (Great cheering, which lasted several minutes.) The colonists were the victims of every rhetor who might hold the reins of power at the Colonial-office; they were made to pay hundreds only for the pay-day paupers of Corfu—(Continued and applause) and maintained only for the benefit of an idle tax-devouring aristocracy—(Cheers)—and foul and worthless officials. The colonists would see that in a redemption of the people at home the first step to their own salvation lay. (Cheers.) They would see an enlightened system of self-government, and relief from the present tyrannous misgovernment from which they suffered. They were unrepresented in the House of Commons—(Cheers)—and that House, in fact, was not a representation of the people. (Loud cheers). It represented only class interests, those of the aristocracy and those who profited by corruption being prepotent. (Cheers.)

The chairman then called upon the hon. secretary to read the resolutions agreed to at a meeting held at the association on the 20th of December, which would put the meeting in possession of what was proposed to be done. They were as follows:—

That, as the recent demonstrations throughout the country justify the conclusion that the nation is strongly in favour of the principles of this association, it is the opinion of the council of the same that the feeling which unquestionably prevails, and that this should be done as speedily as possible, so as to produce a timely influence on the proceedings of Parliament.

That it is necessary, as a preliminary measure, to extend the organisation to every town in the kingdom, by forming local committees of active members of the council, for the purpose of the delivery of lectures, and the holding of public meetings That to arrange this organisation, and thus unite the friends of reform to active and simultaneous action, this meeting recommends to the council that the kingdom should be divided into districts, and gentlemen be deputed from each district to meet the council at stated periods, superintend, according to special instructions, the necessary organisation, and report from day to day to the council

That the council be requested to consider the most means and to report at an appropriate time to promote the separation of public meetings, by embodying in a petition the principles of the association.

That, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association, an appeal be made to the reformers of the country at large, to raise a sum of at least £10,000 for the year 1850.

That it be a recommendation to the council to canvass a considerable number of persons, selected by committees or public meetings of reformers in all parts of the kingdom, to be holden in London, at any time during the month of March next, and that the council at their next consideration pledge themselves to use their best exertions to advance the question, and to insure the success of the principles of the association.

The first resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*, viz.

That this meeting, convinced of the necessity of a general agitation of the United Kingdom on the question of parliamentary and financial reform, with a view to an early and universal expression of public opinion on that subject, would record its cordial and unanimous approval of the plans proposed by the Council of the National Association for that purpose, and pledges itself to render immediate and efficient co-operation.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor having delivered a characteristic speech against Protection, and in favour of enlarged political reform,

The hon. secretary read a list of subscriptions, amongst which were S. Morley, £50; William Johnson, £50, R. Cobden, M.P., £10; A. Anderson, M.P., £50; W. Leefe, £50; Admiral Biggins, £50; S. Barr, £20; T. Prout, £50; W. Williams (ex-M.P. for Coventry), £50; Sir James Duke, M.P., £50; Thomas Wilcox, M.P., £50; G. Thompson, M.P., £10; H. Tindal Atkinson, £10; G. W. M. Reynolds, £10, G. M. Whitty, £10; D. W. Wire, £50; Sir Joshua Walmsley, £50; the Norwich Branch, £100, &c.

The second resolution stated

That this meeting earnestly recommends to the friends of Parliamentary reform, throughout Great Britain and the colonies, to furnish prompt and liberal assistance to the council of the National Association, by the holding of public meetings, the enrolling of members, the formation of committees, the employment of local agents, and the contribution of funds

Mr. Miall seconded it. He was a practical man, and had an idea was, that 200 men of business, and of independent means, friends of the people, and ready to sacrifice their time and their energies for the public good, ought to be at once sought o.t and entered as candidates for the next election. Each of these ought to put down £1000. (Cheers and laughter.) Then they would be prepared to say to the people—"You must subscribe £500,000 more; and with £250,000 worth of exertion and zeal from those who had nothing else to give, they would open the campaign with £1,000,000 sterling." He thought the £10,000 per annum to be raised by the society would be found insufficient; and he wished the Protectionists to take notice that he intended not only to propound, but to carry out this scheme. (Cheers.) He had no ambition to sit in Parliament, but h was ready with his £1000 to sign the roundrobin. (Great cheering.) "On the oath of a Spartan (said the speaker), I declare I will never hesitate until I have reached from the fangs of a corrupt aristocracy the Parliament house of the people of England." (Shrieks of laughter.) He concluded by expressing his most emphatic belief that the "human mind of man" would be irresistible "if it had possession of the purse-strings of the nation." (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Miall supported the motion, because the House of Commons was a deception and a fraud. It professed to be representative of the Commons of England, but in reality represented almost everything else.

The resolution being agreed to,

Mr. Sheriff Wire proposed the following resolution —

That this meeting regards with feelings of great satisfaction the proposition of holding a national conference in London during the month of March next, and calls upon the friends of the movement in all parts of the country to assist the council by selecting earnest Reformers to represent them at that important meeting.

The Chairman said he had had a note put in his hand stating that Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Association for Promoting Social Reform, desired to address a few words to the meeting. This was not a Socialist meeting, and therefore Mr. Jones could not be heard on that point; but if he would confine himself to the objects of the meeting, they would be glad to hear him.

The chairman then announced that £1000 had been subscribed in the room, and that the business of the meeting was at an end.

The Rev. Thomas Spencer, who was announced as "an honest Churchman of the Church of England," moved a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The vote having been seconded and carried by acclamation,

Sir Joshua Walmsley acknowledged the compliment. He was the Conservative, and supported this movement because he wished to preserve the rights of property intact.

The meeting then separated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

THE CHARTISTS AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

On Monday evening, the first of a series of meetings was held in the hall of the Edinburgh Castle, Stepney, intended to affor. tradesmen, and mechanics, and working men of every grade, an opportunity o agreeing to resolutions in favour of protection to native industry. The meeting was called by the London Trades Protection Society. At half-past seven o'clock the room was overflowing business with the spacious hal. was completely filled with working men. Among those on the platform were Mr. G F. Young, Mr. Richard Oastler, Dr. Brookes, Mr. Foskett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Delaforce, and others of the trades delegates.

Mr. G. F. Young (the shipowner) opened the ch.ir; and, having opened the proceedings by an exposition of the advantages of Protection, the first resolution was proposed as follows. —

That, as it is known the source of all wealth, it evidently follows that the prosperity and independence of Great Britain and her colonies will be best promoted by employing and protecting the greatest number of healthy, industrious, intelligent, and moral people, who must be educated and comfortably maintained by their own industry; and, therefore in the opinio o this meeting, it is the first and most important duty of the British Legislature and her Majesty's Government to adopt such measures as will best secure employment to every one o the population, and for their labour an abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life

Mr. Oastler (Chartist), rising to address the meeting, denounced the proposal to restore the Protectionists to power, a party which had shown itself to be inimical to public liberty, had allied itself with despotism, and had robbed the people under the pretext of protecting them. (Applause.) He concluded by moving an amendment leaving out the word "protecting" in the first part of the motion, and all the latter clause, substituting a declaration to the effect that the advantages sought for could only be obtained, not by further legislative interference with industry, but by the removal of all remaining impediments to the free exercise of industry, by reducing taxation, by the repeal of the law of primogeniture and entail, and by a system of Parliamentary reform, which would confer the franchise upon the male population. (Cheers.)

The chairman then introduced Mr. Oastler as the friend of the working classes, but the meeting refused to hear him; and as he declined to withdraw, the evening was spent in ineffectual attempts to speak from the platform, interrupted by roars, cheers, hisses, and all the sounds of a menagerie.

The chairman having refused to put Mr. Clarke's amendment, his adherents elected a chairman, and the amendment was then put and carried amidst immense applause, and the meeting was declared to be dissolved.

Shortly afterwards all parties withdrew, Mr. Young declaring the show of hands to be in favour of an adjournment.

ST. GILES'S RAGGED SCHOOL.—A meeting of the supporters of this school was held on Monday evening, at the Music-Hall, Store-street, to receive the annual report. The chair was taken by Sir Jon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers. There were also present many of the clergy and others. The rev. chairman having urged upon the meeting the necessity of aiding the committee in the endeavour to raise a sum of £2500, required for the intended building of which a large sum was yet required, the report was read. It set forth the improved condition, during the last year, of the children connected with the school; 350 boys attended; at the Sunday female schools the average attendance was 65 in the day, and 48 in the evening. The provident fund, from 39 depositors, amounted to £15 0s. 8d. Two lads had been apprenticed, and several girls were put out to service, of whom severally a good report had been received. Four boys and seven girls had been sent out as emigrants, making a total of 18 forwarded from the schools by the committee to Australia. The boys receive there from 10s. to 12s. a week. Towards the new building £448 12s. 9d. had been received; and Mr. Peto, M.P., had promised that when there was a probability of purchasing a freehold site, he would subscribe 100 guineas, and be an annual subscriber of five guineas. The committee are in treaty with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for an area in Bloomsbury street, St. Giles's. A sum of £900 was necessary to effect the purchase.

BUILDERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of the members of this institution took place on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Sharp presiding. The report stated that Mr. Grey, one of the presidents of the institution, had given a donation of £100, having previously given 100 guineas to the building fund. Mr. J. H. Peacock (formerly the proprietor of the London Tavern) had also contributed £100, making a total of £5500, to be equally divided between fifty-five charities. The treasurer's account showed an income of £2558. The expenditure was £2134, leaving a balance of £424. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman for his services the year elected. A statement of the affairs of the building fund, in connexion with this charity, was then given, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening

WATER SUPPLY TO THE PARISH OF HAMPSTEAD.—A very numerous and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Hampstead was held at Jack Straw's Castle, on Thursday evening—the Rev. P. Augey (Vicar of Hampstead) in the chair) to consider on the best amendment of the present supply of water to the various dwellings situated in this respectable and wealthy parish; when it was resolved—"That, having heard the statements of the promoters of the London (Watford) Spring Water Company, that it is their intention to bring a supply of water from existing water companies had been unsuccessful, the meeting were of opinion that an abundant supply of pure water to the inhabitants of Hampstead would confer substantial benefits upon them, and that the scheme was one highly deserving of their warm support." A vote of thanks to the rev. chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE LONDON DISPENSARY.—This excellent charity, during the year at has just closed, relieved no less than 2244 persons who were admitted, only 98 of whom died. It likewise relieves poor persons at their own homes, in one of the most destitute parts of the metropolis, viz. Spitalfields. The funds of the charity require replenishing. The Clothworkers' Company have given a donation of £10 10s., and some of the other larger companies, we believe, are about to follow their example.

RELEASE OF VERNON, THE CHARTIST LEADER.—On Friday, in consequence of a communication received by Lieutenant Tracy, the Governor of the House of Correction, Tothill-fields, from the Home-office, intimating that her Majesty had been pleased to extend her pardon to Vernon, the Chartist leader, who was convicted in prance-ney, with Mr. Ernest Jones, and others of sedition, and sentenced by Chief Justice Wilde to two years' imprisonment, with other penalties, and ordering his immediate liberation, he was at once set at liberty. During his incarceration, to support himself he received the weekly pay of the authorities, and it is understood that the sentences on other Chartist prisoners will be mitigated.

RENEVOLENCE.—On Monday next, the sum of £75 will be distributed amongst the poor of Chelsea in the following manner:—To two deserving housekeepers, £30; to 250 distressed parishioners, one quartern loaf each; to two of the most deserving children in the parish charity school, to apprentice them, £2; to 40 of the best behaved children of the parish, to the clergyman, for ex mining the children and preaching to them afterwards, £2; to the organist, for playing on the occasion, £1 10s.; and three minor gifts. The sum thus to be distributed is the dividend of £2500, given by Mr. Thomas Wood, a gold and respectable magistrate and inhabitant of Chelsea, to be appropriated in a similar manner on the 13th of January for ever, unless that day happens to be Sunday.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES IN ST. MARGARET'S AND ST. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday several houses situated in Ann-street and Peterstreet, Westminster, in pursuance of directions from the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses for the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, were sold by auction, for the purpose of being removed to form the site on which it is intended to erect baths and washhouses for that district. There are to be 80 baths, and the many washing and ironing departments. There will also be two plunging baths, each above 40 feet in length, and from about 4 feet to 5 feet 8 inches in depth. The commissioners have purchased the area for the building, and in a few days the select vestry will meet to empower them to borrow £9500, in order to carry the object into effect.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.—Though the ice was but very thin on Sunday last, the number of skaters in the parks was very great, and there were numerous tumbles among them. One of a fatal character occurred in Regent's, where a respectably attired young man, who was skating on the south side, near the aqueduct, broke in, and became immersed in twelve feet of water. Superintendent Murphy and several police-constables immediately put his assistance, but he was not got out until he had been for full four minutes under water, and was quite dead. The body was conveyed to the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, where every possible remedies were applied by the surgeons, but, unfortunately, without effect. The body was then removed by the parochial authorities to await the inquest, and also to be owned. The name of the deceased was Thomas Drayton. He was last in the employ of Messrs. Chalton and Easton, lead-eaters, Charing-cross.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Jan. 5:—Males, 816; females, 781; total, 1542. Deaths during the same period—Males, 587; females, 555; total, 1142. In the first week of 1840-48, this epidemic ranged from 8 to 86. Hooping-cough, which was fatal to 23 children, is also under the usual number. Measles, scarlatina, and typhus produce nearly the ordinary amount. Diarrhœa is not at all prevalent. Except with the exception of measles, are now much less fatal than in the same week of last year. The daughter of a labourer, aged six years, died at Scott's Cottages, Shepherd's Bush, on the 31st of December, of "marasmus and atrophy," after an illness of six months' duration. From diarrhœa there were only 8 deaths; but 6, which is rather more than usual, occurred from dysentery; 125 deaths were registered last week as having occurred in the workhouses of London, and 94 in hospitals. Seven old pensioners, whose ages ranged from 72 to 82 years, died at Greenwich between the 28th of December and the last of January, inclusive

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The daily mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich was above 30 inches on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The mean of the week was 29·867 inches. The mean temperature was lower than the average of seven years on every day except Thursday and Friday; the latter rose 7 deg. above the average of that day. The mean temperature, which was 43 deg. on Friday, fell to 34 deg. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 35 deg.

POSTSCRIPT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Friday (yesterday) being the first day of Hilary Term, the Equity Judges sat in their respective Courts in Lincoln's-inn, and the Common Law Judges in Queen's Bench, Hall, Exchequer, and Common Pleas Courts, Westminster Hall. The Judges did not open the Courts in state, anc few persons attended, beyond the professional gentlemen who had business coming on.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

HEALTH OF LORD DENMAN.—Upon the Judges taking their seats on the bench this morning. Mr. Justice Patteson said he was very sorry to say that they had not the satisfaction of Lord Denman's presence at the opening of the Term, but that arose from the very distressing illness of Lady Denman, at Derbyshire. Her Ladyship was, however, better; but she was still so ill that Lord Denman could not leave her with any comfort to himself; but they were in hopes soon to have the pleasure of seeing him there.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—THE COUNT DE THOMAR *v.* THE "MORNING POST."—Sir Frederick Thesiger applied to the Court for a criminal information against Henry Long and Thomas Monsell Crompton. He applied on behalf of the Count de Thomar, of Portugal, whose character and individuality, as well as that of the Queen of Portugal, was assailed in the *Morning Post* newspaper, of which the defendants were the printers and publishers. The Count de Thomar was, by a Royal Decree, appointed Prime Minister, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and President of the Council of Ministers for Portugal. He had previously held high offices in the State, having before held the office of Secretary of State for Home Affairs, as well as other offices. In the distracted and divided state of the kingdom of Portugal, torn as it had been by factions, it was hardly to be expected that the Count should escape calumny. However, he could not allow to pass unnoticed a statement which appeared in the *Morning Post* last September, the article in question purported to be a letter from a correspondent in Lisbon, who signed himself "Fabricius," and it assumed to give an account of the circumstances under which the Count de Thomar came into office, and the manner in which he had amassed his very large fortune which he was said to possess. The writer said it was matter of surprise to every one in Portugal how such a man as the Count came to be appointed to form a Ministry, and that the circumstances could not be accounted for, unless it was owing to the light conduct of a high personage that that "compatriot" was named. The Count de Thomar was very reluctant to introduce her Majesty's name into the subject, but he solemnly denied, in the affidavit, that there was the slightest foundation for any such charge. The letter then went on to charge the Count de Thomar, in the most distinct and unequivocal terms, with having amassed a sum of £168,000 by the most corrupt and monstrous practises. That was most distinctly and solemnly denied; and the Count stated that it was wholly and utterly false. The letter further charged the Count with having received a sum of money from a gas company for granting a patent, and that he had received £30,000 for other matters. The Count denied that statement, and stated that the money which had been received for the patent was received in the regular way, and was accounted for by the Government; and he further stated that no part of his estates was obtained by any unfair or fraudulent means whatever. Under these circumstances, he trusted the Court would be of opinion that he was entitled to the rule.—Mr. Justice Patteson: When did the publication of the libel come to the knowledge of the Count?—Sir Frederick Thesiger: It was published in September, but, from the difficulty and delay of communication between this country and Portugal, it was not brought under the notice of the Count until October; and the affidavit could not be got ready until the last day of last term.—Mr. Justice Patteson: Take a rule.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts received last night from Paris represent the Ministry as having sustained considerable losses during a week that approaches very nearly to a second, in the Chamber. On Thursday evening, the Minister of War called upon the Assembly to send the bill for increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers before the Budget Committee. This offer was to prevent delay in bringing forward the Budget.

General Fabvier opposed the proposition, and moved that the bill be sent to a special committee.

The motion of the General was adopted, and the suggestion of the Minister of War rejected.

In the case of the bill relating to primary school teachers, the object of which is to place them under the control of the Prefects of Departments, an amendment was proposed and carried that the Prefects should not possess the right of dismissing any schoolmaster until they had taken the opinion of the committee which had nominated him. This amendment, it is said, will neutralise the value of the Ministerial measure.

The expedition to Monte Video has been settled by the Government, and is to consist of 2000 men, to be composed as follows:—Two battalions of marine infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two battalions of marine artillery. Admiral de Bourdieu is to command the flotilla, and Colonel Lannes the troops.

The only fact calling for notice in the Italian news is a statement in the Turin papers of the 8th instant, that a convention for leaving 10,000 Austrians in Tuscany had been concluded with the Grand Duke.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

THE first Illustration on the next page shows the Turkish Fleet at anchor at Terashana,* as the dockyard and arsenal are called. On the 17th of December our Artist counted twelve large men-of war and some smaller vessels there. The Turks could also muster a corvette, two brigs, and two steam-frigates, besides some smaller war-steamers, in the Bosphorus.

The naval arsenal is at the upper end of the Golden Horn.

The British fleet left Bashika Bay, between Tenedos and the entrance to the Dardanelles, on the 16th December, for the anchorage between Mosconisi, or Monk's Island, and the mainland, Gulf of Artaki. Our Artist saw the sails bent and rigging of the vessels across the low ground of Mosco Island as he passed in the Pasha and Oriental ship *Sultan*, 20th December: the steamer showed the colours, and saluted her, too. In the group in the accompanying Sketch, our artist was able to thrust in his walking-stick—about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Again, though the embrasures may be built in a tolerable direction for aiming ships once during their passage, it is no doubt that they admit of the guns being trained so little. It is doubtful whether the Turks be good artillerymen, for they seem to have very little practice. Still, to serve out these tasty 700lb. shot quickly, must require some expertness, as was seen in the Russian harbours by our bombs and forts for years. The consequence is that the passage is not so difficult for a fleet as it might easily be made. An English fleet did pass there once—the gun and shot which the Turks fired at the Beagle have been borne off on the occasion; but we must not fancy that the Turks have not much better means of destruction now than then. Any prudent man would march his small-arm men and marines with their Minie rifles across the Bashika Bay, and decide the matter on shore: against such an attack there is scarcely any provision whatever. Once up through this channel, and the way to Constantin ple is clear. The defences of the city for preventing a fleet reaching it from the Black Sea are very few, and if the ships would only sail down, they would stand a chance of being sunk. But when Russia makes up her mind to attack the city of the Sultan, it will be done by an army landing at the end of the Black Sea, far enough out of range of the castles and of the Bosphorus

In the interesting account which James gives of Sir John Duckworth's return through the Dardanelles, we are told that "the *Active* received a granite shot weighing 800 lbs., and measuring 6ft. 6in. in circumference, which passed through her side 2 feet above the water, and lodged on the orlop deck, close to the magazine scuttle, without injuring a man. The aperture made by it was so wide that Captain Mowbray, on looking over from the side, saw the crew threatening their heads through at the same moment. Had there been a necessity for hauling to the wind on the opposite tack, she must have gone down." Shots of the size here mentioned had never been heard of before, and others evidently still now; besides, from the high importance attached to the channel of the Dardanelles, there have always been feelings of curiosity and wonder with regard to its fortifications.

Perhaps, of all the eight batteries that guard the channel, the most formidable is that of Chanak-Kalesi, or the Inner Fort of Asia. During the time that our squadron was recently at anchor near it, it was thrown open to the inspection of our naval officers, and every attention was paid to them by the Pasha in command. A goodly number of Englishmen were to be seen in his tent every day, all with long pipes in their hands, some enjoying themselves, others evidently smoking from courtesy and curiosity. Our first Illustration shows the Fort of Chanak-Kalesi, from the middle of the channel; and the other, the battery from which the stone shot are discharged. Tl.e guns at present mounted

* From Persian *Tere* ships, and *Hauna*, place for artificers.—Murray's "Handbook."

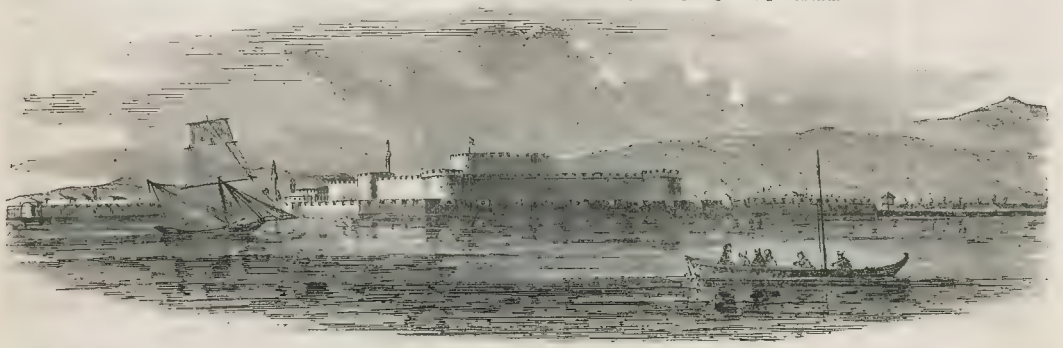
THE TURKISH FLEET IN BASHIKA BAY.

n the lower tier are twenty-six 32-pounders, ten guns for stone shot, and sixteen 16-pounders. There are embrasures in the inner fort for 57 guns more. These would of necessity be of small calibre, but still might do much execution on a vessel, as she would be obliged to pass so close to them.

By far the most interesting gun is that shown in the foreground of the accompanying Sketch. It is in two parts, one of which contains the chamber, and they are screwed together in the middle by the means seen in the drawing. We give below the dimensions of this gun, which is one of the largest, as they vary from 1 ft. 9½ in. to 2 ft 1 in. in the diameter of their bores; and some idea

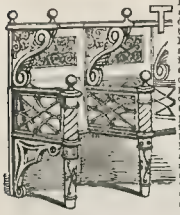
THE DARDANELLES.—THE BATTERY AND STONE SHOT.

may, we hope, be then formed of the battery. The other guns are all cast in one piece, and two of them bear marks of having been struck by our shot on the occasion we first alluded to:—Length of the gun, 17 ft. 3½ in.; part containing the chamber, 7 ft. 8½ in.; length of chamber, 5 ft. 8½ in.; diameter of bore, 2 ft. 0½ in.; diameter of chamber, 7 in.; thickness of metal in the chamber, 1 ft. 1 in.; thickness of metal in the other part, 4½ in., length of carriage, 17 ft. 10½ in. height of carriage, 2 ft. 6 in.; length of slide, 40 ft. 9 in.; height of slide, 1 ft. 9 in.; diameter of touch-hole ⅝ in.; circumference of shot 6 ft. 3 in. granite weight near 700 lb.



THE DARDANELLES.—FORT OF CHANAH-KALESI, FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE CHANNEL.

NEW GREEK CHURCH, LONDON WALL.



THIS Church, of which we give Exterior and Interior Views, was opened on Sunday last, which day (O.S., and according to the Greek Kalendar) was Christmas Day. The opening of the Church was an event of great interest, inasmuch as it is the first ecclesiastical structure erected by the Greek residents in London, and the ceremonial was important, as the service included the consecration of the building. In its exterior, the Greek Church is extremely plain except on its north or entrance front, which is divided into two stories by a bold, and enriched moulding, the lower story having an arcade of three arches opening into a corridor, whence admittance into the Church is obtained, and the upper story a similar arcade containing three windows deeply recessed. Groups of windows are on the southern and western walls, besides several single light windows. The capitals of the columns and the enrichments are in good style, and exceedingly well done. Above the triple windows is a sunken panel, containing the following beautiful inscription in Greek characters:—

Σκηπτὴς Βικτορίης Βρεταννῶν μέγαν ἰθυνούσης
Λαὸν, ἰδ' ἀλλ' ἀνδρῶν φῦλα πολυστερέα
Τόνδε θεῷ Σωτῆρι παροικίην εἵσατο Ἑλλήνων
Νηὸν, θεσμοσύνας ἀζομένη πατρίους.

"During the reign of the august Victoria, who governs the great people of Britain and also other nations scattered over the earth, the Greeks sojourning here erected this Church to the divine Saviour, in veneration of the rites of their Fathers."

A bold cornice, supported by consoles, runs round the upper part of the Church, and there are pediments at the respective fronts of the building—that to the north being crowned with a cross. In plan, the Church is a cross of equal parts. The portions of building shown in our Illustration as projecting in the angles of the cross, to the level of the base of the windows, contain the entrance vestibule, staircases to the galleries, &c.

The interior of the Church is peculiar, being very lofty, and, in its general form, differing widely from that of churches as usually arranged. The cruciform character of the interior is not apparent at the lower portion of the church, as the altar-screen shuts off the eastern part, and the space required for the corridor, in the entrance blocks, up the chief of the northern part of the cross.

The ceiling in the centre is domical in form, having a bold dentil moulding at its springing, and a large flower in its centre: over those parts constituting the arms of the cross, the ceiling is arched, panelled, and otherwise enriched; the spandrils being ornamented with enriched paneling. On the northern and southern sides are galleries supported on arches, highly decorated, springing from pillars having extremely bold and effective capitals, the fronts of the galleries containing panels filled with elaborately-worked flower ornaments; the latter enrichment being also carried along the altar-screen. The altar-screen is divided into a centre and two wings; the central portion projects, and has an arched doorway, between pilasters; whilst, on either hand, pictures are in sunken panels, and above the architrave, supported by the pilasters, are pilasters and panels corresponding in number to those in the story below. The middle panel on this story contains the following appropriate inscription:—

Τὸ στερέωμα τῶν ἐπὶ σοὶ πεποιθότων
στερέωσον, Κύριε, τὴν Ἐκκλησίαν,
ἣν ἐκτήσω τῷ τιμίῳ σου αἵματι.

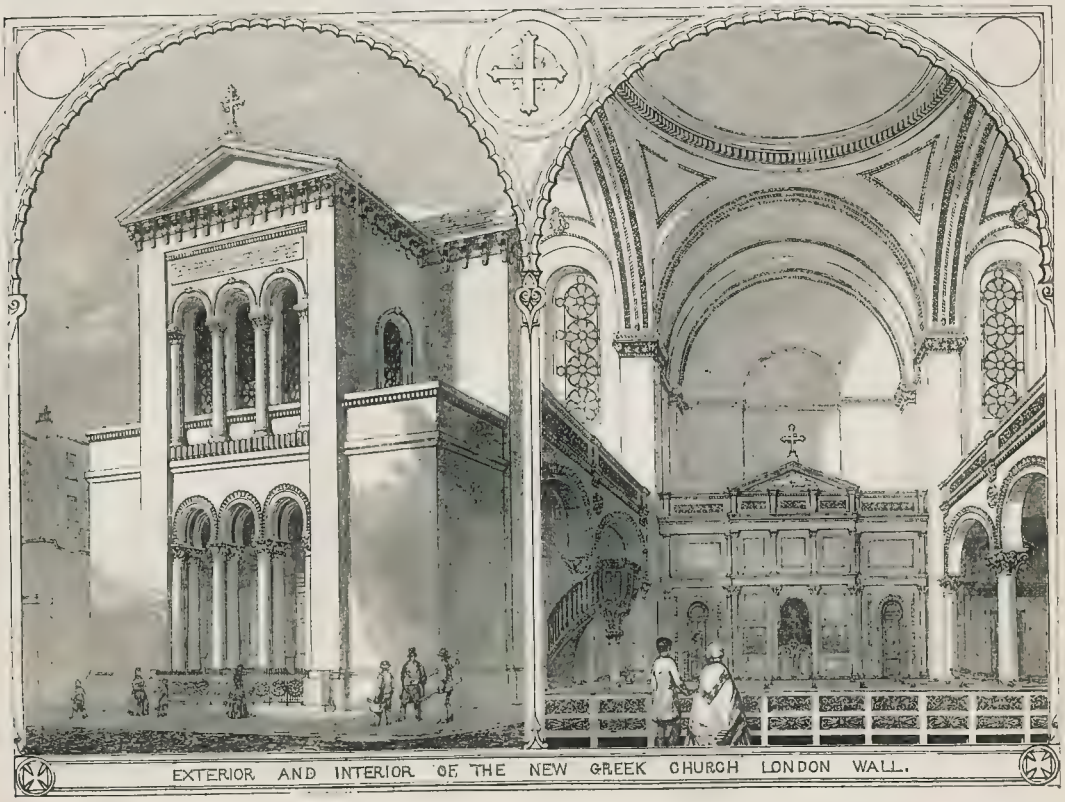
"O Lord, the strength of those who trust in thee, uphold the Church, which thou hast redeemed by thy precious blood."

The centre is finished by a pediment, within which is a dove, surrounded by a glory. The wings have doors in them, surrounded by enriched mouldings, pictures being inserted in panels; in other respects, the architectural features of the wings correspond with those of the central portion. The dwarf door to the centre opening is of picturesque character, and is surmounted by a cross, a curtain of gold embroidered-work filling up the space above the doors. The pictures in the altar-screen were painted in Russia, and represent the Annunciation, the Virgin holding the infant Jesus, Jesus sitting on a throne, and St. John the Baptist. Withinside the screen is the altar, thus separated from the body of the Church, the place wherein it stands being termed the "holy place," symbolic of the Holy of Holies in the Jewish ritual. A magnificent chandelier, holding a great number of wax-lights, is suspended from the ceiling; but in our view it is omitted, to show the whole of the altar-screen.

The congregation in the Greek Church being enjoined to stand during the service, it may be imagined such a task is no easy one; and, therefore, the seats are so made as to enable the congregation to rest on them, yet to appear as if standing. This is accomplished by the seat being made to turn up as in the stalls in our cathedrals, there being knobs placed on the upper arms to serve as armrests. The seats are very richly ornamented with brass-work in the back, and we have shown, in our initial letter, the character of them.

The service on Sunday was, as before mentioned, peculiarly interesting, from the circumstance that the Church was consecrated, the priest inscribing a cross on each of the walls. The altar was consecrated, and covered with a gold-embroidered cloth, and a tall crucifix placed in the centre, silver candlesticks on each side, and, at the foot of the crucifix a beautiful receptacle, called ἀρτοφόριον or bread vessel, containing some of the holy bread dipped in the wine, kept to be used in cases of extreme necessity when the mass cannot be celebrated, as, for instance, to be administered to persons dying. The book of the Gospels, bound in silver, exquisitely chased, was also placed on the altar. After the consecration of the Church, the Gospel was read by the officiating priest, four boys standing before him holding wax tapers, each in a surplice having a blue cross worked on the back; and this scene we have illustrated in one of our Engravings. The same youthful attendants preceded the priest when he brought the elements of the Holy Sacrament from the side altar whereon they had been placed, and put

PRIEST OF THE GREEK CHURCH READING THE GOSPEL AT THE ALTAR.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE NEW GREEK CHURCH LONDON WALL.

them, with great ceremony, on the high altar. A most striking portion of the ceremony of the mass is that in which the canon is drawn before the altar, whilst the priest reads the prayers for the sanctification of the sacrament. These the priest reads silently and alone; and at their conclusion he advances, draws the curtain on one side, and "bids peace to all the people," and blesses them. The sermon was preached by the priest in his usual dress, a black robe, and wearing his black bat. This is covered with the καλύπτρα or veil, to indicate that the wearer is under the influence of the Gospel, and that he cannot utter anything not in accordance with the Holy Scriptures. The dress of the priest during mass was magnificent in the extreme. The sacred vessels used in the mass are extremely beautiful, the chalice especially being a perfect specimen of art.

The officiating priest is the Rev. Mr. Morfinos.

The erection of so elegant a Church reflects great credit on the liberality of the Greek residents in the metropolis, at the cost of the building has been, we believe, about £10,000, and the number of the residents is not above 220 persons, of all ages—the number of families is about thirty.

We should mention, the architect of the Church is T. E. Owen, Esq., of Portsmouth; and the builders, Mr. Jay, of City-road Basin.

It is intended that there shall be one service every Sunday, commencing at eleven o'clock.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

GOODSHEHRE FELLOWSHIP.—The funds bequeathed to the college by the late Horatio Goodsheire, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Fellowship, having fallen into possession, the society are taking steps to carry out the intentions of the testator. It is determined that the Goodsheire Fellowship shall be a clerical one.

NEW LAW STUDENTSHIPS.—This society has just established some new law studentships, of the value of £50 per annum each, tenable for two or three years, at the pleasure of the society. Graduates in Arts, and students of Civil Law of three years' standing, who have performed the exercises for the LL B. degree will be eligible for appointment, provided they be *bonâ fide* prosecuting the study of the law with the view to practise as barristers or as advocates in Doctors' Commons. The first student will be elected after the publication of the lists of honours in the various triposes for the year 1852, and there will be, in general, one election in each succeeding year.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. William Archibald Paxton, to Otterden R., Kent, dio. of Canterbury; £307, with residence; vacant by the death of the Rev. G. D. Goodyar; patron, William Gill Paxton, Esq. Rev. Ralph Barker, to Pagham V., Sussex, in the diocese of Chichester; £211, with residence; vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. H. E. Goddard; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Rev. J. James, D.D., to Rothwell R., Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; £625, with residence; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., Rector of Beaumaris, to be Rural Dean in the diocese of Bangor. The Rev. Philip Filleul to the Rectory of St. Helier's, Jersey. The Rev. Edward Taw to the Vicarage of Hatching, Surrey. The Rev. E. Davys to the Vicarage of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough. The Rev. B. Sanders to the Vicarage of Lakenheath, Suffolk. The Rev. James Sandford Bailey to the Vicarage of St. Clement's, Cambridge. The Rev. C. Bullock Simson to the Vicarage of Orton. Rev. John White, to the Perpetual Curacy of Manthorpe, Grantham, Lincolnshire; patron, Earl Brownlow. Rev. J. Todd, P.C. of South Cowton and Eryholme, Yorkshire, to be Chaplain to Lord Avanley.

VACANCIES.—St. Andrew P. C., Lambeth, diocese of Winchester, £130, void by the death of the Rev. J. C. Carr; patrons, the Crown and Bishop alternately. Jackfield P. C., Broseley, Salop, diocese of Hereford; value £60; patron, F. B. Harries, Esq., Rev. W. Bates, deceased. Birmingham King Edward's Grammar School, Assistant English Mastership; salary, £175. Sherborne, Dorset, Head Mastership of the King's School; Rev. C. Penrose, resigned. Grantchester V., Cambridgeshire, diocese of Ely; £291, with residence; patrons, C. C College, Cambridge; void by death of Rev. J. Hewitt, whose decease also vacates Walcott P. C., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich, £43; patron, the Bishop of the diocese. The Vicarages of Maxey, value £304 with residence; patron, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough; and Peterborough, value £575 with residence; patron, Bishop of Peterborough; Archdeaconship, dio. Peterborough, Rev. J. James, D.D., prom. The Perpetual Curacy of Wyke, Surrey, dio. Winchester; value £130 with residence; patron, Vicar of Worplesdon; Rev. W. A. Paxton, prom. The Chaplaincy of Leeds Borough Gaol; salary £150, with house, gas, and coals; patrons, Justices of Leeds; Rev. C. H. Angell, resigned; testimonials before Jan. 31.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JAMES MALCOLM, K.C.B.

THIS daring and chivalrous officer, whose maternal grand-uncle, Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, achieved his Baronetcy by his heroism on the "1st June," and three of whose brothers, Sir Pulteney and Sir Charles Malcolm, Admirals, and Sir John Malcolm, a General, gallantly served their country, was the second son of George Malcolm, Esq., of Burnfoot, in Dumfriesshire, a descendant of Sir Malcolm of Lahore and Incertid, in the county of Fife, who married Miss Margaret Pasley. James Malcolm was born in 1767, and entered the British service when only thirteen years of age. In the 1st Royals he became in due time an officer in the Royal Marines, and he went with Lord Howe to the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782. Malcolm was also senior officer of the marines in the battle of St. Domingo, and he commanded the battalion of that corps distinguished corps for three years, on the north coast of Spain, in the United States, and in Lower and Upper Canada; he was engaged in several actions, and displayed great daring and coolness at the storming of Oswego, in Upper Canada, in 1814. The whole course of active service embraced a period of forty-eight years. In 1815, he was created a K.C B. Sir James Malcolm married, in 1806, Jean, daughter of William Oliver, Esq., of Bonshaw, Roxburghshire, of which county he was Sheriff. Sir James, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Marines at the time of his death, died on the 3d instant, at his seat, Minhalm, Dumfriesshire, aged eighty-three; he has left issue two sons and two daughters, one of whom is married to William Burdyett, Esq.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN, R.N.

THOMAS WAGHORN, whose name is so meritoriously connected with the improved state of travelling to India, entered the British Navy the 10th November, 1812, and was made a Lieutenant the 23rd March, 1842. His fame lies in his being the originator of the Overland Mail to India, one of the greatest benefits that has fallen to the lot of this country in her communication with her great Eastern empire. The Christmas-day, only, before his lamented death, Mr. Waghorn had returned from Malta, where he had been residing a short time for the benefit of his health, which had been considerably impaired by anxiety of mind, arising chiefly from pecuniary engagements, contracted in his prosecution of the Trieste experiments in 1846, and which liabilities the devotion of all his means and the sacrifice of his entire property were inadequate to liquidate. Independent of the main incidents of his history in connexion with the Indian Overland enterprise, which has immortalized his name as one of the greatest practical benefactors of the age, his career was chequered by many romantic epochs, full of the strangest vicissitudes, and abounding in evidences of character in every way worthy of enduring commemoration. Of the pension lately awarded him by Government, he lived to receive only one quarter's payment. His death was occasioned not so much by any specific disorder as by the general break-up of the system, though the wreck of his iron constitution; his irrepressible energy, offered so great a resistance to the inroads of debility that it was thought to the last he would rally, and his dissolution was attended with much pain and suffering. Lieutenant Waghorn died somewhat suddenly, on the 8th inst., at his residence, Holden-square, Pentonville, in the 49th year of his age. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will continue his pension to his widow.

(A Portrait of Lieut. Waghorn will be found in No. 184 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NICOL, C.B.

THIS gallant Peninsular and Indian officer entered the British service in 1793, and rose, during a long and brilliant career, to be a Lieutenant-General in 1846, when he was also nominated a Companion of the Bath. Nicol was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes, and at the sieges of Nepaul War of 1814, 1815, and 1816, where he commanded a division of the army under Sir David Ochterlony's command.

Lieutenant-General Nicol was Colonel of the 68th Regiment at the time of his demise, which occurred at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 6th inst.

PEERS WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1849.—George Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.; Charles Earl Talbot; George Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire; John Lord Carteret (title extinct); Archibald Earl of Gosford; Charles Joseph Viscount Monck; Charles Earl Cathcart; William Amherst Earl of St. Albans; Joseph Henry Lord Wallscourt; Henry Earl of Thanet (title extinct); Thomas Oliver Lord Louth; David Earl of Airlie; Paul Lord Methuen; Mason General Earl of Addercouth; Richard Wogan, Earl Talbot de Malahide; William Charles Earl of Albemarle; William Lord Alvanley; Henry John George, Earl of Carnarvon; John Lord Colville, of Culross.

A FAMILIAR PHASE OF AMERICAN SLAVERY:—"For sale, a coloured girl, of very superior qualifications, who is now in Mr. Hall's gaol in Norfolk. She is what speculators call a fancy girl—a bright mulatto, fine figure, straight black hair, and very black eyes; remarkably neat and cleanly in her person. I venture to say that there is not a better seamstress, cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses, in Norfolk, or elsewhere, or a more fanciful knitter of head bags, money purses, &c. Any lady or gentleman in Norfolk or Portsmouth, who may wish to purchase a girl of this description (whom I consider the most valuable in Virginia), may take her and try her a month or more at my risk, and if she does not suit and answer the description here given, may return her to Mr. Hall. The cause of offence for which I intend (though reluctantly) to sell her, is, that she has been recently induced, by some coloured persons, to make her escape with them to the north, in which she failed, and is now for sale. Apply to the subscriber in Suffolk, or to Mr. James Murcaugh, or C. C. Robinson, of Portsmouth, for further information. JOSEPH HOLLADAY."—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P. for Marylebone, is steadily progressing towards recovery from protracted and severe indisposition; and the numerous friends of the hon. baronet will be glad to learn that there is every prospect of his being able to attend to his parliamentary duties in the approaching session.

It is anticipated that there will be an election at Windsor immediately after the meeting of Parliament, in consequence of the expected retirement of Lord John Hay (one of the Lords of the Admiralty), recently appointed Superintendent of Plymouth Dockyard. Lord John Hay was returned without opposition, in conjunction with Colonel Reid, at the last general election.

Thomas Horne, Esq., Attorney-General at Van Diemen's Land, is promoted to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in that colony, vacant by the removal of Mr. Montagne; Valentine Fleming, Esq., Solicitor-General, succeeds Mr. Horne as Attorney-General; A. C. Stonor, Esq., is appointed Solicitor-General in the room of Mr. Fleming, and Francis Smith, Esq., Crown-Solicitor.

The whole of the quarantine, established for many years in Milford Haven, was abolished on Saturday.

It is announced, on official information, that the port of Cardenas, and others of less importance, of the Island of Cuba, were thrown open to foreign commerce on the 1st of January, 1850.

The Earl of Carlisle added several fine hares to the repast of the inmates of the Malton Union Workhouse on Christmas Day.

It was reported by the visiting committee at the last meeting of the board of guardians of the Glanford Brigg Union, Yorkshire, on Thursday, the 27th of December, that the workhouse was then full: on that it had been since its erection, and that the number of inmates was fifteen per cent. more than it was at the same period last year.

In the present year two eclipses of the sun will take place (both invisible in England), but none of the moon. The first eclipse of the sun will be an annular one on the 19th of February, at twenty-nine minutes past six in the evening. The other will occur on the 7th of August, at thirty-four minutes past nine P.M.

Sidney Stephen, Esq., is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court at Otago, New Zealand; R. T. Jarvis, Esq., Superintendent of Convicts at Bermuda; Algernon Montague, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate at the Falkland Islands, and S. Frazer, Esq., a Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana.

M. de Nieuwerkerke, the new director of the Musée at Paris, last week, fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, with the editor of the *Liberté*, whom he slightly wounded.

Aylesbury old bank, which has or many years been carried on by Messrs. Rickford and Hunt, of that town, is henceforward to be conducted under the ownership of Mr. Hunt, the partnership having expired, by efflux of time, on the 31st of December.

The first meeting for the enrolment of members in the Typographical Widow, Orphan, or Nominee Fund, took place on Saturday evening last, when about 400 compositors, by their names and subscriptions, sanctioned its principles.

The *Wanderer of Vienna* announces that the children of Kossuth, two boys and a girl, will, as soon as they have attained the age requisite, be brought up in the Theresianum. Until then their education is committed to a M. Czernecky, assessor of the Appeal Court of Exchange. The girl is three, and the boys are respectively eight and ten years old.

J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., at his rent day, on Saturday, the 23rd ult., ordered ten per cent. to be returned to his tenants upon their last half-year's rent, in addition to the ten per cent. returned at Midsummer last, in consideration of the pressure of the times.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has notified that, from the 1st of February, pecuniary allowances will only be made to such political refugees as may absolutely need them.

Mr. Cobden passed a visiting Sheffield on the 22nd inst., when he will submit to his financial and parliamentary reform friends an outline of the measures which, in conjunction with Mr. Bright, he has made up his mind to submit for adoption by the legislature during the approaching session of parliament.

The *Journal de Constantinople* confirms the intelligence that M. de Lamartine has become the possessor of a considerable extent of land near Smyrna.

General Oudinot has received a private letter from the Pope, dated the 25th of December. His Holiness expresses his thanks for the last vote of the Assembly relative to the maintenance of the French troops in Rome. He adds that he had intended to return to his capital, but that an attack of gout had prevented him. He expresses a hope, however, to be able to do so soon.

As Leghorn, recently, domiciliary visits have taken place, in order to discover the authors of a clandestine journal which had latterly made its appearance.

The eldest daughter of Robert O'Brien, Esq., Mulcahir (brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien), a lovely child, about twelve years old, met with a severe accident on the eve of Christmas, by shaking a powder flask near the fire-place. The explosion was instantaneous, and so mangled the hand that it was necessary to amputate one of the fingers.

The editor of the *Medical Times*, referring to the moustaches of medical students, assures a correspondent that "moustaches have their uses; and among the most important, they are considered to point out the idlest, the laziest, and most self-conceited of the race, probably, the most dissolute, in the class. They are beacons to warn others."

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have given £100 to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the South Shields pilots. The sum already subscribed amounts to about £3000.

His Majesty the Emperor and the whole Court of Russia went into mourning from the 1st instant, for the Queen Dowager of England. The mourning is to last twenty-four days.

The day mail to Hereford from Gloucester, has been discontinued on Sundays. Letters posted on the Sabbath will be despatched per night mail only.

It is announced on something like "semi-official" authority, that amongst the earliest measures to be submitted to Parliament by the Government, in the ensuing session, will be bills to provide an extension of the suffrage both in England and Ireland; and that it is not improbable that a reform of such importance will be recommended in the Speech from the Throne.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, according to ancient custom, entertained the gentlemen connected with the several official departments of the corporation at dinner, on last (Tuesday) Monday. Covers were laid for 60, and the party broke up at about 11 o'clock. Before leaving, each gentleman was presented with a service, consisting of cake and sweetmeat, for the younger members of their several families.

The Duchess of Parma was safely delivered of a daughter on the 27th ult. The young Princess has been baptized with the names of Alice, Maria, Carolina, Ferdinanda, Rachel, and Jane Philomena.

The number of prisoners in custody in the county gaol, Ipswich, from Woodbridge division, was on the 27th of December, 181; ditto on the 27th of December, 1849, 47. Daily average number of prisoners from Woodbridge division, for the quarter ending the 27th of December, 1848, 37; ditto the 29th of December, 1849, 14.

The late Queen Dowager's stud of horses and carriages were sold on Monday and Tuesday at Tattersall's, and realized a good round sum.

David Pugh, Esq., M.P., Llanwchydol, Montgomeryshire, at his last rent-day, returned to all his tenants ten per cent.

At Lyons, the police succeeded in seizing a *dépôt* of 20,000 volumes of Socialist tracts in the dwelling of a tailor of that city, who was employed by the Socialist propaganda to distribute them amongst the operatives.

A leader of the insurgents of June, 1848, named Hibrent, was tried by court-martial in Paris on Monday, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The President of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of the Marine, has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honour on twenty naval surgeons, as a recompense for their exertions and devotedness during the prevalence of the cholera at the various naval ports.

Notice has just been given to the butchers of Paris and the cattle-dealers who frequent the markets of Poissy and Sceaux, that the procession of the Bœuf Gras, which has been suspended since the Revolution, will be revived this year.

Mr. Brande, the eminent chemist, has, we are informed, volunteered to lecture, at the Royal Institution, on the 25th instant, on the new process of sugar manufacture and refining by acetate of lead.

Mr. Evelyn, M.P., of West Surrey, has taken off ten per cent. from the last year's rents of his estates in Kent, in consideration of the distress existing among the farmers in that county.

The Rev. A. Dayman was received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Birmingham Oratory last week.

Sir J. T. Tyrell returned 10 per cent. to his tenantry at his audit held on Saturday last.

A proposal made some time since, to establish an Architects' Benevolent Society, has now taken a form, and an address from the promoters of it will be issued to the profession in a few days. Messrs. Cockerell, Barry, and Hardwick have agreed to be trustees; Mr. Sydney Smirke, president; and Mr. Tite, treasurer.

On Tuesday the City side of the Gresham Committee entertained the Mercers' side of the same committee at dinner at the Albion Tavern, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. Amongst the company were Mr. W. Palmer, the master; Mr. Barnes and Mr. Watney, the wardens; Mr. J. Horsely Palmer, Mr. C F. Johnson, Mr. Day, Mr. L. P. Wilson, Alderman Hooper, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Norris, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Tite, Mr. Bower, Mr. Hoppe, and Mr. H. E. Barnes.

Horace Vernet, who is at present in Nice, is going to Rome; and it is deemed highly probable that the object of his journey is to take sketches for a picture of some one or other of the glorious (!) victories of the French over the Romans.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, last week, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. John Bright, M.P., an address from the Irish residents in Manchester and Salford, in testimony of their high appreciation of the able and honest manner in which he advocated the claims of the sister country at the late meeting in the Free-Trade Hall. There was a numerous attendance.

Mr. Bradshaw occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings depicted the miserable condition of Ireland, which he ascribed to the coercive and persecuting policy of former British Parliaments.

The Rev. Daniel Hearne moved, and Dr. Murphy seconded, and Mr. M'Cluskey, of Bedford, supported the presentation of a long address to Mr. Bright, of a highly complimentary character, and strongly expressive of gratitude to him for his recent exposure of Irish grievances.

The motion having been carried, and the address presented, amidst general cheering, Mr. Bright addressed the crowded assembly. Having acknowledged the gratifying compliment which had been just paid to him, he proceeded to rebut charges which had been made against him in some leading journals, arising out of his late speech at the Free-Trade Hall. He said: "In all the principal newspapers throughout Great Britain and Ireland, there seemed to be no attempt made to deny the facts which I had laid before the public. (Cheers, and a cry of 'Hugh M'Neile.') I believe the most powerful organ of the press in this country had nothing to say against it, and that the statements were not in my own way. But that I had myself admitted in the speech. I said, if I recollect right, that for thirty years past the Imperial Legislature had had laid before it, time after time, a statement of the actual condition of the Irish people; and I said that it was a serious charge against the Constitution of this country—against the aristocratic form of our Government—that all these statements had passed unregarded, and that the condition of Ireland had been growing worse, until recently, excited any real solicitude on the part of either the Ministry or Parliament. At length an influential organ of the Whig party in the Scottish metropolis brought another charge against me, which was, that I was fostering that want of self-reliance which has been charged against the Irish people, when I blamed the laws and institutions under which they lived. But I should like to know upon what the Irish people are to rely, if not upon their self-reliance as the editor of that paper; but I have stated before, and state again, that the Irish people are not the possessors of Ireland; that the country is not theirs—that the land is not theirs; that it has been purposely, and systematically, and by law, prevented from becoming theirs; that Irishmen are the only people in Europe in their own land; that the raw material of a nation's industry, the soil, is in chains, and in chains of law, and therefore to rely upon that as a source of industry is impossible. And, further, I have shown that if, by any means, there is any industry and any productiveness, there is no security for the reward of industry, and therefore no stimulus for the exercise of it by the people. (Loud cheers.) To tell the literal fact with regard to Ireland, the soil of that country was taken from them two centuries past, in the possession of the enemy. The present possessors of land are the successors of those who were the possessors of it through conquest and through confiscation—(loud cheers)—and the laws of that country, of the Imperial Legislature, and of your Legislature, when it was under the power of the corrupt Parliament of those times, have prevailed in Ireland from that time to this, have made it impossible for the Irish people to become possessors of the soil of their own country. In fact, it is in the possession of no people but a necessarily poor people.—If I may quote the very notorious expression of a very notorious individual—as aliens in blood, in language, and in religion. (Cheers.) Now, we will not go back to these bygone days 200 or 300 years ago, and contend that the acts of those days can be reversed; but I do assert that it would have been possible for the Legislature to have taken such precautions with regard to property in Ireland, that there would have been a competition among the people for the exercise of the virtues of industry, given to Irishmen a common faith, which is by no means necessary, you might long ago have given them a common interest in the redemption of their common country. (Loud cheers.) We find the people of Ireland in a condition of forced idleness, because the great raw material of their industry is placed without their reach."

He next dwelt on what he considered the grand obstacle to the improvement of the social condition of Ireland—the monopoly of land. The subdivision of the soil into very small tenements, and the competition amongst the peasantry for these miserable holdings are excessive, and are fraught with evil consequences. The majority of the landlords neglect their duties as proprietors; they are reckless and beggared.

"The cultivators are poor, they are unskilful. Under the pressure of recent circumstances they are leaving the country by every vessel, and carrying with them whatever skill they have, and whatever small property they have saved from the wreck of their fortunes in Ireland. In fact, the export of Ireland consists now of Irishmen. (Hear, hear.) And they do not go abroad to found flourishing colonies, to live in amity with the present country; but whenever they set their foot on a foreign soil, there stands a man in whose breast rankles a feeling of hostility to this country. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) And which is true how has been true for 70 or 80 years at least, for it is upon record that Lord North himself was the first to assert the injury which Irishmen in America had done to England; for their courage and their hostility against this country, united, in the war of independence, was the main cause of the first and signal successes which the Americans gained." (Cheers.)

What are the remedies? Not additional capital; for the landlords are perpetually drawing large sums from England upon mortgages on their property between the years 1837 and 1847: they thus raised not less than £14,000,000. Not emigration; for half-a-million individuals perished in the late famine, and another half-million have emigrated, so that there is not a sufficiently abundant population left on the soil properly.

"I should propose, with respect to entails, that the law should not permit any man to tie up any landed property beyond what are called 'lives in being;' that is, whosoever may be mentioned in the will, that the last person mentioned shall be the person to whom the property should be the absolute possessor of the property, and that it should not be lawful for any by this will to any person not born when the will was made. (Hear, hear.) That would very much limit the number of what are called 'life interests,' that is, where a man possesses an estate for his life, and his son, or somebody, comes after him; so that he spends nothing upon it, being interested only in getting out of it what he can during his lifetime, and careless whether, after that, it goes to ruin or not. With respect to another case of estates, those which are left by persons who make no will at all:—If a man had 50,000 acres of land, and died without a will, if he had 10 children, the eldest son would take the whole of that land. If the father has made no provision for the younger children, they may be beggars in the country, dependent upon the elder brother; or, as the younger branches general y are, or wish to be, dependent upon the State and the public purse. (Hear.) This, if we were to propose to it, would appear a frightful injustice. It is unjust to the nine children that they should have nothing, and that the one should have all. It is a gross injustice to the family at large, and a gross evil to the country as to its social comfort, that these vast estates should be handed down under circumstances most unfavorable to the development of the resources of the land and the profitable employment of the industrious people who live upon it." (Hear.) Let him leave it in what proportions he likes to his children; but, where he makes no such award of it himself, then let the law do that which alone natural affection and common justice would do—divide it equally, make an equal division of it amongst the children who survive him. (Loud cheers.) I would propose that every individual should establish a complete registry of property. There is now in Ireland a registry of deeds, and there is a survey made by the Ordnance Department so minute that you might trace upon the survey plot of land through every field of which it is made up. If there was a registry of land, it would be quite competent for the buyer and seller of an estate, or of a field, or of an acre, or of a house, to walk into a certain office and say, 'Here is a piece of property which I wish to transfer to the buyer, and to have a certificate of sale made out.' (Hear.) Then I would take care that those expensive stamps which are now laid on the sale and purchase of property should be for the most part abolished, or reduced to a nominal amount, so that there might be the greatest facility given for the dispersion of landed property amongst those who have money to purchase it, and industry and skill to make the best use of it. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the stamps upon settlements, that is a piece of injustice which the public has never yet said much about. If a man has £100,000 a year in landed property, and chooses to settle it upon his eldest son, or son-in-law, or grandson, or anybody else, the stamp for the settlement of that enormous amount is £25; and if you were to take one of your boys and indenture him to a first-rate surgeon as an apprentice, and pay a fee of £500 or £600 with him, you would have to pay an amount for a stamp quite equal to that for the settlement of the vast amount of landed property. (Hear, hear.) Now, I propose that these stamps upon sales and transfers should be abolished, or made of a nominal amount; and if there be a deficiency in the revenue, as there would be from this, I should propose that the stamps on settlements should be levied, not at a fixed sum, but *ad valorem*, rising with the amount of the property, thus making up for the deficiency caused by the abolition of the present enormous stamp upon small estates. I think such a discouragement upon this most pernicious system of settling landed property from generation to generation, and keeping it entirely out of the market, and away from the field of industry, (Loud cheers.)

* * * * * * *

If land were free in Ireland, every man would hope to become a proprietor; prudence would become the rule; young people, before they married, would take into consideration their future prospects; they would hope for the possession of a few acres of land, and the adding to it in the course of years. Every child save money enough; all these motives would act upon them, and there would be association and a spirit of hopefulness amongst the population of Ireland which there never can be under the present system."

He would next give security to the tenant by lease and otherwise, for his improvements on his farm.

"If, at this moment, every Irish cultivator and farmer could be told that every farthing he laboriously expended upon his land should not become the property of the landlord, but should remain his property, you would find a new spirit infused into the whole of the population; I believe it would spread a universal joy over Ireland, such as never has been known in our time."

To those social remedies he would add the political ones of enlarged and more faithful Parliamentary representation, and a reform of the present Church establishment; and he looks to the united efforts of the great Reform party now growing up in England, and of all intelligent Irishmen, as the means whereby those ends can be accomplished.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

From the changeable state of the weather for the last fortnight, scarcely any of the coursing meetings, of which notice had been given, have "come off," and field-sports in general have been at a stand-still. For the same reason, while we consider it time to give the present fixtures for the ensuing week, they must be received with the customary prefix at this season, "weather permitting." They show little promise of sport of any interest, Bramley alone appearing in the steeple-chase calendar (for Tuesday next), and in the coursing appointments being confined to Middleham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the Amicable Club, on Thursday and Friday (but *where* none save the members can tell), and the Lytham New Club, on the same days. As we intimated in our last, the list of January entries are highly gratifying in all quarters, subsequent additions even having made the Chester Cup very considerably better than the accounts first published led us to anticipate. On the whole, we look for a brilliant racing season.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A full attendance this afternoon, and some brisk business transacted on the Chester Cup and Derby, at quotations tallying, with few exceptions, with those last week published. There is every prospect of both events being heavy betting races.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASE.

15 to 1 agst Rattrap (t)	16 to 1 agst Peter Simple (t)	50 to 1 agst Rescue (t)
15 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne (t)	20 to 1 — Sir John (t)	50 to 1 — Blind Friend (t)
	20 to 1 — Fareham (t)	50 to 1 — The Hero (t)

CHESTER CUP

40 to 1 agst John Cosser	66 to 1 agst Monomer (t)	100 to 1 agst Harriott (t)
40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	77 to 1 — Sir Richard (t)	100 To 1 — Clarissa (t)
50 to 1 — Malton	80 to 1 — Hora of Cassa (t)	100 to 1 — Honour (t)
66 to 1 — Lemsdage (t)	100 to 1 — The Baroness (t)	100 to 1 — Snowstorm (t)
66 to 1 — Cormont (t)	100 to 1 — Cockersmouth (t)	100 to 1 — Collingwood (t)
66 to 1 — Glaucus (t)	100 to 1 — Melody (t)	

DERBY.

8½ to 1 agst Sir Hercules (t)	15 to 1 agst The Italian	25 to 1 agst Cilnebor
10½ to 1 — Gibside Colt	17 to 1 — Voltigeur	30 to 1 — Mavora
12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	17 to 1 — The Nigger	100 to 1 — Python (t)

OAKS.

9 to 1 agst Probity (t)

THURSDAY.—A very moderate amount of unimportant business was transacted, at the undermentioned prices:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

15 to 1 agst Sir John (t)	20 to 1 agst Vain Hope (t) — 33 to 1 agst Farnham (t)

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Dough (t)	66 to 1 agst Ellerdale (t) — 66 to 1 agst Horn of Chase (t)

DERBY, 1850

6½ to 1 agst Rolingbroke (t)	13 to 1 agst Knight of Avenal (t) — 100 to 6 agst Voltigeur (t)
10 to 1 — Gibside Callum	— 30 to 1 — Mavora

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Probity

DERBY, 1851.

5000 to 75 agst Ipsus (t)

APPARATUS TO PREVENT FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE ICE.—In a letter signed "Humanitas," in the *Morning Post*, it is suggested that two high poles, connected at the top, be erected on the banks of a piece of water, passing through a pulley a long rope attached to an inflated India-rubber ball, covered with network. This should be thrown to the person having the misfortune to break through the ice, who, on laying hold of the ball, might be lifted out of the water; and thus the present plan, of dragging persons through or under the ice, be got rid of.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK OFF RAMSGATE.—Nearly abreast of Ramsgate, on Sunday morning, at daybreak, a melancholy scene presented itself. Two brigs were perceived labouring on the Brake, and the crew of one of the ill-fated vessels was seen crowding in the maintop. An immense heavy sea was breaking over the wreck, and the melancholy fate of the poor fellows seemed certain. Several luggers made an effort to reach them; the formidable character of the surf prevented them, however, and between nine and ten o'clock the mainmast, on which they had collected, snapped and went overboard, the poor fellows being carried with it. Not one was seen afterwards. It is alleged that had a lifeboat been put off it could have reached the wreck, and rescued the unfortunate crew. The ill-fated vessel outlived the storm but a short time. The foremast quickly went, and before noon she had disappeared. The name of the vessel is not correctly ascertained. The remains of a log-book, bearing the name of the *William and Ann*, were picked up near the Brake, and it is conjectured that might be her name. The other wreck was the *Nauarino*, Mr. Boys, master, of Whitby. The crew, however, succeeded in getting away in their boat, and were taken on board a vessel which was riding some distance off. The poor fellows were landed at Broadstairs.

ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—London: Conservative, 19; Liberal, 35; Neutral, 59—Total 113. England: Conservative, 88; Liberal, 99; Neutral, 36—Total, 223. Wales: Conservative, 5; Liberal 3; Neutral 1—Total, 14. Scotland: Conservative, 10; Liberal, 21—Total, 85. Ireland: Conservative, 37; Liberal, 57; Neutral, 27 —Total, 101. British Islands: Conservative, 9; Liberal, 8; Neutral, 1—Total 14. General Summary of the United Kingdom: Conservative, 174; Liberal, 318; Neutral, 155—Total, 547.—From *Hammond's Newspaper List* for 1850.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A DEVONSHIRE PLAYER, JUVENIS IN LUDO.—For every Pawn advanced to his last square, you may demand a Queen, without reference to any pieces you may already have on the board. We have answered the same question at least a hundred times, and should have thought that every one by this time knew the law upon the subject.

REGINALD DE-FAUDIR repeated the following waltz during the nineteenth, and for a few months before his death conducted three games at once in this manner

A NOVICE Problem No 309 cannot be solved as you propose to do it.

J G W—It is certainly neat for a two-move problem, though hardly equal to those mentioned H S and CIVIS.—All communications requiring answers to name and address.

Letter than Wednesday morning

JUNIUS.—Look twice on your speak once. White cannot mate in two moves, as you propose

C P—I. Mr Lowenthal has not yet arrived. 2. Probably at the St George's Chess Club

W G—It shall have a diagram—probably next week.

P F A—In the position given, if you advance the Pawn to K's 4th sq, your adversary may take it in passing, or not, as he pleases

ΦΙΛΟΧΕΙΡΟΣ, Oxford.—Conceal yourself for twelve months to come by solving good Problems, and then, if you have any friendly little treatises, and well adapted to prepare you for a more extended course of study

W E H—See our Solution to to-day's Number

G M, Gainsborough.—In the case submitted, A is bound, if the adverse Knight is takeable, to take it; and, if not, to move his King

B W T.—Your diagram is illegible | YORICK.—See our last Number

Solutions by VALLEYFIELD, M E R, ETONENSIS, TOUR, F A M, DERBYON, H H G, *Mimps*, GEO, HUGHESIUS, FERDINAND, DR. FULD, B P, F G R, BRUTUS, L O L, J J A, H M, E MACADAM, YORICK, R H S, LARHAM, F G A, OTTO, E H S, D G, C P, Chichester ham, G M, S U, ORICHON, BRUTUS, ASHBURY, H M, R P, M Y, JUVENTUS, M E R, are correct. Those by M, E V T, NOVICE, HUGHESIUS, D, T S, J P S, CYMRO, are wrong

*** The answers to numberless communications on the subject of Chess, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

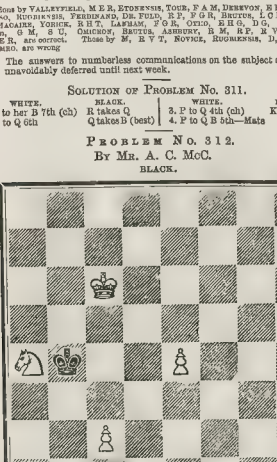
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 311.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B 7th (ch)	K takes B	3. P to Q 4th (ch)	K takes P
2. R to Q 6th	Q takes B (best)	4. P to Q B 5th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 312.

By MR. A. C. MCC.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON CHESS-CLUB AND THE AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUB, FOR ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.—TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST.

A communication, just received, from the Committee of the Amsterdam Chess-Club, brings us the gratifying intelligence that they have determined to protract their defence no longer. The match, which was to consist of a single game, is, therefore, over; the London Chess-Club fairly carrying off the honours of victory, after a struggle which, although of only fifty moves a side, has lasted nearly two years.

If the relative skill of the competitors engaged on each side were to be the gauge by which to estimate the probable result of a contest like this, it would have been easy to predict to which party victory would incline; and we should have wondered at the daring gallantry that prompted the little band of Hollanders to challenge the Leviathans of London. Experience, however, has shown that, in a Match of Chess by Correspondence, the battle is not always to the strong, and that foresight and profound calculation are of infinitely less account, when the men may be moved experimentally, than they are in ordinary Chess, where conclusions must be tried by the head and not by the hand. Of this, indeed, the archives of the London Club itself afford a memorable instance. In March, 1824, a proposal was made to this Club by the Club at Edinburgh, to play a Match at Chess by Correspondence for a silver cup: the match to consist of a rubber of three games (irrespective of drawn games); two games to be played together, and the winner of the first game to have the move in the third. The London Club at this period was in the pride and plenitude of its strength, and the Committee appointed to conduct the Match comprised every name of note among the Chess-players of the metropolis.* The Edinburgh Chess-Club, on the other hand, was composed of amateurs comparatively unknown and inexperienced, and possessed one player only, the late Mr. Donaldson, capable of making any thing like a stand over the board with any one of the London chiefs. In an ordinary contest, indeed, it was the old odds of "Lombard-street to a China orange." Mangre all the advantages of superior skill and practice, however, the Londoners lost the battle, and lost it by a blunder as ridiculous as it was vexatious, at the very moment too when the game was in their hands.

But, to return to the present match. In the arrangements for their contest with Amsterdam, the London Club very prudently avoided the two grave errors of their predecessors—one of which consisted in their appointing too numerous a committee, and the other, in agreeing to play more than one game at a time. On the present occasion, the committees was limited to five members—Messrs. Slous, Horwitz, G. Medley, Walker, and Perigal; and as three only of these gentlemen, if we are correctly informed, took any active part in the conduct of the match, they had but a single game to give their attention to, no great embarrassment was likely to arise, either from a multitude of opinions or the diversity of objects to be examined.

It will be seen from the following communication, which was originally transmitted by the members of the Amsterdam Chess-Club to Mr. Staunton, with a request that he would exert his influence to promote the match, and add to its interest by taking part in the struggle, that the challenge emanated from the players of Amsterdam, and not, as many suppose, from the London Club:—

"Amsterdam, Jan. 3, 1848.

"The members of the Philidor Chess-Club, of this city, although fully convinced of the superiority of the leading chess-players of your capital, and the unequal chances of a contest with your Club, but desirous of deriving some benefit from the skill and ingenuity of your players, herewith do themselves the pleasure of inviting your members to a single or double game at Chess, by correspondence, for a certain stake, the amount of which to be respectively deposited at a London and Amsterdam bank. The Committee of this society is desirous to ascertain from you the amount of the stake you wish to play for, and the chief conditions upon which matters can be finally arranged; and request, at all events, an early reply.

"We remain, respectfully, your obedient servants,

"THE COMMITTEE OF THE PHILIDOR CHESS-CLUB.

"To the London Chess-Club."

* The Committee consisted, among others, of Messrs. Cochrane, Fraser, Lewis, Mercier, and Parkinson—all players of the highest mark at that time.

THE GAME.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE. (Amsterdam Chess-Club.)	BLACK. (London Chess-Club.)	WHITE. (Amsterdam Chess-Club.)	BLACK. (London Chess-Club.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	26. B takes B	Q takes B
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	27. Kt to K B 2d	Kt to Q Kt 3d
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	28. Q to Q B 3d (a)	Q takes Q
4. P to K 3d	P to Q 3d	29. B takes Q	R to Q R sq
5. K Kt to K 2d	B to K 2d	30. R to Q B 2d	R to Q R 7th
6. P to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d (a)	31. K R to Q B sq	K R to Q B sq
7. K Kt to B 2d	P to Q 4th (b)	32. P to K B 3d	K R to Q 8th
8. P to Q R 3d (c)	Castles	33. P to K 4th (d)	K R to K 8th
9. K B to K 2d	K B to Q 3d (d)	34. P takes P	P takes P
10. P to Q B 5th (e)	R to Q B 2d	35. Q Kt to Q sq	R takes R
11. P to K B 4th (f)	Q Kt to Q 2d	36. B takes R	Q to K 8th (ch)
12. P to Q Kt 4th	K to K R sq (g)	37. K to R 2d	Kt to Q 4th
13. Q Kt to Kt 2d	Q Kt to Q Kt sq (h)	38. Q Kt to B 3d (i)	Kt takes Kt
14. Q to Q B 2d	P to Q Kt 3d	39. B takes Kt	K to Kt sq
15. P takes P (i)	Q Kt takes P (k)	40. K to Kt 3d	K to B 2d
16. Q R to Q B sq (l)	Kt to Q B 5th (m)	41. K to B 3d	K to K 3d
17. B takes Kt	P takes B	42. K to K 4th (ch) (e)	K takes R (ch)
18. Q Kt to Q sq	B to Q R 3d	43. K takes R	P to Q B 6th (n)
19. B to Q B 3d (n)	Kt to Q 4th	44. Kt to Q 8th	K to Q 4th
20. Castles	B to Q B 4th (o)	45. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K R 4th (r)
21. R to K sq	B to Q R 4th	46. P to K R 4th	B to Q R 3d
22. Q Kt to Kt 2d	B to Q 3d	47. P to K Kt 3d	B to Q Kt 4th
23. B to Q 2d (p)	P takes P	48. Kt to Q 7th (p)	K to Q B 5th
24. P takes P	B takes P	49. Kt to Q B 8th	K to Q Kt 5th
25. K Kt to Q sq (q)	Q to Q R 4th (r)	50. Kt to K 6th	K to Q R 6th

AND AMSTERDAM SURRENDERED.

(a) This appears to us a most objectionable move, and to have much retarded the development of the London game. They ought rather to have Castled.

(b) To prevent the advance of the adverse K's Pawn.

(c) This was played, apparently, from apprehension of Black moving their K B to Q Kt 5th. In White's place, we should have preferred bringing out the K. Bishop, or even advancing the K. Pawn, which leads to many exciting variations. Let us suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
8. P to K 4th	Q P takes P.
9. P takes P	P takes P
10. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt
11. B takes Kt	Bis Q Kt 5th (ch)
12. B to Q 2nd	Q to K R 4th (ch)
13. K to K 2d	Q takes B
14. Q to K B 3d	K to K B sq, or
15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Q takes Q

WHITE.	BLACK.
16. P to K 5th	P to K 3d
17. Kt to Kt 3d	B takes Kt (ch)
18. P takes Kt	R to K B 3d
19. Q to Q B 3d	R to Q B 3d
20. Castles on Q side	R to Q 3d, or Kt to Q B 2d
21. B takes R	P takes B
22. It takes K Kt P (ch)	R to B 3d
23. Q R to K B sq, and White must win.	

(d) This appears to us a very questionable move, and to have much retarded the development of the adverse Q Kt.

(e) Threatening to win the adverse Q Kt P.

(f) Having compromised themselves by the premature advance of the Q B P, White were obliged to throw forward this Pawn.

(g) An important step, in anticipation of White's Castling, in which case, by playing the K Rook to K sq, and following that with P to K Kt 4th, Black would have got a fine attack on the King's quarters.

(h) The beginning of a combination, which results in Black winning a clear Pawn.

(i) Q to her R 4th, attacking the two Pawns, would have been useless, as Black might safely have answered with P to Q Kt 4th, or Q Kt P takes P.

(k) The correct play. Far better than taking either with the Bishop or Pawn.

(l) This, in the opinion of the London players, was an error, from the ill consequences of which their opponents could never extricate themselves. It appears to have been made in utter unconsciousness that Black would ever dare to play their Kt in to Q B 5th.

(m) A move like this, by which Black voluntarily subject themselves to the apparent disadvantage of a double Pawn and the weakening of their centre, must have been the result of a most profound and accurate calculation.

(n) To enable them to Castle, which they obviously could not do before without losing the exchange.

(o) If to K Kt 4th looks inviting, and will be found to lead to many interesting variations; if White, however, make the proper reply (which is Kt to K B 3d), the result is not greatly in Black's favour.

(p) If they had taken P with P, Black would have captured the Q B P with their Bishop, secure of subsequently gaining the other Pawn.

(q) To prevent the advance of the P to Q B 4th. Suppose, instead, White had played—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
25. Kt takes P	Q B takes Kt	26. B takes R B	R takes B

Having gained a piece.

(r) The depth and accuracy of Black's calculation, when at move 16 they played the Kt to Q B 5th, in striking a blow at the weakening of the adverse centre Pawn, though threatened by innumerable foes, remains invincible.

(s) If Q to Q K sq, the following are not improbable—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
28. Q R to B sq	Q Kt to Q B sq	30. R takes B	Q takes K P (ch)
29. P to K R 3d	Q R to B 5th	31. K to R sq	Q takes K P, &c.

(t) Instead of so playing, they might have moved either the K Kt to Q sq, or the Q Kt to Q sq. In the first place, let us suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
33. K Kt to Q sq	K B to Q Kt 5th	35. K to Q 3d	Kt to Q 4th
34. K to B 2d	R to K sq	And then, by playing better to do).	

And then, by playing P to Q B 5th, Black gain a piece. In the second place—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
33. Q Kt to Q sq	R takes P	35. K to R 3d.	Kt to Q 4th
34. It takes R	R to Q B 8th	And Black must win	

(u) This was well played, as it tempted Black to capture the K B Pawn; in which case the game in all probability would have been drawn.

(v) Indispensably necessary to preserve their Q Pawn.

(w) The play of Black throughout the latter stages of the game could hardly be improved. How admirably timed is the advance of this little Pawn!

(x) Black's object now is to compel their opponents to move either their K ng or Kt. If the former stirs, the Pawn at once proceeds to Queen; and, if the latter moves, the B ack King marches to support the Pawn, and wins, of course, without trouble.

(y) All other moves are now expended, and White are forced to play the King or Cavalier.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," has been revived at Exeter Hall, Costa conducting this work for the first time. This celebrated work, which by many amateurs is considered the composer's greatest production in the sacred school, and is preferred even to his much later oratorio, "Elijah," was originally produced at the Dusseldorff Musical Festival, on the 22nd of May, 1836. The executants on that occasion were:—Instrumentalists, 172; chorus soprani, 106; alti, 60; tenori, 90; bassi, 108: total, 535.

The first introduction of this work in England was at the Liverpool Musical Festival, October 7, 1836, thanks to the enterprise of the Novellos, who had purchased the score. Sir G. Smart conducted, and Francois Cramer was leader. The principal singers were Madame Caradori (in place of Madame Malibran, who died at Manchester), Mrs. Wood, Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss Birch, and Mrs. Knyvett; Messrs. Braham, J. Bennet, and Phillips.

On the 20th of October, 1837, the composer was the conductor of his own work at the Birmingham Musical Festival, the singers being Mrs. Knyvett, Miss Clara Novello, and Mrs. Shaw; Messrs. Vaughan, Bennett, Hobbs, Machin, A. Novello, and Phillips. On the 28th of June, and July 5th, 1844, Mendelssohn conducted "St. Paul" before Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, at Exeter Hall. On the 2nd of June, 1845, her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of this oratorio with their presence. The singers were the Misses Birch and Bolby, Messrs. Mawyers, A. Novello, Bodda, and Herr Staudigl.

"St. Paul" treats of the sufferings of the first Christian Church, the accusation of Stephen, his death and funeral. Then there is the persecution of the Church by Saul, his journey to Damascus, and his hearing of the voice from Heaven. The conversion of Paul, his subsequent persecution, the calling together of the Elders of the Church of Ephesus, and his departure for Jerusalem complete the work. The choruses distributed throughout this oratorio, like the chorus in the Greek tragedy, are most important features in the construction of the work. Mendelssohn's profound acquaintance with the Bach forms is proved in the "St. Paul." There is, perhaps, more evidence of sustained power in "St. Paul" than in "Elijah," and the individuality of the composer is more marked. The opening chorus, "Lord, thou alone art God," with the succeeding chorale, "To God on high," are very fine. The chorus in D minor, "Now this man," is dramatic in power, and prepares the way for the awful outbreak of savage fury in the "Stone him to death," from the multitude. The chorale, "To thee, O Lord," with the lovely chorus "Happy and blest," are floods of sonorous and graceful harmony, in the same delicate character of the preceding chorus. The "Sleepers, awake!" is another magnificent chorale; and the chorus "Oh great is the depth," a most splendid specimen of Mendelssohn's colouring. The conclusion of the Conversion is a sublime conception. The chorus "How lovely are the messengers," the chorale quartet "Oh! then the true and only light," the chorus "Is this he," the "Oh! be gracious," with its elegant instrumentation, and the chorus *finale*, are amongst the most remarkable items in the second part. The solo pieces in this oratorio are of great beauty. The charming air in B flat, "Jerusalem, Jerusalem," the air, "I will sing of thy great mercies," are allotted to the soprano. The contralto air, "But the Lord is mindful of his own," is a perfect gem of melodious inspiration. The two bass songs in B minor, "O God! have mercy," and "Consume them all," are noble compositions. The tenor has some very responsible recitatives to sing, and an elegant cavatina, with violoncello obligato, "Be then faithful unto death." The general character of the music is fervent, lofty, and grand; and yet are the subjects treated with beautiful simplicity. Of its present style of execution—with Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Mr. A. Novello, Mr. Smythson, and Herr Formes as principal singers—we must postpone our comments until next week, as the performance takes place after our paper is at press on Friday night.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, Wednesday.

Meyerbeer has quitted Paris for Vienna, to mount his "Prophète," which has now been given here, at the Grand Opera, forty times—and still in its career of success as great as ever. Vlardot, however, will now leave us for a short time, to sing the "Prophète" in German at Berlin. The great event at the Italian Opera-house has been the welcome return of Lablache, as Don Pasquale. Carnival was rapturously received. Ronconi was the *Dandini*, and acted with the greatest humour. The duo between him and Lablache was a rare trial of strength in what is called, in theatrical parlance, "gagging"—but frequently the orchestra came to a stand-still at the sallies of these great comedians. Lutchesi (the new tenor), in the *Prince*, was excellent; and Mdlle. Angri sang brilliantly as *Cenerentola*. Altogether, the opera was finely executed.

The most novel feature of the year 1849 displayed by the entertainers in Paris, considering that revolution and cholera had to be contended against, at the Grand Opera, the production of the "Prophète," with the *débuts* of Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, and M. Roger, was the grand event. The "Farali," of Adam, was the other novelty, and the ballet of "La Filleule des Fées," by Perrot. At the Opéra Comique, the new works have been the "Caid," the "Montenegrina," and the "Fée aux Roses" by Adolphe Adam.

The total of new dramatic and musical works produced in 1849 was 148; in 1848, it was 257. The deaths of note have been those of Habeneck, Chopin, Kalkbrenner, Bandiot, Louis Sejan, Bandenay, Duvernoy, and Mdme. Pradher.

A Paris institution, Mdme. Edmond, last Sunday night.——Mr. E. O. Toulmin gave a concert at the Horns, Kennington, on Tuesday night, assisted by Messrs. A. Irving, Bramley, Lefler, and Richardson (flautist), Misses Birch and Dolby.——At the same time, Mr. Lindsay Sloper's concert, the instrumentalists were Thalberg, Ernst, and Richardson; and the vocalists, Misses Poole, Eyles, Dolby, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Reeves, Land, Lefler, and Herr Formes.——Mr. John Parry's entertainment of "Lights and Shades" was given on Saturday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of a numerous auditory. His great specialty seems boy soprano, tenor, and basso, was much applauded, as also his solo on the concertina.——Mdme. Sontag, on Monday, at Exeter Hall, Mr. Ella's concert will give his annual monster concert: every available talent, native and foreign, appears in the programme.——On the same evening, Mr. Willy will give, in the room at St. Martin's Hall, his fourth concert of classical chamber music.——The anniversary festival of the Madrigal Society, founded in 1741, will be celebrated on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall, Lord Saltoun in the chair, supported by Sir Andrew Barnard.——The members of the Musical Union, for the sixth season, are fixed for Tuesdays, March 19, April 9 and 23, May 7 and 21, June 4 and 18, and July 2nd.——Mr. Anderson, master of the Queen's band, and director and bon. treasurer of the Philharmonic Society, has been elected hon. treasurer of the Royal Society of Musicians, in place of the respected Mr. Parry, who has been compelled to resign, from the continuance of severe illness.——Mdme. Sontag, with Calzolari, F. Lablache, &c., sang at a concert at Sheffield, last Tuesday.——Mr. Balfe, we may say, is the tame of a boy; my second breathes sorrow; my third urges progress; my whole signifies "Peaceful."—(Solutions in our next.)

MR. HUDSON, THE IRISH COMEDIAN.—We have received a letter from this gentleman, dated from Aster House, as well as from the manager of the Broadway Theatre, stating that the report of Mr. Hudson having been several times hissed lately in New York is entirely without foundation, he having been invariably successful throughout his two engagements.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of "Fashion; or, Life in New York," produced at this theatre on Wednesday, commands critical and public attention; not as a work presented for the first time on the English stage, and representing English manners, but as a genuine American production (written in 1845), acknowledged by the Americans themselves to comprise true portraits of their own characters and true accounts of their own actions, which, after having been repeated at nearly every theatre in the United States with uniform success, now appeals to a British audience; not for the confirmation of Transatlantic opinions upon it, as a work of art; but for our acceptance as a piece of information, as so much knowledge put into a dramatic form, which, whether or not it be a stage, would be welcome to an intelligent and cultivated mind. In the language of one of the characters in Mrs. Mowatt's comedy, "The fashions of Europe grow antediluvian before the Americans discover their existence; they are laughed behind the age—consequently!" Pen honour, a foreigner of refinement finds great difficulty in existing in such a provincial atmosphere." This statement indicates the key-note of the comedy; all that takes place in its action is consequent on or incidental to the working out of the condition of life hints predicated.

The chief character is that confided, and with great judgment, to Mrs Marston It is that of a *Mrs. Tiffany*, a lady who imagines herself to be fashionable; a purse-proud upstart and ignoramus, with a speculative penchant, who picks up her French from her waiting-maid *Multnotis* (Mrs. Wigan), affects Parisian manners, and is liable to be duped by every foreign adventur r. The mixture of vulgarity and affectation was all in this lady's way; and she revelled, almost to caricature, in the impersonation. *Miss Tiffany's* great desire is to marry her daughter, *Seraphina* (Miss A. Gougenheim), to a pretended French *Count Jolimaitre* (Mr. Wigan), who, while accepting the daughter's hand, makes love to the governess of the family, *Gertrude* (Miss Fanny Vining), and turns out in the end to be a former lover of *Millmette*, and a cook out of place. But the victim *par excellence* of the piece is the *parvenu* husband, whose commercial speculations are unequal to his domestic expenditure, and who seeks to bolster up his credit by committing forgery. *Mr. Tiffany* (Mr. James Johnstone) la,

CHARADES COMPOSED BY A LADY IN A DREAM.—My first is the name of a boy; my second, a river in Cork; my third, a game at cards; my fourth expresses a Dutch affirmation; my whole is the Egyptian "Pralse."——My first is the name of a boy; my second breathes sorrow; my third urges progress; my whole signifies "Peaceful."—(Solutions in our next.)

SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME OF "HARLEQUIN AND THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

by these means, made the butt of his own confidential clerk, *Snobson* (Mr. Scharf), who extorts from him additional salaries, and a promise of his daughter's hand. The pretended feast having run off with *Seraphina*, *Snobson* gets drunk, and intrudes among the drawing-room company for the purpose of exposing his master, but being convicted as an accessary to the criminal transaction, is glad to make off. The other characters are, with one or two exceptions, the usual drawing-room appendages of the state of society portrayed. The exceptions are one *Adam Trueman*, a farmer from Catteranga (Mr. Davenport), and *Prudence*, a maiden lady of a certain age (Mrs Parker). The former is, in fact, the grandfather of the orphan, *Gertrude*, who, being on the spot to look after his grandchild, delivers her from *Sidonière* and the consequences of her enemies. The poor girl falls into suspicion by herself contriving a plot for the exposure of the pretensions of the imposter, whereby she almost loses her grandfather's regard, and the heart of her lover, *Colonel Howard* (Mr. Bolton). This confusion is partly owing to the intermeddling of *Prudence*, who forms a matrimonial design on farmer *Adam*, and in the second act makes love to him in a scene, which for freshness and originality has never been exceeded. Partianically dressed, with an American intonation quite remarkable, Mrs. Parker has, in this character, accomplished a portrait, which, if somewhat exaggerated, exhibits, nevertheless, such points of vitality and verisimilitude that it must soon become as popular as it is indeed richly ridiculous.

Such are the materials of which this comedy is composed. Its story is indicated in the above statement; though it is necessary to detail its plot, for the drama is not dependent on story for its incident, but on the intercombination of characters, groups and situations. We have only to add, that the play, in respect to its scenery, costume, and appointments, was magnificently mounted. Its triumph was complete. Mrs Mowatt was, of course, called for, and was brought on the stage in an evident state of agitation, naturally consequent on the excitement of such a decided success.

At the other principal theatres, the system of revivals still continues. At DRURY, Mrs. Nisbett appeared on Monday, in the character of *Rosalind*, on which occasion Mr. Vandenhoff performed *Jaques* in a style remarkable for its classical conception and finish. Mr. Anderson himself wants for *Orlando* and Mr Cooper *Old Adam*. At the SURREY, Mr. Creswick has, during the week, enacted *Alfred Evelyn* in Sir E. B. Lytton's comedy of "Money," and, at the MARYLEBONE, Mr. Watling's melodrama of "Nicholas Nickleby" has been the stock piece of the evening.

SADLER'S WELLS.

THE scene selected by the Artist from the Pantomime of "Harlequin and the Dragon of Wantley," at this theatre, is that in which the voracious Dragon gobbles up a child just as the *Baron of Wantley* is sitting down to his family dinner. After satisfying the immediate cravings of his inordinate appetite with the best of the Baron's viands, he finishes with carrying off the Baron's daughter, whom, as a delicate morsel, he reserves for a future repast. In this intention, however, the Dragon is disappointed; for *Moore* of Moore-hall, being in love with the young lady pursues the spoiler, and, in a pugilistic encounter, gives him a blow that proves a complete "settler." Then, of course, as nothing else remains to be done, everybody is transformed, and the usual pantomimic tricks and bustle ensue.

This is a scene of genuine Pantomime, the grotesqueness of the masks is as legitimate as any five-act play.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE Christmas extravaganza at this theatre is from the melodrama "Frankenstein," which many years since attracted large audiences of those who woo terror to delight themselves, in the old Lyceum Theatre. The piece was an extravagant affair *per se*, and how burlesque has heightened its absurdities, can better be told in picture than in words. The scene chosen by our Artist is the interior of the laboratory, and the situation, the fright of *Frankenstein* at the sight of the *Model Man* of his own creation. The piece, from the already practised pen of the Brothers Brough, increases in popularity on each repetition.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—OPERA COMIQUE.

ON Monday night the season commenced (for the first time in this country) with the opera, in three acts, "Le Val d'Andorre," the music composed by Halévy, the composer of "La Juive," "Guido et Ginevra," "Charles VI," "L'Eclair," "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," "La Reine de Chypre," "Le Drapier," &c., and the libretto by M. le Saint-Georges. This work was originally produced in Paris, on the 11th of November, 1848, and was noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 18th of November. A second article on the opera appeared in our columns, December 2nd following, from which we extract the following remarks:—"Halévy's music is delicious, full of quaint and elegant melodies, scored with consummate skill, and in the concerted pieces rising at times sublimely in dramatic eminents. It is a great work in every sense—pictorial, dramatic, and musical. The Opera Comique will run the 'Valley of Andorra' at least a hundred nights, so, when the tide of success rolls in here, it is overwhelming." We have proved to be good prophets. It was only a few days since that the hundredth night of "Le Val d'Andorre" was celebrated in Paris, by a dinner of the composer, author, publishers, *artistes*, &c.

The story of the "Val d'Andorre" is very interesting, in some degree resembling that of the "Maid and the Magpie." The curious republic which exists between France and Spain, in the Eastern Pyrenees, under the title of the Valley of Andorra, is the scene of action. *Stephan*, a young hunter of the chamois and bear, is attached to and is believed by *Rose de Mai*, a servant in a widow-farmer's house, *Thereza*. He is the pet of the valley, for *Thereza* herself, and *Georgette*, another woman-farmer, dispute his hand. A recruiting party, with *Sergeant Lespérut*, enter the valley to carry off a certain number of conscripts: but *Stephan's* name is drawn. *Rose de Mai* is in despair. She expects to receive through *Jacques*, a kind of *Eau de valeree*, a certain amount of money, and, as time presses, she is tempted to take from her mistress's desk the sum to buy *Stephan* off. Through some contrariety, *Jacques* returns minus the money, and *Rose de Mai* is accused before the syndics, or Elders of the Valley, of domestic theft, a crime punishable with death, denounced by *Thereza* through jealousy. When it comes to the trial, *Thereza* abandons, to the astonishment of all, the accusation, and declares that she has calumniated *Rose de Mai*, but, in a quatuor, the latter is claimed as the child of *Thereza*, who consents to the union of *Rose de Mai* with *Stephan*. There is a very droll underplot of the love of *Saturnin* for *Georgette*, the scenes relieving the serious interest of the drama.

"Le Val d'Andorre" was completely successful, thanks to an excellent orchestra, Mdlle Charton, and above all to Chollet. This admirable singer and comedian was for years the attraction of the Opera Comique in Paris. He was the original *Pea Darnels*, *Zampa*, and *Brasseur de Preston*. He is a most consummate comedian, full of finesse, vivacity, and spirit. His vocal powers, albeit not what they have been, for he is a veteran, are still managed with tact and taste. His "Chanson Militaire," in the third act, was earnestly encored. His accent and affectation in the military dandy were inimitable. M. Xavier was *Jacques*, M. Lac *Stephan*, M. Leroy the peasant *Saturnin*. Mdlle Cotti was lively in *Georgette*,

SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "FRANKENSTEIN; OR, THE MODEL MAN," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "LE VAL D'ANDORRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

and Mdme. Gulchard judicious in *Thersa*. As the opera is more frequently played, the *ensemble* will be more complete; at present, the choral portion is the weakest. Halévy in his early operas was regarded, and with some justice, as an imitator of Meyerbeer; but his compositions are now peculiarly his own, and are completely opposed to the school of Auber. This impress of individuality, which Halévy possesses in an eminent degree, puzzles amateurs, who are but superficially acquainted with his forms and style. In the "Val d'Andorre," Halévy, with the greatest skill, has given a local colouring; his instrumentation is peculiarly rich and varied, and is a treat of itself to follow. The opening air of *Jacques*, with the drone bass, is quaint, clever, and original. The airs assigned to *Rose de Mai* are full of character. The *finale* of the first act is picturesque; that of the second, broad and dramatic. The trial scene is a fine conception, and the quatuor is full of genius. There can be no surprise felt at the popularity of the "Val d'Andorre" in Paris: its poem is replete with serious and comic situation of the greatest interest, and the music is indicative that the imagination of the composer is fertile in invention, with a thorough knowledge of his art.

THE NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IN our Journal of December 29 we recorded the opening of this New Theatre, which has risen, phœnix-like, from the ashes of the old house, destroyed by fire in March last; and felicitously referred to in the opening Address, a clever *jeu de circonstance* from the pen of Mr. Albert Smith.

The New Theatre has the form of an elongated horse-shoe, with but few projections, so as not to present any interruptions to sight or sound.

The Pit Seats are circular in plan, so that each person looks directly to the centre of the stage. The ceiling and proscenium are *match boarded*, and canvassed for decorations. The height from the Pit floor to the highest part of the ceiling is about 36 feet. The Stalls contain 38 sittings; the Pit will hold from 800 to 850 persons, the Boxes about 200, and the Gallery 700 to 750. The decorations were entrusted to Mr. Agllo, and executed conjointly by him and his son. The ceiling is divided into four compartments, representing the Seasons —each compartment being separated by ornamental designs in the Arabesque style, connected in the centre in an ornament, giving apparent support to the chandelier. The front of the gallery and box tiers is divided into seven compartments, by the gilded and bronzed columns supporting the boxes and gallery. Each compartment in the gallery tier is decrated with arabesque ornaments, within which are introduced masks, musical instruments, and cameos, in *chiaroscuro*, on gold ground. The proscenium is intended simply to form a frame to the decorations of the stage. The decorations were designed and painted in the short space of seven weeks. The stage and machinery were designed and executed by E. J. Strachan, the well-known stage-machinist, who, as he tells us, has designed and constructed the machinery of eight of the principal London theatres. The front of the house is lighted by a large chandelier, manufactured by Mr. Apsley Pellatt. The gas-fittings were put up by Mr. J. Palmer, jun., and present several useful precautionary measures. The exact cost of the theatre has not been arrived at, but it is stated by the architect, Mr. F. W. Bushill, as under £10,000, including the cost of purchasing some adjoining property. The act drop, representing an "Italian loggia opening on a cortile," was painted by Messrs. Dayes and Gordon, and is a very creditable work.

We quote these details from the *Builder*, wherein also are given some instances of construction peculiarly adapted to secure the safety and comfort of the audience. Among these are two fire-proof (stone) staircases to the gallery, one for entrance and *both for exit*. There are also two ways out of the pit, and separate way from stalls and boxes—so that the house may be cleared in a few minutes. The whole of the entrances, passages, &c., including staircases (slate) to the private boxes and slips, are fire-proof.

Among the commendable points of management before the curtain of this theatre is the abolition of all fees to attendants, who present gratuitously to each visitor to the boxes, stalls, and pit, a bill of the night's performances. The gratuity system, at the best, insures but an *ad valorem* degree of civility; and we hope soon to see it forbidden in all our places of amusement.

INTERIOR OF THE NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE, STRAND.

JEROME BONAPARTE.

THE ex-King Jérome has just been raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, by the following decree inserted in the *Moniteur*:—

"The President of the Republic—Considering the law of August 4, 1839: Considering that, by the effect of the law of October 11, 1848, the General of Division, Jérome Bonaparte, was restored to the plenitude of his rights as a Frenchman, and as a general officer belonging to the active service list: Considering that, during the campaigns of 1807, 1809, and 1812, that General exercised, in virtue of Imperial decrees, the command in chief, before the enemy, *of corps d'armée* composed of several divisions of different arms: That in 1813, and

JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

later in 1815, on the field of battle of Waterloo, he was again at the head of a division of the army, and was one of the last to return his sword to its scabbard when the enemy invaded France: On the report of the Minister of War, come to in a Council of Ministers, decrees: Art. 1. The General of Division Jérome Bonaparte is raised to the dignity of Marshal of France; Art. 2. The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree.—Done at the Elysée National, the 1st Jan., 1850.—The President of the Republic, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—(Countersigned) D'HAUTPOUL, Minister of War."

To these official data it may be interesting to add an outline of Jérome's eventful life.

Jérome Napoleon Bonaparte, the youngest of the brothers of Napoleon, was born at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, on the 15th of November, 1784. He was educated in the college of Juilly, in France, which, after the departure of his brother for Egypt, he left, in order to enter the Marines. In 1801, he accompanied his brother-in-law, Le Clerc, in the expedition to St. Domingo, in quality of Lieutenant, and soon afterwards returned to France with the despatches of that General, when he was appointed to the command of *L'Epervier* frigate, in which he sailed to Martinique. Driven from his cruising station here by English vessels, he touched at the North American coast, and there, in 1803, married a Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a Baltimore merchant. When the young couple came to Europe, in 1805, Napoleon would not receive the bride as a member of the Imperial family; and at length, but without opposition on the part of the young sailor, the marriage was annulled, after one or two children had been born.

Shortly after, when Napoleon was in Italy, Jérome repaired to Genoa, and there received orders to demand of the Dey of Algiers the Genoese who were detained in slavery; and he brought back the captives, 250 in number. Napoleon sent Jérome to Brest, and gave him the command of a 74-gun ship, one of a squadron sent to Martinique; and in the spring of that year, Jérome was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral. Napoleon was, however, disappointed in his brother's naval qualifications, and he soon transferred his services to land, by appointing him to the command of a corps of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, in Silesia, and he afterwards attained the rank of General of Division.

In 1808, Jérome had the kingdom of Westphalia created for him, out of certain Prussian and Hessian provinces, and other fragments of the dissolved German empire; and he received a Royal bride, in the Princess Katharine, the daughter

of the King of Wurtemberg, taking up his residence at Cassel. He continued an unpopular system of government until the war with Russia, when, by order of his brother, he was put at the head of a French division. He at first led with some success, but was afterwards surprised by the enemy, in consequence of which Napoleon sharply rebuked him, and sent him back to Cassel.

The remainder of his career is thus short, but in an able paper on "the Bonaparte Family," in the *North British Review*, No. 21 :—

"Retaining nominally the Crown of Westphalia, even after the disastrous result of the Russian campaign, in which he took so conspicuous a part, he was obliged finally to resign it in 1814, receiving from his father-in-law the title of Prince de Montfort. Flying to his brother's side in 1815, he held a command at Waterloo; joined it was fatal to that cause. Napoleon left the task of collecting the wreck of the French army after the defeat. On his brother's deportation to St. Helena, Jérome rejoined his wife in Wurtemberg, where, shielded by her affection against the bad or the cruel nature of her own father, he would willingly have separated her from a man so fallen in fortune, he continued to reside for some years in comparative wealth and comfort, as a German nobleman and landowner. He was able to purchase property in Italy and in Switzerland, in both of which countries he occasionally resided after 1822. In 1835 he lost his excellent and devoted wife, who died at Lausanne, leaving three children—two sons and a daughter. The daughter was married (1841) to the Russian Count Demidoff; the elder son died in 1847, leaving the title of Prince de Montfort to his brother Napoleon-Paul."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—COMPROMISE WITH MR. HUDSON.—A special general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday in the De Grey Rooms, York, called by the directors, to consider, first, an arrangement with the directors of the Great North of England Company, extending the time for payment of the purchase-money of that line; and, secondly, an agreement or compromise between the new directors and Mr. Hudson, by which all legal proceedings taken against that gentleman were to be abandoned on his paying a stipulated sum to the company. The meeting was pretty numerously attended. A resolution confirming the first arrangement having been agreed to, the Chairman explained the terms of agreement with Mr. Hudson. By the substance of it was, that in respect of all matters for which bills in equity were to be filed, the company should receive the sum of £50,000; and the £41,000 which had been paid out of the funds of the company for 2,245 shares of the Sunderland Docks was to be refunded to this company, £15,000 of it being taken to pay the last instalment due on the 3000 shares they had agreed to take, and that the remaining £26,039 10s. be paid to the company. In the meantime, these shares, which now stood in the name of Mr. Hudson and some of his friends, were to be transferred to the directors as security for the payment of the money; and in still further security, the directors were to have placed in their hands the title-deeds of unencumbered landed property, which, together with the shares, the directors believed would secure to the company the payment of the money. Besides these sums, there were other claims of the company on Mr. Hudson, which were to be paid in full. There was a note of hand which he owed the company, which was nearly due; there were calls due on certain shares, all of which were to be paid up; and the dividends which stood due to Mr. Hudson on a great number of shares would be applied in the manner named; so that the shareholders would perceive the amount of money now to be received from Mr. Hudson exceeded the sum of £100,080. The shareholders were reminded that during the past year the labours of the committees had added £90,000 to the coffers of the company upwards of £90,000, and the sums now to be received would exceed £100,000 more. Mr. Hudson was to pay all expenses incurred in the proceedings. A resolution confirming and adopting this arrangement was passed, after some discussion, in the course of which an amendment was negatived.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The inhabitants of Warwick propose to hold a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising the directors of the London and North-Western, to open the Rugby and Leamington Railway with all practicable expedience.

SAMBRE AND MEUSE, JAN. 10.—Half-yearly Meeting: London. W. P. Richards, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that such arrangements had been made with the Belgian Government for increasing the tariff on the line, as would, it was believed, have the effect, combined with the strictest economy, of giving a small profit on the working. The directors had entered into a provisional agreement, subject to the approval of the shareholders, by which the company were to give up all their claims on the contractors, amounting to about £24,000, and surrender to them a third of their shares, with £16 paid, as though they were paid up full, the contractors abandoning the remainder of their contract, by which £30,000 or £40,000 might be saved to the company. The directors thought it would be desirable to raise a further sum of £60,000 to complete the line to Vireux, without which it could not be expected to pay any fair amount of profit. The report was adopted; but the agreement with the contractors was referred to the directors for further negotiation, the shareholders objecting to giving the shares up to the contractors as long as they were paid in full. It was also resolved to apply to the Belgian Government for a guarantee of five per cent. on the £200,000 proposed to be expended on the extension line to Vireux. The meeting then separated.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—The directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 4s. per £100 of consolidated stock for the past half-year, after laying aside £15,000 towards a reserve fund, as notified in their last half-yearly report.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A jury have just made their award for compensation in respect of land required by this company in the construction of their Coventry and Oxford line. The claim was for the sum of £9578, and the jury awarded £1800; in the second case the claim was £6843, and the jury awarded £1930.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The arbitrator, Jonathan Henn, Esq., to whom the question of compensation for the carriage of the mails to Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, by the Great Southern and Western Railway, was referred, has decided upon granting the company 4s. 6d. per mile for the night mail, and 3s. per mile for the day mail. It will amount to upwards of £40,000. The cost of carriage by mail coach under the old régime was £13,000 a mile.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—Memorials have just been presented by Lord Redesdale, on behalf of the inhabitants of various places on the route of this railway, to the Commissioners of Railways, urging upon them to compel the immediate resumption and completion of the works on this line.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—The Barnsley branch of this company's line was opened on Tuesday last. It passes through the largest coal-fields in the country.

SOUTH WALES.—The section of this company's line, from Chepstow to Swansea, is to be opened in April next.

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1849.—It appears that the aggregate length of English railways opened for traffic in the year 1849 is 262 miles; of Scotch railways 73½ miles; and of Irish railways, 114 miles—making the aggregate length of railways opened in the United Kingdom during the past year 937 miles, being 370 miles less in extent than the railways opened during the year 1848.

RATING OF RAILWAYS.—At the Macclesfield petty sessions, on Monday, it was decided that an assessment on the London and North-Western line, in that township, should be reduced from £1000 to £50 per mile; and on the station, from £500 to £112. Another appeal of the same company, against an assessment of £200 per mile in Adlington, was compromised by the overseers consenting to reduce the amount to £30 per mile.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—From a survey of this company's line in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, it appears that the assessment of the railway has been increased from £3760 to £7500, against which an appeal is about to be made at the approaching Middlesex sessions.

SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts on this line are, notwithstanding the low fares, said to be about £430 per week. The line is thirty miles in length, and was opened throughout on the 12th of November last.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND THE CHOLERA.—From a comparison of the aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom between the 22nd of August and the 3rd of November, 1849, with the traffic of the corresponding period of preceding years, it has been estimated that the falling off in the traffic, in consequence of the cholera at that period, amounted to £155,000. In the week ending the 29th of August, the falling off amounted to £5000; the week ending the 5th of September, to £7000; 12th of September, to £9000; 19th of September, to £25,000; 22nd of September, to £30,000; 29th of September, to £7000; 6th of October, to £20,000; 13th of October, £13,000; 20th of October, £6000; and 27th of October, £5000. The greatest decrease in the receipts of this traffic was lost, because there is no corresponding increase shown in the traffic during the remainder of the year to make up the deficiency. In addition to this, the traffic on the northern lines of railway was extensively reduced, for several months prior to the period mentioned, from the same cause. We are not for that deficiency, the aggregate amount of the railway traffic for the year 1849 would have amounted to £11,168,800, instead of to £11,013,800.

The British Beneficent Institution has been joined by Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart., Sir C. R. Price, Bart., Lord Skelmersdale, Sir James Bathurst, Lord Leigh, Colonel Lindsey, M.P., Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Jame W. Freshfield, Esq., and Sir C. Throckmorton, Bart.

The committee appointed to conduct the case of the Rev. James Shore, on the prosecution of the Bishop of Exeter, have just brought their labours to a close: the total amount placed at their disposal by the public was £514 1s. 7d., of this amount, £330 19s. 10d. (including £310 16s. 4d., paid to the Bishop of Exeter, the cost or the proceedings in the Court of Arches) has been expended; and the balance, £86 8s. 9d. handed over to Mr. Shore.

At the Custom House of Newcastle, last week, Messrs. Redpathmann, Borries, and Co., reported the Swedish vessel *Dube*, Captain M. Lundahl, from Riga, with a cargo of timber. This is the first vessel, arrived in the Tyne which comes under the regulations of the New Navigation Act.

At Tunbridge the roof of the Free School burst into flames between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning last. The dormitories were under repair, and the scholars being absent, the fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of the workmen. It was nearly an hour before water could be obtained. By three o'clock, Dr. Wheldon, the master, assisted by his inhabitants, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which were confined to three of the attics. The loss is estimated at £300.

IRELAND.

THE PROTECTION MOVEMENT.—The address to the Queen, prepared by the committee of which Lord Gisgnal is chairman, now bears the signatures of 54 Peers, 22 Members of Parliament, 23 Baronets, 111 Lieutenants, together with the signatures of magistrates, clergymen, barristers, doctors, attorneys, merchants, and tenant-farmers.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.—A letter from the Board of Trade states, that their Lordships object to the admission of affluent persons into the Government Schools of Design, unless at rates of payment equal to those usually charged by private drawing-masters.

CORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—This institution was formally opened on Monday. The president, James Roche, Esq., took the chair. An inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Wills, the principal of the school. The Mayor of Cork, Sir Thomas Lyons, and Mr. James Roche, M.P., generally addressed the assembly.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—Mr. Edward Berwick is promoted to the presidency of Galway College, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Kirwan. The present president is Father O'Toole, late Professor of Logic in the Irish College at Paris.

EARLY CLOSING IN DUBLIN.—A very praiseworthy movement on this head, in following the example of London, was commenced last week, when a meeting of drapers' assistants was held, and resolutions agreed to, for effecting the object of obtaining from their employers reasonable time for instruction and recreation.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, Mr. John O'Connell took the opportunity to reiterate his determination to retire from English Parliamentary life. The rent for the week was £14 4s. 9d.

IRON SHIPBUILDING IN CORK.—Mr. Pike is building an immense iron vessel at his Irish ship-building yard, Hargrave's-quay. She is intended for the New York trade when completed, which it is expected will be in June next, and is to be commanded by an experienced mariner, a native of Cork.—Captain Hall. This vessel will be steam propelled, and her tonnage is computed at 1400 tons.

PRICE OF MEAT.—A blow is aimed at the monopoly of butchers in their unreasonable prices of meat in Dublin. Some large consumers, it is ascertained, have with success entered into an agreement of contracting with butchers in a distant part of the county, by which they have, at the price of 3½d. per lb., as good beef and mutton as they can purchase in Dublin for 6d.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who embarked from Galway during the year ended 31st of December, 1849, amounted to 1956 males, 1523 females, with 144 cabin passengers: in all, 3624. From Belfast the numbers have been:—1847, 16,242; 1848, 19,290; increase in 1848, 3,048. Emigrants who have embarked from Dublin for the United States in the quarter ending 31st December, 1849:—Cabin passengers, 19; steerage, 724; children, 284: total, 1027.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.—The following notice has been issued, by command of the Postmaster-General:—"On and after Sunday, the 13th inst., all post-offices in England and Wales will be closed to the public on Sunday from ten A.M. to the remainder of the day; except in those cases where the delivery commences between nine and ten A.M., when the office must continue open for one hour after the letter-carriers are despatched; and except also in those cases where the delivery commences later than ten A.M., when the office, having been closed as in A.M., must be re-opened for one hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers. On and after the same date no inland letters will be received on the Sunday except such as are prepaid by stamps or unpaid, for the deposit of which the letter-box will be open as usual throughout the day. Until the closing of the office at ten A.M., or during the subsequent hour after the dispatch of the letter-carriers, foreign letters may be prepaid, postage stamps may be obtained, and letters may be registered on payment of the usual registration fee; strangers, renters of private boxes, and those who reside beyond the limits of the letter carriers' deliveries, may also, while the office is open, obtain their letters at the office window. Except at the times above mentioned, no letters or newspapers can be delivered from the office on Sunday."

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The appointment of Assistant-Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, vacated by the resignation of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., is conferred by her Majesty in Council on Ralph R. W. Lingen, Esq., who has been performing the duties of Acting Assistant-Secretary to the Committee.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr Alderman Musgrove, the chairman of the committee of governors of Emanuel Hospital, having recently visited the Asylum for Idiots, made an application to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for amending and enlarging the powers of the Westminster Improvement Acts of the years 1845 and 1847, and to authorise the formation of new street, from Victoria-street to Buckingham Palace, and for the compulsory purchase of land for that purpose. Nothing has been taken place upon this subject. It appears that the Westminster Improvement Commissioners will require, in furtherance of the object, a large portion of the Emanuel Hospital property to be used for improvements. The governors of the hospital have dissented from the measure, under the impression that, if the property be at all interfered with, the whole of it ought to be taken, and an establishment for the reception of Queen Margaret's Parish, for treating for a portion of the hospital property for a site for a new asylum, the erection of which in that district is contemplated. This charity consists of twenty in-pensioners and two out-pensioners, and of sixty children, who are wholly maintained and educated on the foundation. The asylum for idiots is being selected from the parishes in the city of Westminster, from Chelsea, and Hayes, in Middlesex, from the city of London, and from Brandsburton, in Yorkshire, where the estates for its support are situated.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols register an advance of ¼ per cent., having during the week marked 1 per cent. improvement upon the preceding week's prices. Monday being the first transfer day, Money Stock became more plentiful, and Consols closed at 97. An advance of about ¼ per cent. was quoted on Tuesday, and on Wednesday an additional ¼ per cent. advance was quoted. Realising, however, on Thursday, slightly checked the party for the rise, Consols receding to 97½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have been bought and sold at 99½ this guarantee against any reduction below three per cent. until after 1878, rendering them a favourite stock with parties who credit the rumour of a reduction in the interest of Consols, which, as before observed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is in the best quarters, believed to be a mere stock-jobbing report. The currency by the parties at present interested for the rise. Exchequer Bills maintain their high quotations, the premium being greater than the whole year's interest on the bills. India Bonds, also, continue firm. The firmness of these foreign securities still indicate that, as far as the public are concerned, Consols are not regarded as a good investment, at the present price, during the still uncertain state of Continental affairs. The superfluous amount of money has induced Messrs. Overend and Co., the celebrated bill-brokers, to give notice of a reduction in the rate of interest to 1½ per cent. on all money left "at call." This, again, favours the speculators, who, by borrowing money at this low rate, look forward the accounts they cannot close; added to which, the public usually invest a certain proportion of their dividends. At the close of the week there was rather less doing:—Bank Stock, 209; Reduced, 97½; Consols, 97½; Consols, 97¾; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 99½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8 9-16; India Stock, 265; India Bonds, £1000, 101 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 97 pm.; South Sea Stock, 92½; South Sea Annuities, 97; Bank Stock for account, 209; Consols for Account, 97½; India Stock for Account, 266; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 62 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 62 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 62 pm.

The Foreign Market has been buoyant, Peruvian and Buenos Ayres registering an advance, nearly all the other descriptions of foreign investment also showing improvement. Peruvian quotes 63; Buenos Ayres, 49. Russian Stock has also improved, quoting 110 to 111. Mexican has not materially varied. At the close of the week prices stood—Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Ditto, New, 64½ and 63½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 49; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 73; Ditto, Five per Cent., 101; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cents., 1846, Ex. Jan. Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 63; Ditto, Deferred, 21; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 37; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., Deferred, 10; Belgian, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 89½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 8/-; Ditto, Account, 56; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 86¾.

Shares have fluctuated, and in some instances a rise has been maintained. This may be instanced in the case of the South-Western, Brighton, Midland, and North-Westerns. The following are the closing prices of the lines last dealt in:—Aberdeen, Preference, 1 dis.; Bristol and Exeter, 58, Buckinghamshire, 7¾; Caledonian, 10¾; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 8; Eastern Counties, 7¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 1½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 1½; Great N. U. Shares Scrip, Six per Cent., 17¾; Great Northern, 78; Do., Five per Cent. Pref., 10¾; Great West., 59¾; Do., Half Shares, 28; Do., Qr. Shares, 13¾; Do., Fifths, 10½; Ditto, New, £17, 7; Hull and Selby, 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69; Leased and Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12¾; London and Blackwall, 3¾; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 79¾; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 13⅞; London and North Western, 104; London and South-Western, 70¾; Ditto, New Quarters, 13; Ditto, Fifths, 13; London and South-Western, 63; Midland, 44; Ditto, Consd. Pref. £50 Shares, 7¼; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 20; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 50 per Cent., 1291; North British, Pref., 5¾; North Staffordshire, 7¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15¾; Scottish Midland, 1¼; South Staffordshire, 5; South-Eastern, No. 2, 14¾; Ditto, No. 3, 18¾; Wear Valley, 5 per Cent. Guaranteed, 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Newcastle Extension), 11; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 2¾; York and North Midland, 18; Boulogne and Amiens, 7¾; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13⅝; Luxembourg, 2¾; Namur and Liege, 1¾; Northern of France, 1⅝ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¾; Paris and Rouen, 3½; Paris and Strasbourg, 6¾; Rouen and Havre, 10.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were rather flatter yesterday, with a less amount of business doing; the price during the day fluctuated between 97⅞ to 97½, which was the last quotation. In the Foreign house, Mexican was firm, upon an extensive purchase, and shares did not materially vary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Up to our market this week, coastwise, the receipts of English wheat have exceeded 3000 quarters; but those by land carriage and sample have been very moderate. No show of wheat of home produce on offer, to-day, was reasonably good. After a stagnation of both town and country millers was limited, the demand for all descriptions ruled dull in the extreme, at almost nominal currencies. The imports of foreign wheat have amounted to 5200 quarters. Really fine parcels were more or less dull at full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds were somewhat lower to purchase. We had a good supply of barley on offer; all kinds were a very slow sale, at barely last week's currencies. Increased supplies of malt were on show. All kinds were very dull, and the turn in favour of the buyer. The quantity of oats was fair. The samples were scarce and quite as dear. All other kinds were much neglected. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, exceedingly little business was transacted.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3110 quarters; barley, 5690; malt, 5760; oats, 3180; beans, 3480; flour, 3480. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 600. Foreign: Wheat, 5280 quarters; barley, 6000; malt, —; oats, 4940; Flour: — sacks. Malt, — qrs.

Wheat.—English: Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, new, 42s to 44s; Northern and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; distilling ditto, 25s to 26s; malting ditto, 26s to 28s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 52s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 16s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; ditto, old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 28s to 29s; maple, 27s to 29s; white, 27s to 28s; boilers, 29s to 31s, per quarter. Town-used flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 32s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s, per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kind of seeds, as well as oakum, the demand has ruled heavy during the whole of the week, and prices have had a downward tendency.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s; hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter; coleseed, 24s to 26s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white do, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £20 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £5 10s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £8 0s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 50s to 56s per quarter; hempseed, 36s to 38s; English carraway seed, 24s to 26s; extra, —s to —s; coriander, 22s to 24s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 0d; barley, 26s 11d; oats, 15s 10d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 32s 11d; peas, 32s 5d.

Aggregate Average.—Wheat, 39s 6d; barley, 26s 7d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 3d.

Duties per Imperial Quarter.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

HOP.—The hop business has been done in common sound Congous, at 10½d to 11d per lb. Common Twankays have commanded rather more money. In the value of other kinds of tea we have no alteration to notice.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds of colonial sugar has ruled very steady this week, at an increase in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Foreign sugars have produced very full prices. Refined goods have moved slowly; grocery lumps, on the spot, have sold at 40 6s 6d; and fair grocery, 40s to 40s per cwt. Rough ditto, steady.

Coffee.—The public sales of Coffee have been again brief. Native Ceylons nearly 2s.000 bags have changed hands, at 56s to 62s 6d per cwt. Plantation and most other kinds are in to 2s per cwt lower terms.

Butter and Cheese.—

Rice.—As the dealers are mostly short of stock, the demand has improved, and prices have risen 2s per cwt.

Provisions.—Dutch butter is very dull in sale, and somewhat lower to purchase. Fine Finland is selling at 86s to 94s; and middling and surplus, 80s to 70s per cwt. Fine Irish butter supports late rates; but the inferior descriptions are dull. Bacon dealers are on the turn. Carlow, 72s landed, 72s to 80s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 70s to 76s; Cork, 70s to 72s. Waterford, 68s to 70s; and Limerick, 68s to 70s per cwt. Fresh cuts are very dull. A few sales have taken place on board. Fine English butter is firm, and quite as dear, with very small supplies on offer. Other kinds are dull. Mild cures are dull. Inferior, 54s to 56s per cwt.; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Very little is doing in Irish bacon, owing to the progress on the part of the holders. Waterford, middle, landed, 47s to 47s, and heavy, 45s to 42s per cwt. Small Hamburg bacon, 40s to 42s; and American, 34s to 36s per cwt. No change in lard worth notice. Irish hams are lower.

Tallow.—Our market is flat, owing to heavy arrivals, and prices are barely supported. P Y C on the spot, is selling at 38s to 38s 6d; and, for forward delivery, 38s per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt; rough fat, 2s.

Oils.—Linseed oil has further improved 2s per ton. Otherwise, the market is inactive.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 15s to £5 15s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 15s; and straw, £1 3s to £1 8s per load.

Coals.—The demand for Hartley coals continues steady, at fully last week's prices. Fine Jamaica rum is in fair request, and quite as dear, but all other qualities are very dull. No change in Geneva; fine grain spirits are held per gallon lower.

Wool.—Privately, the demand is steady, and late rates are well supported.

Potatoes.—Prime qualities are in good request, at 90s to 120s per ton. In other kinds, very little alteration is noticed.

Coals (Friday).—Holywell Main, 16s 6d; Ord's Hedbeugh, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 13s 6d; Hetton, 16s 6d; Lambton, 17s 9d; Hilton, 17s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for most kinds of hops during the week, and prices are quite 10s per cwt. dearer than at the corresponding period last week. The show of samples is comparatively small, and the holders generally are firm.

Wool (Friday).—Prices of Down qualities are from 1s to 2s per lb. dearer. New Season ditto, £5 15s to £6 15s; New Farmhams, £4 0s to £10 0s. New Kent and Sussex ditto, £5 15s to £6 15s; New Southdowns, £4 0s to £5 0s. Yearling ditto, £3 5s to £4 5s. Yearling Scotch, £3 0s to £3 17s; Old Hops, £1 0s to £4 0s

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the large supply of beasts here to-day was small, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's prices, and the demand for sheep was quite unchanged. Veals and pigs ruled very dull, and were barely supported. The supply of calves was very limited. With sheep we were scantily supplied; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock was inactive, at the currencies we have to report. Prime Scots were in average supply and a slow inquiry, at last week's currencies. Prime small porkers produced full prices. Inferior sorts moved slowly, at 4d per 8lb lower than last week. The general demand arose chiefly from the large supplies of country slaughtered meat received up to the time of the Christmas market. Very little business was doing, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offal:—Coarse and middling beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior cows, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; sucking calves, 3s to 3s 8d; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 23s each. Total supply:—Beasts, 330; cows, 110; sheep, 3400; calves, 120; pigs, 200. Foreign supplies:—Beasts, 27; sheep, 40; calves, —; pigs, —. Scotch: Sheep, —.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were well supplied to-day. Generally speaking the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 31.

Her Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Fleet or Royal Marines should, from the 6th January next, wear any other mourning than such as may be worn by the Queen Dowager on a black crape round the left arm till the 30th of January, when the mourning will cease.

JOHN PARKER

JAN. 2.—Corps of Royal Marines.—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: J S Mould, J D Clarke, W Fowler, H Frederick, A Tait, F Hamilton, R Fanshawe.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

The Queen's Own Worcestershire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: F W Knight, to be Lieutenant, vice Crambrook; Cornet Stone to be Lieutenant vice Dowdeswell; G F Dowdeswell to be Lieutenant, vice Stone.

Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J Hamer to be Lieut, vice D Hamer; P Davies to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Gwynne.

BANKRUPTS

W BEDFORD, Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, publican. E FARRAR, late of Guildford-street, apothecary. R EARLE, Totnes, Devonshire, victualler. E COCKER, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J REID, Bent, Lanarkshire, farmer. P GRIEVE, Penicuik, Perthshire, smith. T BROWN, Edinburgh, chemist. J GEDDES, Edinburgh, spirit-dealer. W DOW and R WHITT, Glasgow, drapers. J REICE, Glasgow, architect.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 11.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet W J Birt to be Lieutenant, vice Fenwick. 7th Assistant-Surgeon J A Gardiner, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Thomson.

4th Regiment of Foot: Ensign F R Maunsell to be Lieutenant, vice M'Carty. 36th: Quartermaster T Smart to be Paymaster, vice H H Carmichael. 44th: Assist-Surgeon J Thomson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gardiner. 47th: Surgeon Major J Cleland, M.D., vice G H Webster, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Dawson. 67th: Surgeon J Morison to be Surgeon, vice Sedile.

Rifle Brigade: Second Lieutenant and Adjutant P Macdonald to have the rank of First Lieutenant. 1st West India Regiment: Lieutenant W H Sharpe to be Lieutenant, vice Baldwin.

1st West India Regiment: Quartermaster-Sergeant W St Lawrence Murphy to be Ensign, vice Glover.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut W J Dorehill to be Captain

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assist-Surg J Trench to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Webster.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 9.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Capt S Foord to be First Capt, vice Oldershaw; First Lieut W Cowper to be Second Capt, vice Frenth; Second Lieut J Murray to be First Lieut, vice Cowper.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORDS-LIEUTENANTS.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—W Jones, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Lieut-Colonel Oldershaw; First Lieut W Cowper to be Second Capt, vice Frenth; Second Lieut J Murray to be First Lieut, vice Cowper.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—R C Clarke, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).—Lieut-Colonel Sir T Dundas, Bart., Lord Lieutenant, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

The Duke of Cambridge's Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry: The Hon W F Duncombe to be Cornet, vice Vernon

South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet J Rocke to be Lieutenant, vice C S Lloyd; R A Benson to be Cornet, vice Rock

BANKRUPTCIES.

G TROTTER, Gloucester, coachmaker. J BEARD, Malcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, grocer. J MATTHEWS and J MARTIN, Chichester-place, King's-cross, drapers. J STOKES, Exeter, innkeeper. T LINNAKER, Bury, Lancashire, tailor. J BRADLEY, Bristol, tinplate-maker. J FREEMAN, Millbank, Worcestershire, cattle dealer. W DOBBS, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

W FORBES, Glasgow, jeweller. A M'KEY, South Shore, Aberdeen, farmer. K MACDONALD, Isle of Skye, farmer. D STEVEN, Edinburgh, provision merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst, the wife of William Frederick Clarke, Esq, of No 30, Great James-street, Bedford-row, of a daughter ——At 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Cavan, of a son.——At Ryde, the lady of the Rev John Evans, of a son.——At Warley barracks, Essex, the wife of Capt W F Hay, of a son.——At the Hall, Sedgefield, the wife of Lieut-Col Windham (late Coldstream Guards), of a son.——At Harrow, the wife of the Rev Frederick Thackeray, assistant-master of Harrow School, of a daughter.——At Bath, the wife, Dr. Henry North, of Twerton, Regent's-park, of a son.——At St James's Church, Poole, county of Dorset, the Rev J Goodenough, of St Andrew's, Lambeth, and late Assis ant-Minister of Belgrave Chapel, Belgrave-square.——At Landour, Benver-Mayer Barre W Gerdil, Bengal Light-Cavalry.——At Hastings, aged 84, the Rev Richard Tillard, A. M. of sunset-end House, near Canterbury, and formerly Rector of Stanlinbourn, in the county of Huntingdon

MARRIAGES.

At St George's, Hanover-square, Henry Lindsay Clarke, Esq, only son of John Selwin, Esq, Down Hall, Essex, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon Lord Londesborough.——At Marylebone, Edward Rees, Esq, Lieutenant Fowler Monnifford, eldest son of William Taylor Copeland, Esq, M.P, and Alderman of London, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Rev Henry North, of the Grange, Leyton.——At the church of St Bartholomew-the-Less, Richard Twining, Jun, Esq, of Strand, London, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rev Henry North, of Twerton-terrace, Regent's-park.——At St James's Church, Poole, county of Dorset, the Rev J Goodenough, of St Andrew's, Lambeth, and late Assis ant-Minister of Belgrave Chapel, Belgravesquare.——At Landour, Benver-Mayer Barre W Gerdil, Bengal Light-Cavalry.——At Hastings, aged 84, the Rev Richard Tillard, A. M. of sunset-end House, near Canterbury, and formerly Rector of Stanlinbourn, in the county of Huntingdon

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THE ST. MARYLEBONE BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

THIS establishment has just been erected in the New-road, opposite Lisson-grove, and immediately adjoining the District County Court. The design consists of one *façade*, in the Italian style, with rusticated stone basement; the upper story being of red brick, with stone quoins and window-dressings, cornice, &c. The whole has a frontage of about 160 feet, of which the Baths and Wash-houses have 100 feet, with a depth of about 230 feet, and are arranged in four departments, with separate entrances for the different classes and sexes. The front building comprises the check-clerks' offices and waiting-rooms, with the superintendent's dwelling-rooms over; together with a board-room and other conveniences. There are 107 separate baths—24 of the first class, and 57 of the second class, for men; 6 of the first class, and 20 of the second class, for women: the charges for a hot bath being 2d. and 6d., and for a cold bath 1d. and 2d., in each class respectively, each supplied with clean towels, looking-glass, and other suitable conveniences. There is also, in each class, a vapour and shower bath. There are likewise two large swimming baths, with a constant supply of tepid water, and dressing-boxes arranged around for first and second-class bathers.

The Wash-houses are not quite completed; they will contain 89 separate pairs of wash-tubs and boilers, supplied with hot and cold water, and with a drying-closet to each compartment, and arranged in two classes. There is also a large ironing-room, plentifully supplied with hot irons. The whole establishment is spacious, well lighted, and ventilated by means of a lofty shaft (seen in our View), which also makes a good feature in the general effect of the building; and will, when completed, accommodate 5000 persons daily. It does great credit to the skill and ingenuity of the architect, Mr. C. Eales, under whose direction the whole has been executed; and bears testimony to the public spirit of the Vestry in adopting the Act of Parliament and carrying it out so liberally—the cost being about £30,000, including the freehold site.

GIACINTO ACHILLI, D.D.

(WHEN PRIOR OF A DOMINICAN CONVENT, IN NAPLES.)

DR. ACHILLI was born at Viterbo in 1803; he took the Dominican habit in his native town at the early age of sixteen; and in the year 1821 he was ordained a priest at Lucca, where he enjoyed the marked favour of the reigning Duke. He soon returned to Viterbo, where his talents, his learning, his eloquence, and his winning manners gained him universal esteem. The Vicar-General of the province placed the utmost confidence in him, and he was speedily raised to a position of trust in the Dominican order. In 1826 he was appointed Public Professor of Philosophy in the Lyceum; and he was also the first to fill the chair of Sacred Scripture in the seminary of Theology—a professorship which he had himself been the means of founding—thus early evincing that love of the word of God which eventually led to his separation from the Church of Rome. In 1833, he quitted Viterbo, carrying with him the goodwill and affection of all his countrymen, and proceeded to Rome, having been elected Regent or Prefect of Studies and Primary Professor in the College of Minerva. He was then appointed Visitor of all the Convents of the Dominicans in the Roman and Tuscan States, an office which he held until the year 1835, when he went to Capua, and was soon after elected Prior of a Dominican convent at Naples: at this time his pulpit eloquence, and his discourses from the Professor's chair, attracted much attention, and a lithographed portrait was taken, from which our Engraving is copied.

It was at this period that he first became thoroughly convinced that the doctrine of Transubstantiation was not warranted by Scripture; and his preaching soon became so decidedly Protestant that he was speedily summoned to Rome, and confined in the Inquisition. He was treated with kindness, and all efforts were made to induce him to re-consider his position, and re-enter the communion of the church of which he had hitherto been an ornament. He was set at liberty, under *surveillance*, and soon contrived to escape to the Ionian Islands, where he at once wrote and published a letter to the late Pope, openly declaring himself a Protestant; this was in the year 1841. He subsequently held the appointment of Professor of Theology in the Malta Protestant College. In 1848 he came to England, where he remained until the flight of the Pope in the December of that year. This revolution, and the consequent religious liberty, induced him to return to Rome in February, 1849. During the whole period of the Republic he occupied himself in circulating copies of the Scriptures, and in receiving at his house the multitudes who thronged to him for explanation and instruction from morning until night. He did not preach openly, as the constitution granting perfect religious liberty had not yet been promulgated; and he carefully avoided taking any part in the political events which were occurring, although naturally sympathising with the Republic.

On the capture of the city by General Oudinot, he wrote to his friends that there was nothing to fear for him so long as the French flag waved: his mission had been so innocent and so unmixed with politics, that no one could touch him; of course, when the Pope returned he must quit Rome, but till then he was safe—religious persecution could never be allowed under the shadow of the banner of France!

He was soon undeceived. On the night of the 29th of July, at eleven o'clock, our *sbirri* or agents of secret police presented themselves at the Palazzetto Borghese, where he resided, and supported by a corporal's party of *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, arrested him in the name of the French Prefect of Police, Mons. de Rouxeau, and carried him off to the Inquisition, where he was placed in one of the foulest and dampest of their dungeons. The British Consul, Mr. Freeborn, exerted himself with his wonted generosity to obtain his release, but in vain. Dr. Achilli was a Roman subject and a Roman priest. Mr. Freeborn, however, succeeded in obtaining his removal to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he has remained closely confined, without permission to see or communicate with any friends. Meanwhile, a *processo* or secret trial has been going on, and is by this time concluded, and sentence perhaps pronounced; although the ill-used prisoner has not been even informed of what he is accused, nor examined or questioned in any form.

When the news of his arrest reached England, his numerous friends appealed to the French Government, who at once undertook to enquire into the matter. The Cardinals boldly asserted that he was not arrested for religion, but for dreadful crimes; and an "Abelard and Heloise" kind of a story respecting him was circulated throughout Europe.

Two of his most attached friends at once proceeded to Rome. Enquiries of a most searching character were instituted in Viterbo itself; the supposed crime had never been heard of, and Padre Achilli was remembered with the utmost respect and veneration. The Roman authorities now changed their ground: they boldly avowed that he was arrested, and should be punished for his apostacy as a priest and a friar; he was a Roman subject, and no foreign Power had a right to interfere. They denied all knowledge of the slanders they had circulated against him, and stood to the undoubted right of the Holy Office to try, to judge, and to punish him. His two friends in vain implored permission to see their suffering fellow-Protestant. General Baraguay d'Hilliers himself pressed this request on the Cardinal Vicar, but he referred it to the Pope, who sent an absolute refusal. Since then, a treacherous fellow-prisoner—the young *protégé* of the Pope and of Cardinal Lambruschini, who has been imprisoned for stealing some of the choicest medals in the Vatican collection—denounced him for having preached the Gospel to his fellow-prisoners; and orders were given to place him in the most rigid solitary confinement.

DR. GIACINTO ACHILLI.

So stands the affair of Dr. Achilli; and it now remains to be seen what part the French Government will take. Will they allow their name, their soldiers, and their flag to be employed in carrying out the secret, midnight acts of the "Holy Office?" General Baraguay d'Hilliers has exerted himself much in behalf of the prisoner; but, alas! the position of France is so utterly false that his hands have been hitherto tied. It is comforting, however, to Dr. Achilli's friends to know, that he has expressed the warmest personal interest in Dr. Achilli's fate, and that all will be done in the way of good offices that the peculiar position of the General will allow.

THE CORN EXCHANGE AND MARKET HALL, JUST ERECTED AT LICHFIELD.

LICHFIELD CORN EXCHANGE AND MARKET HALL.

AMONG the public buildings which have grown up of late in the ancient city of Lichfield, the Corn Exchange, Market Hall, and Savings-Bank may very truly be considered the most important and worthy of commemoration. The Market of Lichfield was originally granted by King Stephen, in 1161; and in a MS. in the British Museum, is an old sketch of the market-place, with the following account of the ancient cross built by Dean Deuton:—

"It was composed with 8 arches, supported with 8 pillars, of 8 squares. About 8 foote, on the two sides of this cross, towards the east and west, was annexed 2 crucifixes, about xviii or xx inches in length, very artificially cast in brass; on the top of the carved railes and banisters, being bound through with iron rods, was placed viii of our Saviour's Apostles, about iv foot in height, each carrying the emblem of their death, curiously carved to the life, in their several habets; and below them was cut in the stone the founder's coat of armes, (viz. back-girded saints), which piece of work cost the said Deane an cix pounds; which they utterly destroyed, because a Cross."

In 1652, a small market-house of brick was substituted, which was taken down in 1785, and a stone building erected by subscription. This edifice was hemmed in by small houses unhealthy to the locality; and which, being pulled down about sixteen years ago, left the market-house an unsightly ruin in the very centre of the city.

In 1848, John P. Dyott, jun., Esq., the present Mayor of Lichfield, formed the project of a Corn Exchange and Market Hall, and by his energy, and the co-operation of a company of gentlemen, the present building was commenced and finished; the Earl of Lichfield and Viscount Anson cordially supporting it.

The design is by Messrs. Johnson and Son, of Lichfield; the building is in the Elizabethan style, and consists of an arcade extending the entire length of the principal front, which leads into a spacious covered market. The upper room is the Corn Exchange, approached by a broad flight of stone steps, and is 63 feet in length and 34 feet wide. It is calculated to contain from 600 to 800 persons. One portion of the room is built as an octagon, with a chaste open roof, the timbers of which are stained a rich brown, and the ceiling between the joists a light rose tint—adding much to the general effect. A dado of American deal, highly varnished, runs round the room, the grain of the wood being unusually handsome. The room is lighted with gas, by means of three magnificent glit chandeliers. There is also an elegant and convenient ante-room, thereby adding to the completeness of the building.

The whole of the works were completed by Messrs. Scott and Collyer, builders, of Lichfield; and the workmanship is admirably executed.

The opening of the Corn Exchange was announced to take place yesterday, to be celebrated by a grand dinner in the great room—Richard Green, Esq., the chairman of the company, presiding.

The accompanying Sketch is taken from Tamworth-street, and shows the principal front towards Conduit-street, and the Savings-Bank in Bore-street. The octangular front faces St. Mary-square.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, AND THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

The Water Companies of the Metropolis have found a defender in Sir William Clay, Bart., Chairman of the Grand Junction and Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies. Sir William, in a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Water Supply of London," has undertaken to prove that the recent outcry raised against the Water Companies is unjust, and that all the companies, whether providing their customers with water from the Thames, the Wandle, the Colne, or the Lea, provide not alone a sufficient, but an abundant and wholesome supply. He has also undertaken to prove that the existing companies are not over-paid for their vast expenditure of capital. These are bold tasks; and it is only justice to Sir William Clay to state that he has brought to bear upon the subject a great amount of practical knowledge; that he has exhibited a thorough acquaintance with it in all its details; that he has treated it impartially, both under its public and its private aspects; and that he has made out a case which will make the judicious pause before they add their voices to the general chorus of indignation which has been raised indiscriminately against all the companies.

We doubt, however, whether, if the householders of the metropolis were polled, to decide by their votes the three questions of the sufficiency and the purity of the supply, and the reasonableness of the rates, the result would be in accordance with the opinion formed by Sir William Clay. In all but the very poorest class of houses it is possible that in the matter of quantity there may be no just reason of complaint. It is also probable that the New River Company supplies a wholesome liquid, unpolluted by sewerage or other impurity; and it is also very likely that shares in Water Companies do not pay exorbitant or even large dividends. The questions which the public are called upon to consider are—Firstly, whether the smaller class of houses are properly supplied—those small houses in filthy courts and alleys where pestilence is bred? Secondly, whether the companies that draw their supplies from the Thames within tidal influence, do not pour into the houses of the people a liquid holding every kind of impurity and abomination either in mechanical or in chemical solution? And thirdly, whether, under a municipal system of water supply, the water rents would not be much lower than they can by any possibility become in the hands of monopolist corporations of private traders? We are glad to see that even Sir William Clay, emphatic as he is in asserting the sufficiency and wholesomeness of the water administered to the metropolis under the present system, has no objection to the overthrow of private monopoly; and that he has supported, and will again support, a reform which shall render the supply of water a municipal enterprize, under public controul. All that he stipulates for is a fair compensation to the existing companies. For vesting the water supply in the public, Sir William cites five reasons which seem to him conclusive:—

1st. A supply of water, abundant and of good quality, is so absolutely essential, not only to the public health, but even to public morals, that it would appear, on this account alone, to fall within that class of functions which a Government is bound to take upon itself.

2ndly. There is a great and obvious convenience in the supply of water being vested in the same authority in any locality as the paving and sewerage.

3rdly. There is, perhaps, no other mode by which the public can be perfectly protected against the possible occurrence of some of those evils to which monopoly has been found to lead, and at all events the cost of water will, or ought to be, less to the consumer. To private parties the supply of water is a commercial enterprize—they have a right to look for rates which will not only pay current interest on the capital expended, but as much larger a return as will be a compensation for the risk incurred. This right is founded in justice, and must always be, as it has always been, recognized by the Legislature.

4thly. There is nothing in the character of a water supply which places it beyond the range of those functions which public authorities may conveniently discharge. There is no commercial acuteness required, no buying and selling, no watching of markets. The works once well formed—the carrying them on may be entrusted, not only without inconvenience, but perhaps with advantage, to one superintending officer, acting under the control of the governing authority.

Lastly. The parties distributing water must of necessity be invested with very stringent powers, partaking of the nature of the powers of a police, which will of course be less invidiously, as well as more efficiently, exercised by the recognised agents of public authority, than by the servants of a company.

Sir William believes that the means exist for making the purchase on behalf of the public of the property of the Water Companies:—

And that it would be easy to complete an arrangement of the kind I have suggested, on terms which, while they should be fair to the companies, would be ultimately very advantageous to the public. On the transfer of the water-works

Death of the "Lion Queen," in Wombwell's Menagerie, at Chatham.—(See next page.)

to the public, there would arise immediately a large increase of net income from three sources

1st. From the consolidation of establishments, after allowing retiring pensions to such of the officers of the companies as might not be retained by the new authorities.

2adly. From the greater vigilance and strictness with which the rates would be collected by a public body, than they are now by the companies, and the lower percentage on the collection, when forming part of a general rate collection for municipal purposes.

3rdly. From the new rates to be received from the householders (or owners of houses rather) who now refuse to take a water supply, but, in the case supposed, would be compelled to take a supply and pay for it.

It would be easy to shew that from these sources—taking the metropolis throughout—a large increase of net income might be obtained. A far larger, although prospective increase, would be derived from the growth of London, which would for many years add no inconsiderable increase year by year to the revenue derivable from a water supply. From the income thus at the disposal of the State, it would be easy to provide the means of purchase of the water-works property. This might be done either by raising the sum agreed on as the price of the works, on the scarcity of the rates, as was proposed in the Health of Towns Bill, as first brought in by Government in 1847, or by a rent-charge. By either mode the means would exist of giving to the existing companies the full value of their property, and yet of providing prospectively a surplus income, which at no very remote period would become considerable.

This surplus might either be employed as a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the rates, or it might be kept in hand as a means of general improvement of the metropolis.

It will be seen from the foregoing extracts, that, although Sir William is a stanch defender of the existing companies against the accusations which have been levelled at them since the period when the prevalence of cholera drew public attention to the subject with more than usual intensity, he is not obstinate in his advocacy of his clients, and by no means disinclined to play the part of a sanatory reformer. His pamphlet is, in fact, nothing more than an elaborate and ably-argued plea for compensation; yet, with the utmost deference to his zeal and judgment, we must assert that the plea was scarcely needed. It was never, as far as we are aware, proposed by any person, in or out of Parliament, or even so much as hinted, that equitable compensation should not be made to all the companies. So that, after all, upon his main argument, the excellent Baronet has bestowed his labour in vain. We are glad, however, to know that as a sanatory reformer his opinions are not influenced by the position he holds as chairman of a monopolist water company; and that when the question comes fairly before the Legislature, as come it must, the cause of public health and cleanliness will have his decided support.

Sir William's good opinion of the Thames water is almost the only point on which the public generally will feel inclined to dispute the accuracy of his judgment—of his olfactory perception. But this, after all, is a point of no importance. Whether the existing water companies be or be not suffered to continue to supply London with water from the Thames, it is quite clear than London itself will not much longer be suffered to pollute that noble river by discharging into it the daily filth of two millions of people. The public voice has unanimously decided that the first sanatory reform needed in this great metropolis is the purification of the tidal stream, which ignorance and mismanagement have converted into one mighty sewer, of which the impurities increase in exact proportion with the increase of population. We may be sure, whatever may be in other respects the solution of the water-question, that the Thames will not be allowed to be a breeder of pestilence and malaria to the City, to which it might be the source of health and comfort, as well as of wealth and prosperity.

There is but one other point in Sir William's pamphlet which we have not noticed, but it is one of great importance, and one, also, that has been lately much under sight of late. It has been stated that there are 70,000 houses in London, having no water supply at all. Sir William thinks this number a gross exaggeration; but, whether it be so or not, it is admitted on all hands that a very large number of such houses exist. It is obviously the interest of the water companies to diminish this number, and to make every house-holder a consumer of water and payer of rates. But, in the miserable houses occupied by the poorest of the people, very often as weekly tenants, it is not easy under the existing system to introduce a supply. The occupants cannot bear the expense of laying on the water, and the landlord will not. The companies have the powers to compel the owners of such property to incur this trifling and most needful expenditure; the consequences are, that the poor are unsupplied, that disease and pestilence are rife amongst them, and that periodically the disease and pestilence extend beyond the filthy nests in which they were originally hatched, to invade the dwellings of the rich and comfortable, and prove but too painfully and surely that no class can neglect with impunity the health and safety of another. The remedy for this state of things, though difficult under the present system, would, as Sir William Clay observes, be easy under municipal management. "It cannot," he says, "be too clearly understood that there is no other mode of remedying this insufferable social evil than by lodging somewhere, in the hands either of the water companies or of some municipal authority, a power to compel the proprietors of houses below a certain class, to take a water supply at rates to be agreed upon." We believe that in Glasgow, and in some other towns, a clause in the local acts enables the water companies to exercise this authority, and that the owners of house property have ceased to consider it an evil. Some such authority is imperatively needed in London; and we cannot doubt that sooner or later the Legislature will take it in hand, along with the water question generally, and that the result will be beneficial and satisfactory, both to the water companies and to the public.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE IN WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.

(See the Illustration on preceding page.)

On Saturday evening last, an inquest was held at the Golden Lion Inn, Chatham, before J. Hind, Esq., coroner for West Kent, touching the death of Thos. Bright, a young girl, aged 17 years, who was killed on the previous evening by a tiger, in the exhibition of the caravan of Mr. Wombwell, which had arrived in that town for exhibition on the preceding day. The deceased, who was denominated "the Lion Queen," had the honour of performing before her Majesty some time ago, at Windsor Castle; and, as will be seen from the evidence, was going through the usual evolutions with a lion and tiger at the time she met with her melancholy death.

Stephen King, the first witness examined, said he had been in the employ of Mr. Wombwell, as keeper, for the last six years. The deceased was a niece of Mr. Wombwell, and daughter of John Bright, a bustle-player in the band. It was the business of the deceased to go into the dens and perform with the beasts, which she had been in the habit of doing several times daily for the last twelve months. On Friday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, she went into the den in which a lion and tiger were kept, for the purpose of performing as usual the tricks played by her being principally with the former animal. She had only been in two or three minutes, but at gone through the main part of the performance, excepting that of making the lion descend in a particular part of the cage, when—the tiger being in her way—the deceased struck it lightly with a small whip, which she carried in her hand. The beast growled, as if in anger, and, approaching close to the side of the den, stretched out its paw, as it at her leg or dress, causing the deceased to fall sideways against the cage; the animal at the same moment sprang at her, and, seizing her forcibly by the neck, inserted the teeth of the upper jaw in her chin, and, in closing his mouth, inflicted frightful injury in the throat with his fangs. He then appeared to change his position, making a second gripe or rose the head of his victim. A keeper, who was standing on the step of the den, armed with a whip, immediately struck at her assailant, but the animal did not loose its hold until struck over the nose violently with an iron bar; and whilst King held the tiger, the poor woman was removed from the cage, bleeding profusely, and life all but extinct. She was taken into one of the caravans, where she was immediately attended by two medical gentlemen, who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

By the Jury: The animal had never exhibited symptoms of animosity before. All the animals appeared very fond of deceased, and she of them. Witness had frequently heard Mr. Wombwell say he wished there was no Lion Queen. Witness thought it else had kept the whip from the animal, it would not have attacked her. Deceased had never exhibited any symptoms of fear, and had frequently gone into the den to the animals when there had been no company present, for practice and amusement. It had been said that, perhaps, it happened because the beasts had not been fed, and it was a few minutes past their time. In answer to that, witness could only say, he had frequently seen her go amongst the animals on a Monday, when they had not been fed on the previous day.

Richard Cooper Todd, surgeon, attached to the Royal Artillery, stationed in Brompton Barracks, said he was witnessing the exhibition at the time of the occurrence, and was standing quite close to the rope in front of the den. He saw the deceased enter, and on going in the tiger did not appear to be very friendly with her; she struck him on entering, and he lay down. She then proceeded to her performances with the lion, and, after waving him round, and again struck the tiger. It appeared angry, and immediately seemed to turn upon the deceased, rearing upon his hind legs, and seizing her by the neck. She fell on her back, and the ferocious animal fixed his fangs in her throat, and would not leave from the den, when he hastened to her assistance. She was perfectly insensible, and had lost a great deal of blood, and her face and lips were very pale. She was still alive, but her heart was beating; but she was perfectly insensible. Witness placed his hand on the wound in the neck to stop the bleeding, and administered some brandy to deceased, but she was unable to swallow it, and in a very few minutes her heart ceased to beat. There were four wounds on the left side of the neck, a slight wound on the right leg, and another on the chin, caused by the teeth of the tiger, whose jaw had caused a very large wound under the chin, which, aided by the shock to the system had undoubtedly produced death.

The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased was killed by a male tiger whilst exhibiting in its den, and expressed a strong opinion against the practice of allowing persons to perform in a den with animals.

The occurrence excited very painful interest, and a great number of persons were present during the inquiry.

The alarm and confusion among the spectators at the moment of the frightful scene baffled description. Some of those present pressing on each other in their efforts to escape. Fortunately, however, none were seriously injured.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The old vexed question of National Education conducted on secular principles by the State, through the instrumentality of the Paris University and its officshoots, or managed by the Church, on the principle of combining religious instruction with it—which has so agitated the country during the present Position, has been again raised, with its wonted acerbity, under the Republic, by a fundamental bill at present under discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the subject; and now, as then, neither the adherents of the Secular, nor those of the Ecclesiastical party seem in the slightest degree disposed to forego what they regard as their peculiarly just claims to occupy solely the wide domain of National Education. Indeed, the question is even further complicated than it was under the Monarchy, by the non-existence of a new element of discord, in the person of the Mountain, or Ultra-Republican party, to the claims of both Church and State alike in the matter—the theology of the one not being more repugnant to their ideas of what should constitute the proper moral training of youth, than the absolutist centralization of the other is obnoxious to their notions of the official and administrative freedom which ought to preside over the important task of Public Instruction.

In the course of the debate during the week, M. Barthelmy de St. Hilaire spoke against the proposed law. He defended the right of the university—that is to say, of the State—to exercise supreme control over the whole system of education—masters, machinery, scholars, and all. The new law opened the council-board of the university to certain heads of the Church, and other members of the community not in connexion with the university, and, in fact, reduced the control exercised by this Government institution to a due subordination to the views and feelings of other parties. That settlement was regarded as a surrender of education to the Jesuits.

The Bishop of Langres, who spoke the sentiments of the Church, declared that no views had undergone any change; but as he had been told that it was necessary for the Church to make sacrifices, for peace sake, he would assent to the bill, although he had little hope of its effecting what he would believe to be its purpose.

M. Victor Hugo wished to have an extensive public instruction given and regulated by the State. He was desirous that France should present a vast *ensemble*—a sort of network of educational workshops. Its starting-point should be the village seminary, and it should rise as far as the Institute. He would not have a commune without a school, not a city without a college, not a town without a faculty. The hearts of the people should be placed in constant communication with the brain of the elevated position of instruction with the *surveillance* of the State, but by the State exclusively laical. He would not introduce into the councils either Bishops or delegates of Bishops. He wanted a complete Church and State. The present bill would only be an additional weapon given to the clergy. He would not entrust the education of youth to the clerical party, who had long sought to put restrictions on the liberty of the press. And how many days for Italy and Spain? Italy now knew not how to read, though it had been the mother of nations, of poets, of genius, and of the arts. Spain had lost her rank among the nations, but, by the elevated position of inquisitor, some present might wish to see re-established. (Here the hon. member was interrupted by violent gesticulations from the Right, and violent shouts of "Order, order!" "He is reading the Constitution of 1793!" "A la lune!" "A la lune!" It is only romantic nonsense!") M. Victor Hugo concluded by declaring against the bill; and, when he sat down, he was loudly applauded by the Left, while a terrific explosion of murmurs issued from the Right.

M. Potgonlat replied to M. Victor Hugo, and said that the Church needed not his sympathy, for that it had resisted the attacks of much more vigorous champions, and triumphed over more talented and dangerous philosophers than he.

M. Pascal Duprat spoke in favour of the free organisation of education, and maintained that the State could no more claim the right of public instruction than of trade and industry.

This *coup d'œil* of the discussion shows pretty fairly the present condition of this all-important question, which does not seem likely to be either speedily or satisfactorily settled.

The Archbishop of Paris has just addressed to his clergy a pastoral letter, accompanying three ordinances relating to ecclesiastical matters. The first establishes for five years severe examinations for young priests on the principal points of ecclesiastical knowledge; the second prescribes certain modifications in the diocesan conferences established at Paris by his predecessor; and the third orders for the diocese of Paris conferences for the examination of cases of conscience, as is practised at Rome. They are to be held every two months, under the presidency of the Archbishop, and are to be composed of all the priests of the diocese. The first of these conferences is fixed for Feb. 8.

The official returns have been published by the Government of the indirect taxes and revenues of France, in 1849, amounted to 701,73,000f. In 1847 they produced 820,643,000f., and in 1848. 676,750,000f., showing a diminution, as compared with the latter year, of 143,893,000f., and an augmentation of 24,923,000f. The receipts of 1847, however, included the two-thirds of the proceeds of the tax on salt, suppressed in 1849, amounting to 46,859,000f., so that the real diminution does not exceed 97,000,000f. or 4,000,000f less than the deficit calculated upon in the estimates. The receipts will also be increased by the taxes remaining to be recovered on the 31st of December last, estimated at 20,94,000f.; so that the receipts for 1849 will be 721,407,000f. The receipts of 1848 likewise included the two-thirds of the tax on salt, amounting to 42,923,000f., so that the actual increase in 1849, over the last year, is 67,151,000f.

Republican meetings are being held almost daily in Paris. The reason assigned by the leaders is the approach of a *coup d'état*. The Government is not unmindful of their movements.

It is generally understood that the Government has renounced the intention of sending any additional force to Monte Video, and it is rumoured that the remonstrances of Lord Normanby have had much to do with this prudent resolve.

Forty-five of the insurgents of June, detained at Cherbourg, have just been pardoned. There are now only fifty insurgent prisoners remaining in the fort of Hommet, at Cherbourg.

Thirty-two of the political prisoners confined in Doullens have been removed to the penitentiary of the Citadel. They were allowed to walk about in the yard of their prison, and endeavoured, by that means, to escape over the walls.

One subject which has caused a good deal of acrimonious writing, and which the papers are much taken up with discussing, is that of the decorations laid down in the *Napoleon* (the President's especial organ) on certain constitutional topics. This journal defends at some length the openly avowed assumption of the President to retain his Ministers without respect to votes of the Assembly, on the principle that the Ministers are the mere agents of the President of the United States. To this it is replied that the Ministers of the President of the United States are not members of Congress, so that to make the analogy perfect, the French Ministers should not sit in their seats; and regret is expressed that the Pre-ident of the Republic, instead of endeavouring to reconcile and conciliate, should thus seek to irritate and keep open the breach caused by his Message of the 31st October. So stands the controversy at present.

Accounts from the departments continue to speak of the severity of the weather, and of the immense quantity of snow that has fallen, and which has caused several disasters. In Corsica, in one way and a remote, a letter-carrier was found dead in the snow. In many cantons of the department of the Ariège, the snow has risen to the coping of the houses. Many persons have perished in the avalanches, which are frequent, and whole flocks of sheep have been swept away. In the Jura the communication is completely interrupted, and many persons have fallen a prey to the wolves.

At Luchon, in the Pyrenees, more snow has fallen than has been known within the memory of man.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT. Accounts from Turin bring the important intelligence that the treaty of peace with Austria, concluded at Milan, was ratified by the Assembly on the evening of the 9th instant, by a majority of 112 to 17.

ROME.—From Rome, under date of the 5th inst., we learn that the French army of occupation is to be reduced to 18,000 men. The cold was intense, and the roads were covered with snow. The Pope, whose return is said to depend on his effecting a loan, is likely, it is thought, to enter the city once more within a short time, as the accompaniment of the loan is regarded as quite certain. The "Eternal City," wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of its gratitude to the French army, has just had a medal struck, representing, on one side, as the personification of the French army in Italy, the features of the ex-General-in-Chief Oudinot, with this inscription:—

Vici. Oudinotus Gallorum Exercitui Præfectus.

And, on the other, in the centre of an oaken crown, the words

Civibus
Expugnatæ civitatis
Civium et Asylum
In colenti.ad
A. M.D.C.C.C.XLIX.

This medal, which is elegantly executed, has been addressed, in the name of the Municipality of Rome, by M. Bartholomeo Belli, President of the Academy of Inscriptions and Monuments, to General Oudinot, with an appropriate letter, declaring that the Roman Senate, having decreed that a medal should be struck, destined to transmit to posterity the testimony of the gratitude of the Eternal City for the humanity and generous sentiments of his Excellency, the dies of the work would, in a few days, be transmitted to him, to be handed down as an heirloom in his family, significative of the obligations which the inhabitants of Rome were under to him for his excellent conduct.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened at Lisbon by the Queen in person on the 2nd instant, on which occasion her Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, filled, after the manner of such effusions, with empty phrases, "signifying nothing."

BELGIUM.

The Senate of Belgium has ratified the treaty of navigation between Belgium and France. Objections were made, in the course of the debate, by some senators, that the treaty would enable French vessels to deprive those of Belgium of the conveyance of salt, and that the concessions made by France, in return for the abandonment of the toils of the Escaut, were not sufficient; but, after hearing the Minister of Foreign Affairs, these objections were not persisted in.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 31st ult., state, that on that day diplomatic relations were renewed between the Sublime Porte and Russia and Austria. The arrangement and conditions of which are implicated in the late insurrection in Hungary are to be expelled, and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in the town of Kouiah, in Asia Minor. Neither the Porte nor any foreign Power can, for the future, protect any Hungarian refugee who may fly from Russia or Austria into Turkey. No person, however, furnished with an English or a French passport, can be seized on by the Russian or Austrian authorities whilst in the Ottoman Empire, unless the crime with which that person may be charged be fully proved before the Ambassador, Consul, or agent of the Government whose passport he holds.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ENSIGN DANIEL AUGUSTUS SANDFORD.

THE death of this accomplished gentleman and gallant officer has excited feelings of no common regret. It arose from the excessive fatigues of the campaign in the Punjaub. Mr. Sandford, who had only just completed his twentieth year, was son of the Rev. John Sandford, vicar of Dunchurch, nephew of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, and grandson of Dr. Sandford, Episcopalian Bishop of Edinburgh. The family from which sprung the Sandfords of Sandford, in Shropshire—is one of the few in England that can trace an unbroken male descent from a Norman follower of the Conqueror.

"It may not be, perhaps, very generally known (we quote from the *Edinburgh Courant*) that this young gentleman, who, had he been spared, could scarcely have failed to have risen to distinction, and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations his friends entertained of him, was the author of 'Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern during the Campaign in the Punjaub,' published a month or two ago by the Messrs. Blackwood. These memoranda, the gleanings of an observant eye, and the outpourings of a finely-toned and generous spirit, were jotted down, it appears, without the slightest view of ever being presented to the public eye; but, having been communicated piecemeal to his friends in England, were, without even his personal consent, transmitted to the columns of the *Times*, from the great interest exhibited at the part it regarding the position of our Indian affairs, more especially after the sanguinary battle of Chillianwallah, of which, as well as the previous battle of Ramnuggur, and the subsequent crowning victory of Goojerat, they contain a graphic and most animated account."

Mr Sandford was in the 52nd Bengal European Regiment, to which he was appointed in 1848.

EDWARD DUBOIS, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who was well known as a man of wit and classical learning, died on the 16th instant, at his house in Sloane-street. The first appearance of Mr. Dubois as an author was in 1793, when he published a volume entitled "The Wreath," consisting of selections from Sappho, Bion, and Moschus, with a prose translation. In the year 1802 he published "Odd Nick," a satirical work, in three volumes, and next year

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, the House of Lords was opened for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament by Royal Commission till the 31st inst., in conformity with the order issued by her Majesty in Council a few days ago.

There were several sittings, principally consisting of the fair sex, present, who occupied seats in the body of the house.

The reporters' gallery has been brought forward several feet nearer to the bar; and without in any way destroying the general effect of the appearance, but rather improving it, the speakers can be heard much better than before. Scaffolding is still up to enable the artists to go on with the paintings; but they are now so near completion, that in a few days the scaffolding will be taken down.

Lord Campbell, one of the Commissioners, arrived several minutes before two o'clock; and at the bar we observed Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Campbell. Upon their Lordships taking their seats in front of the Throne,

The Lord Chancellor directed Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to the bar.

In a few minutes Mr Pulman returned with Mr. H. Ley, the Deputy Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, attended by several of the officers of the House, as representatives of the Commons of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lefevre, the Deputy Clerk of Parliament, by order of the Lord Chancellor, read the Royal Commission, empowering the Lords Commissioners to prorogue Parliament from this day to the 31st instant; then to meet for the despatch of business.

The Lord Chancellor then said, that by virtue of the Commission just read, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, the Parliament stood prorogued till Thursday, the 31st instant, and the Parliament stood prorogued accordingly.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

Public Subscription.—The Executive Committee have received orders from the Commissioners to open a subscription for the promotion of this exhibition, to publish the following communication:—"The Royal Commissioners have felt it their duty, at this their first meeting, to take into their immediate consideration the propriety of confirming the contract which has been entered into with the Messrs. Munday. They are perfectly satisfied that the contract was framed with the sole desire on the part of the Society of Arts of promoting the objects of the commission—that in agreeing to it at a time when the success of the scheme was necessarily still doubtful, the Messrs. Munday evinced a most liberal spirit—that it has hitherto afforded the means of defraying all preliminary expenses, and that its conditions are strictly reasonable, and even favourable to the public. After hearing, however, the statements made by individual members of the commission; after communicating with the Executive Committee; and after full consideration of the whole subject, the commissioners have come to the conclusion that it will be more consonant with the public feeling, and therefore more conducive to the objects for which the commission has been appointed, to exercise the power reserved, and at once and absolutely to terminate the contract with the Messrs. Munday. This determination necessarily throws the whole burden of the exhibition upon voluntary contributions. The experiment is of a national character, and the commissioners feel that it ought to rest for its support upon national sympathies, and upon such liberal contributions as those sympathies may dictate. The amount of the funds which the public may place at the disposal of the commissioners must determine the extent of accommodation which can be provided for the exhibitors, and the terms on which admission can be given to the articles to be exhibited, and upon which also the public may be admitted to inspect them. The commissioners wish it to be understood that they are invested with unrestricted power over the application of the funds; that it is their intention to invite competition in respect of all branches of expenditure to which competition can advantageously be applied; and that they will proceed, without delay, to establish regulations for insuring an effectual control over the expenditure, and a satisfactory audit of the accounts. The commissioners feel that, in thus abandoning a contract which, regarded in a pecuniary point of view alone, is undoubtedly advantageous to the public, and resting the success of the proposed experiment entirely upon public sympathy, they have adopted a course in harmony with the general feelings of the community. They will proceed, with all possible despatch, to determine the form of contributions, the character of the proposed exhibition, and the extent of benefit to industry in all its branches which will result from it. It is desirable that subscriptions for this great purpose be immediately commenced throughout the United Kingdom, and the result ascertained with the least possible delay. In the meantime, the commissioners will be actively engaged in preparing the various measures upon which it will be their duty to report, at the first meeting as soon as they are enabled definitively to ascertain the extent of the pecuniary means which will be placed at their disposal."

The following circular has been sent to the mayors and other principal authorities of all the chief towns throughout the country:—

Offices of the Executive Committee, Old Palace yard,
London, January 14.

Sir,—I am directed by the Executive Committee, acting under the instructions of her Majesty's commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to announce to you that the Queen has been pleased to issue a Royal commission for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in the year 1851, of which I herewith transmit to you a copy; and I have to request your attention to the cause by which her Majesty has empowered the commissioners to appoint persons of ability to be local commissioners, to aid in the execution of the commission. To render the authority of the following resolutions, which the commissioners passed at their first meeting, that the Executive Committee make this communication to you:—

[illegible]

1. That the Executive Committee be directed forthwith to issue a circular to the Mayors of all the towns within the United Kingdom having a municipal constitution, announcing to them the issue of a Royal commission, and inquiring whether a local committee has been appointed within the town; and requesting that, if no local committee has been formed, the Mayor will communicate with the principal inhabitants for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in their opinion, the circumstances of the town render it advisable to appoint a local [illegible]

In the cases where such committees do exist, or in which they may hereafter be appointed, the mayor to be requested to place himself in communication with the local committee in them, and report whether it is wished that local commissioners should be appointed for the town; on what grounds their appointment is desired, what number of commissioners is proposed; and what names are recommended.

2. In the case of municipal towns having Chambers of Commerce, a similar circular to be addressed also to the President of the Chamber, and a request made that he will communicate with the mayor upon the subject.

3. In towns or districts having municipal constitutions, but in which local committees have been or may be formed, the circular to be sent to such local committees.

In giving effect to the resolutions of her Majesty's Commissioners, the Executive Committee have to request that, if a committee exist in your town, you will have the kindness to communicate with the chairman of such committee, for the purpose of reporting whether it is wished that local commissioners should be appointed for your town. If so,

On what ground the appointment is desired,

What number is proposed,

And the names of the persons recommended by the local committee.

If there is no committee already formed in your town, I am to request that you will immediately communicate with the principal inhabitants, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the circumstances of the town render it advisable to appoint a local committee; and that you will, at early date, favour the commissioners with the results of such inquiry, in the carrying out of which the Executive Committee will be prepared to give every information and assistance in their power. When a committee has been formed, I am to request that the steps suggested in the last paragraph, with reference to the appointment of local commissioners, may be taken.

The duties which will devolve upon the local commissioners will consist chiefly in collecting evidence, and in reporting on the various subjects affecting the exhibition which may be referred to them by her Majesty's Commissioners, who will at all times be glad to receive from them such suggestions as they may think fit to lay before them; and, should personal assistance be required, the local commissioners will probably be willing to attend in the metropolis from time to time.

The Executive Committee would point out the obvious inexpediency of nominating too large a number of local commissioners; and they have, therefore, to request that the names suggested by your committee may be as few as compatible with a due representation of the several interests of the locality. Should your committee deem to nominate commissioners jointly with the local committee or committees of any neighbouring place or places, they will of course be at liberty to do so.

The Executive Committee will feel obliged if you will transmit, at your earliest possible convenience, the full names and addresses of the local commissioners recommended by your committee, together with a specification of the particular interest they are chosen to represent,* in order that the same may be submitted to her Majesty's commissioners.

I shall be obliged by being favoured with a complete list of the committee named for your town, should such not already have been sent to me.

I have further to inform you, that if your committee desire to be furnished with the publications in reference to the Exhibition which the Executive Committee may issue, they will cause them to be sent to you upon your application for the same.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT,
Secretary of the Executive Committee.

* e. g. A [illegible], (Name of post-town), Representative of cotton-printing.
C [illegible] of machinery.
C [illegible] ntative of glass manufactures.
D [illegible] ntative of calico-printing.
H [illegible] ve representative of ship-building

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW.

(Continued from page 4.)

It is not my intention, in these concluding remarks, to advert to the large or small areas of rating, to a maximum rate, to a rate in aid, and whether it should be imperial or confined to the unions; to the number of boards of guardians; to the powers of the commissioners and inspectors, or to any other of the many subordinate questions of administrative detail which have much engaged the attention of legislators, landowners, and public writers. All these are susceptible of almost infinite modifications, and might be altered according to fancy, without touching the principle of the Poor-Law. My remarks will be confined to the principle; and, if that be erroneous, the more complete the system of administration, the more disastrous will be the consequences.

Do not suppose that, in questioning the principle of the law, I advocate the misrule of the landowners, who demand the repeal of this law, and the restoration of the Corn-Law. I have seen enough to be thoroughly convinced, speaking of them as a body, and admitting many exceptions, that they are grossly selfish, ignorant, negligent, profligate, and reckless. To the serf-like people they have always been more oppressors than protectors; and have thought of them only as wrongs out of which they were to squeeze the utmost possible amount of rent, to squander on their own pleasures. No men, fread, like these, from responsibility by their power to make laws, ever acted otherwise. But all the facts I have brought under your notice, and the great fact, attested by numerous authorities, that large districts have been driven out of cultivation and are lying waste, because the demands of the Poor-Law far exceed their value, prove distinctly that the Poor-Law is not the proper way of perpetuating their responsibility. A first wrong is not redressed by committing a second wrong on another party. For the landlords, as a body, I have no respect, and cannot feel any pity. At the same time, it is folly, if not crime, to punish them by transferring their estates to paupers. I bear no hostility to them, like many of the priests and people; though I cannot, like the Legislature, which, being composed chiefly of them, looks at society through their eyes, expect from them, or from any legislative improvement in their tenures, the regeneration of the country. In the interest of the people, and especially with a view to their elevation, only to be brought about by an increase of wealth, and not in the interest of the landlords, I look at the Poor-Law. If it weakens the springs of industry, lessen production and accumulation, and confirms the criminal invasion by the Legislature of the right of private property—the great wrong perpetually done to Ireland, the great source, undoubtedly, of the gross poverty and distress of the Irish, a wrong tantamount to violating the sanctity of life, "for you take my life when you take that whereon I live," though it be now directed in anger against the property of the landlord for the behoof of the pauper—it must be a most mistaken law.

This is not an occasion for discussing the general principle of a Poor-Law, which must always be considered in relation to the circumstances of the soil; and the applicability of the law to Ireland must be determined by the condition of the people. We may condemn the manner in which the land was appropriated—we may trace to that many present evils; but we must take it as it exists; and, though to alter it may be necessary, I shall not at present inquire into the just means of dealing with a wrong first perpetrated long ago and continued to our time.

The soil of Ireland belongs in fee to fewer owners than any equal area in Western Europe, except Spain. It has been demised in many cases to tenants for life, who share the property with the owners in fee; and under each one there is with it what they like. The whole land has long been bound in legal fetters and complicated interests. Besides this, most of the proprietors have long been seriously embarrassed; their estates were mortgaged, and, according to their rank and condition, they required all the rent they could possibly exact. To this end they had not prevented, if they had not encouraged, the division of their properties into great numbers of small holdings. Almost destitute of manufactures and commerce, the bulk of the Irish relied exclusively on the land for their subsistence: they competed for it in the fiercest manner; and, in order to retain it, promised and paid the most exorbitant rent, being content to live on the smallest possible quantity of the coarsest food. In 1847, the number of holdings, according to Captain Larcom's report, after many thousands had been merged in others or left altogether waste, was 691,271. And under no condition can the exact number when the law was enacted; but, in 1841, the holdings of more than one acre and less than five acres exceeded those of 1847 by 184,510. From that fact, I infer that the total number of holdings in the year 1841 had been much less than 1,000,000. At the period, then, of enacting the Poor-Law, the land was owned by a few embarrassed proprietors; and it was divided into an immense number of small holdings, the great majority of which were held by men in the very lowest condition of existence. Of a population of 8,000,000, it was estimated that 2,000,000 were in such a state of destitution as partly to subsist by mendicancy and to require relief. The applicability of the Poor-Law to that condition of society is the question. The condition of the land at one time an opinion prevailed that small holdings were inconsistent with good agriculture, and that a greater net produce and higher rents would be obtained from large than from small farms. From all quarters the landowners of the old lords had continually been advised to diminish the number and enlarge the size of the holdings, to treat the land on the commercial principle, and the process of eviction and agglomeration had in many cases been carried to a great extent. Clearing was before fearful: to prevent vagrancy, and guard against its increase by evictions, the law was partly justified; by taking away the pretext for vagrancy, eviction was encouraged.

I have already shown you, by the immense number of evictions in the last few years, that the law in fact gave a terrific impulse to the process. Clearing estates of the people has latterly been the great object of the landowners, and the chief recommendation of statesmen and public writers to their authority. The landlords may have been misled; they may, in this case, as in many others, have misunderstood their own interest; but there cannot be a doubt that, since the Poor-Law was passed, the condition both of the land and the people on the landowners has been much deteriorated. The latter have been impoverished; the former, when spared, have been famished down to hopeless degradation, and, in many cases, almost exterminated by death. In my business especially to show how the law contributed to this disastrous result.

It is usually described as a law to make property, and particularly the property of the landlords, support poverty; but the great fact of mass pauperism, the heart of a legislator, who can by no means divest himself of our natural selfishness—is wonderfully deceitful; and the law, which is nominally said to be for the support of the poor, at the expense of property, is in reality framed, practically under the name of property, for the support of the poor, at the expense of industry. Its principle is to make those who have anything share it with those who have nothing. It is avowedly intended to make property support poverty. Following the law of Elizabeth, or rather the amended Poor Law of 1834—which in 1838 had not developed all its sinister effects, and was supposed, at least by its authors, to be an admirable law the Legislature adopted a workhouse test, and levied rates on the occupiers as well as on the landowners; it taxed industry as well as land; it levied rates on profit as well as rent, for the support of the destitution that already existed, and that might be created by the clearing process; it enacted that half of the rate should be paid by the occupiers, and thus made the Irish asylum for the evicted which was wholly inadequate, and which the poor wretches, from custom and feeling, were slow to enter—it satisfied the consciences of the evicting landlords; and, by throwing the burden on the occupiers, it really made the unevicted, industrious tenantry pay a large part of the expense of clearing the landlords' estates. That arrested the progress of industry in Ireland. The law fell on improving the condition of the people. The small occupiers struggling out of the mire of general poverty, and thrust them back to be smothered.

It is perfectly clear that the very smallest occupiers could pay no rates, and the landowners having been made responsible for the rates, eviction was further encouraged by a desire to get rid of non-ratepaying tenants, and to acquire tenants who, occupying larger holdings, would pay rates. The law, therefore, tended to the destruction of the people, as really as ever it did when it was avowedly intended to exterminate them. Only a few years ago the rates were before the famine of 1846. All the numerous occupiers of small holdings who found it difficult to live before they were subjected to a poor-rate, then found it impossible. In many cases their property was sold for the rates, and a serious blow given to the national industry. The dearth of 1846, partly the consequence of that, found all sanery paralyzed; and when the hand of the State, full of wealth, was sent out to relieve the famishing, it only added to the increase of the terrible demands of the collectors, they one and all nearly gave up the unprofitable pursuit of farming, and threw themselves on the State for help. We hear in our time a great deal of judgments; but if ever there were a judgment, the utter prostration of the Irish, consequent on the failure of a harvest greater than usual, was a judgment for the law which deprived the industrious occupiers of their property, stopped their exertions, and almost rooted up out of their hearts

Our want of space compels us to postpone the remainder of the communication till next week; but we must subjoin our Correspondent's brief Postscript.

P.S.—I must correct a mistake committed in my last communication. There are two Chiffens in Ireland, and the one in Galway was the property of the D'Arcy family, and not of the Chiffen family, as I stated. I am also informed that the Messrs. Eastwood are not English, but Irish-English.

The amount of the precious metals exported from London during the week ending the 5th inst.—was Silver coin, 50,000 ozs.; Silver bullion to Dunkirk, 80 000 oz.; to Belgium, 130,000 oz. Silver bar to Belgium, 23,000 ozs.; making a total export of 238,000 ozs. of silver

Last week, an unfortunate policeman was found during the night lying on the pavement in Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road, surrounded by a pool of blood. He was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, where it was discovered that his skull was fractured. He died in the course of the following afternoon. It is supposed that he had been to try the door of one of the houses, and that, in returning, his foot slipped, and his head coming in contact with one of the steps, he thus met with the injury.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a convocation holden on Saturday last, it was unanimously agreed to affix the University seal to a respectful address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen, on occasion of the decease of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Lent Term began on Monday last, when a Congregation was holden for granting degrees and conferring degrees.

The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History (the Rev. R. Hussey) proposes to begin his lectures for this term on Monday, February 4. The junior class will read "Ezechi Historia Ecclesiastica," continued from last term; the senior class, "Bedæ Historia Gentis Anglorum." The lectures are open to all members of the University who have passed the B A. examination. Those who wish to attend are requested to call on the Professor between twelve and two o'clock on Saturday, February 2.

University College, London.—The council have appointed Dr. A. Barine Garrod to the office of professor of materia medica and physician to the hospital, lately held by Dr Anthony Todd Thomson

Preferments.—The following preferments and appointments have taken place: The Rev. J. Quarry, Prebendary of Ross, to be a Canon in the Cathedral. The Rev. Jarvis Kendrick, to the Perpetual Vicarage of St. Peter the Great, otherwise Sub-Deanery, Chichester. The Rev. W. Baynes, to the Rectory of Chalvington, Sussex. The Rev. H. S. Disbrowe, to the Rectory of Conisholme, Lincolnshire. The Rev. W. H. Hutchinson, to the Rectory of Laceby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. J. James, to the Rectory of Peakirk, Northamptonshire. The Rev. W. A. Paxton, to the Rectory of Otterden, Kent. The Rev. James Farrer Reeve, to the consolidated Rectories of Great and Little Thornham, in Suffolk. The Rev. W. J. Poole, to the Rectory of Aberfraw, Anglesey. The Rev. Stair Douglas, to the Rectory of Ifakbourne, Sussex. The Rev. Julius Ashwright, to the Vicarage of Latton, Essex. The Rev. S. Ridley, to the Vicarage of St. Clement's, Cambridge. The Rev. R. Barker, to the Vicarage of Pagham, Sussex. The Rev. A. D. Parkinson, to the Vicarage of Ulterby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. T. Sikes, to the Vicarage of Luton, Bedfordshire. The Rev. H. T. Young, to the Vicarage of Munden, Essex. The Rev. J. Clancy, to the Vicarage of Claverdon, with Norton Lindsey Curacy, Worcestershire. The Rev. Frederic Reade, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mark's Church, Kemptown, Brighton, diocese of Chichester; patrons, the Trustees of St. Mary's Hall, Brighton. The Rev. A. D. Wagner, to the Curacy of the new church of St. Paul, Brighton, diocese of Chichester; patron, the Rev. H. M. Wagner. Vicar of Brighton. The Rev. C. D. Goldie, to the Perpetual Curacy of High Tyrnton, county and diocese of Lincoln; £80; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. J. P. Hastings to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff. Rev. High George Robinson to Holy Trinity Church P.C. Preston, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Raven; patrons on this occasion, T. B Addison, Esq, and otherswtrymen of the church. Rev. Richard Compton Maul to Rickinghall Inferior R., Suffolk, diocese of Norwich; £453, with residence on the presentation of John Compton Maul, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn. Rev. Edward Crow to Creaton R., Northamptonshire, diocese of Peterborough; £210, without residence.

Vacancies.—Little Clacton V., Essex, dio. Rochester, £115, with residence; patron, Sir Thomas Neville, Bart. Rev. J. L. Kirby, deceased. Hambledon R., Surrey, diocese Winchester; £207, with residence; void by death of Rev. E. Bullock; pat., Earl Radnor. Wendover V., Bucks, diocese Oxford; value £211; patron, Rev. S. Thornton, deceased; pat., Lord Chancellor.

Emigrant Chaplaincy.—The Rev. Douglas Cooper has been appointed, by the Bishop of Sydney, Chaplain of the immigrants newly arrived at that colony. From the Bishop's instructions we learn that the local superiors of the emigrant chaplain for Sydney will in every case be made available for the benefit of the emigrants, at the earliest possible period. In the event of any vessel arriving, on board of which is a clergyman of the Church of England, in charge of emigrants, his duties will continue until the landing of the passengers, who will thenceforth be placed under the care of the Colonial Chaplain for Emigrants. In other cases it is ordered that "The duty of the Chaplain for Emigrants will be, on the arrival of a vessel in harbour, having emigrants on board, to visit the same as speedily as the Government regulations will permit; and to enter into communication with such of the passengers as may be declaredly members of the Church of England, or may voluntarily desire to avail themselves of his ministerial services."

On the feast of the Circumcision, the Rev. William Margetson Heald, M.A., vicar of Bristall, Yorkshire, laid the foundation of a new church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, at Gomersal, in the above parish; on which occasion William Hirst, Esq., of Marsh House, presented to the vicar, with an address, a silver trowel of elaborate workmanship, bearing an appropriate inscription.

IRELAND.

Representation of Limerick.—Mr. John O'Connell has published a letter addressed to any admirer, on the impoverished state of the country, to raise a fund, as suggested, to purchase an annuity for him. The hon. gentleman's election committee at Limerick have, after much consideration, come to the decision not to accept his resignation at the present, on the ground of the defective state of the registry as regards Repeal interests, and calculate on a larger augmentation of the forces at the next April sessions.

The Protection Movement in Ireland.—Generally speaking, the meetings have been failures, the people evincing no sympathy with the movement. The *Evening Post* publishes the following letter from Mr. Cobden, in reply to one from Dr. Sheil, of Ballysannon:—"London, Jan. 5, 1850. Dear Sir,—I have sent you a newspaper, containing a letter of Mr. Bright's speech at Manchester, upon the subject of Ireland, in whose views generally I heartily concur. My own remarks at Leeds would explain the opinion I entertain of the present movement of the Irish landlords, which appears to me a barefaced display of shallow cunning and base hypocrisy, as is this cry of the landowners for a bread-tax, under the plea of bettering the condition of a starving people. I very much doubt if their representatives in the House will be willing to bring forward, for discussion, such a question. I should wish nothing better than to have the opportunity of meeting them on that ground, and I remain, dear sir, truly yours, Richard Cobden."

A great Free Trade meeting was held at Castletown-rock, in the county of Cork, on Sunday last, to counteract the Protection movement in that quarter. The chair was taken by Dr. Power, M.P.; and among those assembled on the occasion were a great many Roman Catholic clergymen. The following resolutions were adopted:

That the present high poor-rates have not risen from Free Trade; but from other causes, viz., want of employment, which arose from failure of the potato crop and the cruelty of extermunating landlords, who would make no abatement in their rents, or, at least, one reasonable to the full extent of the Gregory clause.

That the foundation of agricultural prosperity is security of tenure by tenant right or long leases, which will enable the tenant to dispose of his farm to the highest bidder, and be regulated by the reduction in the value of corn, &c.

That the present cry for Protection is got up for selfish purposes, firstly, to divert the minds of the people from the just demand for exact right and reasonable rents; and, secondly, to enable the Conservatives to get into the representation of the country, to which they have not any claim, and to check the march of enlightened legislation, and hence we denounce the Protectionist meetings as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament showing the monster evil of the Irish Church establishment, and praying that the surplus revenues be appropriated to the national purposes.

That the warmest thanks of this meeting are due and hereby offered to John Bright, Esq., M.P., for his sympathy for the Irish people, in expressing it in the same manner their condition and circumstances to our English fellow-subjects

Falling off of the Irish Constituencies.—The subjoined statement appears in the *Banner of Ulster*. We have been making inquiries in various directions relative to the effect which the current pressure of the times has had upon the £10 constituencies of Down and Antrim, and we find, as we had suspected, that an immense proportion of this class of voters, in both counties, has been politically annihilated. In some districts with which we happen to be particularly acquainted, we learn that two-fifths of the £10 freeholders who were on the roll last year have now ceased to be £10 freeholders have been practically disfranchised by the rack-renting system, and could not now conscientiously take the qualification oath, were an election to happen to occur:

A novel attempt was made by Mr. Napier, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday, to compel a board of guardians, by a mandamus, to levy a rate for the purpose of paying a debt due to a contractor. The judges, however, refused the application, and referred Mr. Napier's client to the Poor-Law Commissioners for the only remedy which could be obtained in the case.

Excessive Rents.—The assistant barrister for Clare informed the grand jury of that county last week, according to the *Limerick Examiner*, that he was aware of a bill being in preparation by Government that would prevent landlords recovering by law process rent "not in keeping with the Poor-law valuation."

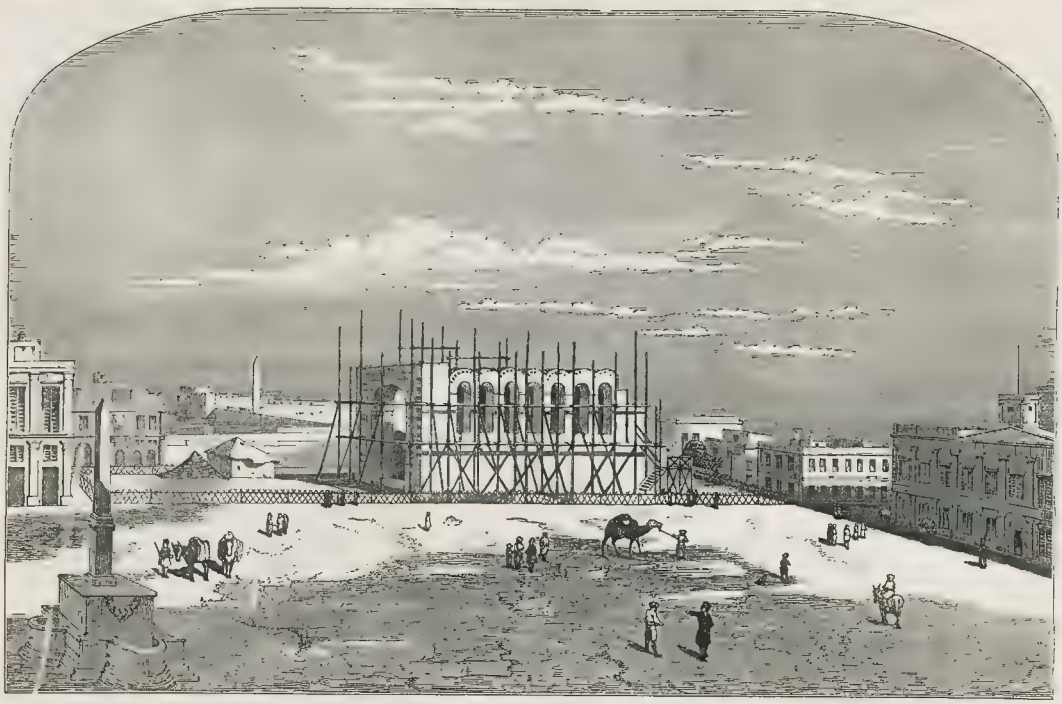
Repeal Association.—The rent for the week ending Monday last amounted to £12 4s. 6d. Mr. John O'Connell announced that he had no intention of resigning his seat, until the electors of Limerick were prepared with a staunch Repealer to occupy his place.

Ejectments in Tipperary.—The heartless system is not relaxed, even at the present inclement season. "You will be sorry," says a correspondent of the *Limerick Examiner*, "to learn that seventy houses have been unroofed and the inmates evicted, at a place called Drumcleve, near the town of Tipperary. A number of houses were also knocked down and the occupiers sent out at Bansha. At Doon several houses have been pulled down."

Agrarian Assassination.—After a longer interval than usual, we hear of one of those horrible cases of agrarian murder which afford such a fearful comment on the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The crime of this occasion, as on many similar, was perpetrated in the same county which was the scene of the above-mentioned eviction, viz. Tipperary, and the victim was a land-agent, William Ardell, steward to Mr. Falkner, who was shot through the heart on Friday night week, and his body found the next morning where he fell, between his employer's residence and his own house, which was about a quarter of a mile asunder.

At the Thurles Quarter Sessions, last week, there were upwards of fifty cases of ejectment.

Sale at a Workhouse.—On Saturday last, the Sub-Sheriff of Galway sold off the property, consisting of clothing, furniture, &c. of the Thurles Workhouse, under an execution for £500, at the suit of some Dublin and Galway merchants.



THE GREAT SQUARE IN ALEXANDRIA.—PRESENT STATE OF THE PROPOSED CHURCH FOR THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT RESIDENTS.

CHURCH FOR THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

ELEVEN years have elapsed since the British residents at Alexandria set on foot a project for erecting a Church, which should adequately serve for the purposes of Christian worship for the increasing English population, both of residents and sojourners, who were, from various causes, attached to the commercial capital of Egypt. Mohammed Ali, the late Pasha of Egypt, munificently made a present of a valuable plot of land, situated in the great square of Alexandria, as a site for the proposed edifice. Encouraged by this noble act, the British residents set themselves to secure the services of a resident chaplain, and to raise funds for the erection of a Church. The former advantage they have now for several years enjoyed; the latter, as our readers will perceive, continues unattained. The actual residents in Alexandria are, we are informed, a small body, not exceeding seventy in number. This fact, coupled with the very laudable resolution which they formed, not to content themselves, and so dishonour the religion of their country in the midst of a large Mahometan city, with the erection of a "cheap church," which should "cost them nothing," is, we believe, among the chief reasons why the completion of the edifice has been so long delayed. The building, we regret to find, has now been suspended nearly three years, in consequence of the exhaustion of all the funds (about £4000) which had been contributed. The walls have been carried up 40 feet; but, as there is no roof on, the work already completed is suffering positive injury from the effects of the weather, even in the dry climate of Egypt. The scaffolded building, standing undisturbed by "sound of axe or hammer," tells a dreary tale to the English traveller, and one but little creditable to our country in the eyes of Christians of every persuasion, as also of the Mahometans, who throng the streets of Alexandria. Indeed, it is with pain that we hear that a recent document set forth by the residents talks of the "abandonment of the design" as a not impossible event, if the remaining sum, estimated at from £2000 to £3000, needful for the completion of the building, be not forthcoming. This, we venture to say, will not be the case. The residents have done much; but much might yet be raised, if the two thousand passengers who are said annually to pass through Alexandria to and from India, were each asked to contribute their mite. We are convinced, moreover, that the merchants and great commercial bodies in London would acknowledge that the Church of their country has a claim upon them in this matter, when they consider that some 200 British vessels annually enter the port of Alexandria, for whose crews the new Church would be available. We are glad to learn that a second effort is about to be made in this country, to carry through this good design.

We trust that the Christian zeal of Englishmen will be stirred up for the honour of their Church in this the second commercial city of the Turkish empire; and that the city of St. Mark and of the great Athanasius will have, at least, one Christian Church in it amid the dilapidated and crumbling temples of the Eastern Christians—not unworthy, for beauty and purity of design, to stand amidst the Mosques of the False Prophet, as an evidence of the faith of Englishmen, and of their allegiance to the Cross.

CHURCH OF SAINT PAUL, AT MALTA.

IN the Memoir of the lamented Queen Dowager, in our Journal of Dec. 8, 1849 we briefly recorded her Majesty's munificent act of defraying the entire charge of building a large Church at Malta, for the accommodation of the English residents in the island. Hitherto, the accommodation afforded them was the Government chapel, a room fitted up in the palace of the Governor at Valetta, and formerly a kitchen, besides which was the Dockyard chapel. These were long the only means provided by the Government for Divine worship, and strangers were generally unable to attend at all. The Queen Dowager, on her visit to the island, in 1838, witnessed this spiritual destitution, and provided for it by the building of the handsome Church here engraved.

The first stone was laid by Queen Adelaide on the 20th of March, 1839, and the foundation was completed by the close of the year. No labour was spared by the superintendent architect to insure the durability of the edifice; and, though often with immense difficulty, every part of the foundation was based upon solid rock, which, in many instances, was found covered with 30 feet of rubbish.

The main features of the exterior are a lofty portico facing N.E., and supported by six Ionic columns; and a tower and spire, 130 feet high, surmounted by a cross.

The interior is very spacious: its dimensions are stated to exceed those of any of the modern churches in London, the length of the area being 110 feet; breadth, 67 feet; and height, 45 feet. Marylebone, one of the largest parish churches in the metropolis, measures 105 by 70 feet.

The Malta Church has open sittings for upwards of 1500 persons. The ceiling is elegantly decorated with panels and mouldings, and is supported by ranges of columns, with richly sculptured Corinthian columns; and the sides and altar end are embellished with pilasters of similar design.

The Church has been built at a cost of £18,000, exceeding by one-third the amount of the Queen Dowager's original grant. Malta has since become the official residence of the Bishop of Gibraltar, whose palace faces the portico of St. Paul's Church.

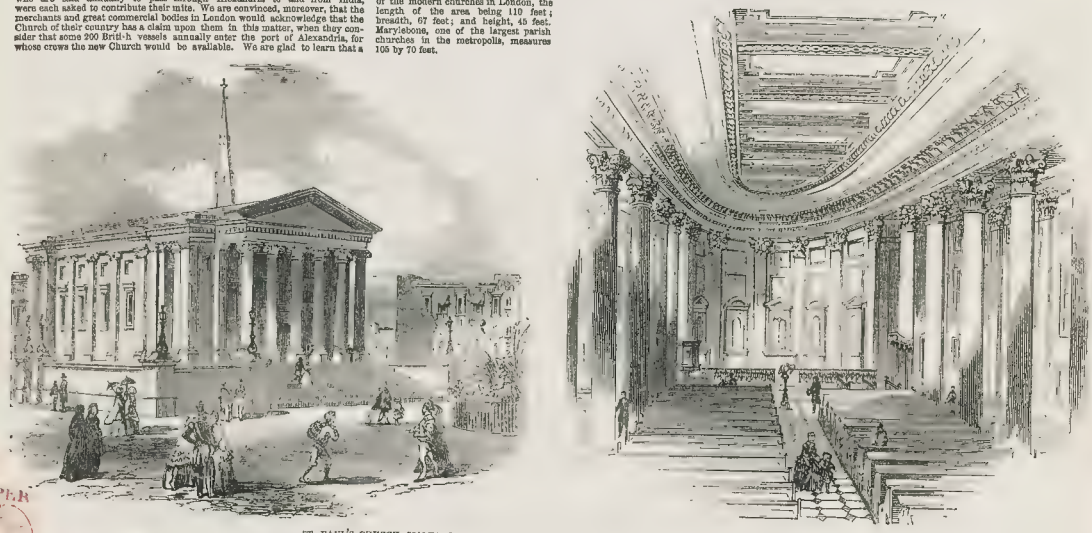
This stately memorial of the piety of Queen Adelaide must be visited or viewed by every Protestant with heartfelt gratitude, whilst it relieves the Maltese capital of some of its monotony:—

> Whereon the sultry wind for ever swells
> The thunder of ten thousand tuneless bells,
> While priestly drones in hourly pageant pass,
> Hived in their several cells by sound of brass;
> Where England's merriest month looks sorry,
> And the waste island seems but one wide quarry.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—THE LATE CHAPLAIN OF AYLESBURY GAOL.—At the Epiphany Sessions at Aylesbury, just held, a motion was brought forward to grant an annuity to the Rev. Mr. Cox, the late chaplain of the County Gaol, who was compelled to retire in consequence of his refusing to divulge to the magistrates the nature of the confessions of John Tawell, the Quaker (murderer of Eliza Hart, at Salt Hill). None of the magistrates present at a very full bench, except the mover and seconder, Mr. Barker and Dr. Lee, held up their hands in favour of the motion, which was consequently lost. Mr. Cox is said to be in very distressed circumstances.

The churchwardens of St John's Church, Newton, have recently received a beautiful coloured cloth for the communion table of the new church in that district, the gift of Mrs. Peake, of Harewood.

It is in contemplation to originate a subscription for the purpose of placing a large stained glass window in some part of Worcester Cathedral, in commemoration of the virtues and as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Queen Dowager.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MALTA, BUILT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER ADELAIDE.

THE NOTTS TESTIMONIAL TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

THE memorial of the county of Nottingham to the lamented Lord George Bentinck has, after considerable delay, been agreed upon, and is now in course of erection. As the county has produced several able architects, the committee have acted wisely in employing one of those gentlemen—Mr. T. C. Hine, of Nottingham, an artist of considerable local reputation, and whose name is not altogether unknown out of the district. He has produced for the Bentinck Memorial a design of great merit; and, when completed, it will add to the attractions of the handsome little town of Mansfield.

Nottingham is remarkable for its market-places. That in its county-town is known all over England as the most spacious in the country; and the other principal towns of the shire partake of this characteristic. The market at Mansfield, for the size of the place, is large; and it is already embellished with a town-hall, of classic design.

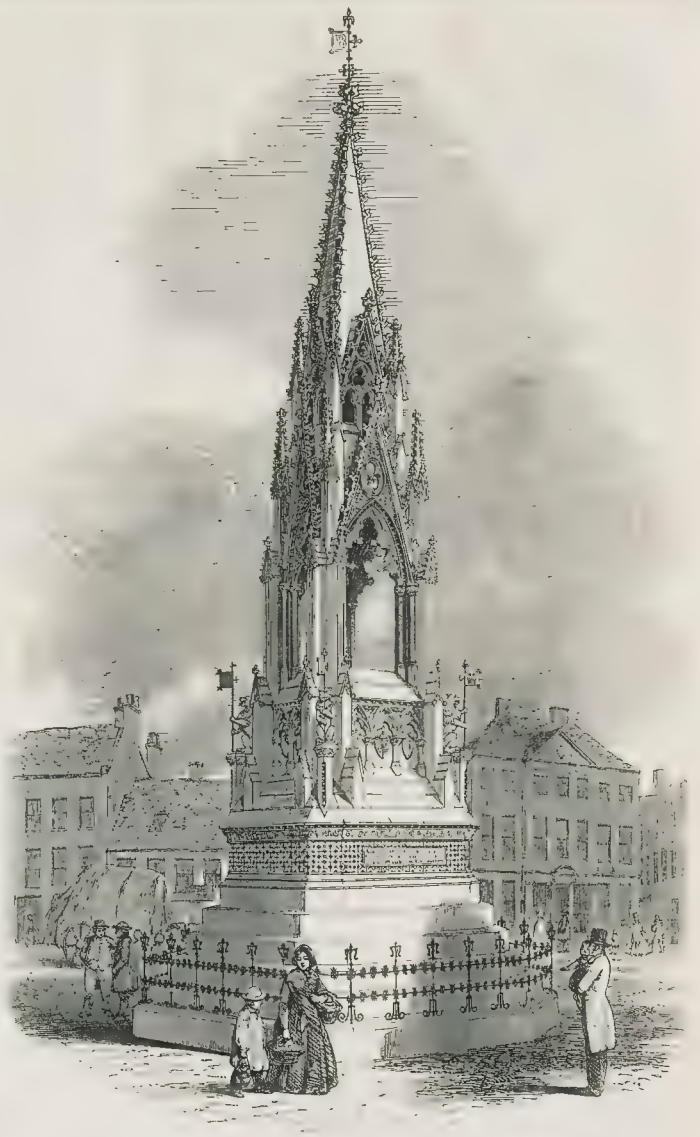
A better site could not be selected for the monument to Lord George Bentinck, independently of the fact that it is immediately adjacent to the birth-place of the distinguished statesman, and is the centre of a large agricultural district. It is about four miles from Newstead Abbey, renowned as the ancestral seat of another master-spirit—Lord Byron. The extensive domains of the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl Manvers—forming what are popularly termed "the Dukeries"—are also in the immediate neighbourhood.

Various propositions were submitted for the memorial: the addition of a new wing to the General Hospital at Nottingham, the foundation of an Agricultural College, and the building of a number of Almshouses, were among the designs suggested. A monument in Southwell Minster was also named; but all these were declined for Mr. Hine's design, which resembles an ancient market cross.

This is a richly ornamented Gothic structure, about 30 feet high, of the style that prevailed in the fourteenth century. It will occupy a space, including the steps, of twenty-four feet square. The whole is divided into three stages—the base or pedestal; a gabled canopy, supported on pinnacled buttresses and clustered columns; and a lofty spire pierced with traceried and gabled lights, and terminated with a gilded vane. The lower stage consists of a flight of steps, surmounted by an arcaded pedestal, with shields of the armorial bearings of the Portland family, and a deeply-recessed set-off, to receive the buttresses and columns of the canopy. At its four angles are pedestals surmounted by lions *sejants*, supporting vanes, upon which also will be emblazoned the family arms. The gables of the canopy are filled with diaper-work, and sculptures emblematic of the interests which Lord George Bentinck so ably advocated. The pinnacles, gables, and spire-lights are throughout enriched with carved crockets, so as to add considerably to the architectural embellishment of the design.

The contract for the building has been undertaken by Mr. Charles Lindley, of Mansfield; and the execution of the work, so far as it has proceeded, is very creditable to him.

We understand that Mr. Hine introduced in the original design a statue beneath the canopy; but we are not aware that such an addition is contemplated by the committee; though it would add greatly to the interest of the monument.



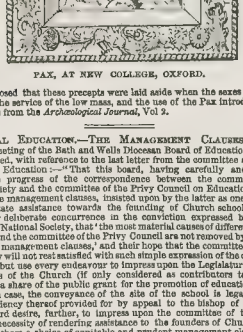
THE NOTTS TESTIMONIAL TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, IN THE MARKET-PLACE, MANSFIELD.

CURIOSITIES.—XI.

PAX, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THIS very interesting specimen of the skill of the early workers in silver, is preserved in New College, Oxford, along with some most valuable relics of the founder of the college, William of Wykeham. The Pax is five inches and a half high by three inches and one-tenth broad; and was, most probably, wrought about the time of Henry VI., or rather later.

According to Dr. Milner, the use of the Pax was, perhaps, introduced into the Roman Catholic Church in the service of low mass, apparently in the twelfth or thirteenth century; the Pax being first kissed by the priest, then by the clerk, and afterwards by the people assisting at the service, in lieu of the embrace which had been customary in following, literally, the injunction of St. Paul to the Corinthians—"Greet ye one another with an holy kiss." This custom of kissing is mentioned by Tertullian and others, and was performed thus, as quoted by Dr. Milner—"Let the Bishop salute the church, and say, The peace of God be with you all: and let the people say—And with thy spirit. Then let the Deacon say to all—Salute one another with an holy kiss: and let the Clergy kiss the Bishop, and the laymen the laymen, and the women the women."



PAX, AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

It is supposed that these precepts were laid aside when the sexes were mixed together in the service of the low mass, and the use of the Pax introduced. Our Engraving is from the *Archæological Journal*, Vol 2.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—THE MANAGEMENT CLAUSES.—At the quarterly meeting of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Board of Education, just held, it was resolved, with reference to the last letter from the committee of the Privy Council on Education:—"That this board, having carefully and anxiously watched the progress of the correspondence between the committee of the Privy Council and the committee of the Privy Council on Education, upon the subject of the management clauses, insisted upon by the latter as one of the conditions of State assistance towards the founding of Church schools, desire to express their deliberate concurrence in the conviction expressed by the committee of the National Society, that 'the most material causes of difference between the Church and the committee of the Privy Council are not removed by the modification of the management clauses,' and their hope that the committee of the National Society will not rest satisfied with such simple expression of the conviction of their minds, but use every endeavour to impress upon the Legislature the justice of the claims of the Church (if only considered as contributors to the public revenue) to a share of the public grant for the promotion of education, provided that, in each case, the conveyance of the site of the school is legally secured, and the efficiency thereof provided for by appeal to the bishop of the diocese. And this board decides, further, to impress upon the committee of the National Society the necessity of rendering assistance to the founders of Church schools, by affording them a choice of equitable and prudent management clauses, which give encouragement to lay co-operation, without infringement of that undivided privilege and responsibility which, according to the divine constitution of the Church, attaches to the clergyman of the parish and the bishop of the diocese; and of confining the application of the funds placed at their disposal by the Church to such schools as shall adopt one of such clauses so devised and approved; or wishing for entire freedom, such as the National Society has always advocated, shall, on those grounds, refuse to admit any management clauses whatsoever."

MR. WAKLEY ON "INSANITY."—Mr. Wakley has contributed his mite of confusion to this much confused subject. A drunken fellow died suddenly in Islington, and his wife complained at the inquest that she had tried unsuccessfully to get him into the lunatic ward at the workhouse—the surgeon would not certify his insanity. Mr. Wakley seeing that gentleman in court, asked him why he did not give a certificate of the unsoundness of the man's mind.—Mr. Pearce replied that he never noticed a deficiency of intellect, although he saw him almost daily during his illness.—Mr. Wakley: His wife has sworn that he was a drunkard, and I hold that all such characters are mad, and ought to be placed in confinement. No one possessed of a rational mind will get intoxicated.—Mr. Pearce: If I were called on to certify in such cases, there would be a clearance of half the neighbourhood.—Mr. Wakley: The evil is great, and sorely to be lamented. However, I have no hesitation in saying that such unfortunate individuals ought to be confined and treated as lunatics.—Mr. Pearce: You must bear in mind, sir, that if I were to certify unjustly in a case of insanity, I should make myself liable to a penalty of £100, which I am sure would be enforced were I to do as you wish.—Mr. Wakley: I contend that you would be justified.

SILVER INKSTAND,

PRESENTED TO THE INCUMBENT OF ST. MARY-LE-TOWER, IPSWICH.

IT may be in the recollection of our readers, that some time since, the old colours of the 12th, or East Suffolk Regiment of Foot, were placed in the church of St. Mary-le-Tower, at Ipswich, by permission of the Incumbent; but were shortly afterwards removed by order of his Diocesan. The Incumbent protested against this proceeding; and the Regiment have recognised the Rev. gentleman's conduct upon the occasion, by presenting him, on Monday week, with a handsome Silver Inkstand, of appropriate design, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented by General the Honourable R. Meade, Lieut.-Colonel Patton, the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, 1st Battalion, 12th or East Suffolk Regiment, to the Reverend William Nassau St. Leger, A.B., Incumbent of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, in grateful appreciation of his chivalrous and reverent reception of their old Colours into the Chancel of his Church, and noble protest against the violation of their consecrated repose.

"Weedon, December 15th, 1849."

The Inkstand consists of a base, which rests upon four scroll-formed feet of alternately bright and frosted silver; and in the centre supporting a model of the rock and Castle of Gibraltar, between two silver vases. At each end, and reposing against the vases, are the Colours of the Regiment most elaborately executed in frosted silver. On the Colours are "Minden," "Gibraltar," "Seringapatam," "India." Around the summit of the rock, is a scroll with the inscription, "Montis Insignia Calpe." The Castle is executed in frosted silver, and on each of its doors is raised in high and bright relief the Key, being part of the badge of the distinguished 12th Regiment. The covers of the vases are ornamented with the crest, and on the reverse side of the base are the family arms, of the Reverend gentleman; whilst around the salver runs a wreath composed of oak-leaves and acorns.

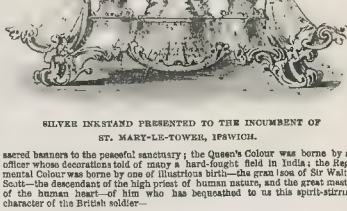
This elegant work is from the establishment of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The Inkstand, on its presentation, was accompanied by a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Patton, of the 12th, in which he records the clergyman's generous sense of the spirit which prompted the placing of the old colours in the mother church of the chief town in that division of the county wherein the regiment was raised. "It is difficult," says the writer, "to comprehend how a proposal so complimentary to the town of Ipswich, so reverent, and in such fine accord with the genius of our military institutions, could fail in receiving respectful acquiescence, if it did not awaken the enthusiastic sympathy of the authority who decided upon its rejection." The letter concludes with an intimation on the part of the officers of the battalion, of their desire that the rev. gentleman be considered in *perpetuum* an honorary member of their mess; assuring him of the warmest welcome.

To the above, the Rev. Mr. St. Leger has transmitted an eloquent reply, from which we quote these passages:—

"It is not, perhaps, worth an argument, but I would briefly remark that there is no one reason against receiving Colours into a church which will not tell more powerfully against bestowing upon them, in the first instance, a consecrated character. And if Colours be inadmissible, much more should all accoutrements and weapons of war be rejected; and, if these be forbidden, *à fortiori* should all soldiers themselves, who are sworn and ever ready to use these weapons, be excluded from the sacred edifice, and from the benefit of Divine Service—that is, in other and plainer terms, all soldiers should be excommunicate from the Church of God!

"Soldiers! the old Colours of your regiment, which left your loyal ranks with that same unsullied honour which had ever rested upon them from the hour of their consecration, were received in this place with the highest pomp of military ceremonial. Recording 'India' amongst your scenes of service, your Colours were escorted to the 'mother church of your native county' by heroes of Sobraon and Aliwal; to the holy altar of that church they were borne by officers of high distinction, whose chivalrous enthusiasm coveted the honour of carrying the



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE INCUMBENT OF ST. MARY-LE-TOWER, IPSWICH.

sacred banners to the peaceful sanctuary; the Queen's Colour was borne by an officer whose decorations told of many a hard-fought field in India; the Regimental Colour was borne by one of illustrious birth—the great-son of Sir Walter Scott—the descendant of the high priest of human nature, and the great master of the human heart—of him who has bequeathed to us this spirit-stirring character of the British soldier—

> For the rights of fair England his broadsword he draws,
> Her King is his leader—her Church is his cause;
> His watchword is honour! his pay is renown!
> God strike with the gallant that strikes for the Crown."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 20.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 21.—St. Agnes. Moon's First Quarter 9h. 40m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 22.—St. Vincent. Sun rises 7h. 54m., sets 4h. 30m.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Day increased 54m.
THURSDAY, 24.—Sun rises 7h. 52m., sets 4h. 33m.
FRIDAY, 25. Conversion of St. Paul.
SATURDAY, 26. Sun rises 7h. 50m., sets 4h. 36m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	A. h. m. / M. h. m.	A. h. m. / M. h. m.
7 10 / 7 30	8 55 / 8 15	9 30 / 8 50	10 4 / 9 25	10 45 / 11 25	Midnight / No Tide	0 30 / 1 0

ROME.

In a few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege, and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—First Night of Herold's celebrated opera of ZAMPA; Principal Characters by M. Chollet and Mdlle. Charion.—Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces that the performance of French Plays will be continued at the above Theatre on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1850, commencing at Eight O'Clock precisely, when will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, Herold's opera, in three acts, entitled ZAMPA, ou, La Fiancee de Marbre. Distribution: Zampa (corsaire), M. Chollet (of the Opera Comique, Paris), as originally performed by him, upon the production of the opera in Paris; Camille (fille de Lugano), Mdlle. Charion; Daniel Capsera (contre-maitre de Zampa), M. Meyer; Dandolo, M. Chatwarbri; Rina, Mdlle. Gaichard. Boxes, 8s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'Clock, and the Performance commence at Eight. Seats, Tickets, and Season Prospectuses may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued and independent success of the Holiday Revelries.—the Theatre crowded nightly to witness the Varied and Unequalled Entertainments On Monday, January 21st, 1850, the performance will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the KNIGHT OF THE RAGGED CROSS; or, THE JOURNEY OF LOVE. The scenes in the Arena, supported by the most talented Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists in Europe. To conclude with the successful Pantomime of HARLEQUIN HARKEE DOODLE, who came to Town upon his hit a Pony. In consequence of the brilliant house on Thursday, 17th, the last Grand Juvenile Night will be on THURSDAY next, January 24th, when the Pantomime will be played first. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. H. BST.

SIMS REEVES, FORMES, ERNST, and THALBERG. EXETER HALL.—The FOURTEENTH CONCERT (and last but one of the series of fifteen) will be held on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY next, JAN. 23. Vocal Performers, Misses Lucombe, Poole, and Eyles, and Mrs Alexander Newton. Messrs Leffler, Land, Herr Formes, and Mr Sims Reeves; solo, violin, Herr Ernst. Grand Pianoforte, M. Thalberg; Trumpet, Mr T Harper. Tickets, 1s and 2s. Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s. May be had of Mr Stammers, at the Office of the Concerts, No 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

MUSICAL UNION. — WILLIS'S ROOMS, 1850. — The EIGHT MATINEES will take place on TUESDAYS, at Half-past three o Clock, March the 5th; April 9th, 23rd, May 7th, 21st; June 4th, 18th; and July 2nd. Members of 1849 declining to take Tickets for the present Season are requested to notify the same before the 1st of February, and those who have nominations to forward in, names of the candidates to CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 20, Regent-street, addressed to J. ELLA, Director.
The Record of 1849 will be published in February.

PROVIDENT SOCIETY of DANCERS.*—The next ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held at Twelve, for One o'Clock, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850, in the Saloon of the THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, by the kind permission of S. Webster, Esq. JAMES BYNN, Chairman.
* Members of the Profession wishing to join the Society will have every particular forwarded, by addressing the Secretary, at the Society's Office, No. 26, St. Martin's-lane, London.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY. Instituted 1709. Incorporated 1846.
This Charity, dependant on Voluntary Contributions, visits not until children become Orphans, but, in the hour of distress, affords a home, clothing, medical attendance, and a religious education to children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not, and of any nation
The Half-Yearly Election will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 8th FEBRUARY next.
Subscriptions and donations gratefully received at the office by the Committee, the Collector or by E. F. LEES, Secretary, 2, Christ-te-row, Mansion House.
Life Subscription £10 10s
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THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 15s.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A NOVICE.—The works of Hearne, Derwort, or Paaonon.
GRIMBIT.—Risington is decidedly a composer of fame, but does not rank with Mozart and Beethoven
J W B, near Rotherham.—Should apply to the Postmaster-General
E J A.—Send or take your coins to 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden
H T, Monmouth.—Admiral Sir D Dundas resides at Castle Cotterdyke, Stirling
LUCY HOSKINS.—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand
AN INGENIANT MAN is owsanderon, the caricaturist.
W L H M Oldham.—Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Arctic Regions left England in May, 1845.
J B.—Near Keswick—The little books on the Electrotype and the Daguerreotype processes published by Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside, contain the most recent information. Apply to the Gift. Perch-Close.
C H S, Manchester.—Kenny's "shilling Manual of Chess."
A SUBSCRIBER, at Dalkeith.—Her Majesty's visit to Chatsworth, in 1843, is illustrated in No. 81 of our Journal
HAMILTON.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch
J D, Crediton.—should apply to the Agent who supplies him with the paper.
R B, Worcester.—The accuracy of such statements as quoted is very doubtful.
TERRA.—We cannot tell when the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556 will appear. The observations which were made in 1264 were only approximate
ANTHROPOS.—The Journal in question has been discontinued some time
A CHAUCO, Rochester, should order of his newsagent our "Country Edition."
N LINCOLN.—A newspaper cannot be sent by post to Australia without the pre-payment of one penny
T D H.—The answer is in the negative decidedly
F N.—The comet in front of Leo, on Jan 20, and the severest cold was on Jan 19, being 2 degrees below zero
ANNA R.—Airy's Lectures on Astronomy, published by Rimpkin, Marshall, and Co.
Z S.—The theatre at King's-cross has been opened for public performances.
A SUBSCRIBER is thanked for the Sketch he has forwarded.
B Y, Kingston.—Apply to Rowney and Foster Rathbone-place
MUFF, Aberdeen, and one of our earliest Subscribers.—The oft-quoted passage, commencing
"Musts are shaces to soothe his savage breast,"
is from the opening scene of Congreve's "Mourning Bride"
JULIA.—We had rather not undertake the recommendation.
J L H.—The general morning or appointed day for the 10th instant, or tomorrow, the 20th
A SUBSCRIBER, Ireland.—We cannot inform you
ADOLPHUS.—The unicorn is often called the "Brooches Bible," on account of a rendering given in Genesis iii. 7
F W B.—Under the circumstances stated, the only remedy is to complain to the Postmaster-General
A SUBSCRIBER.—Her Majesty's Theatre will be re-opened next month, and Covent Garden Theatre early in March
E G Islington, had better communicate the name in full
W S.—The difference between the distance of the moon from the earth when she is in apogee and in perigee is about 3, 500 miles
ALPHA, A B, Lincoln, and others.—There was no reason to expect very high tides at about the end of last year
F B, Camberwell, refers to the great hurricane on January 6–7, 1839, when twenty persons were killed in Liverpool, by the falling of buildings, and 100 drowned in the neighbourhood
FAUSTA, WITNEY, and Z.—The Sketch will not suit
A JUST-O SUBSCRIBER should apply to the Gutta Percha Company
A CONSTANT READER.—The recess is in her 54th year
SOPHIA should apply to Ackermann, or to Stanford
C H, Dorchester.—We cannot precisely inform you
A LADY, Clifton, and E, Stonehouse.—The wife of a lady; we believe, Miss Brunel
K, Rotherhithe, and F B, Carnliff.—See the "London Post-office Directory"
ISABELLA.—By setting the planet of the question in the moon's place. The meridian line must be determined
SKETCHER.—IN IRELAND.—We are much obliged by the Communications of Captain Drew and a Galway Proprietor, which have been referred to the proper quarter. The letter of Captain is gratifying, but, not having room for his communication, we have forwarded it to our Correspondent
J C L, Lechlade.—Yours is a small brass coin of Constantine the Great (306–337), of no value
PHILO-WILLIS.—For an address, see the "Post-office Directory," just published
W P S, [illegible]
W S, [illegible]
A SUBSCRIBER, [illegible]
T G B [illegible]
ALPHA [illegible]
C H [illegible]
E B.—Decimal. J M, Rothes.—Declined
W H N, Denbighshire, has been misinformed | to A W is thanked
ORGANO should apply to the nearest banker | CONSTANCE R.—We have not seen the work
F G.—Yes | [illegible]
G H M, Brixton, is thanked | [illegible]

CHARADES, at page 27.—*Solutions:* 1. Hal-le-lu-jah. 2. Halcyon.

ERRATUM.—In col. 2, page 19, for "Builders'," read "Butchers' Charitable Institution."

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Poems by Fritz and Liolet.—Thoughts on the Poets.—Sismondi's History of the French.—General Examination.—Solutions.—Little Herbert's Midsummer Holidays.—Hermann and Dorothea.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850.

We are glad to see that an influential deputation has waited upon the Prime Minister upon the subject of the Tea Duties; and to believe that, although Lord John Russell, with statesmanlike discretion, has declined to make any promises, or to enter into any explanation upon the views or intentions of Government, there is a prospect that the matter will be fully considered by the Legislature at no distant period. The Government can but look upon the question, in the meantime, under its fiscal aspect; and, until it be convinced, either that the revenue would not be a loser by a reduction of the duty, or that the country is in so prosperous a state as to be able to afford a loss for an object of so much importance, it is quite right in leaving to those interested the task of proving the case, and of taking the initiative in proposing an alteration.

But the question is not purely a fiscal one. It is a moral and commercial question also; and even more important to the great bulk of the community on these accounts, than it can be to the Government, considered merely as the great money-taker, of the people. Both of these points were strongly impressed upon Lord John Russell by members of the highly-influential deputation that waited upon him on Wednesday last, especially by Mr. Brodrick, of Liverpool, and Mr. Law, of Edinburgh. Unfortunately, however, the Government is too much interested in the large amount of revenue derived from the Excise duty on malt and spirits to look with a very favourable eye upon the moral change that would be wrought in the habits of the people by abundant supplies of cheap and good tea. In fact, under our actual fiscal system, the Government has a direct interest in the intemperance of the multitude. It might be proved, however, that the gain in this respect is a loss in others; and that what we profit by the excisemen, we lose by the pauper and the criminal.

The commercial view of the case is equally important, and was placed in a clear and striking light before the Minister by Mr. Cardwell, M.P., who introduced the deputation. Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade of the great, populous, and wealthy empire of China is with this country—notwithstanding the fact that, in return for our manufactures, China has given us her silver, which she cannot spare, and her silk, which we do not greatly want. She desires nothing better than to give us tea in any imaginable quantity that we can consume; but we impede the trade, to her detriment and ours, by a tax, which, upon some descriptions of the article, amounts to no less than from 400 to 600 per cent. upon the value. Our great competitors for the trade with China are the United States of America; and it is easy to foresee that, unless we change our commercial policy in that quarter, we shall be beaten in the struggle, and lose the advantages of one of the best and most expansible markets of the world.

Even as a matter of Revenue—and supposing that it could not be considered upon this form, the tax is open to the serious objection of unfairness—of leaning lightly upon the rich man's luxury, and pressing heavily upon one of the poor man's necessaries of life. Were the duty an *ad valorem* one, this objection would not apply, but at present, while the rich consumer is taxed under forty or fifty per cent. upon the finer qualities, the washerwoman, the sempstress, and all the labouring poor are charged from two hundred to six hundred per cent. upon the qualities that are alone within the reach of their scanty means. The average of the duty upon all kinds of tea is two hundred and fifty per cent. Look at this tax as we will, it will be found to be indefensible. It was stated last year, under the authority of the Government, that the reduction of the duty to such a moderate rate as would increase consumption and extend trade without seriously damaging the revenue, was merely a question of time, and that the minds of men in power were all but made up on its principle. It is, therefore, more than probable, that, in the reconsideration of our whole fiscal system, which cannot be much longer delayed, either by this Ministry or any other, the existing tea duties will be abolished.

THE Emperor of Russia requires a loan, for the purpose, as is alleged, of completing the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Mr. Cobden and the friends of peace choose to doubt the allegation, and to assert that, in reality, the money is wanted to pay the expenses of the late war against Hungary. They have, therefore, taken the field upon peace principles, to denounce the loan, and dissuade British capitalists from investing their money in it. We think this, to say the least of it, an unfortunate and injudicious movement, and one more calculated to harm than to favour the extension of the great principle of peace among the nations. In the first place, there is no sufficient reason for believing that the Emperor of Russia has come into the money market under false pretences; and, in the second, the morality of loans is a matter for the private consciences of the money-lender, and not for the dictation of men who are not money-lenders, nor in any way concerned with the trade or business of money-lending. An ardent tee-totaller, possessed of a surplus capital, might be indignant if he were asked to lend a friend a few thousands to set up a gin-shop; but he would have no right to preach a crusade against other people who might consider the investment a good one. Mr. Cobden and the Peace Society, if they were asked to invest their earnings in a war-loan, might with good feeling object to such an outlay of their capital; but, not being asked, they have no right to interfere, and still less right to denounce other men who hold opinions that differ from their own. We remember, a short time ago, that a zealous member of the Society of Friends refused to accept of a considerable sum in aid of the funds of a charitable institution of which he was either the chairman or the originator, because the money was the produce of a theatrical entertainment. Such a man might very reasonably object, if called upon to take shares in Drury-Lane or Covent-Garden Theatres; but he would scarcely, even in the opinion of the friends of peace, be justified if he called a public meeting to denounce and hold up to public indignation, as abettors of iniquity, the capitalists who might not have his scruples. The great and holy question of Peace is not to be treated in this manner; and, as friends of that question, we trust we shall hear no more of such impolitic and uncharitable modes of dealing with it.

We are enabled to announce that a meeting of the Protectionist Members of Parliament will assemble at Lord Stanley's residence, in St. James's-square, at twelve o'clock on the 31st inst.—the day on which Parliament is summoned to meet—when the propriety of moving an amendment to the Address will be taken into consideration.—*Morning Herald.*

A large proportion of the few vessels which have, in consequence of the inclement weather and adverse winds, been enabled to reach the port of London from foreign ports, have been laden with grain and flour, the produce of France. The arrivals of this kind have included several from Dunkirk, as well as from the principal shipping ports of France, and are of some interest and importance.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful Royal family, continue, we rejoice to learn, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The continued frost during the past week has had the effect of varying the amusements of Royalty in some degree, the Prince Consort having several times proceeded to Frogmore, for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of skating on the ornamental lake attached to that Royal residence. Her Majesty the Queen and the Ladies of the Royal household have on both occasions accompanied the Prince; and the Royal sledges have been called into requisition, to the no small gratification of the party.

The Marchioness of Normanby, wife of his Excellency the British Ambassador at the French Court, has been almost the only addition to the Royal circle during the week. Her ladyship arrived at the Castle on Monday, and remained the guest of the Queen and the Prince until Wednesday.

On Friday week, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. the Hon. C. Phipps, Col. the Right Hon. C. Grey, and Col. F. H. Seymour, came to town, from Windsor Castle, and presided at the first meeting of the Royal Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of Industry to take place in the year 1851. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor the same afternoon.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by Viscount Mandeville and Mr. Henry Seymour. Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Col. F. H. Seymour were in attendance upon his Royal Highness. The Queen drove to Frogmore the same morning, and paid a visit to her august parent, the Duchess of Kent.

On Tuesday, as on Saturday, the Court passed the morning at Frogmore.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Colonel Challoner and Colonel Hall. Colonel the Honourable C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Honourable R. Boyle, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel F. H. Seymour were in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

On Thursday the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert again drove to Frogmore, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Helena accompanied their august parents. The Prince Consort, with the gentlemen in attendance, enjoyed the diversion of skating on the lake. Mr. Hamilton, and Rev. Henry and Lady A. M. Cust had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle on Thursday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with her Majesty and the Prince almost daily during the week.

The Royal children have taken their accustomed walking exercise in the vicinity of the Castle.

The Countess of Charlemont has relieved the Marchioness of Douro in her duties as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

His Royal Highness Prince George and Captain the Hon. James Macdonald have arrived in town from visiting the Earl of Cardigan, at Deane Park.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess (Dowager) of Baden, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, arrived at the noble Marquis's villa, on Putney Heath, on Thursday, from Holyrood Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk are entertaining a succession of visitors at Arundel Castle.

The Duke of Rutland is surrounded by a large family circle, at Belvoir Castle

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a large party at Goodwood Park.

The Duke and Marchioness of Ailesbury are on the eve of leaving Tottenham Park for Brighton.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has left Park-lane for Brighton, where the Marchioness is at present staying.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town on Wednesday, from his seat, Bowood Park.

The Marchioness of Douro arrived in Belgrave-street on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle. The noble Marquis and Marchioness left town on Friday, with the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived in Bruton-street on Wednesday, from Paris.

Lord Ward, after a tour in Germany, proceeds to Athens, and will probably make an extended journey into the interior of Greece. The noble Lord is expected to return to this country before the end of April.

Lord Glenelg has recently left town for the Continent.

The Count and Countess Rossi (Mdme. Sontag) have been lately visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have been receiving a succession of visitors during the past week at Middleton-park.

Lord John Russell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Chesham-place. The following guests present were—the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Auckland, and the Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere. On Thursday the noble Lord gave a grand dinner to a number of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, at his residence in Chesham-place. The noble Lord has issued invitations for a grand soirée and concert at the Admiralty in the House of Commons, and a numerous party of members of the lower house, to a full dress dinner, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. This dinner will be given at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

The Lady Caroline Duncombe was safely delivered of a daughter, on Tuesday last, at Wareley Park.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris, from his *château* near Cannes. The noble and learned Lord is expected to arrive in Grafton-street to day, for the season. Lady Brougham is staying in town.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A very general rumour prevailed on Thursday evening to the effect that the ex King of the French had expired, after a very brief illness, on the morning of that day, at Claremont. In contradiction of the report, we are enabled to state that Dr. G. De Nussy, who is the chief medical attendant of the ex-King, arrived at his residence in Conduit-street, London, at noon on Thursday (where he had passed the previous night), having left Louis Philippe in perfect health; and that up to nine o'clock on Thursday night no intelligence of the ex-King's illness had reached Doctor Nussy. We may therefore fairly assume that the rumour is unfounded.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS IN EASTER TERM, 1850.—The list published by the Incorporated Law Society has just appeared, and gives the following particulars in reference to the number of persons applying to be admitted as attorneys in Easter Term, 1850, 179; being a decrease of 6 on comparison with that of the former list. Notices of admission for Easter Term, to be delivered to the secretary to the Law Society, on or before Feb. 5. Notices of admission for the present term, to be likewise added to the list, in conformity with the Judges' Orders, 4. Applications to the Court for the renewal of certificates on the last day of Hilary Term, 1850, 10. Notices of applications to a judge at chambers for an order for leave to move for a renew of certificates on Feb. 1, 30; thus making the total number of gentlemen either seeking for permission to practice, or for re-admission, as set down in the present list, 221.

CLERK'S LIST—EASTER TERM, 1850.—Notice is hereby given, with the sanction of the benchers of this society, that there will be a voluntary examination for honours on the laws of real property in the hall of this society in Trinity Term next, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th days of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. on each day. All students of the bar, members of any inn of court, will be qualified to attend and stand on the occasion. The names of the successful candidates alone will appear in the published classlist, so that those who do not go in for honours, or who do not succeed, will not suffer any prejudice. The gentleman who attains the first place in the list (being of merit not inadequate, in the opinion of the examiners, to entitle him to that distinction) will receive the lecturer's prize, consisting of a set of the "Reports" of Vesey, jun. (20 vols.)

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The examiners appointed for the examination of persons applying to be admitted attorneys have appointed Tuesday, the 22nd January, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, in Chancery-lane. The examination will commence at ten o'clock precisely. The articles of clerkship and assignment (if any), with answers to the questions as to service, according to the regulations of the Society, will be required to be left with the secretary on or before Thursday, the 17th inst. Where the articles have not expired, but will expire during the term, the candidate may be examined conditionally; but the articles must be left within the first seven days of term, and answers up to that time.

PUFFING FOR A PREMIUM.—Kohl, in his "Russia," mentions the following curious anecdote:—The Emperor wished to illuminate the Alexander Column in a grand style; the size of the round lamps was found out, and the glasses bespoken at the manufactory, where the workmen exerted themselves in vain, and almost blew the breath out of their bodies in their endeavour to obtain the desired magnitude. The contractor was in despair, when at last self-evident—but how? A great premium was offered to whoever should solve this problem. Again the human bellows toiled and puffed—their object seemed unattainable, when, at last, a long-bearded Russian stepped forward and declared that he could do it; he had strong and sound lungs; he would only rinse his mouth first with a little cold water to refresh them. He applied his mouth to the pipe, and puffed to such purpose, that the vitreous ball swelled and swelled nearly to the required dimensions—up to it—beyond it. "Hold, hold!" cried the lookers-on, "you are doing too much. and how did you do it at all?" "The matter is simple enough," answered the long-beard; "but, first, where is my premium?" And when he had clutched the promised bounty, he explained. He had retained some of the water in his mouth, which had passed through the glowing ball, and there becoming steam, had rendered him this good service.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN

A public meeting of persons opposed to the Russian Loan, proposed to be raised in this country, was held at one o'clock yesterday (Friday), at the London Tavern: Charles Gilpin, Esq., in the chair. Long before the hour of commencing the proceedings, the large room in which the meeting was held was crowded, and many persons were obliged to go away, from want of accommodation.

Amongst those who were favoured with seats on the platform we observed Mr. Cobden, Rev. John Burnet, Mr. John Morland, Rev. Josh. Turnbull, Mr. Miall, Mr. John Castle, Rev. Henry Richards, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Nash. Griffin, Mr. Edward Perry, Mr. Edward Miles, Mr. Edmund Fry, Mr. Chamberlayne, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Thomas Bore, Mr. Frederick Nollew, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Mr. Thomas Bell, and Mr. C. E. Smith.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the meeting had been called together by the Peace Society, to express the disapprobation of the citizens of London against the proposed loan to the Emperor of all the Russias. The object of the meeting was to protest against the raising of money in this country under false pretences. For there could be no doubt that if the loan were given, it would be used for the purposes of aggression and conquest. The Emperor of Russia had trampled liberty under foot in Hungary and Poland, and would, if supplied with English money, proceed to trample liberty under foot in other countries.

Mr. Cobden proposed, in a speech of an hour's duration, the first resolution as follows:—

That the Government of Russia having proposed to raise in this country a loan of five millions and a half sterling, professedly for the purpose of constructing a railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, but really to pay such the Imperial exchequer, exhausted by the expenses of the war in Hungary this meeting is of opinion that to lend money to the Emperor of Russia had transferred liberty under foot in Hungary and Poland, and would, if supplied with English money, proceed to trample liberty under foot in other countries.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, as also the following:—

That in the opinion of this meeting loans for war purposes and for the maintenance of standing armaments are unsound in principle, and injurious to the interests of nations.

IRELAND.—THE GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING.

The great demonstration in favour of agricultural protection, for which preparations have been making for several weeks past, took place in Dublin on Thursday, in the large room of the Rotundo.

Among the persons present were Lords Ashbrook, Gormanstown, Arundel, Bandon, Bernard, Clements, Castlemaine, Claremont, Downshire, Drogheda, Dunsany, Fitzgerald and Vesey, Naas, M.P., Roden, Shannon, Suirdale, Waterford, Wesmeath, and a large number of the gentry of the surrounding districts, and a few farmers. The room, however, was not quite full. The Marquis of Downshire presided.

Lord Glengall then rose to move the first resolution. His Lordship proceeded to say that he had met that day to present to her Majesty the humble and submissive address under which Ireland has been suffering from the vicious policy assumed in England for some time past. When he looked upon that great meeting representing as it did so large an amount of property, intelligence, and patriotism, he could not think that the battle of Protection was yet lost (Cheers.) He was there to tell the people of Ireland that the struggle was but commencing. (Cheers.) Their friends in England were resolved to struggle with them, and their efforts for justice to all. It might be true the friends of Ireland had failed in the first instance; but he desired the assembly to consider the circumstances under which that failure had occurred. At the battle of Lepsic the Saxon army unarmed, and quite ready to change sides, to fight for whom they pleased, were ostensibly entered fought against the Emperor Napoleon, to fight for whom they were ostensibly entered in the field, and lost the day in consequence. In like manner the Protectionists of this empire were defeated by the desertion of some of their forces. Not only a portion of their army, but its general-in-chief, went over to the enemy. (Cheers for Sir R Peel). Many of those men who had deserted their colours would have to meet their constituents, and he felt confident they would be treated as they deserved The meeting was aware that an address to her Majesty had been extensively signed (Cheers.) That address, up to the present day, had received the signatures of 56 Peers, 26 Baronets, 20 members of Parliament, 117 Deputy-Lieutenants, and 706 magistrates, a vast number of Roman Catholic gentlemen, as well as Protestant clergymen, merchants, professional men, and tenant-farmers (Cheers). Every post brought up additional signatures, and he doubted not that, when that document was complete, it would be found to be signed by millions. (Lord Isolard then rose, and was greeted with loud, long, and hearty cheers.) Lord Glengall concluded his address by moving

That we feel entirely persuaded of the regard and affection entertained by our most gracious Sovereign for all classes of her subjects, and that we are confident that her Majesty will not withhold her sanction from any measure, however distasteful, which her Majesty may consider necessary for the protection of any portion of her subjects, we consider that, under the deplorable circumstances in which Ireland is placed, we best discharge our duty to our Sovereign, as well as to our country, in recommending to her Majesty, for such relief and protection, the unprecedented misery and distress to which this once prosperous island has been reduced

Mr. Macartney, of Lissanone Castle, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Marquis of Westmeath moved the second resolution:—

That the interests of all classes in the country are rapidly deteriorating; that within the last four years the population has been fearfully diminished from famine and pestilence; that the main object for which deputies of each session were re-called, while the best and most industrious classes are emigrating from the country, and those who remain are unable, by any amount of exertion, to bear up against the crisis by which they are surrounded, is unsatisfactory; and it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that, unless measures be speedily devised to stay the downward progress of events, Ireland will, at no distant day, be reduced to pauperism and ruin.

Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P. It was adopted with acclamation.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

That it is the duty of her Majesty's responsible advisers to submit to Parliament such immediate measures as may relieve this country from the impending ruin; and we deem it right that our dutiful petition for the adoption of such measures be immediately laid before our gracious Sovereign, and that the chairman and requisitionists of this meeting and the honorary secretaries, be requested to take such steps as may be necessary for that purpose, and that they do form themselves into a committee with power to add to their number, to take such measures that may be necessary to carry this and all other resolutions of this meeting into effect.

That Irish interests have been on all occasions sacrificed to false notions of Imperial policy that, by the course of legislation, our manufactures have been crushed; our commerce destroyed, our rising shipping interest ruined; that, by the adoption of the principles of Free Trade, the agricultural interest of Ireland has been reduced to unexampled distress, and the trading community of the towns and villages have shared the sufferings of those on whom they were dependent, and that we are bound to declare our conviction that this fatal policy has received a full and just protection afforded to all branches of native industry, and particularly agriculture, it is impossible for this country to be prosperous and contented.

That while the landowners and landholders of Ireland are burdened with the payment of heavy imposts, and with the repayment of large sums of money expended upon useless works, a poor law wholly confined to the maintenance of the destitute poor, and a system of harsh and oppressive rates have been levied, and that while the industrious are overwhelmed in the effort to maintain an unexampled pauperism, the idle and profligate are left at large, and in many instances, from the undue pressure upon its resources, the unprofitable and waste and that we are satisfied that such steps as may be necessary for the improvement of Ireland this law be substantially amended.

That the great resources of Ireland, her agricultural capabilities, her mines her fisheries, her manufacturing advantages, her commercial position, and her hardy and unemployed

complete locality of interest between the owner and the occupier of land; and that we are further persuaded that the cupidity of the one will generally assist the just remuneration and industrious tenant. And that to meet the calamities of the present crisis, the Government will really elevate the condition of the tenant-farmer and the labouring population, we believe the best interests of the country will be secured by measures which, while they do not invade the rights of property, will give the fullest encouragement to the improving

SLEDGING IN BERLIN

cuicle, with the liveried page, to the milkman, with his sledge, and the children at sledge-play. The horses or dogs, as the case may be, are hung with bells; and the street seems to be traversed by an army of muffin-sellers.

A sledge-drive by moonlight is a pleasant affair. The ground is covered with snow, upon which neither horse nor sledge makes any noise; and you hear nothing but the bells that are always affixed to the harness, which sound as if a fairy peal was borne by on the wind. The *stilly* effect is very singular.

SPORTS ON THE ICE.

We recommend frozen-out lovers of hunting, coursing, and horse-racing, during this frost, to take a trip to Peterborough, and they will find good sport on the ice, particularly on Whittlesea Mere and Whittlesea Wash, where well-contested skating races take place every day. We give a Sketch of an exciting contest on Tuesday last, between two crack skaters; one named Register (*alias* Flying Dutchman), and the other named Barnes; the stakes being £10 a side. At the signal for starting, both competitors went off at a good pace against a strong head-wind; and during the whole distance the issue was doubtful. The race was won by Register, amidst the cheers of his friends. The distance (two miles) was run in 7 min. 7 sec.; the pace, however, would have been considerably increased, but for the high wind blowing at the time.

We noticed among the visitors at Whittlesea Mere, (which, by the way will be drained before next winter), the Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam who have liberally contributed towards these sports

SPORTS ON THE ICE.—SKATING RACE ON WHITTLESEA WASH.

F I N E A R T S.

CAPTIVE JEWS BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON.—PAINTED BY HENDEMAN.

By the waters of Babylon, sitting forlorn,
We wept bitter tears in that day of our scorn,
As we thought of our Zion, so far, far away,
Of the heathen the scoff, of the spoiler the prey.

They ask'd for a song of our dear native land:
May the skill and the cunning forsake thee, my hand
If ever to please them, blasphemers abhorr'd,
Thou wakest to music the Harp of the Lord.

On the willows of Babel our harps we have hung—
They rock to the breezes, neglected, unstrung;
And if they re-echo, 'tis only in sighs
To the touch of the tempest that howls o'er the skies.

We sit in the shadow, heart-wounded and sore,
And gaze on the waters that foam on the shore;
And envy each billow that flows to the sea,
Because it may wander oh Zion to thee.

We envy the clouds floating calmly above,
And long to take flight on the wings of the dove,
Once more to behold, ere we rest in the sod,
The land of our fathers—the city of God.

Our captors exulting may mock at our woe,
But our tears are our own, and for Zion they flow.
O Zion! we love thee with love unsurpass'd,
And the day we forget thee, that day be our last!—C. M

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—TORQUAY, FROM THE ROAD TO DARTMOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

TORQUAY.

THIS favourite watering-place has been called "the Montpellier of England," from its mild and genial climate, which especially fit it for a winter residence. The place owes but little to antiquity for its present fame. Torwood Manor-house, the ancient seat of the Earls of Londonderry, is now pulled down; and the Chapel of Isham, Tor Abbey, and Chapel-hill, are the only remnants of a past age, and, says Bexley's carefully-written "Route-book of Devon," "the living generation has seen the site where now stand stately buildings, handsome shops, and a noble pier, with a busy population of 5000 souls, occupied by a few miserable-looking fishing-huts, and some loose stones, jutting out from the shore, as a sort of anchorage or protection for the wretched craft of its inhabitants."

The first houses in Torquay were erected for the accommodation of families of officers and invalids belonging to the Channel Fleet, which used, during the last French war, to make it a place of anchorage for some days in every September. One who well knew the spot at this time describes it as "a small row of houses with green blinds, principally inhabited by naval officers' wives." Thence began its repute for the restoration of invalids: its progress has been remarkably rapid; the increase of buildings having been, perhaps, greater than in any other town in the kingdom. "This, in a great measure, may be attributed, in addition to its beauty of situation and salubrity of climate, to the natural advantages it possesses for building. The whole of the stone being found on the spot, the marble quarry, the renter or possessor of a few feet square has only to dig for his basement story, and the material, with the exception of a little timber, which is landed before his door, for the completion of his superstructure is found."

Torquay lies in a small bay, at the north-eastern corner of the larger one, Torbay, on the Devonshire coast of the English Channel.

"Three hills—Park Hill, Waldon Hill, and the Braddons—rise and surround this small bay, something like the audience-part of a theatre; the sea or pier-head being the stage: with this difference only, that the ridges on which the houses are built one row above another, instead of, like the seats in a theatre, preserving a perpendicular front, recede or fall back so as to have a sufficient space before each tier for a wide carriage-drive and footpath. The middle of the circle formed by these hills faces the south-west; between them run two valleys, dividing the east range from the north and south, but such is the winding manner in which they make their entrance to the site, that on looking towards the town from the sea, there appears no break in the chain, but the space which they encircle seems perfectly land-locked. To and from the sea the ground is deeply cut, and crests of the hills are richly clad in verdure, and planted, and in some places thickly wooded."

The town, beginning with the lower tier, is built round three sides of the strand or *quay*, formed by the pier, and is composed chiefly of shops, having a row of trees in front. The next tier, approached by a winding road at each end, comprises handsome terraces; and the highest, beautiful villas, built with white plantations. The view from either of these levels is enchanting; taking in the whole of the fine expansive roadstead of Torbay, memorable as the place in which William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William, landed in the Revolution of 1688. To this marine prospect is added that of the picturesque country adjacent, commencing by Berry-head to the south, until the eye rests on nearly the opposite extremity—formed by Brixham, Goodrington, and Paignton, and the sands rounding from it to the fine woods of Tor Abbeys, and the town and pier immediately below. The sides and summits of the valleys opening from this circle are also dotted with cottages, pavilions, and villas.

The town is well supplied with water, and lit with gas; has its theatre, news and billiard-rooms; natural history and book societies; two churches, besides chapels; and well-appointed inns and hotels, and bathing establishments. Its steam-packet communication is good; and railway brings it within one hour of Exeter, and five hours of London.

The position, and local protection from cold winds, are the great recommendations of Torquay as a winter watering-place. Dr James Clark says:—

"The general character of the climate of this coast is soft and humid. Torquay is certainly drier than the other places, and almost entirely free from fogs. This drier state of the atmosphere probably arises in part from the limestone rocks, which are confined to the neighbourhood of this place, and from the peculiar position between the two streams, the Dart and the Teign, by which the rain is in some degree attracted. Torquay is also remarkably protected from the north-east winds, the great evil of Spring climates. It is likewise well sheltered from the north-west. This protection from winds extends also over a very considerable tract of beautiful country, abounding in every variety of landscape, so that there is scarcely a wind to blow from which the invalid will not be able to find a shelter for exercise, either on foot or horseback. In this respect Torquay is much superior to any other place we have noticed. It possesses all the advantages of the south-western parts of Devonshire mentioned above, and, with the exception of its exposure to the south-west gales, partakes less of the disadvantages of it than any other place having accommodation for invalids. Indeed, as I have always shewn, and as the experience of the gales on climate will further prove, there exists as much difference between the temperature of this and the position in the south of Scotland and the south of England as between the latter and the south of Europe. The selection will, I believe, lie among the following places, as winter and spring residences:—Torquay, Dartmouth, Hastings, and Clifton, and perhaps in the generality of cases will deserve the preference in the order stated."

"The general mildness of this place may be somewhat appreciated by the statement of the lowest degree of cold experienced in the generally severe winter of 1837–38 being only 21°, while in Exeter it was 17°, Bristol, 8°, Kensington 0, and at Sandhurst 6° below zero. Its summer temperature during the last five years has never exceeded 80° at the highest extreme."

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE TEA DUTIES

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, Sir Thomas Baring Birch and Mr Cardwell, member for Liverpool, accompanied by the following gentlemen—Messrs. William Rathbone, Christopher Rawson, and Edward Brodribb, on behalf of the mercantile interest of Liverpool; Mr Lee, as President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester; Mr Kinnear, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers of Glasgow had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the noble Lord's official residence in Downing-street, on the subject of the reduction of the duty on tea.

Sir Thomas Birch presented the memorial lately agreed to at Liverpool, setting forth in outline the more prominent arguments in favour of the diminution of an impost obnoxious to the moral sense and commercial requirements of the community.

Mr. Cardwell, M.P., then recapitulated the substance of the previous interview, two years since, sanctioned by meeting the objections urged against his statement of the case in the House of Commons. The hon. member proceeded to say that the trade with China, which in 1827 amounted only to £610,000 exports, now reached a larger amount than £2,000,000. Our imports were £3,000,000; £2,400,000. Small as this amount appeared for the consumption of British manufactures by 300,000,000 of people, it unfortunately exceeded the amount which the reciprocal relations of the two countries justified. Figures would be read by Mr. Brodribb, which would show the falling-off that had taken place since 1845. He then referred to the opinions of the British Consul, and of Sir John Davis, quoted in the report of the select committee of 1847, and to the recent letter from the Chinese Imperial Commissioner at Canton, to the effect that our trade with China was the quantity of tea we were able to take in repayment. He then referred to the year 1784, when a reduction in the duty from 6o per cent. to 12½ per cent. produced an immediate increase of 100 per cent. in the first year, and in twelve years nearly fourfold. He adverted to the increased consumption of tea in recent years, notwithstanding the high duty, as refuting the answer made by Mr. Alderman Sidney and other members of the deputation when we had nearly approached the limits of demand. Tea seemed to be peculiarly the consumption of the English race. In the Australian colonies, where there was no duty, the consumption was 9 pounds per head; in Canada, where there was only 1½ lb. per head per annum. He then dwelt upon the calculations as regarded the revenue, and, after saying that other gentlemen would go into the moral and social considerations which the question raised, Mr. Cardwell concluded by saying that the more favourable position of the revenue in the present year had indicated the deputation again to bring their case before the consideration of Government.

Mr. Edward Brodribb., while admitting that the tea-dealers, as a body, were not in favour of a reduction of the duty sought by the deputation, fearing that it would inevitably increase competition and reduce their profits, said that this was an argument involving a conviction that the public would derive more benefit than the mere amount of the duty reduced, as well as that the consumption would quickly increase. This argument also would be hoped, tend to remove from his Lordship's mind the impression, if any such existed, that the deputation were actuated entirely by selfish motives. The commercial part of the question might be briefly dealt with. It appeared by a despatch from Mr. Consul Alcock that the balance of trade against China was 10,000,000 sterling, and unless this balance could be reduced, the present amount of purely British trade, that is, of our manufactured goods imported into China, could not be maintained. The last article which would strike off would of course be the cotton drug, and before the balance of trade could adjust itself, the exclusively British trade of the trade would in all probability be annihilated. Without, therefore, going into the question of how the present amount of British trade is interfered with in its relation to China, or whether, if it is capable of a permanent footing, every shilling's worth of our manufacture will not be altogether excluded from that country, it was very clear that unless the present balance against China could be reduced, our present amount of British trade could not be sustained. The question of the trade is reduced by the increase of our exports from China, which could only be effected by a reduction of the duty as now sought. The exports of tea from China within the last two years had increased £5,000,000, and the amount of the trade taken for home consumption, and by nearly £14,000,000 of the home consumption and foreign exports. The estimates for the ensuing year were that they should be short of about £5,000,000 or £7,000,000 sterling. Mr. Brodribb then entered on the social and moral grounds, which, in the opinion of the deputation, were the strongest upon which a reduction could be urged.

Lord John Russell, having attentively listened to the representations of [illegible] various members of the deputation, said that the gentlemen must be perfectly well aware that, at the present moment, Government could not be expected to [illegible] over on a question involving so many points of importance [illegible] them that the subject should receive the best consideration of himself and his right hon. colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The members of the deputation thanked his Lordship for the courtesy with which he had received them, and retired.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

HÉrold's beautiful opera of "Zampa," a masterpiece of the French school, was produced on Wednesday night, after four successful representations of Halévy's "Val d'Andorre." "Zampa," although it contains some comic characters and situations, belongs more properly to the class of grand opera; and requiring very full orchestral accompaniments, various exacting space for the mechanical and scenic effects, was, perhaps, not the most judiciously selected work for the St. James's Theatre. There ought to be three trombones, four horns, and two oboes, to execute the scoring in full; and as there are only one trombone, two horns, and one oboe, and the stringed instruments are not particularly strong in Hanssen's orchestra, many fine points were lost. Chollet, as the *Count de Monza*, *Zampa*, the tenor, was of course a host: he was the original representative of the part in Mélesville's drama, when produced in 1831; and although time has impaired his organ, the tact, intelligence, finesse, and spirit of the admirable actor are in full force, and it was surprising to find how he vanquished the difficulties of *Zampa*'s grand scena, and with what energy he gave the drinking song. His scene with the statue of his wife in *Alice* was replete with recklessness and daring; his love-making to *Camilla*, whose hand he has secured after she is affianced to his brother *Alphonse*, by holding her father, *Lugano*, as a hostage on board his vessel, was graceful and gallant. Mdlle. Charton acquitted herself creditably as *Camilla*, her lover, *Alphonse*, was very efficient. Soyer and Chatsworth were quaint in the comic parts, and there was archness in Mdlle. Guichard's *Rita*. The overture of "Zampa," the chorus of female attendants, the Bacchanal chorus, and the concerted pieces generally, are well known pieces of music, which have deservedly gained for this opera its European celebrity. From beginning to end, the flow of graceful and captivating harmony is continuous; and in many situations the composer exhibits a dramatic power which places him in the first rank of operatic writers. It is deeply to be regretted that his premature decease has left us only the "Pré aux Clercs" and "Zampa" as lasting testimonials of his genius.

HAYMARKET.

An extravagant piece of broad humour, in three acts, under the title of "Leap Year, or the Ladies' Privilege," by Mr. Buckstone, was produced on Tuesday. In explanation of the title, Mr. Buckstone states on the play-bill, that in an old volume, dated 1601, there is a passage purporting to be "An Act to amend the Law of Conveyancing in Leap Year, and to enable that." Albeit it is now become part of the common law in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every fifteenth year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love to the gentlemen, which they do either by words or looks as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in any way trifle with such proffered love, or inconstancy." Mr. Buckstone's play, however, owes little to this suggestion, its main interest depending on an eccentric clause in a will, by which the testator obliges his widow to marry within the year, or, in case of her decease, on pain of his estate going over to a distant kinsman. The lady, *Mrs. Clara Fitzroy* (Mrs. Keau), is within the two days of the fatal period, and has not yet fixed on a husband, although *Miss Sally O'Leary* (Mrs. Chatswilliam) has been especially active in procuring candidates for the lady's person and fortune. Meanwhile, the kinsman is urgent, and, by threatening letters and messages, demands the right of taking an inventory, previous to his taking possession, of her effects. Among the candidates affected are a *Captain Bunnet* (Mr. Selby), who depends upon his person for success. He is a lawyer's son, and, on being ultimately rejected by the lady, makes out a bill of costs, for the expenses of his unprofitable suit, to the tune of seven hundred pounds. Then there is a *Mr. Dingle*, persecuted by Mr. Buckstone, a fast young man, who promises well, but performs badly. The lady takes him on trial, but he dines out on the very first day, and comes home drunk at night, attended by *Captain Bunnet*, who dresses him up in a fool's cap and cloak, made out of a parchment deed. This document *Mrs Sally O'Leary* appears, and finds it to contain proof of her title to some three thousand a year. Last on the list of lovers is *Sir Solomon Sobus* (Mr. Keeley), a nervous old gentleman, in fear of everything and everybody, principally of his wife. He consults Dr. Ayrton, who believes, on the evidence of astrology, that, unless she is married on a particular day to *Sir Solomon*, she will die. All these persons are on the occasion of much confusion at Mrs. Keau's house, where her cousin is to be subverted, and could hardly get on with her own part, for laughing at the eccentricities of Mr. Keeley. These gentlemen proving ineligible, the lady is driven to despair, and proposes to commit suicide, rather than marry her kinsman. His answer is decided—he "will have all or none." She then bethinks herself of the remarkably kind attendance of *William Parker* (Mr. Keau), a clerk in the office of the trustees of the estate, and, with a constant anticipations of her slightest wishes had created an unsuspected interest in her heart. Her pride revolts—but love at last prevails; when the footman turns out to be the lady's cousin, who has adopted the disguise, in order to try the lady's character, and save her fortune, by becoming her husband, should she prove worthy of his attachment. The success of the piece large y depended on Mrs. Keau's acting of the lady, which consisted of a respectful deference, only varied by the recital of poetic extracts, of which she is fond, and by attempts as to imply a declaration of his passion. Mrs. Keau had several delicate points to evolve—the struggle between pride and love—together with some situations of friendship and pathos. The first she rendered with the true feminine gentleness, and yet with pathetic force. Having, in the height of the conflict, suddenly discharged her footman, and time pressing, she is fain to accept the assistance of the supposed clerk, and not even the attention of Blaxetyle, by first wooing the discarded servitor. He meets her more than half way; and, by making a full disclosure, reconciles at once her love and pride.

The drama throughout was admirably performed; nevertheless, it proved occasionally very tedious, owing to the subordinate humours being too elaborately worked out. The scene in Selby's office was good, when reduced in quantity, will tell better. At the conclusion, the curtain was raised again at the call of the house; and Mr. Buckstone announced the piece for repetition every evening.

Mrs. Glover is advertised at the STRAND Theatre, as performing there for her last season, previous to her retirement.

On Wednesday, the "Clandestine Marriage" was performed at Sadler's Wells. "Catherine" was, on the same evening, repeated with an improved cast; *Donna Alda* being by Miss Gyn, and *Martino* by Miss Fitzpatrick.

"THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY, 1850."—Half a century's existence has enabled the successive proprietors of this volume to render it, beyond comparison, the most complete work of its class ever yet produced. Within its 2000 closely-printed pages are systematically arranged the several phases of the leading interests of our mighty Metropolis, including the public offices and *employés*, indicating the position of each; the Street Directory, with the names of the dwellers in each street or place; the Commercial and a Court Directory, alphabetically arranged, a classification of the 2000 trades; a Law Directory, a Clergy list, a mass of information relating to Parochial Members of Government; a Banking, Conveyance, and Postal Directory—the latter specially full of instructions on money orders, and the transmission of letters and newspapers to all parts of the world, &c. The arrangement of this vast mass of information (facilitated in many cases by double references) renders the volume a system of Directories, with the advantage of being in one volume. Assiduity, and unceasing attention to the correction of each successive issue, have contributed to render this work co-extensive in comp etness with its bulk; and when we recollect how Fashion relies upon Commerce for the supply of her artificial wants, and how the latter obtains the necessary capital from the luxurious classes, we may conclude there to be not a class to which this huge volume will not be useful—whilst to a great proportion it will be indispensable.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—On Saturday, Louis Philippe and his family visited Banvard's Panorama of the Rhine, in Piccadilly, and appeared to express himself highly gratified with the exhibition, especially with the accuracy of the scenery of the painting.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Tuesday evening, a dinner was given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to his civic brethren and their ladies. Covers were laid for seventy. Amongst the guests were Lord John Russell, M.P., J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Miss Stone, the Lord Mayor of York and Miss Wilkinson, the Mayor of Stafford, Sir John and Lady Key, Sir Wm. Curtis, Miss Magnay, Sir George and Lady Carroll, Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Alderman Farebrother and the Misses Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Humphrys, M.P., and Mrs. Humphrys, Mr. Alderman Bires, Bart., M.P., Col. T. Reynolds, Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Alderman Musgrove and Mrs. Musgrove, Mr. Alderman Moon and Miss Moon, Mr. Alderman Carden and Mrs. Carden, Mr. Sheriff Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll and (by-an-by) Mrs. Allen, the Commissioner of Police, C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., Mr. Under-Sheriff Millard and Mrs. Millard, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire and Mrs Wire, J. T. Delane, Esq., the Rev. Charles Marshall (chaplain to the Lord Mayor) and Mrs. Marshall, W. D. Starling Esq., D. H. Stone, Esq., &c. After the dinner a magnificent display was given in the Egyptian Hall to about 500, who had been previously invited. Supper was served in the old hall-room at twelve o'clock, and the company separated at a late hour of the morning.

BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—The Duke of Leeds, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Thomond, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., Sir Wilmot Horton, K.A., Sir William F. F. Middleton, Bart., Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart., Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Sir Felix Agar, James Harmer, Esq., Egerton Warburton, Esq., Major-General Caulfield, and Sir J. Gardner, Bart., have recently joined this valuable charity. His Grace the Duke of Wellington has expressed its intention of presenting to the institution a princely contribution; and amongst the generous donors to the charity are the names of Lord Hardinge, Lord Shrewsbury, Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., Col. T. Peacocke, Col. James Brander, Sir H. R. Bishop, Sir W. C. Ross, Lieut.-General Sir G. Duncan, C.B., the Bishop of St David's, A. Raphael, Esq. The foundation dinner will be held in the spring, and conducted on a scale commensurate with the importance of this noble charity, from which the most friendless will receive its aid without the aggravation of delay and expenses of canvassing the subscribers, and disconnected from the tricks and evils of public elections, the election being vested in the patrons, vice-presidents, and council only on the recommendation of subscribers. £30 per annum is the annuity which will be paid to an elected.

Amongst recent imports from New York to Liverpool were three novel shipments; namely, 71 tons of logwood, 301 oars, and 45 pipes of port wine. 60 staves have also been remitted.

MUSIC.

MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO, "ST. PAUL."

When the style of execution of this magnificent work by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1837 (Sept. 12), on its first introduction at Exeter-Hall, is remembered, the present interpretation established beyond a doubt the immense improvement of the amateurs. To the advent of Costa as conductor has insured for the performances of sacred compositions, by the great masters, a degree of precision that never could have been anticipated from the Society, composed as it is of a fluctuating body of subscribers. Professional aid—both in the choral and orchestral forces—naturally is of immense importance; but, unless the amateurs had wonderfully advanced in quickness of apprehension, musical knowledge, and sensible ity, it would have been idle to expect the realisation of such fine execution as is now to be remarked. This result proves how much depends on the moral and intellectual influence of the musician who wields the *bâton*. He must inspire his troops with unbounded confidence, to insure such unity from masses of executants. In the dramatic chorus of Jews and Gentiles, "This is Jehovah's Temple," in A minor, some of the amateur singers and instrumentalists, who had not attended the rehearsals, mistook the beat, and a momentary confusion ensued; but it was instantly met with what presence of mind and promptitude the conductor pulled through the difficulty, and restored order. Now that the concerts of the Society are looked upon by the public as finished art-performances, the rules ought to be stringent not to allow any members to enter the orchestra who have not attended the general rehearsals. Mendelssohn's orchestration is incessant in action, and difficult to play; and as the words in some portions of the oratorio are the essay for the music, it is necessary to retard the time if intelligibility is to be secured. Amongst the splendid choral displays are the "Lord! Thou alone art God," "Stone him to death,' "Arise, Arise," "O! great is the depth," "The nations are now the Lord's," and the finale, "And not only unto Him." The chorales were beautifully done.

Miss Catherine Hayes has fully come up to public expectation by her exquisite vocalisation in "St. Paul." She possesses in an eminent degree the devotional feeling so necessary to give due effect in oratorios. Her intonation is very fine; and, when time is given for consideration, she will leave nothing to be desired. Formes has gained the ground he stood upon by his boisterous singing at the London Wednesday Concerts. He has all the elements of a great singer—dramatic power, feeling, and a noble organ. It may be perceive that he adhered rigidly to Mr. Lockey's dictum, "Sing it like a man." Omitting them all," and his execution somewhat rugged, his pathos in *Paul's* air of repentance. "Oh, God! have mercy on us," told powerfully on the sympathies of the audience. In the close imitations of the voice by Barrett in this impressive air. Lockey sang with excellent taste the tenor part; and, in the air, "He then faithful," with Lindley's beautiful violoncello obligato, particularly delighted the audience. Miss Dolby's share in the oratorio pieces has always been admired in this oratorio; and Mr. A. Novello's share in the connected music was musician-like. His edition of the oratorio the cheap portable one—we presume—is a brilliant achievement of typography. It has made, and Beneduce and Brindley Richards officiated alternately as conductors, with ability. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, Miss A. Romer, Miss Bassano, Miss Dolby, Miss Taylor, Miss Hyde, Miss Hyndaar, the Hungarian Singers, Messrs. Phillips, Leffler, H. Drayton, Harrison, Henry Russell, and Signor Marras. Mr. H. Drayton is new to the public; he is, we understand, an Australian who has studied under Mr. Hobbs. He has a fine voice, more of a baritone than a bass, but he requires practice and cultivation. The only encore during our stay was Phillips, in the song "Shall I vastuye in despair," for which he substituted the air "Total Eclipse."

CLASSICAL SEANCES MUSICALES.—M. Alexandre Billet, the Russian pianist, commenced on Tuesday evening, at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street, a series of classical chamber music. M. Billet is a player of the classical school; he is more distinguished for delicacy and precision than for sensiment and power; he performed in Beethoven's trio in B, op. 97, assisted by Molfort and Lidel (violin), Rousselot—in Mendelssohn's quartet B minor, op. 3, with Debeffre (violin), W. Blagrove (viola), and Piatti (violoncello). M. Billet also executed Clementi's sonata in C, op. 38, some of Mendelssohn's songs without words, and a march by Beethoven, for four hands, with M. Levey. Thus M. Billet selected music which displayed the unity of the so admired modern school of pianoforte playing, except the romantic fantasia, which, with all due deference to the pianist, we regard as a style that ought not to be despised. Beethoven and Mendelssohn, Weber and Hummel, Field and Moscheles, in Germany, sang the "Der Freyschütz" scena, and an Ave Maria by Maurice Levy. This has considerable power in the upper part of her register, but she sang too loudly for a small concert-room. Her style, therefore, the sensation she was struggling for. There was a very good attendance. On future concerts, punctuality in the announced time of beginning should be observed.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—At Crosby Hall, on Monday night, a new assurance in London. Mr. Milne comes from Edinburgh, under the auspices of Sir James Duke. Mr. Milne has a nice but uncultivated voice; his style lacks vigour, and he does not the dramatic effect of your Wilson in *singing* sad and comic songs. Miss Julia Smith is, however, very clever; she has a sweet voice, has tact in its management, and is arch and expressive in the Jacobite songs. She was encored in "Bonnie Dundee," and [illegible] being confined to Scottish song. Miss Maria Smith took a part in the duos and trios; and Mr. Frederick Smith was the accompanyist. Tne entertainment evidently gratified the company, for the encores were incessant.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—At Mr. Willy's fourth classical concert, at St. Martin's Hall, last Monday, the programme comprised Beethoven's Quintett in E flat, No. 1; a sonata, by Sebastian Bach, for pianoforte; Mendelssohn's Quintet in D, op. 44; and Mozart's Quartet in G minor. The executants were Sterndale Bennett (piano), Willy and Zerbini (violins), Weslake and Wand (violas), and Reed (violoncello). The vocalists were Misses E. Lyon and Kenneth, with Mr. Land, who sang a tenor song by Gounod, at the fifth concert.—On the 16th inst. was the 13th of the London Wednesday Concerts; the vocalists were Misses Lacombe, Eyles, Poole, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Reeves, Land, Herr Formes; and the soloists, Willy and Ernst.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Friday, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Surman; the principal singers were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss A. E. Byers, Mrs. Sohle; Messrs. Lockey, T. Williams, Frost, Lawler, and Phillips; Mr. H. Blagrove leader, and Mr. T. Foley organist.—The Madrigal Society had their annual festival on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall.—Mr. Cooper, the principal first violin of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and one of our finest players, has joined the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera.—Mr. W. Cramer, who has retired, being resident in the county.—The first violins in the band now are Sainton, Henry Blagrove, Dando, Willy, Cooper, Hill, Browne Bezeth, N. Mori, Griffin, and Piatti; Tolbecque, Zerbini, and Doyle: Mr. Webb is the successor of Alsopt (deceased) amongst the violas; and Nicholson has been nominated first oboe in the Philharmonic orchestra, in place of Grattan Cooke, who is one of the band of the Life Guards.—At the concert recently given at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, in presence of the Royal family, pieces from Balfe's "Bondman" and "Bohemian Girl" were sung, accompanied by the composer, who was complimented by the King of Prussia.—Madame Grammann, a contralto pupil of Signor Garcia, has returned to London, after a musical tour in Holland and Belgium.—After "Concertante," Bassini's "Il Barbiere" has been given at the Italian Opera in Paris, with Madame Persiani, Mario, Ronconi, Magnoni, and Ronconi.—A new three-act opera, by Grisar, Horetz by Savvage, entitled "Les Porcherons," has been produced at the Opéra Comique, Paris.—A new grand Philharmonic Society has been formed under the direction of Berlioz, with two hundred executants, vocal and instrumental. The first concert will take place in February.—The *Milanese Gazetta Musicale*, founded in 1842, which ceased to be published during the late revolution, has re-appeared under the direction of Ricordi.—Romagnesi, a well-known composer of ballads and romances, has just expired in Paris.—At the funeral service of Mr. Bernhard Romberg, Spohr officiated and Gade played Latin words.—Mdlle. Wagner will play Beethoven's Concerto in G, at Mr. Tamburini, Coletti, and Tagliafico, continue their successful career at [illegible] burgh. Mario and Grisi have renewed their engagement for 1851: they will arrive in England about the end of March.—Mdlle. Steffanoni, Salvi, and Marini are creating quite a sensation at the Italian Opera House in the Havannah.

THE REPEALED NAVIGATION LAWS.—A vessel, arrived in the St Katharine-docks from Rotterdam, has brought an entire cargo of rattans, comprising 1000 bundles, and 5000 single canes. This clears away all doubts of East India produce, and would, under the laws of navigation recently in force, have been inadmissible to entry, but are now, under the repeal act which has just come into force, fully entitled to the privilege, among [illegible] imported from Europe. Another vessel has, we find, also arrived at the same docks from Rotterdam, laden entirely with [illegible] bundles, comprising 15,794 bundles of the articles. These are the most interesting and important instances which the reverse winds and bad weather have permitted to occur of the rapid career of the privileges now conferred on shipping generally since the new statute came into operation. It will be further of interest and importance to remark, that the vessels in which these cargoes of East India produce were imported from Europe were British built in both instances.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADMIRALTY ENGINEER.—The candidates for the office of Admiralty engineer are daily increasing. Colonel Reid, R E, and Major Veitch, R.E., it is said, are among the number. It is confidently reported, however, that no military man will have the appointment.

It is reported that the department of the surveyor of the navy is to be removed from Somerset House to the Admiralty, Whitehall. It would save an immense deal of time and expense, in the words of the departments of the Admiralty were located in one range of building.

ORDNANCE MEDICAL STAFF.—It is said that a change is about to take place in the management of the army medical department, and that the Ordnance Medical Staff will be incorporated with that of the line. The present Director-General, Sir J. M'Grigor, M.D., has been fifty-six years in the service, for forty of which he has been a member of the Medical Board in London He has £2000 per annum and other allowances.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.—The Secretary of War has notified to regiments having savings-bank that Government is responsible to the several depositors for their respective amounts.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* left their moorings at Greenhithe, at half-past eight A.M. on Saturday, the former towed by the *Arrogant*, and the *Monkey* steam-vessel. The *Enterprise*, only, had her compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson, which process occupied from half-past seven A.M. to a quarter to two P.M., and, although the vessel had been nearly two years away from her northern voyage, the arrangements of her iron-work when refitting had been so judiciously made that the deviation was found, on again setting her compasses yesterday, only to have varied a few minutes. A copy of the slight deviation was furnished to the *Investigator*, and would be a sufficient guide to her, as both were to sail in company with each other. A great number of persons went to Greenhithe to visit the vessels previous to their departure, and seemed much gratified with their visit. Further provisions to their quantities, (to morrow). They will be towed through the Straits of Magheilan, and, close to it at Valparaiso by water, &c., will proceed forthwith to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Behring's Straits, pushing on to the eastward, in the hope of reaching Melville Island before the winter sets in. Further instructions, however, will be sent to them in the month of March and January.

HEAD-MONEY FOR PIRATES.—The extravagant rate at which the capture or destruction of pirates is rewarded is fixed by Act of Parliament; and the operation of this act was very widely extended by the construction put upon it by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the *Samarang*. The Act by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the *Samarang*. The Act by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the *Samarang*. The large claims lately made for the destruction of pirates in the Indian Ocean has called special attention to the subject, and we have reason to believe that a bill to amend the present act will be introduced immediately after the meeting of Parliament.

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.—It is stated that the reduction is to be 3400, the vote that is 17 regiments, making now first and second battalions, are to be consolidated and reduced to 1000 men each, the officers to remain *en seconde*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steady continuance of the frost having effectually put an extinguisher upon field sports, and driven those trainers who have not the advantage of a ploughed or tanner gallop, to straw bale, we have only to state that, should the weather permit, there will be a brace of steeple-chases at Wittington Abbey on Wednesday, and consequently at Falkare, Tetherwood, and Gossop on the same day, and at Clydesdale and Aske, on Thursday. There is little prospect of any of these meetings coming off.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The publication of the Chester Cup weights did not increase the disposition to speculate, but it brought Peep-o'-Day Boy, the Whim colt, Gianca, and Miss Ann into very prominent notice. All Lord Lurgan's horses are scratched. Nothing of consequence done on the Derby. Latest averages:

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Bonrod — 50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-Day Boy (t)

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

15 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne	30 to 1 agst Farnham	40 to 1 agst Rescue
15 to 1 — Sister Sophy	30 to 1 — Boy by-day	50 to 1 — Pigeony Boy
30 to 1 — Agitation	30 to 1 — Shiprove	80 to 1 — Grand Lumiere
	30 to 1 agst Jenny Barrie	

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy	45 to 1 agst Sagesman	1000 to 10 agst Sunrayside (t)
25 to 1 — Gessack (t)	50 to 1 — Ismaël	1 000 to 10 — Little Jack (t)
33 to 1 — Clarissa	50 to 1 — Baroness (Irish)	1000 to 10 — Little Jack (t)
33 to 1 — Miss Ann	(t)	1000 to 10 — Wentsbydale
	1000 to 18 agst Chantrey (t)	

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Ghill o'Callum	45 to 8 agst The Nigger	45 to 1 agst Compensation
10 to 1 — Vedrigar	30 to 1 — Mayor	

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—The following is an extract from the private log of Captain Edwards, of the *Alpha*: "Wednesday, May 30, P.M., strong breezes at N.N.W., and a sharp sea on; about 1 15, I felt a strange shaking of the ship Mr. Thomson, my chief officer; Mr. George Park, my engineer, of the ship Mr. Thomson, my chief officer; Mr. George Park, my engineer, and myself, were on deck as well as myself, when we beheld immediately under our lee quarter a monster of huge dimensions. It had no fins or broad tail, as whales have. It was of a light brown colour, with large brown spots behind the shoulders; the head pointed like that of a porpoise. It had large glassy eyes; the shoulder was much darker than the rest of the body, which was the thickest part of it (say twenty feet in diameter), from there diminishing to the tail, to the size of our mainmast in the slings (say twenty-four inches diameter). He took a turn round, and we afterwards saw him astern, and he went away in a S.E. by S. direction, at about half-past six an hour." *Hartlepool Free Press*, July 1.—A correspondent adds, that when he saw the above, adds that he believes this to be the first time the sea serpent is stated to have been seen so far east.)

NOVEL EXPOSITION.—A novelty in exportation has just been completed by Messrs. Wittnall and Holland, the eminent builders, of Duke street, Bloomsbury. This consists of an entire church, capable of accommodating 300 persons, which is intended to be erected on the rock of Heligoland, for the accommodation of the English residents in that island. The edifice is in the early English style of architecture, from the design of Mr. Benjamin Bervey. It is composed of stone, all of which has been hewn into form on Messrs. Holland's premises. The screen of the chancel is already on its way to St. Helena in the barque *Glenlanner*. The roof and other wood-work of the building, the iron-works, pavings-sashes, &c., are all complete, and will be shipped on board the vessel in a few days. The dimensions are as follows:—The body of the church is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide; the chancel, 25 feet by 18 feet; the vestry, 10 feet by 10 feet; and a monument-room of the same size. The design includes a belfry and a porch. The pulpit is of carved stone, and the seats of stained pine.

THE GRAND NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—Mr. Cobden has addressed the following letter to the Reverend Henry Richard, Secretary of the Peace Congress Committee: "103, Westbourne-terrace, Monday evening, January 14th 1850. My dear Sir,—Another occasion is to be offered in the near future of the cupidity of the world. It is said that a Russian loan is to be raised in the City of London. The Cossack hordes have fulfilled their mission in Hungary whenever her wasted fields, her smoking villages, and her sacrificed flowers with the blood of her noblest patriots; and now the savage instruments of all this devastation and slaughter are clamorous for their wages. Englishmen—ay, the capitalists of London—are, it seems, to furnish the blood-money! If so, for the credit of the age and the character of our Christian country, let an indignant protest be heard in reprobation of this unholy and infamous transaction. The Peace Congress Committee, to whom we entrusted the carrying out of the resolution, passed at Paris, condemnatory of these loans, will, I hope, call a public meeting in the City, at which I will most gladly attend. Let it be at the earliest possible moment—Friday or Saturday, at the latest. And this flowing, faithfully yours, RICHARD COBDEN. Rev. Henry Richard, Secretary, Peace Congress Committee." The loan, which has called forth the just indignation of the whole civilized world, was first announced in the City on Monday last, the amount is £5,000,000 sterling, bearing 4½ per cent. annual interest, and it is negotiated by Messrs. Baring Brothe s and Co.

RELIEF OF METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.—On Tuesday the City Kitchen was opened for the relief of the distressed, and on that day 1000 pints and potatoes were plentifully distributed. At the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, 1 am-yard, Great Windmill-street, 1500 poor creatures were relieved. At the Model Soup Kitchen, Bath-street, New-road, upwards of 600 were relieved. At the Westminster Soup Kitchen, Low Ham-street, Broad Sanctuary, upwards of 900 were furnished with food. The Mary-chone, Finsbury, and Spitalfields Benevolent Associations commenced their distribution of bread, meat, and coals. A society of benevolent individuals are about to fit up several of the arches of the South-Western Railway, in Lambeth, as a shelter for the houseless during the present inclement season. On Monday night no fewer than twelve individuals were found in the streets overcome by the intense cold.

A NEW POLICE BARRACK.—The Commissioners of Police are now constructing an extensive reserve police-barrack, contiguous to the old St. James's watch-house, Vine-street, Piccadilly.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IOTA City-road Chess-club. The match now pending betwixt Mr G Medley and Mr Hatherwite, the latter giving the Pawn and move as altogether in favour of Mr Medley, who has won three out of the seven games played

C P C, City-road Chess-club.—Very acceptable, always provided they have not appeared elsewhere

ECONOMIST.—What would you have? The smaller sets of the "Staunton Chess-men," in ebony and boxwood, with their beautiful accompaniments, and attention on the game, sell for 5s. 6d. Now we had the Carton Pierre sets—pieces, as an elegant table ornament, to be cheap at a guinea; the "Text-Book" sells for 3s, making together £1 4s, actually leaving the price of the men themselves at only 11s!

SAXON.—La Bourdonnais died on the 13th day of December, 1840

DERBYON and others will please to bear in mind that communications which reach us later than Wednesday morning cannot be replied to till the next week

S N, Highgate.—How do you effect mate in five moves, if Black for his first coup play K takes K P?

F S suggests that it would be a great improvement in the smaller sets of the new Chessmen in ebony and boxwood, if they, like the Club sets, were loaded at the base. We quite agree with him and are pleased to find his suggestion has been anticipated by Mr Lenard, of Pissall Street, where the men (pulled and clothed with green cloth) may be obtained at a merely nominal advance on the original price

BELLARY.—Your Problem No. 1 is unsolvable, as the White King at the first being in check by the Black Bishop No 2 is pretty, but very easy

H M P.—Many thanks for your kind wishes. The solution as usual, is correct

HODDESDON.—It is not allowable to Castle when your King is in check

SIGMA.—There must be another amendment of the rule to answer our demurrer. For supposed R to K 8th; 2. K to his Sd. 3 B to Q 8 6th (ch); 4. P to Q Kt 4th—Mate. The good game is clever and entitled to publicity. With regard to Problems which hinge upon the first player's next, we have seldom expressed an opinion. They have always appeared to us unsatisfactory; and although we have occasionally inserted one in deference to the wishes of our readers, it has never been with such a twinge of conscience

A BEGINNER.—For much more rudimentary matter you should consult some treatise on the game. See page 23 and diagram 9 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook"

R V.—It appears to us that in your last Problem the Black King may move to his 6th sq at his second move, and thus delay the mate

F W., Ambridge Wells. The two solutions mentioned are perfectly correct. Try them once more

CHISELLING.—In diagram No 39 of the "Text-Book," Black cannot win if White play properly. Let us suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P to B 6th	R to K 3d	3. K to K B 4th	
2 K takes P (ch)	R takes R		

This is the correct move and enables White to draw the game easily. In diagram No. 19, the pieces require no alteration

H. HC.—We doubt the correctness of your second solution of Problem No. 312; but it is so illegible that we can hardly make it out

DUMFRIESIAN.—It is evidently the game of two inexperienced players

PRIVATE PUPIL.—See our notice to a DEVONSHIRE PLAYER in the last Number

B B.—What are the conditions of the Problem sent for inspection? You have forgotten to give them

Z Z Z.—In Castling on the Q's side, you move your King to the Q B's sq, and the Q Rook to the Q's square. It is not customary in this country to say "Check" when you attack the adverse Queen

J R I.—Acceptable although unequal to many of your former efforts

M P.—Forward as suggested, but we don't purchase a set of the new Chess-Men with a view first examining the bulk of the box and board. Your letter addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual, will be sure to meet with attention

Solutions by W R, R V, JUVENTUS, ELIZA, S U, OMICRON, M R R, W W, B S, are correct. Those by PAX. M P, J P, TWEEDSIDE, B A, FIELD-CHESS, ARMAND, are wrong

J P, Hythe.—You are altogether mistaken

JUVENTUS They shall be looked to

R V.—A distinction only, without any difference

P B. Both shall be reported on next week

BELLARY.—Has sent for his good wishes

B W P, S B, TYRO, SIGMA.—Intelligible

G M G.—Pretty, but too easy

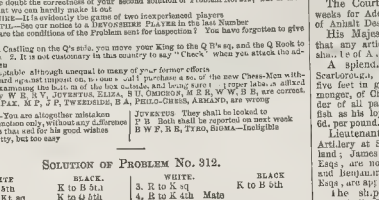
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 312.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1. P to K 8th	K to B 5th	3. R to K sq	K to B 6th
2. R to Q Kt sq	K to Q 4th	4. R to K 4th Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 313.

By Mr. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Smart little affair, in which Mr. Staunton gives Q Kt to Mr. R., formerly one of the leading players of the Bristol Club.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19 K R to Kt sq	Q Kt to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	20. K R to K B sq	Q to K B sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Kt to his 4th	Q to K 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	22 P to Q R 4th	P to K R 3d
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	23 Kt to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 5th
6. P to Q B 3d	P takes P	24 Q to her 2d	Q to her B 3d
7. P takes P	Q B t K 3d	25. Kt takes B (c)	Q takes Kt
8. B takes B	P takes B	26 R takes K P	Q Kt to K 4th
9. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to her B sq	27. Q to K 5th	Q R to B 2d
10. Kt to his 5th	Q Kt to Q sq	28. R to K B 4th	K Kt to Kt 2d
11 P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d (a)	29. Q R to Q Kt 5th	
12 P takes P	P takes P	(d)	Q to her B 3d
13. Q to B 4th. (eh)	Q ady on 3d (b)	30. K R takes Kt (e)	P takes Kt (f)
14. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K Kt to B 4th	31. Q takes K P	Q R to Q B 2d (g)
15. Q to h. 5th (ch)	P to K R 3d	32. Q takes R (ch) (h)	Q takes Q
16. Q to K R 3d	Q Kt to B 2d	33. R takes Q	K takes B
17. Kt to K 4th	Castles on Q side	34. Q R to Q Kt 4th	
18. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to her B 3d		

The game was prolonged for some time, but ended as a drawn battle.

(a) If he had taken the Pawn, White would evidently have gained a piece by checking with his Q at her Kt 5th. &c.

(b) He was to ward black against

(c) Looking as Q Kt was to have been fatal to White, as the young player will soon discover on taking out the game

(d) He was undoubtedly to have taking the Kt on account of the threatening situation of Black's Q and Rook, which prevented the retreat of the White Bishop.

(e) By taking with the Q Rook White could secure the certain gain of a piece, and that, particularly, was the most prudent play to adopt; he preferred, however, the few second, but apparently more attacking move of taking with the K Rook, and ought to have lost the game for his temerity

(f) Better play, we think, to have taken the B with the Rook.

(g) Very well played.

(h) He has no better move, and is lucky to draw the game after this.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 526.—By HERR KLING.

White: K at his Kt sq, Q at K B 6th, R at K sth, B at K B 5th, Kt at Q Kt 3d Ps at K Kt 3d and K B 2d.

Black: K at his B 5th, Q at K R 4th, Rs at Q Kt 4th and 5th, B at K 8th, Ps at K R 6th and Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 527.—By C. S., of the Brighton Chess-club.

White: K at his B 8th, Q at K B 3d, Kts at K 4th and Q 5th.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 528.—By the same Author.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 3d, Bs at Q 6th and Q B 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 529.—By the same Author.

White: K at his R 8th, Q at K B 3d, R at Q B 5th, B at K 4th.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Charles Villiers, who annually proposed the repeal of the Corn-Laws, will move the Address in reply to her Majesty's speech at the commencement of the ensuing session, and Sir James Duke will second the Address, in the House of Commons.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have contributed the sum of £300 towards Mr. Sidney Herbert's fund for the Promotion of Female Emigration.

A few days since, as the gamekeeper of W. J. Watts, Esq., of Teignmouth, was shooting at Kingskerswell, two partridges flew across the road, and immediately afterwards two crows. Each crow killed his bird and the keeper picked them both up.

A strong effort will be made, in the coming session of Parliament, to obtain a repeal of the tax on advertisements. Looked at from any point of view, it is a tax as perhaps the pettiest and most unjustifiable on the Chancellor's list. Its advantage as a source of revenue bears no tolerable proportion to its disadvantages in other respects.

At a very grand Court ball at Brussels, last week, the Duke de Brabant, the Count de Flanders, and the Princess Charlotte were present; and for the first time joined in a quadrille. The extreme grace of the young Princess at this her first introduction excited general admiration.

The Deputy Adjutant-General in Dublin has issued a circular to the effect that the men belonging to infantry regiments serving in Ireland should be permitted to carry only 40 rounds each, of service ammunition, in their pouches, the remaining 30 rounds to be lodged in store in charge of the sergeant of each company, ready for immediate issue whenever circumstances rendered it necessary.

It is estimated that the naval claimants for the war medals exceed 17,000. The cost of the medal is about 10s 6d.

Prince Lucien Murat, son of Joachim Murat, the Minister of France at Turin, and grandson of Napoleon's marshal, has had a private audience of the King of Sardinia, who conferred on him the decoration of the Order of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus.

The editor of the blasphemous Italian pamphlet "Jesus Christ before the Council of War" has been condemned, at Genoa, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 500f.

The Court at the Hague have gone into mourning for three weeks for Adelaide, the Queen Dowager of England, and for the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau.

His Majesty the Austrian Emperor has just issued an order that any articles required for his household, as also for his own apparel, shall be of Austrian manufacture.

A splendid sturgeon arrived at Billingsgate, last week, from Scarborough, weighing nearly 60lb and measuring about 5ft. It left Hull and was forwarded by Mr. Hogg. fish was purchased by Mr Sweetly, fishmonger, of Cheapside, in whose shop it attracted the admiration and wonder of all passers by. Mr. Sweetly sent the first and finest cut of the fish as a special tribute to her Majesty. The remainder has been sold at 6d. per pound.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Brodie Fraser, commanding the Royal Artillery at St. Helena, is appointed a member of the Council of that Island; James M'Nab (receiver-general), W. Stairs, and Jonathan M'Cuddy, Esqrs., are nominated members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; and Benjamin Simpson Judkin, Thomas Liddle, and Alexis Cayron, Esqrs., are appointed members of Council at the Mauritius.

The ship *Columbus*, A. Hatton, master, which loaded in the West India Docks with a cargo for Bombay, and cleared out from London on the 31st ult., having put into the port of Ramsgate in distress, part of her cargo has been transhipped into the vessels *John* and *Pandora*, for the purpose of being rerumed to the West India Docks, to which place the ship will also be towed by steamers as soon as it can conveniently be done.

The example of the Cape is producing its effects. Accounts from Melbourne, Port Phillip, dated the 17th of August, mention that a few days previously a vessel arrived at that port with 300 convicts on board, who were not allowed to land, and were sent off to Sydney. There was to be a great anti-transportation meeting held in the theatre immediately.

A new profession has been discovered at Paris. It is called the *Ramasseur d'insultes*. "You are a perfect specimen, Mr Judge, said the ingenious inventor to a police magistrate, by whom he was then consulted, "with that profession. I will tell you what it is. In the evening I distribute, at the corners of streets, on the most fashionable nights, and packing up the drunken invalides, take them home to their hotel, where I receive twenty sous for my trouble. In this way I pick up, Mr. Judge, a very decent livelihood."

Two handsomely carved chairs, of the Glastonbury pattern, have just been presented to Desham Church, for the use of those officiating at the communion table. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, the lecturer, is the donor.

Eliza Chesterey, the intrepid young woman shot by Rush, who is now residing at Wymondham, where she is carrying on the business of a milliner and dressmaker, is so far recovered as to be able to walk up stairs and down without the assistance of either a crutch or stick.

On Friday night week, the premises of Messrs. Wood, brassfounders, in Baldwin's-gardens, were broken into, and we regret to hear that a considerable quantity of ornamental moulding, connected with the Nelson monument, which that firm were procuring, was taken from their workshops.

On Sunday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire that caused some alarm broke out in the extensive property belong to Messrs. Wigram and Co., the ship-builders, of Brunswick street, Blackwall. The workmen and firemen succeeded in getting the flames subdued, but not until they had broken through the roof, and considerably damaged the wood-work of the fly-wheels

The Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, &c., has been re-appointed by the Board of Control one of the Examiners of Candidates for admission into the East India College

A shocking occurrence has happened at Great, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, a gamekeeper of Messrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, having accidentally shot himself while jumping across a ditch with a gun in his hand. The deceased had a squint with him, and the faithful dog remained with its master until the body was discovered.

Upwards of 100 boats are now in actual work at Plymouth, but the fishing during the past week has not been successful. The fish sent to the metropolis on the 4th instant, for which boat fetched from 25s. and 26s. per hundred, were sold at a loss of 5s per hundred, there being no demand for them in town.

On Tuesday morning a number of gentlemen, inhabitants of St. Saviour's, St. George's, St. Olave's, and St. John's, Southwark, had an interview, by appointment, with Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., for the purpose of hearing from the hon. gentleman an explanation of his conduct in Parliament during the last session. The hon. gentleman having given a full and satisfactory account of himself, the meeting separated with a full appreciation of the services of their worthy tribune, as well as of the courteous and ready manner with which he had met them.

Earl Stanhope, at his rent audit, held on the 7th instant, for his extensive property in the parishes of Chevening, Bisley, Sundridge, Knockholt, Ash, and Halstead, in Kent, and Ockley, Capel, and Wotton, in Surrey, his steward, to return his tenants 20 per cent upon their rents.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge have contributed £50 each to the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has also subscribed £5 towards feeding the poor previous to admission, hoping that other gentlemen may follow such a praiseworthy example.

The English squadron has returned to the Tagus.

The Railway Board of Health has issued a notification, declaring all ports in England, save Liverpool, disinfected.

A letter from Florence of the 5th says:—"For the last 40 years the cold has not been so severely here as it is now. All the hills near the city are covered with snow, and the thermometer has been as low as 12° of Réaumur (10 2-5 Fahrenheit)."

On Tuesday, moorings were laid in the Sloyne for the use of the new line of American mail steamers from New York to Bristol. Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., Dudley Query has increased his annual subscription to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society to £25; the Duke of Charles Du Cane, a liberal supporter of the institution, has added to its funds a handsome donation of £10.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Stewart W. Hanna, now chaplain at Woolwich, to the living of St. James's Chapel, Marylebone, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Jennings.

The plans in the Islington Cattle Market Company have just been issued. The chief features of this plan, the act for which has been obtained, are the creation of shares of £1 each, to be paid up, thereby avoiding the necessity attending unpaid calls, and the circumstance that the property possessed by the company is sufficient, without the market, to give a moderate return on the outlay.

The steam-ship *Niagara* sailed for Boston, *vid* Halifax, from Liverpool, on Saturday forenoon, carrying out a number of passengers and the mail formightly made up for Canada and the United States. There will not be any steam-ship from America this week, as they run from this time till the 1st of May semi-monthly.

Mr. James Corder has been elected Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the parish of Birmingham. Although there were several candidates, Mr. Corder's election was almost unanimous.

Letters from Athens state that a fund for Hungarian and Italian refugees, who have sought an asylum in Greece, have been raised every kind of aid. It is expected that the greater number of them will go to England or America.

"The History of the Hungarian Campaign" is, by command of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, preparing for publication, by the Staff of the Quartermaster-General.

The sale of the valuable furniture and effects at Marlborough House, belonging to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, which it was said, would take place during the first week in February.

THE ARTISAN'S HOME, SPITALFIELDS.—THE COFFEE-ROOM.

THE ARTISAN'S HOME.

THE directors of the Metropolitan Association (incorporated by Royal charter) for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (by whom the extensive range of dwellings for families was erected, some years since, in Old St. Pancras-road) have, during the past year, extended their operations to one of the most crowded districts of Spitalfields; where they have undertaken the erection of a large building for single men, and dwellings for sixty families, upon a plot of land in Albert-street, Spicer-street, not far from the brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co. The building for the men has been recently completed, and was formally opened by a public meeting held on the premises, on the 12th of December, when the Earl of Carlisle presided. (A report of the proceedings was given in our Journal of December 15, 1849.)

The plan is arranged for the accommodation of 234 inmates, whose comfort is provided for by all the details and appliances of a modern club-house. It may be described in general terms as a large structure of five stories in height, inclusive of a basement; the three upper stories being fitted with sleeping compartments; the ground-floor devoted for day use; and the basement contains baths, wash-house, larders, and extensive cellarage for coals, stores, &c. But a better idea will be formed of the advantages it affords, by a more detailed mention of the accommodation to which its inmates are entitled.

Any respectable single man of the working classes, on payment of three shillings to the Superintendent, and a small sum as a deposit for articles of crockery, &c., becomes a tenant for one week, and receives two keys, a larger and smaller. The larger of these opens the sleeping compartment on the upper stories, the number of which corresponds with that stamped on the bow of the key (it will unlock no other). On closing the door, he finds himself in a space eight feet in length, by four feet six inches in width, lighted by half a window (which he can open or shut), and furnished with a substantial iron bedstead, clean bedding, a clothes-box (unlocked by the smaller of his keys), clothes-pegs, and looking-glass. There is also the means of admitting fresh air under his clothes-box, which he can regulate at pleasure. The framing of his compartment is not carried up to the ceiling, so that the long ward in which it is situated can be readily ventilated. Ample provision for washing is afforded him, in lavatories, two on each story, fitted with enamelled basins, towels, and every requisite. On leaving his sleeping apartment, he descends a stone staircase to the ground-floor, where he enjoys the free use of three large apartments, the principal of which is a spacious and well-lighted coffee-room, with an open roof of stained timbers, supported by cast-iron columns, the general appearance of which is shown in the accompanying Engraving. The tables are arranged in boxes, and here is supplied coffee, or a more substantial meal, according to a fixed scale of charge. On one side of the coffee-room is the reading-room, 60 feet in length, provided with newspapers and a library of books. On the other side of the coffee-room is a large kitchen, in which the lodger can cook for himself at either of its two powerful ranges: or he may be supplied here, as in the coffee-room, with provisions ready cooked. A staircase leads to a portion of the basement fitted up as a larder, where the lodger's smaller key opens one of the 234 safes, arranged on piers.

The whole establishment is under the control of a superintendent, whose office, situated close to the entrance-door, commands a view of the hall, staircase, and door to coffee-room. He has also under his care the stairs to the baths and washhouses on the basement; for the washing department is intended to be used (though at different hours in the day) both by the inmates of this building and those of the dwellings for families now in course of erection. These families are to enter the washhouse by a distinct entrance.

The whole of the building is thoroughly ventilated, the foul air being drawn from all the rooms by an upward current in the ventilating shaft that rises nearly 100 feet, and into which several of the smoke flues of the building are conveyed. There are large cisterns in the roof, and smaller ones in other parts of the building. Every floor has an opening, secured by an iron door, into a dust-shaft, communicating with a dust-cellar in the basement. The premises are well lighted with gas. The water-closets are detached from the main building.

The structure has been erected from the designs and under the superintendance of Mr. William Beck, architect, by Mr. S. Grimsdell, builder.

PRIZE EXHIBITION AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN, SOMERSET-HOUSE.

ON Wednesday the annual distribution of prizes took place, on which occasion an exhibition was made of the drawings, paintings, modellings, and designs of the students, executed in the school during the last year. They were for the most part highly creditable to the various aspirants.

The meeting for the distribution of the prizes was most numerously attended. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, acted as chairman, and was ably supported by Lord Granville.

The report having been read by the secretary, the chairman proceeded to enlarge upon the importance of the arts of design to our manufacturing success, and to point out the necessity of our continued improvement, in order to our maintaining the relative position of England in regard to the world. He complimented highly the pupils on the merit of the drawings and other specimens of industrial skill, exhibited in the adjoining rooms—which he stated had gained not only his good opinion, but that of persons especially competent to judge of their peculiar excellence. The female pupils, in particular, had been singularly successful. He then alluded to the intended public exposition of 1851, under the auspices of the Prince Consort; and recommended the scholars to compete for the honour of earning a place in it, as equally creditable to themselves and the country.

The prizes were then distributed. They were exceedingly numerous. Those awarded to the female students were especially interesting—they were for designs. Many had more than one prize. Alice West and Louisa Garm had six prizes each; Eliza Mills, four; Jane Thomas, Charity Palmer, and Amelie Carey, two each. The following had one:—Tread, Susan Ashworth, Jane Edgley, La Soliel, Rogers, Thatcher, A. Dale, Verral, Charlotte Rees, Sabrina Morley, L. Burrows, Turner, Wilson, Hipwood, Reynell, Cross, Mateaux, Taylor. The prizes in this class amounted altogether to £37 5s. No less than £35 was awarded to the elementary school in drawings. The names of the successful candidates were E. H. Cousins, Wigzell, Willett, Lindsay, R. H. Burden, J. Hyland, R.W. Hutchinson, B. Young, Blandford, Watkins (two prizes), Dollery, Duke, J. Robinson, Johnson, Stanham, Butler, Fares, Kell, Patch, Groves, Robinson, Ford, Bell, Slocombe, Edmonds, and Collier.

FOR WORKS MODELLED the names of the successful candidates were—Harsken, Wills sen. and jun., Vounes, Jackson, Wardell, Breers, Thompson, Elliott, Easterling, and J. Adams.

FOR DRAWING.—Browne sen. and jun., H. Daves, Atkinson, Ireland, M. Wigzell, Austin (two prizes), Breeze, C. Kirkley, Ford, Cuthbert, Legge.

FOR DESIGNS.—Gould, Allbridge (two prizes), Pitcher, Lanchwick, Bell (two prizes), Dresser, Mays (three prizes), Slocombe (two prizes), Hodder, Rasmback, Cuthbert, Moore, M'Cullum, Raimbach, J. George, Town (two prizes), Ruthven (two prizes), J. Cotchelt, J. B. George, Hanson (two prizes), Rawlings, Estall, Hyland (two prizes), and Horne.

FOR WORKS IN COLOUR.—George Lait (two prizes), Smith, Town (two prizes), Ford, Arthur, Bens (two prizes), Arthur Maschin, Hodgetts, Hodder, Goodbarne, M'Cullum, Franks, Ferrier, Wyatt, Armytage (two prizes), Hodges, Nickisson, Hewitt, Mays, and Grisebach.

FOR PAINTING FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—Cotchelt (two prizes), Mays, Armytage, Brook, and Goodbarne.

The sum of the prizes awarded to the male students amounted to £209; to which was added a gift by Lord Granville (as we understand) of £30; which, with the £37 5s. distributed amongst the female students, amounted altogether, to £296 5s.

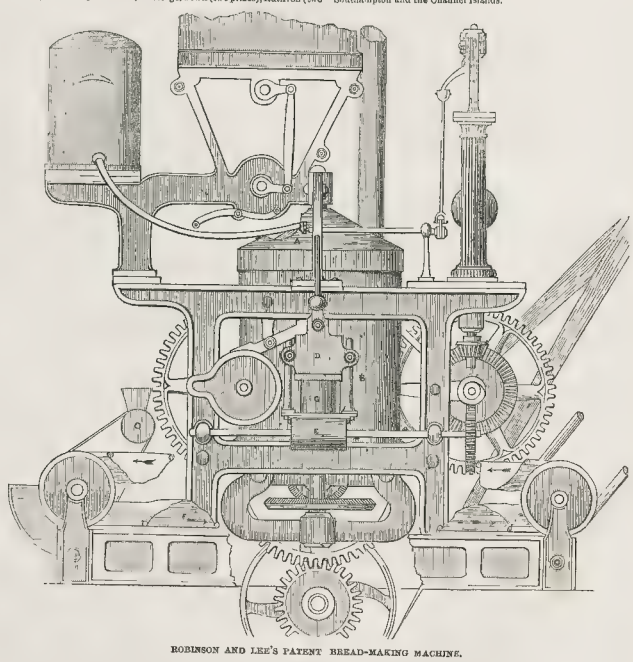
Mr. Redgrave and Lord Granville then addressed the meeting—both on the subject of the excellence of the French in the arts of design. Hare, however, it would be easy for English invention soon to rival that of our neighbours. But the real difficulty lay in the superiority in France of the art-workman. In England, it was a hard matter to find the means of realizing a design, when invented, from the want of skill in our operative branches.

Thanks were then accorded to the chairman; and the company proceeded to inspect the adjoining apartments that contained the Exhibition.

SALE OF THE AUTOGRAPH OF MILTON.—On Monday the sale by auction of the library of the late Mr. John Poynder, one of the county magistrates for Surrey, which was commenced on Thursday week, was concluded at the auction-room of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, Wellington-street, Strand, when among the property disposed of was the first edition of the plays of the immortal Shakespeare and an autograph of the illustrious Milton, &c. The work to which was attached the autograph of Milton was entitled "Arati Solenses Phænomena, cum scholiis Gr.," which had been in his possession, and which, in itself, was of no particular value. The autograph signature was as follows:—"Jo. Milton. Pre 2s 6d; 1631." On the title-page were the words "Cum sole et luna semp. aratus eri." There were also numerous autograph annotations interspersed throughout the book. After an active competition the lot was sold for £40 10s. The first edition of the plays of Shakspeare was knocked down for £35 10s.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—We find the following in the *Siècle*:—"If we are well informed, family affairs occupy a considerable degree of attention at the Elysée at this moment. The Minister of Justice is said to have been charged to examine a quest on which he had himself submitted to the consideration of a commission composed of eminent lawyers, such as M. Dupin, sen., M. Portalis, M. Barthe, M. Troplong, &c. It is this—The treaty of Fontainebleau, corroborated by the will of the Emperor, secured to the Bonaparte family claims on the public treasury for considerable sums, which, with interest, would now amount to more than twenty millions. The Restoration, considering the treaty of Fontainebleau as abolished both by right and by the events of war, paid no attention to the claim. At the time of the revolution of July, claims were sent in to the new Government by the members of the Bonaparte family, who were then in exile; the Council of State were called on to examine these demands, and presented a favourable report. But the Government of Louis Philippe did not think it its duty to attend to these claims, which are now again renewed. The commission to which M. Rouher has submitted the question is, it is said, inclined to regard the question in the same light as the Council of State of 1831; and it is on the opinion of this special commission that the Government will present a bill tending to effect the reimbursement of the sums which may be due by France to the heirs of the Emperor, after it has been subjected to the examination of the Council of State."

A valuable and splendid service of silver plate, weighing between two and three hundred ounces, and also a gold watch, chain, &c., have been presented to Captain George Babat, at the Chamber of Commerce, Jersey, by the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, as a testimonial of their marked approval of his public conduct during the period of twenty-two years that he has been employed in the command of steam-ships trading to and from the port of Southampton and the Channel Islands.

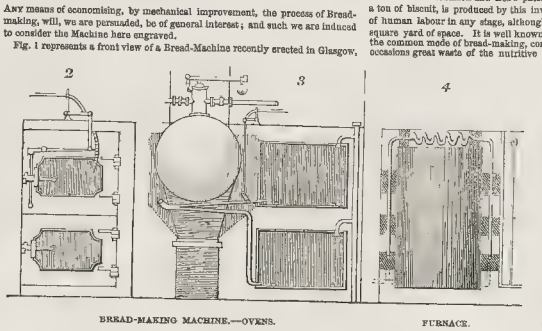


ROBINSON AND LEE'S PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.

ANY means of economising, by mechanical improvement, the process of Bread-making, will, we are persuaded, be of general interest; and such we are induced to consider the Machine here engraved.

Fig. 1 represents a front view of a Bread-Machine recently erected in Glasgow, under Messrs. Robinson and Lee's patent. One ton and a half of loaf bread, or a ton of biscuit, is produced by this invention hourly, without the intervention of human labour in any stage, although the machine itself occupies less than a square yard of space. It is well known that the process of setting the sponge, in the common mode of bread-making, consumes a considerable period of time, and occasions great waste of the nutritive qualities of the flour. The patentees of this Machine state that they prevent both these losses by the use of carbonated water, which can be very cheaply prepared; but the Machine is equally adapted for those who prefer yeast in the manufacture of bread. By a very simple but ingenious process, the liquid and flour are made to fall together in due proportions upon a cone (A), which partially mixes and conveys them into the kneading-trough (B), whence the dough is forced out at an aperture (C), and cut off by an eccentric knife (D) in the precise quantities wished. Falling upon a roller (E), these pieces are carried by the same machinery through a moulding-tube (F), and thence into the oven (Figs. 2 and 3); where the steam by which the whole concern has been kept moving is, after passing through a red-hot coiled pipe in the furnace (Fig. 4), applied in direct contact with the batch, and produces a very pure crust. The heat, too, is both indicated and regulated by a self-acting pyrometer, whereby the baker can assure his batch against being either burned or slack-baked.

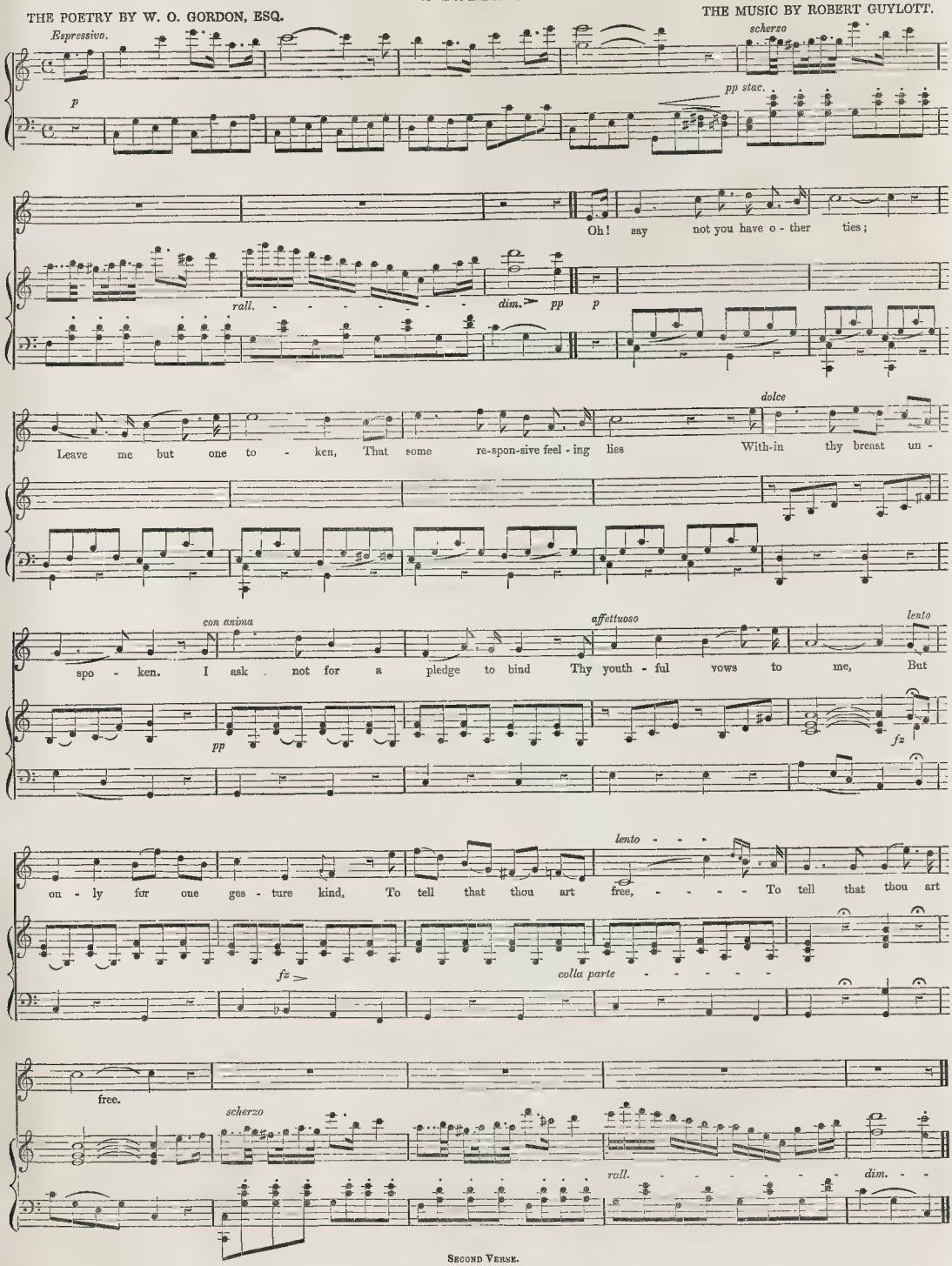


BREAD-MAKING MACHINE.—OVENS. FURNACE.

THE LAST APPEAL.

A BALLAD.

THE POETRY BY W. O. GORDON, ESQ. THE MUSIC BY ROBERT GUYLOTT.



SECOND VERSE.

If in the chambers of thy heart
I yet may hope to dwell,
I'll learn to play some noble part,
That after-times shall tell;

And if among the honour'd dead
My name recorded be,
Perchance some pitying tear you'll shed
O'er him who died for thee.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

AUTHORS OF "THE GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE," ETC.

(Continued from page 452, Vol. XV.)

CHAPTER VIII. *continued.*

THE next morning the young barrister was awake with the sparrows thinking to himself how on earth he could get out of this new operabox scrape, with anything like success. The very idea of asking a favour of Lady Verulam, after that decided cut in the Park, was gall and wormwood to his pride, and yet the jeweller with his writ was almost as bitter a draught. To be sure, the fellow could not do anything until next term, so that, even if he did not pay "the villain," he needn't be in the least fear for at least two months to come. Besides, to be poor and appear poor was the very deuce, and he knew very well, that old rouged Cowager would take very good care to let every one know about the accursed box; so perhaps it would be better to pay her, and run the chance with the jeweller.

That morning, an answer filled with apologies and bank notes was dismissed off to her Ladyship; and by the evening, under the shelter of Long Vacation, every trouble was forgotten, and Mr. Wellesley, for a wonder, found his dinner excellent, the coffee capital, and his wife delightful—a thing he had not done for months past. Indeed, every day Mr. Nicholls seemed to gain better and better health and spirits. He began to pay attention both to his dress and to Mrs. Nicholls, and even once took the children out for a walk.

Then, too, the great pigeon match was coming off, and the young barrister had to go down to the Red House every day to see Lively Harry practise. Of course it would never do to go down to such a sporting place in a black coat, dressed like a gentleman, so he had a splendid shooting jacket made, with ten pockets, the buttons very low behind, and a pair of cord trousers that fitted as tight to the legs as bandages, and made him look very like a publican. It is true this made a good hole in the money he had put aside for the butterman, but then there was a very good chance of winning twenty-five pounds, and if one goes to the Red House, why one must do as the Red House does. Besides, it was capital fun down there. Lord Cressey was such a nice fellow, and used to sit chatting with him all day long, drinking his champagne and smoking his cigars, just as if Nicholls had been one of the Guards. The worst of it was, the champagne was rather expensive; but then his Lordship once walked home with him all down Bond-street, and every one kept looking at them in a way that was surely worth a few bottles of champagne.

The only thing that disturbed him in any way was Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls' disgraceful conduct. If he came home at all late, there de was sure to find her sitting up alone and looking as if she was being killed. At last, however, he got over the morbid sentiment of the thing, for Lord Cressey told him it was just the same with his "little woman" at first, but that he very soon knocked the mopes out of her by never coming home at all. The only way, his Lordship said, was to shew 'em that there was no green about you, and swear at 'em a bit; adding, "the women like you all the better for it afterwards." and concluding by proving to the doubtful Nicholls how this conduct had cemented the love between himself and Lady Cressey.

At last the day arrived that was to decide whether Nicholls was to lose his twenty-five pounds or not. Lively Harry had promised to breakfast with him, and they were both to go down to the Red House together. At last he came, full of news and spirits, with his own gun, and, as usual, very thirsty.

For the last week or two, Nicholls had got into the habit of never drinking any thing but bitter ale for breakfast. Sara was, of course, thoroughly disgusted with such conduct, and had spoken rather strongly on the point. But Nicholls had tried Lord Cressey's plan of "swearing at 'em a bit;" and it certainly *had* quieted her, for she had never breakfasted with him since.

Before Nicholls could eat a mouthful he insisted upon seeing the gun. He didn't know much about guns, but it would never have done for him, in his sporting character, to have passed one by quietly. So he had the gun out, and for about ten minutes did nothing but raise it to his shoulder and take aims at the canary-bird; nor would he leave it until all his questionings, as to it's being a "right-hand barrel," whether it wasn't rather long in the stock," and "a beautiful riser," had been satisfactorily answered.

During the breakfast, Nicholls told a long story of his uncle, "who had *such* a wonderful gun, sir," that he had bought for fifteen shillings, and would not part with it for twenty pounds;" until the gun was with the guns and the bitter ale, when it was time to start, it was rather doubtful if either of them would prove the "steady shots" they boasted themselves to be.

When they reached the grounds, all was bustle. Everybody looked very much like omnibus cads, and everybody was offering to bet every-body. In a very few minutes Nicholls had taken so many "twos to ones" and "ones to twos" that he didn't exactly know whether, in case everything went right, he should be a winner or a loser. However, it would never do for him as a sporting character to confess his ignorance on the point, so he tried to look pleased and knowing.

The firing was beautiful. Up went the birds, off went the guns, and down came the birds. It was very doubtful who would lose. At last, Lively Harry, somehow or other, missed. He was certain he hit his pigeon—that he could swear to, and he had never seen such an extraordinary thing in all his life. Nicholls, of course, said it was very extraordinary, and began to feel anything but certain that "the young muff, who had been cockering himself up with the idea that he was a crack shot,' wouldn't pocket his five-and-twenty pounds after all.

And so it turned out. Everybody told Nicholls they had never seen Lively Harry shoot so badly; but, as they had nearly all been betting against him, it struck the barrister as being very curious indeed.

What cut him to the quick, too, was, that everybody imagining him to be such a wealthy man—kept telling him that the loss was only a flea-bite to such a man as he was. Lord Cressey, too, offered to double the stakes, and get up another match, saying it was only fair to give Lively Harry another chance.

With the bettings, Nicholls came off rather better: he only lost eight pounds; and, as he luckily had the money with him, he paid it on the spot—and so, thank God! his honour could not be doubted.

As he neared his home, Nicholls grew more and more unwilling to face his wife. He knew what the first question would be; and, after what she had said to him on the subject, he felt how difficult it would be to tell her, with any credit to himself, that the result she had foretold had come to pass. Luckily, however, his wife was out; and Nicholls, delighted at escaping so easily, rushed up-stairs and, locking the door, threw himself on the bed, to think over the tale he was to tell her. As he lay there, he could not help calling to mind the strange part he had for the last month been acting. What had he gained? What had he been working for? He had been forcing himself amongst the society of men whose tastes and habits were directly opposed to his own. He had worked hard to make the run that was hanging over him doubly certain. He had even turned his own house against himself, and had driven his very wife from him—and what for? Merely that the world might see him shaking the hand of a Lord, who, did he but know the misery he sought to hide, would be the first to turn from and spit upon him. Then he vowed to himself, that henceforth he would snap his fingers at the world; and, as soon as ever he could set his affairs a little bit in order, he would start upon quite a new principle altogether.

At five o'clock Mrs. Nicholls returned home, and at half-past five an affecting scene took place in the back parlour; in which Mr. Nicholls, calling himself a scoundrel and a villain, on his "bended knees" begged of his dear Sara to forgive him for his harsh and cruel conduct to her of late. Then sobs were heard, and, after sobs, kisses; and both parties, when they came out, had very red faces, and were both blowing their noses, so as to cover as much as possible of the countenance.

After dinner, Nicholls had his desk brought into the room, and Sara went up-stairs and returned with one long file full of bills delivered, and another very small one of bills receipted. And Nicholls set to work putting down on one side of a large sheet of foolscap, carefully ruled, and headed "The Estate of Wellesley Nicholls, Esq.," all the payments he was debtor to, and on the other all the money he was credited by. When he had finished, it was astonishing to see how full one and how empty the other side of the account was.

"God bless me," cried Nicholls, when the process of adding up had been gone through, "I had no idea we owed so much, my dear. However, there's one comfort that we do know what we owe, and if we can only get a little time we will be all right yet."

But the great misfortune was that Mr. Nicholls was reckoning without his host of creditors; for no sooner was the Long Vacation over, than he was soon convinced, from the extraordinary pace in which summons after summons was fired at him, that the jeweller was in no way inclined to lose the "little time" Mr. Nicholls was so anxious to obtain.

Then the half-crazy barrister saw that the only chance left him, by which to gain this time, was by entering a defence to the jeweller's action, and contesting each step until his next quarterly cheque should arrive. So to work he went, denying "that he was ever indebted" with the most expensive energy, and demanding for time to "shew cause" so repeatedly, that it seemed as if he were seeking to defer judgment until the judgment-day.

One day, when Mr. Nicholls, full of joy at having obtained the last fortnight's delay he should require, reached his house, he was much astonished at seeing congregated round his door-step a small crowd of boys, evidently much delighted at somestrange scene that was being acted at his house. On the other side of the way, too, nearly all the windows that could command a good view of the proceedings were crowded with the heads of servants and families, who all seemed to be vastly entertained by the free exhibition that was going on at the Nicholls'.

As he owed nearly a year's rent, the barrister at first thought it might be that scoundrel of a landlord (for Mr. Nicholls had lately got into the habit of calling all his creditors scoundrels or villans) squaring his accounts, and making his mind easy, by distraining upon his plate basket.

Considerably alarmed at the thought, he hurried on as quickly as he could, and pushing through the congregated boys, rushed into the hall. Then, as his eyes rested on a man with his apron fastened behind with an iron hook, the full misery of his position burst upon him. There stood the butterman, his foot against the wide-open street-door, his arms crossed *à la Napoleon*, looking the enemy with a strength of lung that would have been invaluable in the electioneering or "fine mackerel" line, but was heartrending in the bosom of a peaceful family.

"Do it! do it!" he shouted to the boy Parker, who had been ordered to turn him out. "Do it, that's all! I want my money! Give me my money! I ain't going to be swindled. Do you hear, I say? I ain't going to be swindled—I've eat my best Dorset, and now I want seven pounds eight shillings as I've worked hard for. Go and tell this to your master, as looks as if my butter wouldn't melt in his mouth." And he looked round him triumphantly, whilst the select audience on the reserved steps cheered him on to greater abuse.

Nicholls, with his face the colour of anchovy paste, hurried past the butterman as quickly as possible, for fear, as he afterwards said, lest he should disgrace himself by knocking the scoundrel down.

"Where's your mistress, Parker?" he asked, as he had safely reached the first step.

"Up-stairs, fainting, please sir," was the answer; and up-stairs Mr. Wellesley N. rushed to supply a little mental smelling salts, and see what on earth could be done to get that fellow out of the house.

Mr. Nicholls's treatment for a case of fainting was as new as it was successful. It consisted in dashing jug-full after jug-full of cold water in the face of the patient. At the first drenching Sara gave evident signs of returning consciousness, and just before the second was applied, she was so far recovered as to sit upright and dart a withering look at her hydropathic husband.

"How much money have you got in the house?" he asked, without the least show of sympathy.

"Twelve and sixpence."

"My God!" And out of the room the wretched man darted.

What on earth was he to do? There was no chance of the fellow taking a bill at a month. He had nothing in the house that he could raise money upon, and there was no time to go to Lively Harry for another acceptance. The only chance he saw was, to conciliate the man by shifting all the blame on to his wife's shoulders. Just then another shout of laughter came from the street, and Nicholls hurried down to do something or other.

Trying to look as unconcerned and haughty as possible, he entered the parlour, and rang the bell violently, until Parker came to answer it.

"Shew that man in here, and then close the street-door," was the order; and, in a second or two, the butterman entered, and the door slammed. "May I ask the reason, sir, why you create this disturbance in my house, sir?" demanded Nicholls, with a look that can be imagined, but never, never described.

Now that he had lost his audience, the man seemed some little bit awed into respect by the splendid furniture and the tremendous look. However, he very soon told all his grievances. Bill delivered eight times within two months; called every day for the last fortnight; everybody always out; said, lastly, a bill to meet on the morrow, and must have his money. As Mr. Nicholls heard this, he gave, at each complaint, a sudden start, to prove how new all this was to him, and how much it took him by surprise.

"God bless me!" at last he cried, rising, "why did not Mrs. Nicholls tell me of this? I shall be introduced to the bailiffs. Excuse me for one minute, if you please," he added, as he left the room, as the butterman clearly saw, with the intention of saying a few words to his negligent wife.

In a minute or two Nicholls returned. "I find all you have said is perfectly correct, and I am only sorry I am very sorry for it. If I had known of it, it should not have happened. What is the amount of your bill?"

"Seven pound eight," answered the butterman, now as mild as his own bacon.

"Dear, dear! I find I have only three or four pounds in the house," cried Nicholls, slightly magnifying the twelve and sixpence. "Would to-morrow suit you?"

"If you could give me a pound or two on account, I should feel very much obliged, sir."

The barrister was in a mess again. He thought for a moment, then replied, "I could, but it would be very inconvenient. Let me see. If I give you a cheque, I suppose you couldn't wait a fortnight."

This very nearly set the butterman off again. He declared he wouldn't be made a fool of any longer—that he would advertise the whole proceeding in the morrow's *Times*—and threatened to do so many things, that at last Nicholls, afraid he had trod over ground over again to conciliate him, once more rang the bell, and ordered Parker to show the man to the door, threatening, if he caused any further disturbance on his door-step, to give him in charge to the first policeman he saw.

By Heaven I'll work out that seven pounds of mine in a way you won't like, my fine gentleman," cries the man as he dashes his hat on his head; "you've done me out of my money, and cutting much more in this neighbourhood, I can tell you. I know nearly every shop as you deals with, and I'll bet a guinea you'll have such a string of tradors to-morrow as will spoil your night's rest for you." And, shaking his fist at Nicholls, who, white as sea-kale, was trying to look amused with the ruin the fellow was threatening, he darted down the door-steps into the road, where he was joined by one or two of his friends; and, by their frequent pointings at the parlour window, it was evident they were the first to whom the story of Nicholls's "swindling" was being related.

(To be continued.)

GOING, GOING, BUT NOT GONE.—Every now and then we are startled by a false alarm and we are very happy to find the alarm is a false one—of Lord Denman being about to retire from the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench on account of illness. Whether anybody's wish is father to the thought, or whether nothing is farther from the wish, or whatever the case may really be, it is quite clear that the cry of "Going, going," which is constantly got up in reference to Lord Denman, is one that finds no response in the mind of that distinguished Judge, who is by far too good a judge to resign without reason an office he fills with so much grace, learning, and dignity. The cry is invariably accompanied by the old air of the "Campbells are coming," and if Lord Denman should be, as we are, tired to death of the tune in question, it will be entitled to the names of the tune the Judge died of. We sincerely hope it will never earn such a doleful co-derby. We do not question the propriety of Lord Campbell's succeeding to the Queen's Bench when there is a vacancy; but, notwithstanding his success in "The Lives of the Chief Justices," we hope the life of Lord Denman as Chief Justice will be prolonged, so as to prevent Lord Campbell from having an opportunity just yet of attempting his own.—*Punch.*

The expenditure of the city parochial board of Edinburgh, in outdoor relief, has, in consequence of the present greater demand for labour, and the cheapness of food, been fully £800 less during the last three months than it was during the corresponding period of last year. In the course of a year, a quarterly saving to this amount would come to upwards of £3200, being a reduction of more than 30 per cent.

COUNTRY NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Protectionist meetings and dinners are continued throughout the country with unremitting frequency.

A public dinner took place on Monday at the Court-house, Warwick, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings entertained by the friends of Protection to British industry in the county of Warwick, in favour of the introduction, in the next session of Parliament, of measures calculated to mitigate the evil of the existing Free-Trade system. The tables were arranged in the large room of the Court-house, but, in consequence of the great demand for tickets, it was found necessary to provide further accommodation; and, accordingly, tables and seats were added to accommodate about sixty additional guests were laid in the large room below, the company crowding into the great room up-stairs, as soon as the dinner was over, to hear the addresses that were delivered. Shortly after 5 o'clock, the chair was taken by the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, of Guy's Cliff; and immediately near him we observed the Earl of Warwick; Lord Guernsey, M.P.; C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.; R. Spooner, Esq., M.P.; Sir Francis Goodricke, Bart.; C. M. Caldecott, Esq., of Holbrook Grange; R. Granville, Esq., of Wells-borne; H. C. Wise, Esq.; Matthew Wise, Esq., Leamington; J. M. Boultbee, Esq., Springfield; J. Meredith, Esq., Leamington; James Taylor, Esq., of Moseley Hall; Captain Musgrave; J. R. West, Esq., Alscott; W. J. Harrington, Esq.; J. Shakespeare, Esq.; Captain Heath; R. J. Barnewall, Esq.; B. Granville, Esq., Captain Conyngham; J. H. Sheldon, Esq.; Colonel Freer; Thomas Gladstone, Esq., of Grove Park; W. Holbeach, Esq., of Farnborough; and upwards of two hundred other gentlemen and tenant-farmers of the county. Several animated speeches and toasts were delivered, in accordance with the objects of the assemblage.

On the same day, a numerous meeting of farmers and others resident in Hampshire was held in the Market Hall, Bothley, for a similar purpose. Mr. J. Warner, of Steeple Court, filled the chair.

On Saturday last, the members of the Illminster district of the Somerset County and General Conservative and Protectionist Association assembled at the George Hotel, Crewkerne, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the association, in that district, of considering the present distressed condition to which the agricultural interest is reduced by the mischievous operation of Free-Trade legislation. The chair for the occasion was provided with a new one. The chair was taken by Thomas Hussey, Esq., late M.P. for Lyme, who is the lord of the manor of Crewkerne. He was supported by the most influential agriculturists of the neighbourhood. Speeches, toasts, &c., of a Protectionist character followed the withdrawal of the cloth.

On the same day (Saturday) a meeting of landowners, tenant-farmers, labourers, &c., was held at the Town Hall, East Retford, Notts., and was crowded to excess. There were present persons from all parts of the county, and the various resolutions were adopted with perfect unanimity. Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., the Viscount Galway, M.P., the Hon. Captain Duncombe, M.P., Sir Thomas Wilde, Bart., W. H. Barrow, Esq., Richard Mitward, Esq., &c., took part in the proceedings.

On Tuesday morning, at Lewes, at a well-attended meeting of the agriculturists of the county of Sussex, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:

That the agricultural, colonial, and other interests of this country are at the present moment, from various causes, suffering and difficulty, and are fast becoming to a most fatal condition of general distress and ruin, from which nothing but a total change in the system of the Free-Trade policy, to which their position is attributable, be wholly abandoned, and a system of just protection to domestic industry against foreign competition be substituted.

That the agriculture of is a kingdom is one of its most vital interests, and that its destruction must inevitably be followed by the ruin of our commercial and manufacturing interests; that the Free-Trade policy of the present Government has signally failed; that it has injured the shipping interest, and in short, and will involve, the agricultural interest and all other classes in great distress, privation, and ruin.

That a loyal and dutiful address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will exercise her Royal prerogative in dissolving the present Parliament, from which no hope can be entertained of obtaining a reversal of the fatal policy under which the whole country is suffering; and that her Majesty will thereby afford to the British people the opportunity of securing a House of Commons composed of men who entertain sentiments in harmony with the people, and will uphold the interests of the great mass of her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the empire, and who would support an Administration based on the principle of equal justice to every interest throughout the country.

That the address to the Queen should be entrusted to the Duke of Richmond for presentation.

The chair was occupied by Sir H. Shiffner, Bart.; and on the platform were Mr. Frewen, M.P., Lord Sheffield, Mr. R. S. Streatfield, the High Sheriff, Mr. Walter Russell, the Rev. Mr. Ellman, the Rev. J. Turner, and other gentlemen of local influence.

EXTENSIVE SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATIONS.

Another very serious case of fraudulent appropriation of public money has been discovered within the last few days, the large sum of at least £10,000 having been abstracted by the actuary of the St. Helens Savings-Bank by the very same means as those adopted by Mr. Hawkins, keeping a duplicate set of books, one (private) showing the actual state of the financial affairs of the bank, the other (public) "cooked" to suit his purposes. And, strange enough to say, it appears that a portion of this fraud was brought to light and commenced certainly in the year 1838, if not before, and most likely has been carried on for twenty years without being discovered!

The St. Helens Savings-Bank was established at the close of the war, about the year 1818, in the town of St. Helens, near Liverpool, to receive the cash deposits of persons residing within a district of five miles round the town. The business has been carried on from the commencement to the present time in a building in Market-street, the days of attendance being Monday in each week, from twelve to two o'clock. The management was vested at the time in six trustees, elected from the magistracy or the leading families of the town and neighbourhood; and the actuary, a managing, selected from a responsible and respectable tradesman in the town, who allowed their names to be used for the benefit of the bank, and agreed to attend in rotation, to superintend the business, and to affix their initials to the deposit-books as the deposits of the week were received. At the same time Mr. John Johnson, then about thirty years of age, was appointed actuary, and has continued so up to the period when the disclosures just made showed us that no longer worthy of such important trust and office. His remuneration was by commission upon the receipts, and might be about £50 per annum, for which, latterly, attendance was given for little more than an hour per week. About twelve months ago he introduced William Johnson, his younger brother, then about 26 years of age, as sub-actuary. Mr. J. Johnson, the actuary, is the managing partner in the firm of Johnson, Worthington, and Co., the proprietors of several collieries in the neighbourhood of St. Helens, and especially of a very valuable one known as "The Sankey Brook Colliery."

Mr. Johnson and his brother were natives of St. Helens, have resided there all their lives, and were looked upon as respectable men, and persons in whom confidence might be placed, more especially as they were in good circumstances. Suspicion was first excited a few weeks back, at the annual meeting of the trustees and managers, when Mr. Johnson, as actuary, laid before them a financial statement. The dividends declared for the last year were much larger more closely than usual, and they were much surprised to find that, though the population of the district, and the trade of the town, had so vastly increased during the last year, no additional additions had been made regularly enough, and that the operatives were well employed, that still the business of the bank was decreasing. Further inquiry, and the calling in of the depositors' pass-books, to compare them with the ledger, have disclosed the fraudulent practices of the Messrs. Johnson.

The total amount of defalcation, speaking from data which have been collected, is above £10,000, or rather, we should say, that sum will clear it, and it is believed Mr. Johnson and his brothers have sufficient property to cover it. The amount of the bank liabilities have been represented as £14,000: it is supposed they should be £23,000. The number of accounts is 600, the majority are small sums of about £20; and of these 300, or one-half, are deposited, are incorrect; the accounts tampered with are those of friendly societies, of which there are several, and those of persons who put their money in the bank rather as an investment than for general operating with. The largest account standing to any friendly society's account yet discovered is from the "Back-Bone Society," one of the oldest and richest in the town; their account is £630 deficient. One instance of the extraordinary confidence of Mr. Johnson's depositors is singular as to deserve special notice. A person residing at some distance from Lancashire was a depositor before the alteration of the law, and was therefore entitled to put in, and receive the rent upon, property to the amount of £300. He had, in fact, above £300 in the bank. He was accustomed to ask money of the manager, and not wishing to let the man know the total amount, he left his pass-book in the hands of Mr. Johnson, who possessed his fullest confidence. When the book was returned to the depositor, it was found that the deposits were regularly entered, but that Mr. Johnson, depending upon the account not being meddled with, as it was there for investment, had withdrawn the whole! Though the trustees have not got their accounts, there can be no doubt that they were carried on by means of duplicate books, and Mr. Johnson appears to have regularly entered and paid interest, from some source or other, upon the amounts abstracted to the accounts from which they were taken, and also to have made an account straight when he found the parties in whose name it stood were about to alter it, and there was danger of an *exposé*. This, however, he effected by merely taking sufficient from some other account, or, in common phraseology, "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Of course, the sub actuary, his brother, who kept the books, was cognizant of all this, as he admits, and actually effected the transfer, but he denies that he got any pecuniary benefit from it.

SCARBOROUGH SAVINGS-BANK.—The inhabitants of this borough have been under considerable excitement during the past week, in consequence of a serious defalcation in the accounts of Mr. Sunerwaite, the actuary and secretary, whose name and office are well known to every inhabitant in St. Nicholas-street, and bore a high character in the town, carrying on a good business, and having well-stored vaults. The first intimation of there being anything wrong was conveyed in a letter addressed from Mr. Sunerwaite to the managers; the result was that he was apprehended, and having been charged before the Mayor and borough magistrates with having embezzled money belonging to the depositors, between the years 1845 and 1850, to the amount of £1000, was remanded, in order that an investigation might be made into the affairs of the bank. It is thought the prisoner's defalcations will exceed the sum of £2000. The business of the bank is ordered by the directors to be suspended until the 22nd inst. It is expected that a work of extent will be issued, under which Mr. Sunerwaite's stock in trade, book debts, and effects will be made available to meet his defalcations, in preference to his trade creditors, to whom he owes some large sums.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF LOST MONEY.—Last week, a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood of Haddington, Scotland, visited that town for the annual collection of his accounts. Having received about £500, he en-

tered a shop there, and, upon examining his money, he missed the sum of £100. He immediately retraced his steps, and chanced to encounter a group of children in the street, engaged in the examination of what seemed to be pictures, but which, upon a more narrow inspection, he found to be his missing notes, each of £20 value. They were of course recovered from the children, who received in return a small gratuity.

A Freehold Land Society for the county of Hants was commenced at a public meeting at Southampton on Tuesday last. After several speeches had been delivered in explanation of the nature and value of such institutions, a large number of persons called their names as members, making with those previously entered, upwards of 100 shares now subscribed for.

ROBBERIES AT LEEDS, AND DISCOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY IN LONDON. On Thursday, John Akroyd, William Brodie, Joseph Kitchen, Charles Perfect, Matthew Sellers, and Benjamin Wooller, were brought up at the Leeds Court-house, before C. G. Macleay, Esq., and Thomas Hebdon, Esq., under the following circumstances. Mr. Read, chief constable, stated to the bench, that latterly several robberies had taken place in Leeds and the neighbourhood, the produce of which had been sent out of town without he police being able to trace out the same. A few days ago he received information of a parcel being left at the railway station by the prisoner Sellers, who gave instructions for it to be sent to London by the night mail. He immediately sent Inspector Child to make enquiries, and that officer ascertained that the parcel contained silver plate and other articles which had been stolen from the house of Mr. William Wood, a gentleman residing at Potternewton, near Leeds. The prisoner Kitchen, he should be able to show, had been in correspondence with parties in London, to whom the parcel had been directed. He had also evidence to show that several of the prisoners had been seen together near Mr. Wood's house on the night of the robbery, but he was not then prepared to go fully into the case. After Inspector Child had found that the parcel had been left at the railway station by the prisoner Sellers, that officer was despatched to London, where he arrived by an earlier train than the mail, and he (Mr. Read) had since received from him a letter, dated London, Jan. 12. In this letter he stated that he had proceeded to apprehending a man named Thomas Kay, a notorious character, formerly residing in Leeds, and a man named W. Green. It appeared that the parcel sent by the mail was delivered about 11 o'clock to the prisoner Kay, the parcel being addressed to "Mr. Thomas Wright, No. 10, Pleasant-place, West-square, Lambeth;" and, on receiving the parcel, Kay signed his name to the railway delivery book "Thomas Wright." Inspector Child, who was accompanied by Sergeant Goff, of the London police, were present when the parcel was delivered, and at once took Kay into custody, whilst the parcel was still in his possession. On searching Kay's house, £15s in notes and gold, a gold watch, and other valuable property were found. After this they went to a lumber shop, and other valuable property was found. After this they went to a lumber shop, and apprehended Green, at whose house they found two pieces of cloth, one invisible green and the other black, which would probably turn out to have been stolen from some of the warehouses in Leeds. The prisoners had also other stolen from some of the warehouses in Leeds. The prisoners had also other property in their possession. Mr. Norton, of the Lambeth police-office, who, on hearing the facts stated, had remanded the prisoners for further inquiry. This being so, he (Mr. Read) asked the justices to remand the prisoners for a week. The prisoner Peter, Ashtrayly, The prisoners were then remanded to that day. The prisoner Peter, who is in bad health, was allowed to go at large, on finding bail for his appearance. Kitchen is the son of a respectable innkeeper, in Marsh-lane, Leeds; but the other prisoners are all known to the police.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURE OF BASE COIN.—There would seem, from the following circumstances, to be at present one or more mints of base coin at work upon an extensive scale in the metropolis. Up to three times, within the last few weeks, the Manchester police have received notice from the metropolis to be on the alert, as parcels of base half-crowns and five-shilling pieces were being despatched to various parts of Manchester. On each occasion the chief superintendent of police, ten two detective officers to watch the London-road railway station. A brown parcel, evidently of coin, arrived from London by the last train of the night, at the station. The direction, "John Thompson, at Mrs. Herring's, Fountain-quarry, Lower-street," was copied, and Mr. Beswick, with Messrs. Buckley, Gee, and Porter, went to the hotel early in the morning. In an upper room they found a man in bed, who gave his name as W. Brown. In a room adjoining they found a persons sitting at the fire, who called themselves John and Louisa Thompson. In the lap of the woman was a bundle of base half-crowns, and a large quantity more wrapped up in parcels of eight each lying on the bed. On the arrival of the parcel (which had just been left by a messenger from the railway) was also found. They were taken into custody. Altogether, the amount of base money found was £14 10s., which Thompson assured Mr. Beswick was the entire quantity they were in possession of. The coin is the most clever executed, and it is difficult to see the diff-rence between it and the well-worn good half-crown. They are dated George III., 1817; George III. 1819, and George IV. 1823. The principal operations in their composition are all completed, and they are finished off by electro-plating. Their "ring" is identical with the genuine silver, which makes it all the more necessary for the public to be on their guard. The parcel from London had just been received (a few hours before from the railway) was also found. They were taken into custody. Altogether, the amount of base money found was £14 10s., which Thompson assured Mr. Beswick was the entire quantity they were in possession of. The coin is the most clever executed, and it is difficult to see the diff-rence between it and the well-worn good half-crown. They are dated George III., 1817; George III. 1819, and George IV. 1823. The principal operations in their composition are all completed, and they are finished off by electro-plating. Their "ring" is identical with the genuine silver, which makes it all the more necessary for the public to be on their guard. The parcel from London had just been received (a few hours before from the railway) was also found. They were taken into custody.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Sunday evening, about half-past five o'clock, Mr. Scott, brother of Mr. Scott, accountant, on his return from business to his father's residence in the Moseley-road, was, near the house of Mr. Colmore, Highgate (scarcely a mile from the Birmingham Maraden Arms), by four men, one of whom he knocked down, and then, while the others held him on the ground, and rifled his pockets of a gold watch and chain, and a purse containing a small sum of money. Mr. Scott, passing the bridges, about 100 yards nearer Birmingham, observed a cab and horse standing in the road. They followed him; and, on arriving nearly opposite the Highgate fields, one of the party exclaimed, "Now's the time," and Mr. Scott was immediately prostrated on the ground. Two persons then give an alarm, when one of the fellows called upon his companions to "throttle him" This they did so far as to stifle his outcry, and having succeeded in their object the three escaped. The perpetrators have lately been committed with impunity in other outskirts of the town. Last week, Mr. Anster, a respectable manufacturer of Birmingham, residing in Camperter-road, Eaglehouse, was attacked in a similar manner, and his watch stopped by a man. The latter way answering the description of a ruffian who is supposed to have committed several depredations of aim tar atrocity which have occurred within the last few weeks. The man put a pistol to his breast, and, having obtained a few shillings by his menacing conduct, succeeded in making his escape.

A reward of two hundred guineas, with her Majesty's free pardon to an accomplice, has been offered for such information as will lead to the discovery of the murderers of either of the three men whose recent sudden disappearance has excited such intense interest in Lynn. The third man, a stranger, about twenty years of age, dressed in a fustian frock, went by the name of William Pybus-house, Purfleet-bridge, on Christmas afternoon, and asked for a lodging. In the course of the evening he went into the street with his slippers on, and has not since been heard of

Dr. Plomley, of Maidstone, has obtained that extraordinary and rare bird the great bustard, which was shot at Lydd, in Romney-marsh, during the last week. It is the only instance of this bird being killed in Kent, and probably, from its scarcity and its indigenous species, it is the last specimen that will be met with in England.

The office of Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons, solicitors, Manchester, was entered last week, during the night, and upwards of £60 in gold and notes stolen from the safe. Suspicion having attached itself to a discharged copying clerk, named Hughes, he was apprehended, and £40 in gold found in his possession. The rest of the money was recovered concealed in a ditch in the Stretford-road, where Hughes confessed to have hidden it. He has been committed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH —FRIDAY.

THE REV. ROBERT WHISTON *v.* THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CLIFTON.—Sir F. Thesiger.—I am instructed to appear to show cause against a rule obtained by my learned friend Sir Frederick Pollock, on the part of the Rev Robert Whiston, for a mandamus directed to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Rochester, commanding them to restore to the office of head master of the grammar-school attached to the cathedral of Rochester. The Dean and Chapter are advised that they have a complete answer to the case on the merits, but, looking to the affidavits, it is possible, if they can raise a question on the point, the court which your Lordships would no doubt be reluctant to decide finally upon a rule nisi. The Dean and Chapter, therefore, think it would be more respectful to the court that they should not resist the rule, but that they should not lead to a final result. They, therefore, will consent to the rule being made absolute now, and we will take the argument upon the bringing up of the return. Sir F. Thesiger.—I understand, counsel has been engaged on the part of the Chapter to remove Mr. Whiston from the school and from his house, and I suppose that until the questions at issue are raised the Dean and Chapter will not prosecute that object. Sir F. Kelly: I have no instructions on the point, and cannot give any pledge with regard to it, or even any answer —Sir F. Thesiger: Then I must make a distinct motion for that purpose. I think it rather unreasonable that the Chapter will not accede to such a request, pending the motion. Sir F. Kelly: I think it would be better if my learned friend would communicate with the Dean and Chapter on the subject, and if they refuse an application to stay proceedings in the ejectment, no doubt they will be prepared to grant refusal, if forms, proceedings are taken in this part of the question.—Sir F. Thesiger: Notice has been given to the parents of the boys to place them under the charge of another master, Mr. Steer, and to send them to another school-house; surely it cannot be an obstacle to that course, that it would be better to allow the boys to return to Mr. Whiston's care, on their return to school in the beginning of February, until the whole question is decided.—Sir F. Kelly: The Dean and Chapter, at this time, have no power to remove the boys. I have consider an imperative sense of duty; and I repeat, that, if the course taken by the Dean and Chapter is to be made the subject either of necessitation or of application to the Court, it would be better not to raise a discussion now, which I am not prepared to meet, but to communicate with the Dean and Chapter. Sir F. Thesiger: I must suppose as to my learned friend, but I really supposed that the Dean and Chapter, in resisting him as their counsel, had given him full powers to deal with the case in all its bearings. Sir F. Kelly: Not to accede to a question like this, without notice.—Mr. Justice Patteson: We cannot interfere in any arrangement we may so make between counsel. All we can say is, that rule will be absolute.—Rule absolute.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

A meeting of the directors of the various railway companies was held on Wednesday at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace yard, to consider what further steps should be taken relative to the subject of railway audit. The meeting was very thinly attended, not more than fourteen or fifteen directors being present.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, chairman of the Whitehaven and Furness Railway Company, occupied the chair.

Mr Swift (the Solicitor of the London and North-Western Railway Company) read the following report:—

The secretary having laid on the table the draft of a bill prepared by him in accordance with the views of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting—Resolved, that although we entertain a strong conviction that amongst railway proprietors generally assent to the principle of any Government audit, yet, as there has not been found to be the needful unity of opinion even amongst boards of directors as to the propriety of the bill, or the propriety of the resolutions formerly adopted, it is not expedient to introduce the bill into Parliament. That it no longer appears to be the duty of, or to be becoming in directors to take any prominent part upon the question of audit, since it would seem to be now viewed, through most newspapers, by a portion of the shareholders in some of the companies, rather as a question between the boards and their constituents than between the body of shareholders and the Government. That it therefore be left to the shareholders themselves to take hereafter such course with regard to the question as they think fit, such board communicating to its constituents this resolution previous to the ensuing general meetings, in such way as may be deemed right.

The resolution having been proposed by the noble Earl in the chair,

Mr. C. G. Glyn, M.P., chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, had great pleasure in seconding it, and, after some observations in approval from Mr Denison, Mr. Laing, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Russell, the resolution was carried unanimously.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.—At a meeting of the shareholders at Gainsborough, just held, it was resolved that the disastrous position of this company imperatively required a thorough, unreserved investigation into the finances, affairs, and past policy of the company, the unexpected determination of the directors to apply for an act of Parliament in the ensuing session to enable them to create new preference stock to the amount of £500,000 was inexpedient, and that it appeared to be prejudicial that the proposed inquiry had been instituted. It was stated there were defaulters in the company to the extent of £40,000.

LEAMINGTON AND RUGBY RAILWAY.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town-hall, Leamington, on Thursday week, Mr. Russell in the chair, it was resolved to adopt a memorial to the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, stating that the immediate completion of the line opening out the line to Rugby will be of greater advantage than further delay in completing it; and they respectfully submit that its speedy completion is of vital importance to Warwick, Leamington, and neighbouring towns. Resolutions were passed requesting the Town Commissioners to wait upon the directors with the memorial, and soliciting the members for South Warwickshire and the borough of Warwick to support the same.

SWANSEA AND HEREFORD RAILWAY.—The directors have appointed Mr. H. Roberson engineer to the company, in the place of Messrs. Stephenson and Baker, resigned.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Proceedings, it is said, have been commenced against the co-directors, to recover back the premiums on the 100 shares certain of them took the liberty of appropriating to themselves.

LONDON AND SOUTHEND.—A petition has been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding up of the company's affairs.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—We learn from Menai that there is at length a complete roadway over the Straits, the second grea. tube having been safely raised to its 100 feet elevation, and forming by its junction with the other tubes a continuous rigid wrought-iron highway 1545 feet long, and between 5000 and 6000 tons in weight. The workmen are now engaged day and night in completing the junctions and adjustments. The greater portion of the permanent way and rails for the main line is laid. The grand apparatus to the bridge at either end, where the colossal lions rest, are finished, including the continuation of the line of rail to the stations on each side at Bangor and Llanfair; and every exertion is being made to have the line complete by the end of February, for it in first trial trains to go through.

RAILWAY ROUND PARIS.—A plan for a line of railway round Paris, in order to unite all the term ni of the great lines, has frequently been mooted, and is now once again brought forward. The circuit, however, is considerably extended; after the vote of 1842, have been continued by M Baude, engineer-in-chief of the ponts et chaussées, and are just completed. The line will embrace the northern suburbs of Paris, from the terminus of the Northern line to that of the Rouen. The terminus of the Western Railway will be connected with that of the Rouen line by a branch, which will unite the two Versailles lines at Viroflay, but the surveys for this part of the work are not yet completed. Those parts which are surveyed will extend about 13 miles. The expense is estimated at about 8,000,000f., but for the execution of the first section alone, that from the Rouen to the Northern and Strasburg Railway, being the only one that could be undertaken immediately, the amount required will not exceed 2,000,000f., and from this sum must be deducted the amount which the respective companies will have to contribute. It is calculated that when the whole line is completed the annual receipts will amount to 460 000f., or 4½ per cent. on the outlay of 8,000,000f.. and that a saving of 800,000f. annually will accrue to the commercial community of Paris and the neighbourhood, in addition to the increased value which will be given to property near the line, from the probable erection of manufacturing establishments.

The Leeds town council met on Monday to consider the propriety of appointing an inspector of the smoke nuisance, with a view to its abatement. There was much difference of opinion on the subject, many of the members contending that the greatest portion of the smoke made its appearance from the low chimneys of dyehouses, brick-kilns, &c., over which they had no control by the local act. The motion, on being put from the chair, was lost, 18 voting for, and 19 against it.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A depression of ⅛ per cent. marked the opening of Consols on Monday, which would have doubtless been greater, from the intelligence of a loss for Russia Company, had not the latter news been counteracted by the fact of friendly relations being re-established between that Government and the Sublime Porte. Prices during the day, therefore, slightly rallied, and the closing quotation became 96¾. Tuesday was principally occupied in preparations for the settlement of the Account. The parties for the rise, not finding money so readily to carry their accounts, were in some instances obliged to sell, and a depression of prices resulted, Consols closing at 96⅞. Extensive fluctuations in connection with the settlement of the Account occurred on Wednesday, Consols opening at 96¾ to ⅞ shortly receding to 96, in consequence of the large amount of stock thrown over. As the day advanced, however, prices improved, and 96⅝ was again registered, afterwards decreasing to 96⅜ sellers. On Thursday the market was again weak, money stock proving plentiful, and the Account remaining still partially unadjusted. Consols opened to 96, but before the close of the week the current prices were, for—Bank Stock, 207½; Reduced, 96⅜; Consols, 96⅜; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98⅛; Long Annuities, expiring January 5th, 1860, 8 7-16; Ditto, ditto, January 5th, 1885, 8 3-16; India Bonds, sm. £1000, 95 p; South Sea Stock, 93½; Ditto, Old Annuities, 96½; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 61 p; £500, ditto, 61 p; Small ditto, 61 p.

A Russian loan for £5,000,000 was announced on Monday, by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. The subscription price is 93, at 4½ per cent. interest, and the instalments are fixed for the 15th of February, March, April, May, and June, the first £50 being paid on application immediately after allotment, and the remaining half a year's dividend from January to July) on the 15th of July. After deducting discount on the instalments at 3 per cent., and £7 profit on repayment, the net yield nearly £5 per cent., interest at the enhanced price.

A correspondence between the chairman of the South American bondholders and Messrs. Schneider and Co., shows that £10,367 13s. 7d. is required to pay the remaining part of the fourth dividend on the American debt due the 1st of January, 1847.

The week commenced without much activity in the Foreign market, but on Tuesday more animation occurred. Brazilian improved ½ per cent, in consequence of the increase of the debt by the new loan; but, as there can exist little doubt that the money will have to be repaid by Annuity, to whom it has been long since advanced, the resources of the latter will be taxed to the utmost. The large increase has been done in Portuguese, and Spanish were fractionally improved. Mexican have not materially altered. Russian receded on Thursday to 107 108; and Portuguese were flatter, it being understood that the revenue had been overstated. Closing prices were—Brazilian Bonds, five per Cent., 89¾; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 90; Mexican Bonds, 46¾, Five per Cent., Ex Jan. Coupons, 99¾; Ditto Account, 99¾; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 99¾; Ditto Deferred, 83¾; Portuguese Bonds, Five per Cent., 35¾; Ditto for the Account, 36; Russian Bonds, 4½, Five per Cent., 108; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19¾; Spanish Bonds, Three per Cent. Account, 37; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 90¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 56¾.

The share Market has shown a marked improvement, particularly Brighton and South-Western, North-Western, &c. Although towards the close of the week a reaction occurred, yet the balance of transactions is largely in favour of improved prices. The market at the close of business was, however, very inactive, as the following list of bargains will evidence: Great Northern, 74¾; Great Western, 66¾; Hull and Selby, 101; London and North-Western, 115¾; Midland, and South-Western, 67; Ditto, New Six, 1865, Preference, 7 per Cent., 7½; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 28½; North Staffordshire, 7¾; South-Eastern, 30; Ditto, Six, 4, 68; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; ditto, and Newcastle Extension, 14; York and North Midland, 18½; ditto, Preference, 6 p.c.; Hodigone and Amiens, 7¾; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13 x.d.; Northern of France, 12 x.d.

The transactions in the Consol Market on Friday were trifling, at about the decline noticed on Thursday. The firms per Cents—money—were marked 96¾ to ⅞, and for the account, 96⅞ to ⅞, showing a very wide margin for next time. This is almost wholly owing to the increased rates demanded by the Bank in making advances upon stock. The Dutch Debt was steady, but Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares commanded very little attention.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Since Monday last the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise, have not exceeded 1310 quarters. By railway the receipts have been somewhat extensive, and Monday's sound samples were on offer, owing to which, the thin attendance of millers, and the continued pressure of foreign flour for sale, the demand for all kinds of wheat, of some produce was heavy in the extreme, and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade lower, without effecting a clearance. Rather under 2000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. The trade with the Irish markets, however, was greatly depressed, and the out-of-condition sorts were sower to purchase. Barley, the show of which was good, ruled dull, at barely the late decline in value. The quantity of malt ready for delivery was trifling, yet the sale for that article was in a very inactive state, at last week's quotations. Good kinds of beans, peas, and tares, were firm. The middling sorts, and quite as dear. Flour ruled very dull. Beans, peas, indian corn, and flour were heavy.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1410 quarters; barley, 1060; malt, 1250; oats, 360; flour, 2650. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, ——. Foreign: wheat, 1060; barley, 7570; oats, 8360. Flour: ——quarts.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s. ditto, white, 41s to 49s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red, ——; ditto, white, 43s to 46s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 19s to 23s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 28s to 32s: Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 52s to 56s; brown ditto, ——: Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, ——s to ——s, potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 14s to 15s; Inch beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 38s to 39s, grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s, white, 32s to 37s; boilers, 37s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb.

Foreign—Wheat, ——s to ——s; barley, ——s to ——s; oats, ——s to ——s; rye, 33s to 34s; beans, 36s to 37s; peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 37s to 38s per quarter; flour, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 24s to 28s per barrel.

Seeds—Linseed. The demand for all seeds is heavy, at almost nominal prices. Cakes are again lower.

English—Linseed, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 43s; hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 23s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 5s to 8s; tares, 32s to 34s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 36l to 38l; ditto, old, ——l to ——l; Essex and Kent, 36l to 38l; Hollland, 35l to 37l. Baltic, foreign, 35l to 36l; Cole, 32l per last of 10 quarters; linseed cakes, English, 5l to 5l 5s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4l to 4l 5s per ton; coarse, 75s to 80s per quarter. English clover seed, red, ——s to ——s; white, ——s to ——s; extra, up to ——s. Foreign, red, ——s to ——s; extra, ——s to ——s; white, ——s to ——s; extra, ——s.

Imported into London last week: wheat, 6610 quarters; barley, 2180; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 23s 4d; beans, 26s 6d; peas, 26s 6d.

The Corn Trade (Liverpool)—Wheat 32s 6d; barley, 26s 6d; oats, 15s 10d; rye, 23s 6d; beans, 27s 6d; peas, 29s 6d.

Potatoes and Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are fr m 6d to 7d of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—A small public sale took place on Wednesday, at which the biddings were steady, at very full prices. Common sound congou is in request, at 9½d to 10d per lb The value of all other kinds of tea is well supported.

Sugar.—In the refined market we have sold to a fair extent, in some ins ances, an advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. The value of all other kinds of raw sugar has been well sustained. Refined goods steady. Brown lumps, 42s to 50s; good ordinary ditto, 39s to 40s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon coffee has sold briskly this week, at 66s per cwt for good ordinary native. The public sales have exceeded 40,000 lbs. Most other kinds are in steady request, and quite as dear.

Provisions.—Owing to the severity of the weather, the demand for the best qualities of foreign butter has ruled tolerably steady this week, at full prices. In all other kinds there has been little business has been transacted, at lowering rates. Fine Friesland and Kiel is selling at 84s to 90s; fine Holland, 68s to 72s. and fine 76s to 80s per cwt. Carlow bacon is in steady request, at about former quotations. Waterford, very sandod, 72s to 80s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 70s to 76s; Cork, 70s to 72s; Limerick, 68s to 69s. Waterford, 66s to 68s; Sligo, 62s to 64s; and Dublin, 64s to 66s per cwt. Fine hog-meat, Waterford, steady, at late figures. Most other kinds move off slowly. Fine Dorset, barely is tolerably steady, at late prices. Hams are firm, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. On the 9th, inferior and middling, 60s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 9s per dozen lbs. On the whole, the bacon market is firm, but we have seen no improvement to notice in the article. Small Waterford, landed, 44s to 47s, heavy, 42s to 44s; Clonmel, small, 43s to 44s; and heavy, 41s to 42s; Limerick, small, 42s to 43s; and heavy, 40s to 41s per cwt.

Oils.—Most descriptions, except linseed, which is somewhat lower in value, move off steadily at full rates of currency.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 10s to £3 12s: clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 12s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Spirits.—Although several additions have been made to the stock of brandy, a good business is done in this article, at full prices. In rum a retail per gallon higher. Genevas and corn spirits dull.

Coals (Friday).—Hetherwell Main, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 18s; Tanfield Moor, 18s; Wylam, 17s, Hilda, 19s; Caradoc, 19s 6d; St. Hilda's, 18s 6d; Kenton, ——s; Hetton, ——s; Lambton, ——s; Hartley, ——s; Tyne Primrose, ——s; Wallsend

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

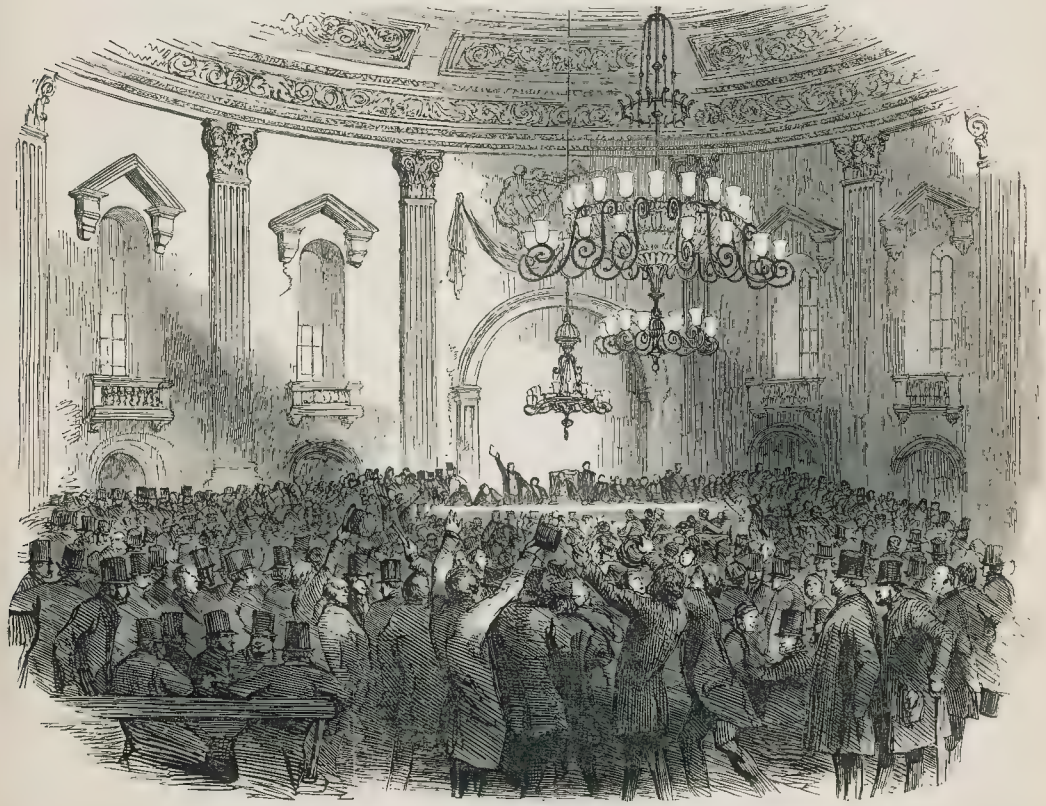
No. 410.—Vol. XVI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1850. [Sixpence.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FREEDOM.

French Liberty is an abstraction, an idea, a fancy, for which a brave, a generous, a witty, and an intelligent people have made sacrifices unparalleled in the history of the world. But no Frenchman, from Louis XVI. down to Louis Napoleon, and from Robespierre and Marat down to Proudhon and Leroux, though perfectly able to comprehend the illimitable nature of the liberty he required for himself, has ever been able to render that liberty compatible with the liberty of other people. French liberty, or the thing that goes by that name, has no toleration, and real liberty becomes in consequence impossible.

Last week the tailors of London met, to the number of three or four thousand, in Exeter Hall, and peaceably detailed their wrongs and grievances one to the other, and peaceably agreed upon a formal resolution expressive of what in their estimation would remedy them. During the previous week, the cooks and *marmitons* of Paris announced a public meeting for a similar purpose. No sooner did their intention reach the ears of the Government, than the police were despatched to prevent the meeting as dangerous to the public peace. Possibly the French Government was right in the exercise of what we in this country should call a most unwarrantable stroke of arbitrary power, and did no more than its duty in preventing those warlike and intolerant cooks from running a tilt against society, with spits for spears and dish-covers for helmets. The truth is that Frenchmen cannot safely be trusted with the right of public meeting. The indignant denunciations of the English platform, which answer their purpose of raising a round of applause, or of exciting a pleasant, and n no wise unsafe, degree of irritation in the sluggish bosom of John Bull, fall upon combustible materials when scattered among a crowd of Frenchmen. A great French author remarked, before the revolution of February, 1848, in reference to the January Reform banquets of M. Odillon Barrot and his co-agitators, that the French were not to be trusted in public, and that they could not understand the being called together merely to listen to speeches. They always imagined that something was to be done, —and that the indignation of words and phrases was but the natural and legitimate prelude to the indignation of the fist and the bullet. English peace meetings are somewhat warlike in tone; but a peace meeting composed entirely of Frenchmen would in all probability become warlike in fact. The French Government knows the combustible temperament of his Majesty the people, and will not allow him to excite himself. The Government is prudent: but, nevertheless, it must be humiliating to the French to reflect that their long and sanguinary struggles have been in vain; and that though in theory they enjoy ten times the liberty of the more phlegmatic English, they do not in fact enjoy the tithe of it. Even an election by universal suffrage is not free. The latest accounts from Paris inform us that the framers of the Constitution unaccountably forgot to fix any limits within which new elections must take place when vacancies occur in the Legislative Assembly; and that the Government, dreading the success of Socialist candidates in several departments at present unrepresented, was for a long time undecided whether all these elections should not be postponed *sine die*. This was considered, after due reflection, to be rather too despotic for a free Republic; and the elections will take place—in a month or two! The Government has resolved, however, that the Socialists shall be muzzled, and prevented from throwing lighted matches into the "villanous saltpetre" of the rural intellect in the departments. When the law restricting the sale of newspapers was passed last year, a clause was inserted, to the effect that for forty-five days before the general elections, the sale of papers, addresses, and circulars, of whatever kind, should be free. The Government contend that this law does not apply to special elections, and have given orders that the addresses of any candidate opposed to the Government shall not be distributed without special permission from the prefects. Much as John Bull hates revolutions, and quiet as he usually is, it is much to be doubted whether he would patiently endure such an outrage upon his liberty. A contested election is the Englishman's saturnalia, when he may use abusive language, get drunk, smash windows, and make a fool of himself, with perfect impunity. But an election row in France, instead of being a harmless local hubbub, would be a signal for insurrection; so, until they understand liberty a little better, their rulers have determined that they shall enjoy as little of it as possible.

There is the same want of toleration even in the Hall of the Legislature. There is, strictly speaking, no freedom of debate;



GREAT PROTECTION MEETING IN THE ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and the unhappy president of the Assembly is powerless, either to preserve order or to enforce respect for his own office and the right of free discussion. In England, the House of Commons is sometimes free enough, in the least favourable sense of the term. It is a part of a member's privilege to sit with his hat on—to lie full-length in the gallery benches, and fall asleep; nay, it is part of his right even to snore—a right which he sometimes exercises. In the heat of debate, he may express dissent from his opponent in a somewhat peculiar fashion: he may stamp with his feet, or imitate the crowing of a cock or the braying of a donkey; but he never forgets the respect that is due to the dignified chairman, whom he has himself been instrumental in electing, or whom perhaps he opposed; and should he overstep for a moment the decency of debate, a word recalls him to a sense of his error—he tacitly confesses that he himself is a gentleman, by acknowledging that he is in a society of gentlemen and obeying the unwritten laws of courtesy and good breeding. How different is the case in the French Assembly. The turbulent character of the mob outside finds its representatives within; and sometimes with a good feeling, and sometimes with an evil one, scenes are enacted which are utterly incompatible with the dignity of a Senate, or the ordinary usages of gentlemen in other countries. Not long ago, the brother of the president—not of the Republic, but of the Assembly—made a very able speech. The president was much pleased and much affected, and, leaving the chair, descended to the tribune, and gave the orator a fraternal hug in token of his approval. We have but to fancy Mr. Shaw Lefevre in such a position, to see at a glance the calm and judicial character of the English mind, compared with that of the French. The president is completely at the mercy of the Assembly, and sits in his chair by sufferance. If order be disturbed, he has authority to ring a little bell; if the warning be disregarded, as it almost invariably is, he can ring again till his wrist aches with the exertion. Should it be still disregarded, he can put his hat on. Beyond that he has no power. The consequence is that the members say what they please, and have no more awe of, or respect for, the president than they have for each other.

It is not easy to change the character of a people, or to cool the brains of those who are constitutionally heated; but, supposing the French fortunate enough to discover and to elect a judicious, cool, urbane, impartial president for the first Assembly in the land, it would be worth their while to invest him, for the sake of real freedom, with the powers of repression when real liberty was invaded. To be ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms in the English House of Commons, although the detention be merely nominal, and do not last five minutes, is an infliction which no member likes to incur. It costs from twenty to thirty pounds, in fees, to be released. Might not the French with great advantage arm M. Dupin with the same powers? To be mulcted of a month's salary for a breach of order would cool the blood of the hottest Mountaineer; and members would speedily cease to cast the words "liars" and "brigands" at one another. Liberty, deprived of this license of the tongue, would be more real; and the government, the Assembly, and the people would severally be the winners by the higher tone of public sentiment that would be the necessary result of a change so desirable.

PROTECTION MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.

THE great demonstration of Peers, commoners, landowners, &c., which had been announced for some time previously, took place in Dublin, on Thursday week, and was noticed briefly in our Postscript of last Saturday. We now subjoin a somewhat fuller account of the proceedings, and accompanying the report with an Engraving illustrative of this expression of the national will, as at least its promoters designated it to be.

The meeting was held in one of the capacious saloons of the Rotundo, in Sackville-street, and commenced shortly before noon, by the Marquis of Downshire being voted to the chair. Among those assembled on the platform were, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Shannon: the Earl of Glengall: the Earl of Bandon: the Earl of Mayo: Lord Farnham: Lord Clements: Lord Castlecoote: Colonel Dunne, M.P.: Colonel Chatterton, M.P.: Mr. J. H. Hamilton, M.P., Mr. O. A. Hamilton, M.P.: Mr. E. George, M.P.: Colonel Taylor, M.P.: Sir Edward Grogan: Sir George Hodson, &c.

The Earl of Glengall, who was one of the chief promoters of the movement, proposed the first resolution. He said, "My Lords and gentlemen, the resolution which I have the honour to propose to you is one which I feel quite sincerely is one which I feel quite confident must meet with its ready approbation. It is a resolution expressive of the regard and affection entertained by our most gracious Sovereign for all classes of her Irish subjects, and its terms are as follow:—

"That we feel ourselves persuaded of the great regard and affection entertained by our most gracious Sovereign for all classes of her Irish subjects; and that, so entering in her Royal sympathies and good-will, we consider that under the deplorable circumstances in which Ireland is placed, we best discharge our duty to our Sovereign, as well as to our country, in representing, without delay, to her humble petition, the unprecedented misery and distress to which this once prosperous island has been reduced.

After some preliminary observations, the noble Earl said:—"Every man possessed of a rational mind must know that the present state of things in Ireland could not continue much longer without all classes of the community being dragged down together into the common vortex of ruin. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, we are told it is a landlords' question. (Hear, hear.) Most undoubtedly it is; but it is also a tenant-farmers' question. ('Hear,' and cheers.) And it is likewise a merchant's question, a shopkeeper's question, a shipowner's question, a colonial question. (Cheers.) I will tell you, also what it is; it is a mechanic's question; and what is, perhaps, of more importance than all—it is a labourer's question. (Cheers.) It is also essentially an Irish question, and a question of vital interest to every man who has two arms, and who desires to live by honest industry." ('Hear,' and cheers.) We have been told over and again that it is anti-Free-trade cry, and the movement now being made in favour of Protection, is a mere question of landlords and high rents. But why, in truth, are the Irish landlords so pressed? Why is it that they have been made upon them for the last ninety years? I will tell you; it is because they are a class of men who are loyal to the backbone ('Hear, hear,' and loud cheers); it is because they are loyal to the British Crown and to the British Constitution, and have set at defiance the Juggling ('Hear,' and laughter) of Repeal agitators. It is for that because, I ought add, they would not bow to the brazen serpent which the ungodly have set up. (Hear, hear.) That is the reason why the Irish landlords are abused; but let me tell the people of England once and for all the nature of our position, and depend upon it a different policy will soon be adopted towards this country. (Cheers.) We have no manufactures in this country, and every single article of iron, brass, tin, or copper which is used in it is imported to us from England. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) Moreover, every article of cloth, earthenware, or china, whether it be used by the nobleman or the peasant, comes over here from the other side of the Channel. (Hear, hear.) Why, we are the best customers the English people have, and the destitution which has come upon Ireland has fallen back upon themselves. (Hear, hear.) We are not at present taking their manufactures, because they have destroyed our agriculture. ('Hear,' and cheers.) Under these circumstances, I would hope that when the English manufacturers take into their consideration the loss of their Irish market, they will perceive that the Irish bird in the hand is worth two of the foreign birds in the bush. ('Hear, hear,' and loud cheers.) There is a word which used to be employed very much whenever the Free-Trade doctrines were inculcated into the minds of the people of England—a word which was used as a kind of talisman at their meetings, and which led many to suppose that Free-Trade was the foundation-stone of universal prosperity. (Hear, hear.) That word was 'reciprocity.' (Hear, hear.) What has become of that word now? (Loud cheering.) I have lately read a good many of the Free-Trade speeches, but I never once met with one syllable about reciprocity. But, whilst I am on the subject of reciprocity, I may remark that a voice has recently come across the broad waters of the Atlantic, from the free and enlightened citizens of the greatest Republic in the western world. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) He who fills the Presidential chair, and represents the opinions of twenty millions of people, tells you that they will take your cattle for their corn, and that they will uphold their present system of protective duties upon native industry. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) We do not ask protection in this sense, that we wish for any advantage over the foreigner. All we ask and desire is, to be placed upon an equality with the foreigner. But, gentlemen, before I have done, I have a crow to pluck with England. (Hear.) We have been grossly maligned by a section of some parties in that country. Those parties would insult us, and would wish to make us hear about why it is that Ireland has been of late a mill-stone around the neck of England. (Hear, hear.) Remember how, from the year 1650 down to the year 1782, a period of 130 years, the British Parliament acted towards this country. (Hear, hear.) It cannot be forgotten that they prohibited every species of Irish produce and of Irish manufacture from entering England, to the ruin and destruction both of our agriculture and our manufactures; of the latter they made very short work. (Hear, hear.) They even denied us the power of trading with the colonies, and treated us, in fact, as a conquered country. (Hear, hear.) Is it, then, a matter of surprise that Ireland is not as prosperous as England? Indeed, the thing does appear to me as that we have so far weathered the storm. True it was that, in 1782 the voice of Ireland was too strong for our oppressors, and then we obtained something like justice, and were dealt with as fellow-mortals, and fellow-Christians. I do not think we shall allow this state of things to exist many months longer; if we do, I can only say, it must be our own fault. (Hear, hear.) The people of Ireland are determined to speak out. The real and true way for the people of Ireland to remedy their grievances was this—let them reform their representatives. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') It was all useless going on in the way they were—they must be properly represented; and the way to do this was, when they left that assembly and went home to their country residence, let them form societies which would have for object the inspection of the registery-books. (Hear, hear.) Let them get every man who was qualified to register his vote; let them make all the friends of the cause register in ever county and borough (hear, hear); let them find out who could register, and force them by the most gentlemanly means (laughter) to attend at the quarter sessions, and get them to put their names upon the books. (Hear.) By that means they would return to Parliament a good hundred men from Ireland, and that phalanx of men would compel the Minister ('Hear,' and cheers) to redress the grievances of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) In the present state of parties in England, I would be glad to know how Ministers could withstand 100 Irish members? If," continued the noble Lord, "they (the English) do not redress our grievances, we will redress them ourselves. (Cheers.) We will do as our forefathers did in the famous year of 1782—(cheers) and I would recommend our oppressors to begin a new system of policy towards Ireland at once, for fear it should be too late. (Hear, hear.) 'It is too late,' are ominous words in these times—(hear, hear)—and I tell them it may occur that the people of Ireland may tell them that their concessions came too late. (Hear, hear.) And I tell you, gentlemen, one and all, to remember what our forefathers did in 1782." (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. George Macartney seconded the resolution, which was agreed to after Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Boylan had spoken in support of it.

The Marquis of Westmeath, after some flattering remarks on Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Boylan, proposed the next resolution:—

"That the interests of all classes in this country are rapidly deteriorating; that within the last four years the annual value of property in Ireland has decreased from fifteen millions; that in many parts of Ireland whole districts of land remain uncultivated, while the best and most fertile tracts are emigrating from day to day, and those who remain are unable, by any amount of energies or exertion, to bear up against the evils by which they are surrounded; and it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that unless measures be speedily devised to stay the downward progress of events, Ireland will, at no distant day, be reduced to pauperism and ruin.

His Lordship, after adverting to the equivocal position in which he had been placed, and remarking upon the iniquities of English legislation, proceeded to comment on the Poor-law, observing—"At the close of the last session of Parliament Lord John Russell (hisses)—told the House of Commons that the Poor-law was working well. ('Oh, oh!') when Lord J. Russell made that declaration, was he half asleep? (Hear, hear.) But he was not even able to sleep at his post. Was he inebriate? (Laughter.) He is too much a gentleman to be guilty of that state when about to perform a duty. What, then, is the conclusion we are entitled to come to? Whether he was deceived by those under him, or not, he is utterly unfit to be at the head of the Government—(cheers) and I should be our purpose, if possible, to do our utmost to remove him." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Butt, Q.C., seconded the resolution; which was supported by Mr. H. Grattan, M.P., who avowed himself an ardent Protectionist, and it was then agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Preston, the third resolution was put. It urged that a committee take instant steps to lay the petition before her Majesty.

Resolutions to the following effect were also passed, viz.:—

The Fourth—Declaring all Irish interests to have been sacrificed by the Imperial policy, the only remedy for which was a return to Protection.

The Fifth—Condemnatory of the Irish Poor-law.

The Sixth—Demanding the development of the great resources of Ireland.

The Seventh—Expressive of the deplorable state of the relation between landlord and tenant.

The Eighth—Calling on the Irish Members to support no political parties who would not listen to the just demands for redress. And, finally,

The Ninth—Which urged the propriety, in the event of the prayer of the petitioners being disregarded, of petitioning the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The discussion on a bill before the French Chamber, for transporting the remaining unpardoned insurgents of June to Algeria, has presented again a series of those stormy scenes which have so often rendered unpleasantly notorious the sittings of that Assembly. On Tuesday the following scene, which led to a duel, was enacted

M. de Testelin, in opposition to the motion of the committee, proposed an amendment, "To have the insurgents sent before the Council of War." In supporting the amendment, M. de Testelin took the opportunity of stating that a member of the cabinet had the day before uttered a threat to the Minister of the Interior against the President of the Republic, declaring "We will pass this bill; but if the President pardons any one of these men, as he has already done, let him look to it!"

M. Ferdinand Barrot, the Minister of the Interior, denied that anything in the shape of a threat had been uttered—he would not have permitted it.

M. de Kerrad said that he was the person who had conversed with the Minister of the interior the day before, and that no such threat was uttered.

M. de Cosilin: Do not reply to such a shameful act of espionage.

A scene of great confusion here ensued; several members attempting to make themselves heard by the Assembly. Loud exclamations proceeded from every side.

M. de Kerdrel said, he must ask permission to speak. He had the day before, when the sitting was suspended, been engaged in conversation with the Minister of the Interior in familiar conversation, and when so, he certainly never once supposed that any representative would act the eavesdropper. (Sensation.) He had made no threat whatever. He had merely expressed his regret that, on a late occasion, the Assembly had been deprived of the credit of voting an amnesty, which a few days after had been granted from another quarter. "I spoke thus," said the hon. representative to the Minister; "and if I did not do it was because I knew that no one was present but representatives. I reckoned on a private conversation being held secred by them—I see now that I was wrong to form any such opinion." (Loud applause, over and over again repeated, with clapping of hands)

M. Testelin ascended the tribune, and was greeted with loud expressions of indignation. (Cries of "eavesdropper," "listener at doors," were heard.) He was no eavesdropper. The thing was not ever.

M. de Cosilin: Was that a reason for falsely reporting the words of M. de Kerdrel?

M. Testelin: You insult a member of the Left. (A voice: "It is you who have placed yourself in that position.") I have just been told that I have not told the truth. (On the Left: "Leave the tribune.")

The hon. gentleman then descended from the tribune, amidst strong marks of disgust from various parts of the Chamber.

In consequence of the alleged insult cast during this scene upon M. de Testelin by M de Cosilin, a duel was determined upon, and friends were immediately selected to conduct the preliminaries, which, it is said, were arranged, the principals and their seconds met in the Bois de Bologne, on Wednesday morning with broadswords. The combat lasted a quarter of an hour, when M. de Cosilin received a wound over the head, which terminated the affair. M. de Testelin escaped without injury.

On Wednesday the discussion was carried on in the same tumultuous way as disgraced the previous day's sitting, and was, indeed, that one member, Ardent Republican, declared that the spectacle offered by the Assembly during the last three days was most fatal to the Republic, and that the insane speeches delivered during the discussion took place in the face of the greatest peril.

In general politics there is nothing calling for notice

It is said that the President of the Republic has received a very flattering letter from the Emperor of Russia—a favour which Louis Philippe was never able to obtain.

After the Revolution of July, 1830, a ukase was issued, forbidding the Russian authorities to grant passports for France. A similar ukase was issued after the revolution of February, 1848; but orders have just been given by the Emperor of Russia to withdraw the ukase. Official notice to this effect has been given to the French Consul.

The Prince de Canino has forwarded to the Legislative Assembly the following petition:—"In my quality of French citizen, I demand to be allowed to enter France like my brothers Pierre Antoine, Louis Lucien Bonaparte; like my uncle Jerome, and his son; and like my first cousin, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte."

According to some of the journals, the affairs of Rome are likely to become more complicated, from the fact that the Court of Vienna insists upon all the French troops being withdrawn from Rome, which the Republican Ministry are not disposed to grant.

PORTUGAL.

Rumours are said Madrid have reached us that Don Miguel was about to march into Portugal, at the head of his partisans, with the object of regaining the throne.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, of the 18th instant, state, that negotiations between Denmark and Prussia, respecting the Duchies, Holstein disputes, were at length seriously about to commence, at the pressing entreaties of the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at Berlin. The Plenipotentiaries of each power exchanged the formal preliminaries on the 17th; and each party was expected to set assiduously to work, in order to bring this litigious question to a satisfactory close.

SWITZERLAND.

Some disturbances have broken out at Geneva, in Switzerland, which at one time assumed a very alarming appearance. The following particulars have reached us:—

"The members of the Federal Association and of the clubs resolved to give the Government a day's labour for demolishing the fortifications, and they marched to the work every morning accompanied by music, and singing the 'Marseillaise.' The peaceable people took alarm at these menacing promenades, and the Government called on the musicians to give up their drums and instruments. This the musicians refused, and, on the 17th instant, the gendarmes arrested them as they entered the town at the head of the people. Immediately a mob assembled and commenced an attack on the Town Hall. M. Reynaud and M. Beaumont attempted to harangue the crowd, but they were hooted. M. James Fazy, the idol of the mob, also came forward to speak, but he was not listened to. On retiring, he sent orders for fifty gendarmes to come to the Town-hall. They arrived at five o'clock, fully armed, and with their bayonets fixed. The mob shouted 'Down with the bayonets!' 'To arms!' The gendarmes succeeded in forcing an entrance into the Town-hall, with the exception of three, who were thrown down and disarmed. The mob then commenced beating at the doors of the Town-hall; and, as they did so, they roared the 'Marseillaise.' Their attitude was so threatening, that profound alarm was caused in the city, and the shops were closed. The general crowd was beaten; but at length M. Fazy and the other members of the Government, in the hope of appeasing the mob, released the refractory musicians. This had a good effect; and after a while the mob dispersed, though not before they had made a threatening demonstration beneath the windows of two councillors of state noted for their moderation.

TURKEY.

Later advices than those published last week state that though Russia has resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte, Austria has not. The list of Hungarians whose localisation is demanded by the latter power is thirty-two; but as it is to remain open two months longer, several names will still be added.

The following are the names of the persons whose extradition was demanded by Russia, but to whose removal she has finally consented on demand:—General Dembinski, Severen Korserki, Main Szzinski, Stanislas Hendrseki, Edouard Denarski, Stanslas Hondrseki, Adam Donatcheseki, Jules Zabadinski, Jacques Montanowyle, Stanislas Gregenski, Francois Daeckiewich, General Bem, General Wysocki, and Count Zamoyski. This number has been reduced to twelve, because General Bem has embraced Islamism, and Count Zamoyski has claimed the benefit of his right of a naturalised Frenchman.

ITALIAN STATES.

From the Peninsula we have nothing but rumours. At Rome, people begin almost to despair of the Pope's return. It is said, nevertheless, that his return is at hand, and that he will pass some time at Bologna, by way of feeling the pulse of public opinion, previous to his re-entry into the Eternal City.

RUSSIA.

Some five months ago, a political conspiracy to rid Russia of the Autocrat and his Government was discovered at St. Petersburg, and the investigation connected with it has just terminated. Twenty-one of the leaders have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, with hard labour in the mines and hard labour for life in the mines and on the fortifications, or incorporation in the ranks of the army. They were generally young men of rank and education.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 8th inst. has been received from New York. The United States Congress had met, and the slavery question debate had already taken place. The question of the Wilmot proviso (the extension or restriction of slavery) was also on the *tapis*, discussed with its usual heat and violence. A resolution in the House of Representatives had been passed, calling upon them for information respecting British aggression in Central America; and resolutions had been moved in the House of Representatives, to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with Austria, in an able and energetic speech, in which he denounced the executions of the Hungarian leaders and other persons connected with the recent insurrection against the Austrian Government as cruelties. In the course of his remarks, General Cass said: "A power thus acting at distance the opinion of the world, and violating the very best feelings of our nature, in the very wantonness of successful cruelty, has no bond of union with the American people. The sooner our diplomatic intercourse is dissolved with marks of indignant reprobation, the sooner shall we perform an act of public duty." Mr. Hale said, that, as the resolution proposed a change in the policy of the Government, he hoped it would not be hastily acted upon.

Nothing definite has been yet done on the subject. Since the matter had been introduced into Congress by General Cass, it had penetrated even the legislatures of the States. In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a resolution was offered on the 2nd, calling upon the senators and representatives of the State of Washington to use all honourable means to signify to the Austrian Government the disapprobation of the American people towards the Austrian treatment of the Magyars, as well as to use their exertions to procure the discontinuance of all diplomatic intercourse with that nation until it acknowledges the independence of the Hungarians. Mr. Clay, it is said, is opposed to such a movement, and gives a very sensible reason for opposing it, namely, that the very face of any Government being capable of committing such inhumanities on its subjects renders it impossible for any respectable citizen of the United States Government should have a Minister accredited to it for the protection of American citizens, in the event of any of them being so unfortunate as to get within the sway of the Austrian eagle.

The American mail steamers are, it is said, to resume running from New York to Southampton in February, instead of waiting till the spring, as before announced. The *Washington* is to sail from New York on the 20th proximo.

CALIFORNIA.

From this El Dorado the accounts are sad. There was some approbation of famine, or, at least, of a great scarcity of provisions. It is possible, however, that such a prospect may be much magnified by speculators; and if so, they had not, up to the sailing of the last steamer, been altogether unsuccessful, as provision of all kinds brought the most exorbitant prices. We have the melancholy intelligence from Santa Fé, that thirty-two Californian emigrants had been murdered by the Indians on the plains.

In a letter from San Francisco, the writer says:—"Many will die in California, and many will repent the day they ever started for this far-off promised land." The writer (a Philadelphian) then adds:—

"Labour sells at from 20 to 50 cents per hour.

"We secured the services of a pilot from San Francisco to the diggings at Sacramento City, and we paid him 500 dollars!

"I had recovering from an attack of marsh fever; medicine, six dollars a bottle; physicians' fees too frightful to name.

"The work and exposure at the mines are beyond belief: three out of five return sick.

"A pair of chickens are worth five dollars; potatoes, 37½ c. per lb.

"Cannot live at all under three and four dollars a day.

"In conclusion, I would not advise any one of my friends to undertake so hazardous an adventure. Money in abundance is here; sickness, too, is here in all its destroying forms."

CANADA.

In Canada political affairs are, on the whole, of a quiescent character. The Government authorities at Toronto were exercising their power to put down the annexation movement, by dismissing every magistrate and militia officer whom they considered favourable to the project. There were constant rumours at Montreal of change in the Ministry, and of the being on the point of disruption; indeed, it was reported that a leading Lower Canada Tory had been sent for by Lord Elgin. At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the British American League, on Monday, it was stated that the following resolutions were adopted in favour of electing a Council of Confederate Union, for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the independent union of the British provinces of North America. A declaration in favour of annexation to the United States, signed by 10,000 persons, had been received from one of the counties of Lower Canada; and it was reported that, at the election at Quebec, M. Chabot, who had been appointed chairman of the board of works, was to be strongly opposed by an annexationist.

MEXICO.

We have very exciting news from Mexico, namely, that there had been a revolt in the army, and that in favour of the Americans. Vera Cruz had to land on the coast. It was, however, suppressed by the Government, after the loss of many lives; and some accounts say, that two editors, five officers of distinction, and twenty-seven soldiers had been executed.

The present Mexican Government, like all its predecessors, has become unpopular. Seditious movements are reported at Saltillo and other places. The American flag is publicly insulted by Mexicans are amongst the most fickle in the world—constantly changing, and for ever the sport of military leaders and factions.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence to the 23rd ult. from Jamaica communicates the fact of the dissolution of the session of the Legislature up to that time, when a few days' vacation for the Christmas holidays took place. A proposition, emanating from Mr. Brutowe, a member of the "Native Negro Assembly party," proposing the levying of an "income-tax," was negatived by a considerable majority. The House of Assembly seemed to agree as to the necessity of at once making provision for the payment of the debt, and the upholding of the island's credit; the only difference which existed was as to the way in which such provision should be made. Mr. Lindo, member for St. Mary, and of the Country party, introduced a bill proposing to levy from 3d. to 1s. on each package of goods enumerated in the schedule attached to the bill. This measure, although not a party one, was likely to be agreed to after certain amendments to the schedule, for which purpose the bill had been referred to a select committee.

Very considerable dissatisfaction was evinced at the proposed alteration to be made in the route of the Royal mail packets, and the press of the island was loud in its disapprobation of the intended change, and strongly recommended the public to avail themselves of the American route (New York) steamers for the transit of letters, &c. The American steamers arrive at Jamaica regularly, and usually leave in time to transship any letters to the Cunard steamers leaving New York.

The Hon. Mr. Stanley, M.P., was still sojourning in the island. He had been frequently present at the Assembly, and had visited many other public places.

The weather was sultry. With the exception of a few cases of dysentery, which had made its appearance, the island was in a healthy state. The whole of the other islands were represented also as enjoying health.

War is again devastating the unfortunate island of Hayti. The Emperor Soulouque is making numerous efforts against the mulattoes of the other side of the island. Any particulars of the campaign are not given.

INDIA.

Accounts from Bombay to the 17th ult., and Calcutta to the 7th, have been received during the week. The only news of a hostile character is that of a somewhat extraordinary affair which has taken place in Sikkim, a small principality, formerly a dependency of Nepaul, near the frontier of Thibet, where two English officers, Doctor Campbell (the British Resident at Darjeeling) and his friend Doctor Hooker, both men of scientific repute, have been seized and

thrown into confinement by the Rajah of that petty state, for having, in contravention of certain alleged treaties with the Thibet state, penetrated across that boundary line into the great table land beyond. The treatment of the prisoners is described as being barbarous and brutal. The dewan of the Rajah appears to have entertained the most implacable animosity towards Dr. Campbell; and hence much of the ill-treatment which that officer has experienced. Dr. Campbell's hands were bound in a cruel manner behind his back; and when he was asked questions, and delayed answering, the cords were tightened and drawn back with violence, so as to cause great pain.

Troops have been ordered to Darjeeling, for the chastisement of the Sikhim Rajah, and, at the same time, to effect the release of the two officers. It was reported that the country would be annexed to our dominions. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir C. Napier, has taken the occasion of a court-martial on Lieut. Pulman, of the artillery, found guilty of fraud and perjury, to read a eulogy on many military lectures to the military officers in India. It is couched in his official "remarks" upon the finding of the court-martial:—

"I never c—mmend the sentence of a court-martial that gave me more pain than I feel in confirming this, which denounces from the service a young man of whose qualities I have formed a high opinion (some years ago) he served under my command in the field. The service has lost a clever officer an honourable family is thrown into deep affection, and a young man of great promise is utterly ruined in his profession. For a vice which has ruined three others since my arrival in India! It is, therefore, impossible for me not to call upon all who have power, name, reputation, and respect for their calling, to join in the endeavour which I am making to repress those destructive vices which are so unfortunately prevalent in the European portion of the army, and which are the curse of India.

Courts-martial are ready to show all practicable mercy to a prisoner, but they will not, and cannot, sacrifice the honour of the military profession to indulgent feelings for an individual, and so cause the ruin of numbers

Their sentences shall be carried into effect. (Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, Commander-in-Chief.

Notwithstanding former rumours to the contrary, it now appears that Sir Charles had no intention of returning to Europe till his term of service expired.

Sir W. Cotton continues still at Bombay, nothing having reached him to relieve him to his successor.

At Madras a famine is apprehended. the rains, which usually set in in October, had not begun to fall till the end of November, and were then excessively scanty.

The health of the Governor-General is said to be materially improved; by last accounts he was at Lahore, where a magnificent spectacle was expected on the occasion of the investment of Sir W. R. Gilbert with the insignia of a G.C.B. The noble Marquis was thence to proceed to Mooltan, and afterwards steam down the Indus to Kurrachee, where he was expected on the 15th of January to send at Bombay at the 30th.

The Marchioness of Dalhousie, it was generally understood, was about to return home immediately.

Rumours of insubordination in the north-west provinces were rife. At Delhi, on the 30th of November, reports were current regarding the determination of certain regiments under orders for the Punjaub not to cross the Sutlej, except on the same allowances as those that have hitherto been employed by the Europeans occupying that country, viz. extra pay; but Sir C. Napier was resolved to put down the movement *as at arms*.

There had been rather a serious affray at Hyderabad, in the Nizam's dominions, owing to the ill-will existing between the rival Mussulman sects of Soonees and Sheeahs, and which always rises to excess at the time of the celebration of the festival of the Mohurrum. The fanatic populace, during the riot, burnt a house to the ground, and some eight or ten people were killed.

CHINA.

From Hong-Kong, under date December 3, we have accounts of the safe return on the 1st of that month of the vessels of war which had gone, under command of Commander J. D. Hay, on a cruise against the formidable pirate Shapingtsai. The object of the expedition was crowned with complete success, nearly the whole of the piratical fleet having been destroyed, without any loss whatever on the side of the British.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VICE-ADMIRAL SCHOMBERG

THE distinguished seaman was eldest son of the late Captain Sir A. Schomberg, R.N., of the family of a branch of that of the Counts of Schomberg, who commanded the king's troops, and fell at the battle of the Boyne, aged 80. The gallant Vice-Admiral entered the navy in April, 1785, as Lieutenant of Solebay; and he commanded a body of 40 seamen, in conjunction with the army under Sir Charles Grey, during the operations against Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He also served on shore when an attempt was made to re-conquer the posts in the island last-mentioned. His subsequent career during the whole of the late war was glorious. After passing through the different grades, he became a Vice-Admiral the 23rd Nov., 1841.

Vice-Admiral Schomberg suggested to Lord Melville a plan, much approved of at the time, although eight or nine years elapsed before any of his suggestions were adopted, for victualling the seamen and marines of the fleet, wherein he was the first to propose the substitution of tea, sugar, &c., for half the usual allowance of spirits.

The Vice-Admiral married, first, Catharine Anna, only surviving daughter of S. B. Stepney, Esq., of Castle Durrow, King's County, Ireland; and secondly, 1st Oct., 1840, Mary, younger daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, of Poulton-cum-Seacome, in Cheshire, whose mother had had the early care of, King George III. By his first marriage he had one son. Herbert, a commander R.N.; and three daughters, of whom Frederick Chalmers Morice, Esq., holds the same rank in the service; the younger, George Augustus, is a first-lieutenant R.M.A. (1834). Vice-Admiral Schomberg died recently, in the 75th year of his age.

ROBERT SHEDDEN, ESQ.

THE family of Shedden, originally of Scottish origin, has long been honourably connected with the commercial pursuits of the city of London, and many of its members have attained wealth. William Shedden, Esq., of Schomberg, who was father of the gentleman whose death we are about to record, was fourth son of Robert Shedden, Esq., the head of the well-known London house of Shedden, and brother of George Shedden, Esq., of Stanmore Park, co. Northampton. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of Captain William Miller, R.N., and died in 1820, leaving an only child, Robert Shedden, Esq., the subject of our present notice, who adopted the sea as an occupation

DESTRUCTION OF SHAP-'NG-TSAI'S PIRATICAL FLEET, BY THE BRITISH, IN THE GULF OF TONQUIN.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A CHINESE PIRATICAL FLEET, IN THE GULF OF TONQUIN.

By the Overland Mail, which arrived on Sunday last, intelligence has been received of the total destruction of Shap-'ng-tsai's Piratical fleet of fifty-eight junks, in the Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 20.39.17 N, long. 106.59 E.

We have been favoured by Dr. Startin, medical officer of the *Phlegethon*, who was a participator and eye-witness of the action, with the accompanying Sketch of the engaging forces, at the moment of their opening fire, when the Pirate Commander's ship exploded, from a shell thrown by the *Phlegethon*. We gather from an interesting account, written by Dr. Startin, that the information which had been obtained by the *Phlegethon*, on her second cruise to the westward, of the rapine and murder committed by Shap-'ng-tsai on the south-west coast of China, and of his having escaped to Hainan, determined the naval Commander-in-Chief to dispatch a third expedition. After a persevering search, Captain Hay, in command, succeeded in obtaining, through the valuable assistance of Mr. Caldwell, the interpreter, such information as led to complete success. Dr. Startin's narrative continues :—

The expedition, consisting of her Majesty's brig *Columbine*, her Majesty's steamer *Fury*, and the Hon. Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, left Hong-Kong on the morning of the 8th of October, the *Fury* towing the *Phlegethon* to save fuel, and the *Columbine* sailing with a fair breeze. After searching and inquiring along the coast and adjacent islands, the vessels anchored at Nowchow, on the east coast of Lew-chew-foo, on the 12th, when intelligence was gained from the Mandarin that the pirates, having some idea that the English ships would be again sent in pursuit, had left Hainan—that they had visited Pak-hoi, a considerable town on the west coast of Leen-chew-foo—had captured five trading junks laden with produce, and totally destroyed the town and villages—and had left only a short time before for Weichow, a barren island to the north-east o the Gulf of Tonquin. Having procured pilots for the shoals, abounding in that part, and for the "Junk passage," Capt. Hay determined to follow

On the morning of the 13th, the *Fury* took both the *Columbine* and the *Phlegethon* in tow, much to the astonishment of the natives, and proceed to Hoihow, on the island of Hainan, after examining two suspicious junks anchored off the harbour. At 4 P.M. the fort on shore saluted the ships, which was returned by the *Fury;* and Captains Hay and Willcox, with Mr. Caldwell and others, paid a visit of ceremony to the Governor-General of Hainan. They were received with great state, and most graciously entertained. The Governor was delighted with the object of the expedition, more especially as Shap-'ng-tsai had made a vigorous attack on the city, being with great difficulty repelled, the approaches by water being too shallow for his large junks. He appointed a Mandarin with eight well-armed and fast-sailing junks to act as allies. The expedition started with the junks in company, the Mandarin being on board the *Fury;* and arrived at Wie-chow on the evening of the 15th, from whence the pirates had sailed for Chuck-shan, to which we followed them, the *Fury* towing both vessels, and arrived at noon. The *Phlegethon* searched for a passage into the harbour, without success.

The following day an armed boat was despatched to the village for intelligence, and to examine some junks reported inside. At 2 P.M. the boat returned with information that Shap-'ng-tsai had sailed westward to a place called Hoonong, near Tonquin, in consequence of the villagers refusing to cut grass which he required to burn and clean the bottoms of his junks in revenge for which he killed many of the inhabitants.

At daylight, the following morning, Capt. Hay proceeded under sail through the islands, calling at Goo-to-shan, and examining the junks. At five P.M. he sighted a large suspicious junk trying to escape among the islands, when the *Columbine* and *Fury* opened fire, but were out of range; the water shoaling, the *Phlegethon* was, in consequence, ordered in pursuit, when the junk was driven on shore. Her crew, thirty in number, landed in great disorder, when she was boarded, and found to contain five large guns, stink-pots, and thirty-one spears; the whole of which, with the junk herself, the *Phlegethon's* boats fired and destroyed. The following morning, at daylight, Capt. Hay sailed for the S.S.W., and arrived at noon off Hoe-nong, but no junks were in sight. Captains Hay and Willcox, with the Mandarin, &c., proceeded in the *Phlegethon* through the islands to the town, where information was obtained that the pirate fleet had been seen only two days before at Fa-fung, which place they had vowed to destroy after making an attack on another place, called Chuck-shan; and that three of their junks had been daily reconnoitring, but had not been observed on that day. Upon examining with a glass from the hills, nothing could be seen but a most fertile and beautiful country.

It was now resolved to return next morning; but, to satisfy the Hainan Mandarin, Captain Hay consented to look in at Chuck-shan, only ten miles westward. At daylight, on the 20th, suddenly, at 6h. 30m. A.M., numerous junks, appearing at first like a forest of trees, hove in sight to windward, over a point of low land. The Mandarin and villagers at once declared them to be Shap-'ng tsai's fleet endeavouring to escape to seaward. The channel being difficult to find, and very narrow, the *Phlegethon* proceeded ahead, showing soundings to the *Fury*, with the *Columbine* in tow.

After some difficulty, at three P.M., two boats came out from Fa-fung, with pilots to lead the vessels in, saying that Shap-'ng-tsai was himself there with 60 junks. Immediately on the pirates observing the approach of the steamers, many made sail up the river. Eleven of the largest ones, with springs on their cables, stood their ground, bringing their broadsides to bear and firing guns of defiance, also firing at the escaping junks to compel them to fight. At 4.30 P.M. the *Fury* opened fire at long range: the first few shots fell short, but must have given the desperadoes a significant warning of their approaching fate. The *Phlegethon* continued to lead, showing soundings, and when within about 1800 yards commenced firing both shell and rockets. The third or fourth discharge fired Shap-'ng-tsai's own junk, which was a large two-decker, mounting at least 40 guns, and, as the explosion showed, having a well-stored magazine: this explosion threw the whole piratical fleet into confusion, and set fire to the neighbouring junks.

The *Columbine* having now got within range, cast off and anchored, when the *Fury* rapidly advanced, discharging a perfect volcano of shot and shell. Up to this, the pirates had continued firing broadside after broadside; but finding their guns ranging immensely short, they made a last effort to escape on shore in boats. Perceiving this, the *Fury* and *Phlegethon* continued the pursuit, leaving the *Columbine's* boats to burn, destroy, and capture those left behind: the slaughter amongst the boats was fearful, and had not darkness intervened, the whole fleet must have been destroyed that night; the river having no outlet but that at which the English entered, and armed villagers on all sides mustering in thousands to cut them up on landing. Nearly all ran their junks on shore, under cover of the darkness, and deserted them, to be destroyed by fire by the boats of the expedition; and before ten o'clock, a dark night was completely illumined by the simultaneous burning of twenty-one large junks, some of them with captured cargoes of oil on board. The explosions were innumerable, and the boats much endangered by shotted guns, which were left loaded to the muzzle in most of the junks. Shap-'ng-tsai, being aware of the English power, was one of the first to decamp in a small sailing-boat with forty men, and it is supposed fell a victim to the grape and canister of the steamers.

The attack of the second day (the 21st) must be briefly described, though it was that on which many displayed the greatest courage, and f u.h. the hardest. The *Fury*, at daylight, continued the pursuit up the river as far as depth of water would allow, when her paddle-box-boats had to continue the chase of twelve large junks, some of which fought with great desperation, and well returned the boats' fire for an hour and a half, when, the boats' ammunition being nearly expended, they were compelled to board, and eventually succeeded in destroying nine of them. On board one of the largest the captain was found dead, at the rear of a gun loaded to the muzzle, and depressed directly to the boat, with the match burning in his hand. In the meantime, the *Phlegethon*, with Captain Hay on board, took another direction, knowing that many junks remained concealed in narrow creeks behind the hills, and where the larger steamer could not approach. This plan proved successful to the destruction of three other of the Pirate's finest vessels, a smaller one escaping outside. The boats of the *Columbine* had not been inactive, having destroyed many.

Only five of the fleet now remained undestroyed, two of which were pursued by the *Phlegethon*, and burnt; the remaining three, it was hoped, would fall into the hands of the Cochin-Chinese. Report says that, before leaving his vessel, Shap-'ng-tsai tied the Mandarin sent down by Seu with overtures to his mainmast, as a target for the guns which he believed his treacherous friend had brought into his last haunt—from which, by the perseverance and skill, both of those who planned and conducted the expedition, amidst many difficulties and dangers, in entirely unknown waters, he had been completely routed; and the remainder of his fleet, consisting of nearly sixty vessels—most of them of unusually large size and powerful armament—with upwards of 1000 guns and more than 2500 men, has been utterly destroyed, and this without a single casualty to the expedition. Lasting gratitude is due from the Chinese nation for this display of British power in their behalf. Shap-'ng-tsai, if he still exists, is, as the natives along the coast say, rendered powerless, and without any resources; and the merchants and traders, whose occupations were all but at an end, will now be able to pursue them with redoubled vigour, carrying cargoes up and down the coast (as they themselves say) "asleep."

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS (OCT. 1) IN THE COURT-HOUSE AT TRINIDAD.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS AT TRINIDAD.

IN our Journal of November 10, 1849, we gave an account (with an Illustration) of the destructive riots which took place at Trinidad on the 1st of October, which led to loss of life, and outrage on person and property. Before the dispatch of this intelligence from the island, several persons who were most conspicuous in the riot had been arrested, and committed to prison.

These and other prisoners have since been brought to trial; and when the mail received on the 20th inst. left Trinidad, there was some excitement prevailing in the island relative to these trials, which were proceeding. The evidence against the prisoners did not make it appear that there was any preconcert or plot to break the peace on the occasion of the disturbance; and the Jury, after two days' confinement, not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. On the 21st of December, the Attorney-General summoned another Jury, which, it was expected, would convict the prisoners, who consisted of ten men (ignorant labourers) and four women, all Negroes. It was the general opinion in the island, that, if these helpless persons should be condemned, the year 1850 will not elapse without serious disturbances.

The accompanying Illustration is from a Sketch by Mr. Cazabon, a native artist of Trinidad. It shows the interior of the Court-House, on the 17th of December, during the trial. Upon the bench are seated Chief Justice Knox and Justice Bowen; below them are the Registrar and the Marshal of the Court; in the witness-box is Mr. Gaskappt; the barrister standing is Mr. Anderson, counsel for the defence; and to his right are the Hon. Henry Fuller, Advocate and member of Council; and next to him, Mr. Celestine Surrera, the chief prisoner.

We are happy to add, that, by letters and papers to the 21st of December, the weather was favourable for vegetation, and to all appearance the dry season had set in; the canes looked well, labour was abundant and cheap, so that, if the weather held up, an unusually large crop was expected. Trade was somewhat more lively under the smile of the coming Christmas.

PURCHASE OF PRIOR PARK.—Many rumours having for some time past been current in Bath with respect to the Roman Catholic College of Prior Park, the question is now decided; inasmuch as Alexander Raphael, Esq., of Turnham-place, M.P. for St. Alban's, has purchased the above property, with all its appurtenances, for £30,000; and has given an extended lease of it to the same parties at a rental of £3 per cent. per annum. The property will be conveyed to them on their payment of the above sum, together with the rents due thereon. But in failure of the strict performance of the several stipulations and covenants expressed in the lease, their right to the repurchase of the property will be forfeited.

The sum of £200 has been subscribed for the erection of a memorial window in Chester Cathedral, in memory of the late G. E. Anson, Esq., treasurer of Prince Albert's household, and son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester.

ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS—YOUNG MEN.

DAGUERREOTYPED IN PORT PHILLIP BY MR. KILBURN.

ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIANS—OLD AND YOUNG MAN.

AUSTRALIA FELIX.

By a singular occurrence, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying Portraits of a group of the Aboriginal people of the interior of Australia, most appropriately called by Sir Thomas Mitchell *Australia Felix*, now better known as Port Phillip.

It appears that Mr. Kilburn, the brother of the eminent Photographer, of Regent-street, has long resided in Australia, and felt anxious to portray the curious race of Aborigines by aid of the Daguerréotype. Mr. Kilburn had much difficulty in prevailing upon any individual to sit, from some superstitions fear that they possess, imagining that it would subject them to some misfortune. He lost no opportunity in persuading them, by small bribes, when they wandered into Port Phillip, usually for the purpose of begging; but, in return, they appeared always willing to render any assistance in chopping wood, &c. At length, Mr. Kilburn succeeded; and the result is here presented to the reader.

First, are two young men, the one holding his waddy, or club of defence; the other, the characteristic boomerang: the latter is also decorated with a short spear thrust through the cartilage of the nose. Accompanying, are Portraits of an Old and Young Man. Next is "Lubra," a young woman, with her hunting spear. They tattoo themselves only to a limited extent, as shown in the Illustration. They wear sheep-skins, with the wool next the skin, or the reverse, according to the season.

Dr. J. B. Clutterbuck, in a very interesting account of "Port Phillip in 1849" (just published), tells us that—

"Our sable brethren are extremely dirty in their persons; their legs, arms, and other parts of the body are frequently covered with eruptions—partly from their inattention to ablution, partly from their custom of sleeping with a mongrel breed of dog, which is infected with the disease called the 'mange.' The native colour of their skin is dark brown; their faces are oval, nose flat, and upper lips very thick. The hair, unlike that of the African Negro, is straight and smooth, and worn daubed with a profusion of any unctuous substance which they can procure, and this often blended with red earth. A cockatoo feather is sometimes stuck at the side of the head, and the cartilage of the nose pierced, and a reed, about an inch in length, passed through it. A necklace, composed of short pieces of reed united, encircles their neck; and around their person is carelessly thrown an opossum rug, on the skin of which are carefully depicted, by means of glass or stone, various devices, by no means inelegant in design, and somewhat resembling the arabesque. The Manchester calico-printers might derive some useful hints from the delineations of this simple people. The fur of this rug is worn next the skin, or otherwise, according to the season of the year. Their teeth are so even, perfect, and beautifully white, that, were they seen by the Cranbourn-alley dentists, their possession would be coveted. Young boys and girls go about without any clothing. Some of the tribes mutilate themselves, by allowing the two front teeth to be knocked out when they attain the condition of manhood. They are fond of puncturing, by means of sharp pieces of flint, different parts of their persons when young. These punctures cause inflammation and swelling, leaving ridges, resembling the form, shape, and size of a large leech. In stature they are usually diminutive, but tolerably well proportioned: their feet and hands are small, their legs straight, limbs finely rounded, and their deportment far more dignified than artificial, tuition could impart.

LUBRA, A YOUNG AUSTRALIAN WOMAN.

We append a striking View of Melbourne, the capital of Port Phillip, copied by permission from a print after a picture by Mr. W. F. E. Liardet; dedicated to his Honor C. J. La Trobe, the Superintendent; and just published under the patronage of the Mayor, burgesses, merchants, and gentlemen settlers of the district. In the foreground of the picture are some specimens of the vegetation of the country; with a native wigwam, bundles of spears, and the aborigines practising with their hunting and war implements. The lofty point, commencing from the left of the picture, is Mount Macedon; next is Flag-staff Hill, to signalise arrivals in the Bay; towards the centre is the Episcopal Church; next, the New Prison and Supreme Court-House; and to the extreme right lies Collingwood, or the New Town, hidden by the trees. Upon the river (Yarra-Yarra, or Ever-flowing) are steamers and other vessels, which attest the commercial activity of the place.

We quote a portion of Dr. Clutterbuck's description of the city:—

"Some twelve years ago, the land on which a city now stands was a wilderness—a wilderness inhabited by innumerable tribes of savages; and where, also, the sportive kangaroo, emu, and wild dog appeared in such numbers as to oppose a barrier to the inroads of civilization. "What a change has taken place since that period! What has not been achieved in this once barbarous region by England's indomitable and noble spirit of enterprise! Perhaps, in no portion of its globe has so gigantic an effort at colonization been crowned with so signal and speedy a triumph as in the erection of Melbourne, with a population of at least 15,000 souls.

"Melbourne is prettily situate upon sloping banks, and overlooks, in many parts, the bay; fronting, on the north, the Yarra Yarra. On the western side there is an extensive swamp, or rather lake, it being usually covered in its whole extent with water, on the surface of which numerous flocks of ducks and other wild-fowl sport.

"Most of the modern houses are two stories in height, and built of brick; but these, with very few exceptions, are inconvenient and low, and ill adapted to the enjoyment of one of the chief comforts which persons inhabiting a hot climate should endeavour to provide, namely, free ventilation. The roofs of nearly all the houses are covered with shingles, some few with slate, and, in the bush, the majority with bark.

"Little architectural taste or design is displayed in the public buildings. The gaol, court-house, and Government offices are plain structures of stone.

"The principal streets are wide; and, since Melbourne has been ted its corporation, much has been effected by this body towards the formation of level, compact lines of road, and the metalling their surface.

"The city is supplied with tolerably pure water from the Yarra Yarra, a dam having been constructed below the wharf for the purpose of preventing the admixture of salt and brackish water.

"The wharf, composed of strong piles of wood well riveted and driven into the side of the bank of the basin, presents a bustling and lively scene. Here several schooners discharge their cargoes from Sydney, Hobarton, Launceston, Adelaide, and other ports. Cargoes are brought up from the bay in lighters. Three steamers play between Melbourne and Geelong daily; and one to and from Sydney and Launceston twice a week. Between the two capitals, Sydney and Melbourne, postal communication takes place in the same period. A very handsome bridge, built of blue stone, and faced and ornamented with white granite, is thrown over the Yarra. It consists of one arch, and equals the span of the largest arch of the new London-bridge. Altogether it is a fine specimen of architecture.

MELBOURNE, THE CAPITAL OF PORT PHILLIP.

"A police-office, hospital, mechanics' institute, theatre, and indifferent barracks have been erected. A good race-course and a botanical garden have likewise been formed—the latter principally through the instrumentality of his Honor Mr. La Trobe, the Superintendent of Port Phillip.

"The Church of England has two places of worship; one, St. James's Church, a cumbrous, heavy-looking edifice in the eastern; the other, St. Peter's, a neat building of brick, in the western quarter of the town. The former is capable of holding about 800 persons; the latter about 450. A third church is much required for the central portion of the city; as are also school buildings. The Roman Catholics have built a handsome church, and contemplate the erection of another. There are also a Scotch kirk, an Independent, and a Wesleyan Ieyan chapel.

The environs of Melbourne are not enlivened by much natural beauty of scenery. The south banks of the Yarra are, perhaps, the only parts that within a distance of three miles from the city display variety. On these many pretty cottages lie scattered, bounded behind by hills and bold woodland, and surrounded by fertile and productive gardens, extending over a gently-undulating declivity to the water's edge."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 28.—Length of day, 8h. 52m.
TUESDAY, 29.—Sun rises, Th. 46m.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Martyrdom of King Charles I.
THURSDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends
FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—Sabbath Evening begins.
SATURDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas Day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 1850

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 59	1 20	1 54	2 20	2 47	3 15	3 55	4 0	4 20	4 40	5 5	5 25	5 45	6 5

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO. Othello, Mr. James Anderson; Iago, Mr. Vandenhoff; Cassio, Mr. Cooper; Roderigo, Mr. F. Vining; Desdemona, Miss Laura Addison; Emilia, Mrs. Vandenhoff. With the NEW GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME.

In reply to the numerous applications for the appointment of a JUVENILE NIGHT, the Lessee begs to inform the Public that THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 31, is set apart for that purpose; on which occasion the Performance will commence, at Half-past Six o'Clock, with the PANTOMIME, and conclude with ROB ROY.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY, JAN. 28, will be produced (for the first time in this country), a New Opera Buffon, in two acts, the music by Ambroise Thomas, entitled LE CAID, with Entirely New Costumes, Scenery, &c. The character of the Caid by Mr. HARRY BOWLEY. In addition to which will be given, Paer's popular Opera, in one act, LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE, in which Miss Glen Cree will perform the Character of Emeralde. The Operas of ZAMPA and LE VAL D'ANDORRE will be shortly repeated. Chef d'Orchestre, M Charles Hansseus.—Boxes, 8s; Pit, 4s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Doors will be opened at Half-past Seven o'clock, and the Performances commence at Eight. Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospectuses may be secured at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BAITS.—Undisputed Success and Brilliant Career of the great Equestrian Louis Pantomime. Increased Attractions in the Scenes of the Arena.—On MONDAY, JAN. 28, and during the week, will be performed, for the seventeenth time, a new and original Pantomime, called the QUEEN OF THE ELVES, or, THE CHILD. In connexion with the unprecedented success of this Pantomime, the Pantomime of YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN upon his LITTLE PONY.—In consequence of the numerous applications at the Box-office, one more grand JUVENILE NIGHT will be given on THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 31, when the Pantomime will be played first.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—SEASON 1850. Winter Series.—The FIFTEENTH and LAST CONCERT of the series will be held on Wednesday Evening next, Jan. 30. Full particulars of which will be announced. Tickets, 5s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. Stammers, 4 in Exeter Hall; and of all Musicsellers.

CHAMBER CONCERTS.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. BERNHARD MOLIQUE begs respectfully to announce that his FOURTH CONCERTS of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place on WEDNESDAYS, the 6th and 20th of MARCH and 3rd of APRIL next. To commence at Eight o'Clock.

Subscription to the three concerts, or family ticket for three persons for each concert, One Guinea: single tickets, Half-a-Guinea.—Subscriptions taken by Messrs CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street; EWER and Co., Newgate-street; and B. MOLIQUE, 9, Houghton place, Ambrosden.

BLAGROVE'S CONCERT-ROOMS, 71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.—Mr. ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE LUMB (Author of "Torrington Hall," "The Council of Four," &c.) will give a LITERARY and MUSICAL EVENING at the above rooms, on TUESDAY, 29th JANUARY NEXT, 1850, Commencing at Eight o'Clock, and Terminating at Ten. The whole written (expressly for the occasion) by ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE LUMB. The Music composed (also expressly for the occasion) by HENRY C. LUNN and JOHN ASHMORE. Vocalist, Miss Thornton. Accompanyist at the Pianoforte, Mr. Henry C. Lunn. Tickets, 5s. Reserved Seats. Tickets to be procured of R. ADDISON and Co., Manvers-st. reet, Portland-square, and of C. SCOTCHER, Pianoforte Manufacturer, 70, Mortimer street, Cavendish-square, and also of Mr. Blagrove's Concert-Rooms).

ADAMS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that his BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, On TUESDAY, Feb 19, when the celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's Tickets, 21s each; Ladies', 15s. Family Tickets, to admit Four Persons, 2 Guineas. Mr. ADAMS, 27, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, and at the Rooms.—An early application is particularly requested.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—Ventriloquism Extraordinary.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on Tuesday, January 29, at the Mansion House, Newbury; on Wednesday, January 30, at the Town Hall, Reading; on Friday, February 1, at the Corn Hall, Wokingham; on Monday, February 4, at the Lecture Hall, Hitchmond; on Tuesday, February 5, at the Assembly Room, Windsor; on Thursday, February 7; Friday, February 8, and Saturday (Morning), February 9, at the Royal Albert Rooms, Bracknell; Saturday, February 9, and Monday, Feb. 11, at the Star Assembly Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Clapham; on Monday, Feb. 18, at the Horse Hall, Sheerness; Bedford—dates to be proceeded. On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea; on Thursday, Feb. 21, at the School Rooms, Barking. Doors open at Half-past Seven, and the Entertainments begin at Eight.—Reserved Seats, 2s; First-class Seats, 1s; Second-class Seats, 6d.—Books, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the Doors. Price Sixpence.—Carriages, 11 o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES by Dr Bachhoffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of RESPIRATION, on Tuesday next, at Three o'clock, and in the evenings at eight. An entirely new set of DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, daily at Three and in the evening at a quarter before Eight. The VIEWS of ROME, including the new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Peter's, with Diorama Effects, are shown daily at one o'clock.—Lectures on Chemistry, with brilliant Experiments by Mr. Pepper.—New Entertainment with the Diver and Diving Bell.—New Exhibition of Electromotopes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence the SECOND PART of his COURSE, embracing the Two Lectures on MINERALOGY, with a KNOWLEDGE of effects the study of Geology, and of the application of Mineral substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Minerals, and will be delivered on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday. Fee, One Guinea.

Jan. 23, 1850. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL for the INSANE, near Cheadle, Cheshire.
HONORARY TREASURER—John Shuttleworth, Esq.
PHYSICIAN—The Physicians of the Manchester Royal Infirmary.
ACTING PHYSICIANS FOR THE YEAR—Peter Wood, M.D., and Charles W Bell, M.D., K.L.S.
RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—Thomas Dickson, Esq., L.R.C.S.E.
SECRETARY—Mr. Joshua Radford

This hospital, instituted in 1763, has just been rebuilt at an expense of about £50,000, in a retired and healthy part of the beautiful district of Cheadle, and is now open for the admission of patients. Every modern improvement has been adopted to render it for the purpose of the kind, and being incorporated by act of Parliament with the [illegible] hospital, offers to those requiring advantages in respect of medical and general treatment, equivalent to those where none of the poor are entitled there to the benefit of county asylums, with the further option to adapt its rate of payments to the circumstances of each case; and by reserving superior apartments and accommodation for the more affluent classes of higher rates, also at receiving those in reduced circumstances at proportionally low charges. The payments are required in advance, weekly or monthly.

Further information may be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital; or to Mr. Radford, Secretary, Manchester Royal Infirmary.

THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The title of the Volume, and the Table of Contents, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s.

A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each.

Portfolios for keeping the six months' Numbers clean, price 4s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FOREIGN AMATEUR OF CANARY BIRDS.—Apply at 17, Old Compton-street, Soho is not taught

THALIA, Manchester.—A notice of Miss Laura Addison appeared in No. 229 of our Journal.

C D M, Chester-le-Street.—Apply to Messrs. Electrotype and Siderotype to Horace and Co., 13, Newgate-street.

[illegible].—We regret that we cannot assist you

X Y Z, Manchester.—We do not interfere in such-playing disputes

R [illegible]—[illegible] sailing ambition, which o'erleaps itself,"

"——' Macbeth," act I. scene 7.

A [illegible] [illegible] largest room in England is Westminster Hall, 290 feet long by 68 feet wide.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—All right in a "will paper" from a law stationer. A stamp is no longer necessary for a will

P B T, Westerham.—See Bradshaw's "Railway Guide"

D, Devon, should apply to the assessor of his district; the question is too knotty for us to determine

X E INQUIRER, Blandford.—We had rather not give the recommendation

X E N.—We do not know of any such work as you require. Application at the Town-Clerk's Office, Guildhall, may suffice

C A M.—The present uniform Penny Postage commenced Jan 10, 1840. The Penny Post was first introduced in 1681

G B, Torquay.—We do not understand the question

INQUISITIVE.—The first chief postmaster of England was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1581. The Post-office, as at present constituted, was founded in 1660

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Ashton.—The work may be bought at 2s 6d or 3s per volume, in London

SUSE LAMOND will find the advertisement he requires at to Addiscombe College in "Real Life in India," lately published for a trifle

M O N.—See Knight's Pictorial Edition of "Henry IV."

C M, Hexton.—The plovy was abolished as a punishment, in all cases except perjury, in 1815-16. It was not abolished in 1537

AN AMATEUR, Manchester.—Two species of vegetable ivory are known, *Phytelephas macrocarpa* and *microcarpa*

L B D.—It does not state the particulars of the transportation

S Goss.—We cannot reach the height. See the "Army List"

SUSEX should apply to the Office, in Scotland-yard, Whitehall

J L D.—A man's eldest sister and his dead daughter have equal precedence

A CONSTANT READER.—There are certain marks of cadency used in heraldry, to distinguish the junior from the senior members of a family. The elder has should bear the hereditary arms without any addition; the younger son, with a crescent, a mullet, or martlet, as the case may be

KA, OKO.—There are no arms registered to the family in question

J F.—We think the case submitted is determined by that of the Duke of Norfolk. His Grace, as Hereditary Earl Marshal, bears, behind his shield of arms, two trumpets, or Marshal's staves, in saltire or, mounted as the symbols of the dignity he inherits; but these insignia do not devolve on any of his descendants, except those in actual possession of the office of Earl Marshal

PENRITH, Southsea.—The present Governor-General of India created Marquis of Dalhousie in 1849

A CONSTANT READER.—The Herald's Office would require much legal evidence of the descent. The expense would depend mainly on the time and labour devoted to the investigation

ROSALIE.—The strawberry leaf is the emblem of a Duke. The passage in "Coningsby" means to say that "he was working for a Dukedom"

ARTHUR.—We know of no family of the name with a "bare" for crest

H S IGNORO.—The younger son of a Baronet takes precedence of a Vicar

A SUBSCRIBER from Bath.—We answered the enquiries about the Backmores and Phelps of Stiggins Park in a former Number

J B, Liverpool.—Does our Correspondent refer to being a Barrister or Solicitor?

PORSONIAN.—The Rev Dr Parr is a widower; his wife was Maria Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Raymond Barker, Esq; she died 30th May, 1820. Lady Emily Peary is the wife of the brother, Philip Peary, Esq., M.P.

A NOTTINGHAM SUBSCRIBER.—There is no such law officer as Attorney-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate may be a member of the House of Commons, but it is not imperative that he should

A LONG-CONFOUNDED SUBSCRIBER.—The arms borne by John Milton, the poet, were "Arg. an eagle displayed with two heads gu., beaked and legged az." There was also a family of Milton, of London, A.D. 1634, who had for arms, "Arg. a cross fury between four calthrops sa." See Guillim's "Who is an Esquire?" in "The Patrician." The question would require for discussion more space than we could spare

G H P.—We do not know of Lord Campbell receiving any pension as ex-Chancellor of Ireland, while holding the present office

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, D Town.—There are no arms registered to the name of Sudgrove, of Gloucestershire

W L.—No husband can quarter his wife's arms. He must either bear them on an escutcheon of pretence, or impale them. A lady is an heiress in heraldry, who has no brother, or whose brothers are dead without leaving descendants. The possession or non-possession of property has nothing to do with the question

OMICRON.—The degree may be taken, if the candidate have been educated at any of the schools in connexion with the London University

AN IRISH ARTIST.—The arms of the Scottish family of Glenn—are "Arg. three mullets sa. *Crest*: An arm embowed vested, in the hand ppr a heart, gu"

FEMINA LENTE.—The descendants of an heiress are entitled to quarter her arms, but not to bear her name. The eldest son of a younger son of Dukes and Marquises have no right to the courtesy designation of "Honorable."

P B.—At the office, from 11 to 4	X. X.—The artist in question has not published
A SUBSCRIBER Bethlehem Hospital	GLADSTONIANS is thanked
W X Y Z.—We have not seen the almanack	Y N.—Certainly not

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Art of Conversation.—Household Surgery.—Farren's Life Contingency Tables.—Hughes' Arithmetic.—Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography.

MUSIC.—"Gay Lark."——"Adieu, ye Woods."——"No form but thine."——"Let us be joyous."——"Beneath thy casement."——"Peace to thee."

NEXT WEEK
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL CONTAIN ENGRAVINGS OF
The GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING, held at LINCOLN, on Friday, the 25th Instant.
The INSTALLATION of the LORD BISHOP of NORWICH, in Norwich Cathedral.
And
ILLUSTRATIONS of the PRIZE DESIGNS at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, Somerset House.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1849.

MR. COBDEN'S characteristic is strong common-sense, which rarely deserts him, except when he gets upon the subject of Russia and the morality of money-lending. When he confines himself to the expediency and prudence of lending money to Russia or to any foreign power, his common-sense is again in the ascendant. He then makes out a case which no capitalist, seeking for a real investment, can read or listen to without a strong inclination to draw his purse-strings tight, and leave his money in the British funds—in railways, in docks, at mortgage, or in the Bank—anywhere, in fact, except in the stocks of a foreign state, Republican or Monarchical, American or European, liberal or despotic.

At the meeting held at Sheffield, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Cobden avoided the subject of the Russian Loan, and refrained from preaching those ultra peace principles which, if carried into effect by any one State in the present ignorant and brutal state of the majority of the nations of the world, would virtually consign that State to be overrun and conquered by the rapacious and the violent. He preferred to dwell, with his usual force and perspicacity, upon the tendency of Free-Trade to cement kindliness of feeling and strengthen the bonds of mutual interest between the nations, and, consequently, to lead in due time to the abolition of the foolish wars that have overwhelmed Europe with difficulty, debt, and peril. "At this time," said Mr. Cobden, "there were more armed men on the Continent than there were during the wars of Napoleon." Mr. Cobden might have added, that not only the despotic but the free States were in the miserable predicament of maintaining enormous armies, and that even Republican Switzerland, which he held up to the envy of the surrounding Monarchies, was crushed by the weight of unproductive hosts. The total amount in men of the forces of Russia is not very clearly known; but the *Almanack de Gotha*, an excellent authority, gives the number of its battalions, companies, and squadrons of horse, from which an approximative estimate may be formed. The regular army of Russia is composed of 776½ battalions and 553 companies of infantry, 583 squadrons of cavalry, 290½ battalions of artillery, and 67 battalions of engineers, besides a multitudinous horde of Cossacks. The contingent supplied to the Germanic Confederation by Austria amounts to 236,529 men and 472 guns, besides 398,823 men required for the other portions of her heterogeneous dominions. Prussia keeps up a force of 121,100 men, besides the *landwehr* of 96,100. The small state of Bavaria has a force of 90,097 men; Saxony, 36,728; Hanover, 36,000; Wurtemburg, 35,050; and Baden, 27,334. The other petty German states have armies of proportionate magnitude. The free city of Hamburg, with a population which scarcely equals that of the borough of Marylebone, or even the parish of St. Pancras, supplies a force of 3560 men for war purposes. Even the small town of Bremen, with a population of 72,820, somewhat larger than Camden and Kentish-towns, keeps up 1295 men to feed the great Moloch of war. Republican Switzerland, so far back as 1841, kept up a federal army of 64,019 men and 3426 horses; and since that time the amount of her armaments has been very greatly increased. As for France, she is actually eaten up by soldiers, and maintained, in 1848 and 1849, upwards of 500,000 men and 100,000 horses. Such is the deplorable state of Continental Europe! When these nations shall trade with each other, when they shall abolish their vexatious and mischievous custom-houses, and learn that the industry and wealth of each is essential to the well-being and happiness of all, the principles of peace will follow the cargoes of commerce, and war will grow into disfavour—not perhaps because nations will think it any great crime, as the last argument to be resorted to, but because they will discover it to be anti-commercial and consequently stupid. Mr. Cobden, while he was upon the subject of Free-Trade, might have remembered that the Emperor of Russia is desirous of Free-Trade with this country, and have set off that fact against the warlike necessities of his position. Free-Trade will ultimately be the peacemaker; and, until Free-Trade shall be established with Russia, and with all other warlike States—not forgetting the warlike Republics of America—we quite agree with Mr. Cobden, that our wisest and most profitable policy is to develop our own resources with our own money. "We have never," he said, "sufficiently estimated the advantages we possess in these islands. If it were possible that a man were offered the privilege of creating a territory out of the ocean to the extent of these two islands, I have often thought that the imagination could hardly place islands in such a favourable position, and endow them with so many natural advantages, and people them with a more enterprising and industrious race than we possess. At a time when the possession of the minerals decides the fate and rank of nations, we have been exporting, in one and the same year, coal, iron, lead, tin, and copper to every country in the Continent of Europe; thus showing the immense advantages we possess over every other country. How is it that, with these vast advantages, such a large portion of our population are not so prosperous as we might have expected? How is it that we find such an amount of pauperism and misery? I believe it has mainly arisen from the delusion which has so long prevailed in this country—that we were profiting by waging wars and conquering territories, and taking possession of barren deserts in every quarter of the globe; heaping up debt and taxation upon our population, and trying to maintain exclusive trade with these countries."

While Mr. Cobden talks in this manner, the reason of the people will go along with him. The morality of the subject of wars, and of loans to States that maintain armies, is another matter—by far too wide for a discussion intended to lead to a practical result. All debt is in a sense immoral, and the titanic debt of Great Britain is no exception. If Mr. Cobden will not allow us, directly or indirectly, to encourage immorality in any shape, what is to become of the cotton manufacturer? of the tobacco trade? of the sugar trade? and of various others, that are supported by the bones and blood of slaves? Such arguments, if carried to their legitimate conclusion, would abolish calico shirts and the printed goods of Manchester; and conscientious men would resign themselves to smoke no more, to snuff no more, and to pay a shilling a pound for sugar to our friends in the West Indies. Let him confine himself to the commercial question, and he will bring conviction to the minds of many who now hold themselves aloof from him. "The old objects of war," as he truly said at Sheffield—"to seize territory—were dissipated the moment they had Free-Trade, for more good was to be got by trading with the people than by conquering them." And far more good, we will add, might be done by Mr. Cobden, and by Free-Traders generally, if they would meet the commercial liberality of the Emperor of Russia in a similar spirit, than by abusing him, or hunting at the dismemberment of his empire as a probable and not altogether undesirable event. We want to trade with Russia, and with every other country that will trade with us. We neither want to fight with, nor to vilify them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the youthful members of the Royal family continue to enjoy the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty will not open Parliament in person next week, in consequence of the near approach of an event calculated to add to the happiness of the Royal domestic circle, which is expected to take place early in April.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Earl of Carlisle have been among the guests of her Majesty and the Prince during the past week. His Royal Highness has been out shooting with the Duke de Nemours several times and has also taken a ride on horseback, accompanied by her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, drove to Frogmore, where Prince Albert and the gentlemen in attendance on him enjoyed the diversion of skating on the ornamental lake, the Queen and the Duchess of Kent being spectators.

On Tuesday morning, the Queen took an early walk on the slopes, accompanied by the Royal children. The Prince devoted the morning to shooting.

The same round of exercises and amusement followed on Wednesday.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prince Albert came to London and presided at a meeting of the Royal commission for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle at five o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle during the morning, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty. In the evening, the Queen and the Prince Consort dined with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Charlemont, Lord Camoys, Sir Frederick Stovin, General Bowles, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. Colonel the Hon Charles and Mrs. Grey had also the honour of receiving invitations, and joined the Royal circle at dinner.

The Duchess of Kent has been a frequent guest at the Queen's table during the week.

The Hon. Miss Macdonald has relieved the Hon. Miss Cavendish in her duty as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Lord Camoys and Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin have relieved the Earl of Listowel and Colonel Hon R. Boyle in their duties as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Wednesday, from Frogmore House. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and afterwards left town on her return to Frogmore House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President of the Council) has issued invitations for a full dress dinner at Lansdowne House, on Wednesday next, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Lords, and a party of Peers.

The Earl Grey (Secretary for the Colonies) has removed from his mansion in Belgrave-square, to his new residence on Carlton-house-terrace, lately in the occupation of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The Earl of Minto (Lord Privy Seal) arrived in town on Tuesday evening, from Scotland.

Viscountess Palmerston will commence her attractive political *réunions* this evening (Saturday), at the residence of her noble husband, on Carlton-house-terrace.

Viscount St. Lawrence has left town on a Continental tour.

The Baroness Brunnow, wife of his Excellency the Russian Minister, commences the fashionable season on Wednesday next, with a *thé dansant*, at Chesterfield House.

Lady John Russell gave the first of a series of assemblies on Wednesday evening, at the private residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Chesham-place. Lady John's parties will be continued next week, and every Wednesday during the ensuing month.

Lord Brougham leaves Paris on Monday next for London.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We are enabled to announce that the preliminaries are arranged for the marriage of the Lady Harriet Somers Cocks, second daughter of the Earl and Countess Somers, with Mr. Wegg Prosser, M.P.—We have also to announce the approaching marriage of Mr. Stanhope, eldest son of Lord and Lady Stanhope, the Earl, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, with Miss Mills, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Mills, of Carnsfield House.—The engagement of Lieut. the Hon. Philip Sydney, of the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Lord and Lady Sydney, grandson of the late King William the Fourth, and Miss Foulis, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart., and Lady Foulis, will be solemnised towards the close of the ensuing month.—We understand the intended marriage of Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of the Duke of Manchester, with Lord Osmington, M.P., eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, will be solemnised, on Tuesday next, at Kimbolton Castle.—According to present arrangements, the marriage of Miss Bagot, daughter of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Harriott Bagot, and the Hon. G. T. Orlando Bridgeman, son of the Earl of Bradford, will take place in the course of next month.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHELSEA.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea was held on Wednesday evening, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, to take into consideration the best means of procuring separate parliamentary representation for the extensive district comprised within the united parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Fulham. The meeting, which was exceedingly well attended, passed the following resolutions :—

That this meeting is of opinion that great injustice was done to Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith, at the period of passing the Reform Bill, inasmuch as the franchise was given to various boroughs throughout the kingdom inferior in population, wealth, and intelligence, whilst this important district was wantonly omitted

That the number of representatives to be returned to the House of Commons having been fixed by the Reform Act at 658, and that number having been reduced to 656 by the disfranchisement of Sudbury, this district is better entitled to supply that deficiency in the representation than any other place in the United Kingdom

That a petition embodying the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman of this meeting, and prese nted to the House of Commons, and that Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., be requested to present the same.

PAROCHIAL WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this association was held on Tuesday evening in the Ve-try-room of St. Paul's Church, Covent-Garden, to receive the report of the committee appointed at St. Martin's on the 7th instant, and for the transaction of general business. The chair was taken by Mr. Wyld, M.P., who stated that about fifteen parishes of the metropolis have already given in their adhesion to the principles of the association, and eight of the vestries have voted different sums for the payment of solicitors' fees, amounting in all to about £160. The present claims on the association are £63. J. Wyld, Esq., M.P. for Bodmin, offered to advance a sum of £500 to enable the committee to discharge all preliminary expenses, which was to be repaid when the funds of the association should be in a sufficiently prosperous condition, and on the terms that no member should be personally liable for the repayment of the amount. The committee recommended that Mr. Wyld's offer should be accepted with thanks, and that that gentleman should be appointed *pro tem.*, until application should be made to J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Baron Rothschild to become joint treasurers of the association. The report concluded with recommending an active canvass of those parishes which have not yet joined the movement. It was stated that the principles which the association seeks to establish are, that the water supply of the metropolis should not be in the hands of joint-stock companies, and that it should not be subject to the principle of centralisation by Government, as in the case of sewers, but should be under the control of the rate-payers of the different parishes. The report, after some discussion on Mr. Wyld's proposal, was received and adopted. Mr. Browne was appointed the secretary on a short term of engagement, Mr. Sidney Smith, to whom the office had been offered, having declined to accept it. It was referred to the committee to procure offices in the city for the transaction of the business of the association.

THE BALLAST-HEAVERS OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the following gentlemen took place at the London Tavern: Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., in the chair; Mr Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Pewtress, Mr. Millard, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dalle, Mr. John Wood, the Rev. Mr. Cadby, Mr. Hodges, and Mr. Delane. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the state of the ballast-heavers and lumpers employed on the Thames. Mr. Mayhew detailed at some length the grievances complained of by the ballast-heavers and lumpers, in consequence of the objectionable manner in which they are at present paid for their laborious employment. Mr. Pewtress entered into a statement of benefits derived by the coal-whippers from the act of Parliament passed for their protection, and which regulated the manner in which they were employed and paid. He drew a strong contrast between their former and their present condition. They had created a fund of their own, out of which they had established a school for their children and a benefit society; and, by a subscription of a penny per man per ship, they had formed another fund, which enabled them to grant pensions to the infirm members of their body. Nothing could be more gratifying than their clean and respectable appearance whenever they met together.—The following resolutions were subsequently agreed to unanimously :—

1. That the inquiries made by the *Morning Chronicle* into the state of Labour and the Poor having disclosed the great extent of misery and destitution which constantly prevails amongst the labouring classes, produced chiefly by the more in which they are at present employed, and so objectionable as to their wages as to call for immediate redress; and in this meeting that, without in the slightest degree interfering with the rights of employers, some measure should be taken to abolish the evils of the present system, and to secure to the labourers the regular payment of their wages

2. That it appears that the ballast-heavers employed in the service of the Corporation of the Trinity House are well paid, but that the ballast-heavers employed to shovel the ballast out of the Trinity House lighters are sufferers from the objectionable system by which they are employed and paid. That a sub-committee be appointed to communicate with the Corporation of the Trinity House, and to ascertain whether consistently with their regulations, the ballast-heavers cannot be placed under the control of the Trinity House in the same manner as the ballast-lighters. That the committee be also authorised to communicate with her Majesty's Government, and such other parties as may be deemed necessary, with a view to the attainment of the objects of the foregoing resolutions. The committee to consist of the gentlemen now present

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to Sir James Duke for his kind and prompt attention to the objects of the meeting.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this society took place on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; the Chevalier de Bunsen, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, a statement of accounts was read, which showed that the expenses for the last year were £582 17s, leaving a balance in favour of the society of £202 12s. Considerable discussion took place relative to the item marked incidental expenses (£179), which it was urged was very large, and that some better classification in the accounts should be adopted. A list of forty-one new subscribers was then read, and also the deaths, and it appeared that there had been 39 new subscribers, and 116 deaths. Still the amount of subscriptions had increased, for the amount they had gained by the new subscribers was £81, and the loss from the deceased was only £65. Particular attention was called to the claims of the daughter of Lieutenant Charles Mackenzie for admission to the Royal Naval Female School, they being founded on the services of her father, who, it might be observed, was not the one of the same family strictly naval) who perilled his life during the French revolutionary war, his brother also, Commander James Mackenzie, having been drowned in her Majesty's brig *Pickle*, in the Atlantic, in 1809, on her passage home from Halifax; other of the family having also been lost in the service of the country. The secretary having read a series of correspondence from various parties, Sir John West was elected vice president, in room of Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., deceased; and Captain Eckersan, Captain Shark, and Lieutenant Hall were appointed as a committee to examine memorials for the next year. After some formal business, strangers were ordered to withdraw, the remaining business being discussed with closed doors.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—On Monday night the ninth annual meeting of the Provident Clerks' Association was held at the London Tavern, Mr. R. H. Jones in the chair. The report stated that a considerable increase had taken place during the past year, both in the number of policies taken out, and in the amount of assurances effected. In the last year, 368 policies were issued, for £115,865, the annual premiums upon which amount to £3242. There were 97 proposals for assurance declined, and 59 were deferred, windrawn, and waiting for further information. The business of the association for 1849 had greatly exceeded that of any year since its formation; and there was at the close of the year 1849, 1,121 policies in existence, assured by four deaths, owing to cholera and diarrhœa. In the course of last year, a deputation from the board of management had visited Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, on the subject of the society, and the negotiations were most cordially received by the principals of many of the leading houses, and the business had since considerably increased. The accounts for the year exhibited gross receipts for £11,321 3s. 8d., and a total income of £4944 9s. 11d. in favour of the association. The Chairman congratulated the meeting on the progress made by the association during the past year. He said that they had reached a position to extend the sphere of its operations; and he had himself gone to Dublin to make inquiries respecting the expediency of that step; but, from the conflicting statements that had been made to him, he came to the opinion that it would not be desirable to do so. The report and the balance-sheet were unanimously adopted for the sum of £400 was awarded to the board of management, for the great attention bestowed by them to the interests of the society.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The seventeenth annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter-hall on Tuesday evening; Mr. Harrison, the president, in the chair. From the report and accounts it appeared there had been increased public support during the past year, and the number of members had in 1844. The subscription list had considerably increased, in proof of which it was stated that while the amount received in 1848 had been the largest of any preceding year, and had exceeded that of 1847 by £100, the past year's subscription had exceeded that of 1848 by upwards of £150. This might be considered as partly proceeding from the satisfaction felt by the subscribers at the introduction, for the first time this season, of numbered sittings in the centre of the area reinstead the entire evening, similar to the stalls at the Philharmonic concerts and the Opera. The gross receipts for 1849 had been £9225 10s. 1d., and the payments £8168 6s. 7d., allowing for the purchase of music for the use of the orchestra, which is bought, instead of, as formerly, being only hired); it was stated that the past year's operations had realised a considerable profit. The assets of the society consisted of £1000 Consols; in addition to other property, of the value of at least £1000; besides the cash balance in the hands of the treasurer; every claim upon the society having been paid. The retiring members of the committee having been re-elected, the usual complimentary resolutions in reference to the labours of the committee and officers of the past year were unanimously passed, and Mr. Costa's indefatigable exertions in behalf of the institution were particularly noticed

SIR KATHARINE'S DOCK COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the above company was held on Monday at the Dock-house, Tower-hill. By the balance-sheet it appeared that the total receipts for the year ending Dec. 31 had been £316,377 6s. 2d., and the expenditure £137,601 12s. 1d.; payment of dividend, £102,325 16s. 10d.; leaving a balance in hand of £56,447 14s. 3d. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted, and it was also agreed that the dividend for the year should be at the rate of 4 per cent, payable half-yearly at 2 per cent, free of income-tax. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business of the meeting.

ROYAL JENNERIAN AND LONDON VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—The annual meeting of the governors of this institution took place on Thursday last, at the London Tavern—D. W. Wire, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year, the numbers vaccinated by this institution amounted to 7800, which was a very large increase over the preceding years They had been applied to for a supply of vaccine from the Honourable East India Company, and by many of the foreign Governments. The Spanish government liberally aided them by subscribing to their funds, and the medical board of Palma, in Majorca, also subscribed; still the actual amount they had received during the past year was only £332, leaving them still in debt to the amount of £350. The report was adopted, and several formal resolutions passed, and the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS AND THE SLOP SYSTEM.—A meeting of the journeymen tailors was held at the Hopkins' Institution, Southampton-buildings, on Thursday evening, Mr. Luke James Hansard in the chair, when a series of resolutions was passed, in order to put an end to the slop system and the middlemen, to the effect that a "Tailors' Working Association" should be formed on the co-operative system; other trades being invited to aid the tailors in their efforts.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—The sub-committee appointed to consider the most advisable mode of carrying out some of the most important objects of Mr. Sidney Herbert's great scheme, have made their report, which they divide into the subjoined heads: 1st. The proper selection of emigrants. 2nd. The most effectual mode of protecting the emigrants during their transit to the colonies. 3rd. The aid and protection to be granted to them on landing. 4th. The cost of their outfit and passage. One of the indispensables to selection is good character. The most strict inquiries are to be instituted on this point; and, "in order to test the character and habits of the candidates for emigration," a preliminary "home" is proposed to be established, where their conduct can be watched prior to embarkation. "Assisted emigration" is to form a feature in the operations, and, under all measures are recommended to ensure the full efficacy of the arrangements. The report has been adopted, and a committee of selection has already been appointed "to prepare a list of fifty candidates for emigration."

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Monday, Jan. 28, at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the roll of solicitors of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, for the current year at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Saturday, Jan. 26.

THE DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF LAMBETH.—A very extensive and thorough drainage of the whole of this large parish is now in the course of being made, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Sewers, preparatory to an effective system of drainage being introduced throughout this immensely populated district.

FIRE IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, the man employed in lighting the furnace by which the Inner Temple Church is warmed having performed his duty in the choristers'-room, which is over the furnace. He had not been in the room many minutes before he was alarmed by the report of an explosion immediately beneath him; on re-entering the furnace-room to ascertain the cause of the noise he found the place in flames, which he made an ineffectual effort to extinguish by pouring several pails of water over them. He was nearly suffocated by the dense smoke, and was removed in a state of insensibility by some persons who fortunately came to the spot. After the engines had progressed. The engine-hose was carried round the church from Fleet-street, and the flames after some difficulty extinguished. A great part of the flooring of the choristers'-room was, however, burnt, but fortunately the sacred edifice escaped without injury, and divine service in the morning was performed as usual. An inquiry into the cause of the fire has shown, that for some time past the man in charge of the furnace-room had been in the habit of piling bundles of wood over the boiler of the furnace to dry. On Saturday last a great quantity was placed there; and on Sunday morning, shortly after the fires were lighted, the heat of the boiler set the whole of the wood in flames. The explosion was caused by the bursting of the state roof, from the action of the fire.

STATISTICS OF LONDON FIRES IN 1849.—The total number of serious fires during the year, at some of which the premises were entirely destroyed, amounted to 570; the average which was the number which destroyed the warehouses of Messrs. Gooch and Cousins, in London-wall; that which consumed in Messrs. Bals Brothers' premises, at the foot of London-bridge; that which destroyed the patent Kamptulicon works in the Commercial-road; at the one which was attended with so much loss of property in New-square, Lincoln's-inn; that which burned down the Olympic Theatre, and injured so many houses; the fire at the Railway-wharf at Bow Creek; and another which destroyed an oil and colour warehouse, and damaged nearly a dozen of houses in Great Suffolk-street, Southwark. The number of premises in which the fires were extinguished, with only slight damage, amounted to 1549, and the total number of fires for the year, 838; during the year 1848, the total number of fires were 809, showing an increase for 1849 of 33. The number of fatal fires for 1849 was 11, and the number of lives lost thereat amounted to 20. During 1849 the engines and firemen had been called out to 89 alarms from chimneys being on fire; and during the same period they had been called out 76 times to false alarms; making a total of false alarms for the year of 165. The number of fires in churches were only seven, and 205 false alarms, being an increase over 1849 of 41. The total number of fires and false alarms for the year was 1003, whilst for the preceding year (1848) the number was 1011, being 8 more than last year.

ACCIDENTS AT BUILDINGS CONSIDERING.—On Thursday evening, just as the men employed in the erection of the model lodging-house for families, in George-street, Bloomsbury, were about to leave work, an upper arch of the building, which is four stories high, gave way, and also the whole of the lower arches, and burying in the ruins three unfortunate men who were working in a lower apartment. On being extricated from their perilous position, they were conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital, several

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—For the week ending Saturday last, the births registered were 1383: males, 683; females, 700. Deaths, 1156: males, 545; females, 610. The average of deaths for ten corresponding weeks of previous years (1840-9) is 1125, which, if a correction of population for increase of population, becomes 1927. The lowest number in the ten weeks was 916 in 1840; the highest was 1401, in 1848. Though the rate of mortality has much increased since December, and the present return shows an increase of nearly a hundred on the previous week, the deaths are still less than the average by 71. To the coldness of the weather may be chiefly ascribed the increase of mortality which, however, returns have exhibited. In the last three weeks the deaths from bronchitis, or consumption, have been respectively 129, 140, and 157 (the corrected average for last week being 146); from bronchitis, 103, 120, and 131 (the average being 73); from asthma, 19, 35, and 27 (the average being 29); and from pneumonia, 53, 83, and 85, while the average is 117. Of the 85 persons comparatively few who died last week from pneumonia, 60 were children; but of the 131 who died from bronchitis, which much exceeds the average, by far the larger proportion were persons of advanced age. Seven men and 14 women died last week at 80 years of age and upwards; one of the latter, in Bishopsgate workhouse, had reached the age of 99. Epidemic diseases continue to be less fatal than usual, except measles, which carried off 37 children, principally under five years. This disease ranged in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years from 8 to 51. Only 10 deaths occurred from diarrhœa; and no deaths are ascribed to cholera in the returns of the 16 persons who had cholera in August, and never wholly recovered from the effects of it, died in St. Thomas's Hospital, where he had been for nine weeks. During the last seven weeks only two deaths from cholera have appeared in the bills of mortality.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Greenwich Observatory was 29 574 in The mean daily temperature ranged from 25·5 degrees on Tuesday to 40 6 degrees on Saturday. The mean of the week was 31·1 degrees, which is 5·9 degrees less than the average of the same week in seven years. On Tuesday the mean temperature was nearly 14 degrees less than the average.

FROM "THE STANDARD" OF TUESDAY, JAN. 22.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday presents a beautiful sketch of the monument in the course of being erected in the town of Mansfield to the memory of the lamented Lord George Bentinck. The sketch is, indeed, like all the woodcutting of the journal in which it appears, beautiful and accurate, and as that journal is before us, let us, in the discharge of a common debt, bear testimony to the good spirit in which it is conducted as well as to the excellence of its display of art. The number which contains the Bentinck testimonial furnishes a view of the rising Protestant Church of Alexandria, and a picture of the good Queen Adelaide's Church at Malta: these are things to make an Englishman's bosom swell. We have a church in the Holy City, there represented, by the way, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; another in Alexandria rising, and a church in Malta. Scarcely less interesting is the sketch and notice of the Greek Church lately opened in Moscow, which will be found in the Journal of that week. LONDON NEWS of the 12th. A church erected on the once, to Greeks, unknown soil of Britain, by the descendants of those Athenians to whom, 1800 years ago, was preached "the unknown God," for whose worship this temple was raised. We did not intend to say so much of our ornamental and ornamented contemporary, but we have almost without design been led, by a grateful sense of its usefulness, to say so much of the "public instructors," whose teaching is most faultless, and certainly not calculated to be least effectual.

What will a child learn earlier than a song?

Pope asks. We answer, *a picture*. Viewed in this light, such a journal as that of which we speak is a great public benefaction. Wherever it goes, it must do good—more good as it professes less. It is an attractive school for the young—aye, and for the old too.

Di pueris olim dant crustula blandi.
Doctores

It is delightful to see the arts so well employed.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF DR. CHALMERS.—From Scotland, we regret to learn that this amiable lady, the relict of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, expired on Tuesday last, thus surviving her distinguished husband but about two years. Seven daughters, two of whom are married, survive their excellent parent

In the New Forest the wages of the day men have been reduced from 12s. to 10s. per week; the old day men from 13s. to 6s. per week; and the old men, who made up faggots (ask at 3s. 6d. per hundred, and pine at 2s. 6d per hundred), are all thrown out of work. By this economy 66,000 acres of land are expected to pay their expenses. It is further proposed to reduce the number of groom keepers from 15 to 12, and the three last vacancies have not been filled.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ROYAL THEATRICALS.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Barclay, the Queen has graciously excused Mr. Barclay from appearing in the forthcoming dramatic performances at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty had previously commanded the representation of "Henry IV." with the view of witnessing Mr. Barclay's representation of *Sir John Falstaff*. That play, in compliance with her Majesty's express wish, will not now be performed; but "Charles XII." and the Hen. Edmund Phipps' translation of "King René's Daughter" will be represented in its stead. The performances will take place on Friday next, Feb. 1, and the following Friday.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.—Yesterday a very numerous meeting of the citizens of London was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding—which having been addressed by Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere, Mr Raikes Curry, Mr. Jones Lloyd, and other gentlemen of en minence in the City resolutions were passed, pledging the parties present to support the proposed exhibition, and enter into subscriptions for the purpose, upwards of £10,000 being announced in the room.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held yesterday (Friday), Sir A. Galloway in the chair, when it was resolved that copies of the papers relative to the engagements entered into with the Emperor of Delhi, in 1803 and 1804, with all subsequent correspondence on the subject, should be laid on the table, and the same general meeting be made special for the purpose of taking them into consideration

SOUTH ESSEX.—Mr. J. Laurie, of Hyde Park-place, and Marshalls, Essex, formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has announced that he will offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this division of the county, at the next vacancy, upon Conservative principles.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL.—The Rev. J. A. L. Airey, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has been unanimously elected Mathematical Master of Merchant Tailors' School. Mr. Airey's position, as Second Wrangler in 1846, is a sufficient indication of his high qualification for the office.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING IN KENT.—Penenden-heath—famous in days gone by as the scene of many meetings which have had no small influence on the destinies of this country, and connected with at least one great ovation—beheld on Thursday a large assemblage of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Kent and of the tenantry of Mad-tone, assembled by the High Sheriff, to take into consideration the present condition of agriculture, and the measures to be adopted for speedy and effectual relief. Notwithstanding heavy roads, bitter cold winds, and a sky charged with sleet and rain, large bodies of men continued all the morning to throng to the heath from the vicinity and even the remoter parts of Kent; farmers' carts, mounted squires, travelling chariots following in quick succession, with an amalgam of pedestrians and "free-traders" from the neighbouring town, till about 4000 people collected within and around the tent, the possession of which was eagerly contested, but it soon was evident that the Free-Traders occupied the main body in the centre, while the sides, benches, and the platform were appropriated by the Protectionists. The High Sheriff (Mr W. M Smith) opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the necessity of maintaining inviolate the Acts of Parliament, and then called on Mr. Hodges to address the meeting in favour of a resolution advocating Protection, amid great uproar. Mr. Hodges, M.P., expressed his opinion, that, having passed a law to remove all taxes on human food, they were bound to give that law a fair trial; and thanked the High Sheriff for having convened the meeting: it enabled him (Mr. Hodges) to say this—that a recurrence to Protection might as soon be expected as that the sun should rise in the west, or upon its course, Cheese, and cannon-balls. The tenants and landlords would, no doubt, mutually adjust their interests. A Free-Trade amendment having been moved and seconded, the amendment and resolution were put by the High Sheriff. The great body of the people in front of the platform held up their hands for the amendment, as well as several sweeps' brooms and brushes, a few sticks, and other exponents of popular feeling. The platform and seats under the tent displayed a strong muster of hands against it. The resolution was received in a similar manner. The High Sheriff then said: "I am of opinion that the original motion is carried." (Tremendous cheering from the Protectionists, mingled with loud groans from the Free-traders.) The High Sheriff shortly afterwards declared the meeting dissolved.

A grand review of the Dublin garrison took place on Thursday, in the Phœnix Park, before the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Clarendon, and a large concourse of men, so as to afford an unfailing supply of the popular ammunition.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

The accounts from Paris (yesterday) mention that repeated deliberations had been held by Ministers during the two preceding days, upon despatches which had been received from General Baraguay d'Hilliers at Rome. It was reported that the gallant officer recommended that the French troops should immediately be ordered home, as the Pope felt averse to return to his Palace while they remained, as their presence was extremely disagreeable to other Powers.

The house of Rothschild and Co is to effect the loan for the Pope. The preliminary arrangements are almost completed

The editor of the *Gazette de France* has been tried and acquitted for publishing a libellous article on the *Constituante*

Several of the departments have lately been visited by zealous Socialists, who endeavour by private meetings and by tracts to sow their pernicious doctrines among the people.

ITALY.

Letters from Turin of the 19th inst. announce that the Senate had on the preceding day sanctioned the new treaty of peace with Austria by a majority of fifty to five. The Radical minority can only command five votes in the Upper Chamber.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The business of this commission augments at a rapid rate. A new list of petitions for sales, thirty-two in number, was presented between the 7th and the 15th inst. A considerable portion of these petitions affect estates in the western provinces. There are three petitions in the case of Lord Oranmore, and the petitioners are relatives of the noble Lord, namely, the Hon. Mary Anne Browne, the Hon. Georgina Dorcas Browne (his Lordship's sisters), and the Rev J. G. Browne.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The association met on Monday at Conciliation Hall. The attendance was very scanty. Mr. John O'Connell brought forward a petition in favour of tenant-right, which was adopted The honourable gentleman then referred to the Queen's Colleges, and called upon Sir R. Kane to retract some expressions he made use of at the opening of Cork in reference to the system of education adopted in Belgium. Mr. O'Connell having referred to the late Protectionist meeting at the Rotundo, which he designated "a great Conservative demonstration," called on the Irish Repeal members to be watchful during the coming session on the franchise, Poor-law, and Church question. The rent was £11 7s. 3d.

THE O'CONNELL FAMILY.—The following summary, correct, but of very bad taste, in its statements, of the progress and position of the family of the late Mr. O'Connell, appeared in the *Dublin Evening Mail*; and however accurate its facts, its purport demonstrates beyond doubt that O'Connell was not a placeman or pensioner. "Long ago when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were said to boast of his parliamentary progeny; and, as he counted heads, while they filed before him into the lobby upon a division, to exclaim, 'There are eight of them on the one side, and only seven on the other.' But years have made an awful scattering of the race since then. The present House of Commons contains only three of them—Maurice, John, and Morgan John, not one of whom, according to present appearances, is likely to form a part of any future parliament. Morgan John, the honourable member for Kerry, has been posted by the Commissioners for the sale of Incumbered Estates, as about to be sold up, among the other victims of Free Trade and the Poor-Law. John, of Lincoln's-inn, is to be (in earnest), will soon retire into a private station. And the *Kerry Evening Post* now announces that the present occupant of the Abbey, Maurice, the eldest and last, is about to resign his Parliamentary seat. A poor whelp he never loved, and to serve but a generation as an alderman and a country gentleman. Where we consider the high position which Daniel O'Connell occupied for a long time in the political world, and remember the worship which he received from the people, the rapid progress of the family from affluence to debt is often saved from the displeasure of an indignant nation. It appears surprising how little has been done for his family. There are members of his tall, creatures who would never have been heard of beyond the limits of the agitation which they nursed their genius, now revelling in appointments richer than all the offices which have been bestowed upon his household. His son-in-law, Fitzsimon, has a place of unfailed emolument; another son-in-law, French, was made a stipendiary magistrate, and transported to Connemara, where he died; and his son Morgan holds an office worth about £1200 a year, where no gives constant attendance and good service for his pay. Such, we believe, is the total sum of profits enjoyed by the O'Connell family for all the lifts they have given the Whigs. It is no wonder their 'last rose,' feeling uncomfortable at being 'alone in its glory,' should fold itself up in its mantle and depart from a soil so uncongenial and ungrateful. We advise the hon. and learned member for Limerick not to refuse the *ten thousand pounds*. It seems to be his last chance. The Whigs won't do anything for him his opportunity is gone by; therefore his only chance is between *the Bar* and *the Bog*—and he has but to throw a guinea into that melancholy and multitudinous tread-mill, the hall of the Four Courts, to see that if he must tramp it for his bread, it is best to begin where he will have the whole walk to himself.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The presidency of the Irish College at Rome, vacated by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic Primacy, has been conferred on the Rev. Dr. Kirby, who has filled the office of Vice-President in the college for many years, and the Very Rev. Dr. Miley, of Dublin, a gentleman distinguished in the literary world, has just been appointed President of the Irish College at Paris, in the room of Dr. M'Sweeney, retired on a pension. Both of these appointments are of great importance in the Irish Roman Catholic Church.

FREE TRADE.—An aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of promoting and sustaining the principles of Free-trade, has been definitively appointed to be held in the Rotundo, on Monday next. It is convened as an "open meeting," to facilitate the attendance of the public on the all important subject of free discussion to the "private meeting of the landed gentry" for the protection at demonstration is termed.

SKATING IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.

CURLING MATCH

BETWEEN THE EARL OF MANSFIELD AND EARL OF EGLINTON, FOR £50 A SIDE.

This match came off on Wednesday, the 16th instant, on Airthrie Loch, near Bridge-of-Allan. From the depth of snow in the north, it was doubtful whether Lord Mansfield could come up; but he, with his party, arrived a little before one o'clock, having travelled from Perth by Central Railway, with no less than four engines to two carriages. Their Lordships, immediately on arriving, commenced to clear a rink—no easy matter, there being about eight inches of snow on the ice; this, by the united efforts of the party, was swept in less than half an hour; and, the toss having been won by Lord Mansfield, the winning game commenced at 20 minutes past one. The sides were as follows:—

1. Capt. James Drummond	agst	—— Fairley, Esq.
2. Earl of Mansfield	——	Earl of Eglinton.
3. Sir Thomas Moncrieff	——	J. D. Ferguson, Esq.
4. Master of Strathallan	——	Sir James Boswell.

The north party scored three the first lead; and having thus taken the lead, they kept it all through the game. The playing was very fine on both sides; and at twenty minutes past four, the numbers were 26 to 19, Lord Mansfield being the winner by seven shots. At the commencement of the play, Lord Eglinton proposed a bet of a load of meal for each of their respective parishes, which was accepted. The whole of the gentlemen played with great spirit and interest, and the playing was considered above the average of matches.

Another game, between the Bridge-of-Allan and Blair Clubs, sixteen a side, took place not fifty yards from where their Lordships were at work; but such is the all-engrossing attention of keen curlers each to his own rink, that little or no attention was paid to the arrival of their august neighbours, who cleared their own rink like jolly brothers, and set to. The clubs had a tough battle, the score being 74 to 70.

Lord Abercromby (on whose property the lake is) visited the ground several times during the day, and also sent refreshment. At the close, he presented the Bridge-of-Allan Club with a medal, and his Lordship also intimated that they were always welcome to play on the lake.

The annexed is a Sketch of the lake, showing the position of the players &c.; the left-hand rink being that of their Lordships.

SKATING IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.

On Sunday, the frost returned with increased intensity: the ornamental waters in the Parks were again firmly frozen, and throughout the day thronged with thousands of persons. In the enclosure, St. James's-park, the greatest numbers assembled, and between two and three o'clock no fewer than 12,000 were ascertained to have passed through the different entrances by persons stationed for that purpose. The Round Pond and Long Water, Kensington-gardens, had an equal number of visitants. The Serpentine was also crowded with skaters and sliders, as also the ornamental water in the Regent's-park. No accidents occurred, beyond a few cases of partial immersion.

Our Artist has sketched that portion of the lake in the Regent's-park immediately adjoining the Island, opposite Sussex-place. The scene here was extremely animated; the skaters were very numerous, and their execution of circles and figures was much admired.

CURLING MATCH BETWEEN THE EARL OF MANSFIELD AND THE EARL OF EGLINGTON, ON AIRTHRIE LOCH.

F I N E A R T S.

THE TAMBOURINE GIRL OF PROCIDA.—PAINTED BY LEOPOLD ROBERT.

My Procida*, my native isle,
Mine emerald in a golden deep;
My garden where the roses smile,
My vineyard where the tendrils creep.
How sweetly glide the summer hours,
When twilight shows her silver sheen;
And youths and maids from all the bowers
Come forth to play the Tambourine.

At morn the fisher spreads his sail
Upon our calm encircling sea;
The farmer labours in the vale,
Or tends his vine and orange tree.
But soon as lingering sunset throws
O'er woods and fields a deeper green,
And all the west in crimson glows,
They gather to the Tambourine.

We love our merry native song,
Our moss-grown seats in lonely nooks,
Our moonlight walks the beach along,
For interchange of words and looks.
When toil is done, and day is spent,
Sweet is the dance with song between;
The jest for harmless pleasure meant,
And tinkle of the Tambourine.

My Procida, my isle of peace—
My father's home, my mother's grave—
May evermore thy joys increase,
And plenty o'er thy corn-fields wave!
May storms ne'er vex thine ocean surf,
Nor war pollute thy valleys green;
Nor fail the dance upon thy turf,
Nor music of the Tambourine!

C. M

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

Authors of the "Greatest Plague of Life," &c.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM what took place on the morrow, it seemed as if the butterman had been working like yeast, for the whole neighbourhood seemed in a ferment. Knock after knock came to the door as fast as on Boxing-day; and Mrs. Nicholls, on looking out of her bed-room window, saw a small knot of creditors standing at the corner of the street, evidently discussing the important question of her husband's solvency.

This was the most trying time Mr. Nicholls had ever had to contend with. He had no heart for the business. To add to his misery, too, he had that morning had a few words with Mrs. Nicholls. He had insisted upon her seeing the tradesmen when they called, saying that it was part of the housekeeping business. But the lady had declared she was far too unwell for such a trial; adding, that it struck her as being highly indecent for a lady to interfere at all with a pack of men; and, indeed, she had spoken so freely on the subject, that Nicholls had been forced to order her to her bed-room—a request the lady had complied with without a murmur.

But the days of Nicholls's fashionable life were not yet numbered. His good fortune once more reprieved him from the disgrace of being obliged to confess himself a poorer man than he professed to be. The fact was, Mr. Nicholls had wasted all the morning in endeavouring to find out some excuse that should, at the same time that it added to his glory, add to his credit also. But, despite the brandy he had put in his tea, and the hour and a half he had lolled away on the sofa, he could think of nothing in any way suited to the purpose.

He was in this state when the first knock was shown into the room; and so taken by surprise was he when half a yard of butcher's bill was handed to him, that, scarce knowing what he was saying, Nicholls, for the first time in his life, truthfully explained the situation in which he stood. "In a fortnight's time," he added, "I expect a large sum of money to be paid into my banker's, and then I shall have much pleasure in discharging not only your bill but every one I may owe in the neighbourhood."

"He saw Parker enter with the waiter piled up with letter-looking bills."

To his surprise, the man seemed perfectly satisfied with this answer and took his leave with so many apologies, that Nicholls, in his delight even condescended to escort him to the door.

Mrs. Nicholls, as she heard the street-door slam, had another peep from her window. She saw the man that had left, join the group at the lamp-post; then followed another consultation; and, finally, the whole party, with drawn bills, advanced to the house. Mrs. Nicholls flew to the smelling-bottle. Her husband, too, gave a slight start as he heard the second knock that was to summon him to happiness or the Palace Court. When he saw Parker enter with the waiter piled up with letter-looking bills, he thought he should have fallen to the ground; but when the boy added that the gentlemen had all gone, and would call again in a fortnight's time, Nicholls's peace and colour returned, and he flew up-stairs to Sara, to tell what a glorious victory he single-handed had gained over their much-dreaded enemies, who, armed with the full powers of the law, had come to storm him in his castle.

"There, didn't I tell you you would be able to do it much better than I should, you dear clever fellow? Ah, you were made for a barrister, you rogue; you can persuade one to do anything, you can," cried Sara, as she kissed him.

"Yes, you are always right, my poppet," answered Nicholls, with a momentary pang at having let the woolsack slip through his idle fingers.

If the happy pair could have forgotten the jeweller, they would have been without a care. But those diamonds of the first water kept weighing on their minds with an hydraulic pressure that seemed likely to break the peace from them for ever. Mrs. Nicholls had already discovered three grey hairs; and Mr. Nicholls's waistcoats were so loose that he could comfortably bear them buttoned after dinner.

When the great settling-day came to hand, Mr. Nicholls, with the parental quarterly cheque duly changed into sovereigns, sat in state with his desk before him, in all the importance of a man who was ready to fulfil his promise to pay. As each tradesman was shown in, the amount of his bill, neatly folded up in paper of the purest *couleur de rose* was handed to him, and directly the receipt was signed he was dismissed with a glass of wine, an a neat speech, calculated to remove all ill feeling that existed between them and quiet all Mr. Nicholls's fears at

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* Procida is a fertile and vine-clad island at the north-west entrance of the Bay of Naples. The men are mostly sailors and fishermen; the dress of the women bears some resemblance to that of the women of the Greek islands.

to "all further favours being properly attended to"—a point on which his happiness and his dinners mainly depended for the next three months to come.

No sooner was this important business settled, than Nicholls, cramming the remainder of the notes and money into his pocket, hurried to Lincoln's Inn with all the speed of a one-horse power cab, to see whether he could not come to some arrangement in the case of Soane *v.* Nicholls.

It was then that Mr. Nicholls, for the first time, felt how expensive a luxury law was, and he could not help passing several very severe remarks—to himself—upon the great roguery of attorneys in general, and law-makers in particular. At first he had felt certain that he would be able to make almost any arrangement he liked; every one was so civil, and he was ushered from one room to another in a way quite gratifying to a defendant's feelings. Presently he was left alone with a stout gentleman, all in plain black and white, like an act of Parliament, who bowed and smiled so condescendingly, that Nicholls, gaining courage, talked boldly of the settlement he was so anxious to make.

At the magic word "settlement," a bill of costs, too thick to appear like a dream, was popped into Nicholls' hands. As he turned over the pages and read a few of the "To attending defendant on further postponement," he saw with horror that the days' upon days' delay he had obtained had cost him as dearly as if they had been golden days. To complete his misery, too, all the offers he made to arrange were refused; Messrs. Soane (no doubt, remembering their promise at the pawnbroker's) being determined that nothing under debt and costs should wipe out all differences between them.

"I would give sixty pounds now, and the remainder in three months," said Nicholls, with a supplicating look.

"Debt, one hundred and twenty; costs, thirty-eight pounds, you see," answered the lawyer, smiling, as he drew up his shoulders.

So Nicholls jumped into his cab again, and, tired of the world, went home to let the partner of his joys and sorrows have her full share of his misery.

In his affliction, the young barrister—not knowing what on earth to do—resolved to reform, to be prudent, and to save. For about the one hundredth time, he swore to tear himself away from Almack's and Kensington Gardens for ever. He would change his name, live in some desirable residence, delightfully situated, a hundred miles from Lincoln's Inn; and there, with his wife and little ones around him, live the prudent and inexpensive life of a hermit, until the savings would enable him to abuse that jeweller to his heart's content. But, like old Father Adam, he was doomed to lose the paradise he had dwelt in for the last ten minutes, through the folly of his wife—but with this difference: Eve used an apple; Mrs. Nicholls a "hop." Quadrilles at nine.

As Sara told him, that time for their party had come round, and all she wished to know was, were they to give one that year or not. She didn't want it. She would be only too glad to get out of it. Last year it made her ill for a month; in fact, it was no pleasure to her. Of course, Nicholls, after his meditations on retrenchment, was dreadfully opposed to anything of the kind.

"Very well, my dear," continued his wife, "of course you know best. Only, after that disgraceful scene in the open street the other day, it will look very strange if, all at once, we drop giving our party. People will talk, Wellesley, and it struck me that it would be an excellent opportunity of contradicting all the nasty reports that are abroad—especially as our credit is so good just now. Nobody loves economy more than I do, my love; but then persons shouldn't go to balls if they are not going to give balls in return, dearest."

For three days the husband withstood the constant attacks of his wife. Sara, however, nothing daunted, besieged him so closely, aimed her "ball" so truly, cut short the provisions so dexterously, and dealt out the destruction of their fashionable life so murderously, that at last Nicholls was forced to surrender, on condition that his ready money should be spared. So the day was fixed, scented paper bought, and in visitations sent.

Nobody to have seen the bustle and splendour that had suddenly broken out at the Nicholls's, would have for one moment imagined that they had ever known what it was to want a ten-pound note. Chandeliers, sofas, and ottomans were uncovered, carpets taken up and rout seats being taken in. The drawingroom redolent with geraniums and roses; the hall perfumed with jellies, custards, and pasties. Pastrycooks dittoed in and out of the passage, and there wasn't a house on the terrace that didn't know there was going to be a party at No. 5.

One morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls were deep in a consultation as to whether they should have a cornet-à-piston on the important evening, a young gentleman from Lincoln's Inn begged to be allowed to say a few words in that case of Soane *v.* Nicholls. It was merely to serve a notice of trial on the defendant, and to state that the cause stood second on the list for the morrow.

Nicholls was so knocked down by this heavy blow, that Sara became quite alarmed. If he had raved, and stamped, and sworn, she would not have cared so much; but to see him sitting all day long in his armchair, without speaking a single word or eating a single thing, nearly drove her mad. Half a dozen times she tried to rouse him, and failed. She had brought him jellies, and he had refused them. In fact, Wellesley was quite heart-broken. He knew he had no chance in court—that it would even be madness to defend—and that in less than a week his very bed might be taken from him, to pay for those "precious stones" that had so completely paved his road to ruin.

On the morrow—the day of trial—he never stirred from home. He could almost tell the moment when his case came on; and so great was his curiosity at one time to hear what was said, that, unable to resist the temptation, he had dressed himself to go out; but when the time for starting came, the fear lest his pawning the diamonds should be exposed kept him within doors. Half stupified with his grief, he moped away the whole day, thinking to himself how long it would be before the furniture it had taken him so much pains to get together would be sold, and he and all his family be turned, perhaps at a moment's warning, into the streets.

In this dilemma, the only chance of safety he could see was in his father. He thought that if Sara were to write to the old man, telling him faithfully all that had happened, and how bitterly he had suffered for his folly, perhaps he might be moved to pity, and lend him the means of turning aside the dreadful results of his extravagance.

So he had Sara into the room, and dictated to her the letter that was to restore or ruin him; and when it was finished, for fear that any accident should take place, he himself posted it.

At breakfast next morning Nicholls sent out for all the morning papers, and made his wife look them over, to see if the dreaded exposure had taken place or not. He would have done it himself, but he was sick with fear, and his pale cheek and shaking hand told the agony he was suffering. So he sat shivering over the fire, listening to the rustling of the papers, and trying to read in the expression of his wife's face whether the world had been made acquainted with the diamond transaction or not.

"Make haste!" he said at last, almost savagely in his impatience.

"I can't see anything in either the *Times* or the *Chronicle*," answered his wife, sharply.

"Thank God!" cried Nicholls, gaining fresh strength as his hope returned. "Look in the other."

"Nothing here either," was the reply; and the last paper is taken up. "Here is something," she said at last, in a tone that made her husband madly snatch the sheet from her hand.

But in another moment he jerked the paper from him, and as he almost shrieked for joy, cried, "Heaven be praised that I didn't defend! If I had only thought for one moment, there could be no evidence if there was no defence. I may be able to manage it all yet, and I will too, if I have to rob for the money."

All their hopes now were centered in the answer Sir Giles would send them. Nicholls went into a calculation to see the shortest time by which a reply could possibly reach them. He proved very clearly to Sara that the old gentleman was certain to send them the money, and had even arranged the short speech expressive of his feeling of disgust that he would oblige the Messrs. Soane with when he discharged their debt. All fear had vanished, and a hint at a disappointment would have been laughed down, like Dr. Dee's great London earthquake prophecy.

Had Nicholls been an Encke, he could not have foretold with greater precision the exact day when the post-office Mercury, in describing his circle, would come within the attraction of his street-knocker; for, at the moment specified, came the parental answer, and with it the complete destruction of the airy castles the unfortunate barrister had lately been revelling in. His father, instead of pitying, only abused him for his extravagance. He hoped it would be a good lesson to him; and even went so far as to say that, if his son couldn't manage to keep out of debt with £500 a year, he would see what he could do with just enough to prevent his going to the workhouse.

As if paralyzed by this fell blow, Nicholls lost all energy or wish to save himself. Shut up in his dressing-room, he waited quietly for the ruin and disgrace his creditors were preparing for him. Like a wretched criminal, he sat counting the minutes before the execution should take place. Sara, alarmed at the despair she saw in her husband's conduct, placed safely out of his look and key all his razors; and, fearful lest in his sorrow he should do some rash deed, she watched him narrowly, never even permitting him to leave his room unless she was by his side. Nor would she allow anything to be said or given to him that might in any way irritate him or add to his sufferings. All the law notices that came to the house she herself took and locked up, so that her husband might not be worried by them. But poor Mrs. Nicholls might have spared herself all this useless trouble. Her Wellesley was by far too fond of this world to think of leaving it before he was turned out. The very notion of a coroner's inquest, and a burial at midnight at cross roads, was sufficient to prevent him from injuring himself either by word or deed. Besides, there was the party coming off in a day or two, and a pretty thing it would be to have that bungling Parker telling the visitors as they came to the door, that "the party was put off 'cos master had killed hisself."

What surprised him more than anything else was the apparently extreme laxity of the victorious jeweller. Sara's zeal had kept from him all the law papers; and he, from not seeing them, imagined that his enemies, tired of conquest, were resting awhile upon their wrists. His doubts, however, were soon dispelled by the sudden appearance of a certain gentleman who, in the name of Sloman, demanded admittance for himself, and three shillings a day, and the use of the drawingroom for his follower, in so imperative a manner that Nicholls felt convinced it was useless resisting a man armed with the law, and standing six feet three in his bluchers.

Whilst Nicholls was yet talking to the men in the hall, the pastrycook, followed by two barley-sugar bird-cages and a pound-cake elephant, entered. In his alarm, lest the visitors should be recognised, Nicholls immediately hurried them into the parlour, where the table and sideboard were loaded with the plate, epergnes, and candelabra Nicholls had hired, to add to the supper-table effect. In an instant, one of the men, pulling out a small dirty memorandum-book, commenced making a list of the different articles; whilst the other, in a most impressive legal way, warned Nicholls of the penalties he would incur if a single article was removed from the house.

This more than Nicholls could endure. Calling to Sara, who was busy in the drawingroom, that she was wanted in the parlour, he seized his hat and hurried out of the house. He now determined that, come what might, he would relinquish his former vow of having nothing more to do with bills, and once more fly to the money-lenders for help. It was just two o'clock, the time when Lively Harry always went to the club to read the papers and get his letters. So Nicholls hurried down to him, and found him in his usual delightfully reckless state, wishing to oblige everybody; so that before two bottles of sherry and the last night's debate had been discussed, the bill was drawn, accepted, and safely stowed away in Nicholls's pocket-book.

But it seemed as if the whole tribe of Israel was aware of the dreadful state of the Nichollsonian finances. It was in vain he smiled and complimented, for, at the very mention of Lively Harry's name, they would decline, in the politest manner, having anything at all to do with that gentleman. Only once Nicholls had a chance, but then he must have taken one-half the amount in green cotton umbrellas—a thing that seemed to him to be providing too plentifully against a rainy day.

Nearly driven to his wit's end, it at last struck Nicholls that, perhaps, they would be better pleased if they saw the name of Reuben Marsh in place of Henry Chandos, so he hurried back to the office of the most moderate of his discounting capitalists—a gentleman who only wanted what was fair, and never charged more than five-and-twenty per cent.—and was delighted to find how just all his suppositions were. The name of Reuben Marsh was agreed upon; and Nicholls, bounding into the street, as light as a Jew's pound weight, hurried home for his carpetbag, that he might lose no time in getting down to Farnham.

Although the day was nearly gone, still Nicholls insisted on starting immediately. It was much better, thought he, to have this business settled at once, and get the worry and bother of it off his mind.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE change in the weather, although too recent to allow any of the events announced for this week to come off, leads us to expect that the fixtures for the ensuing one will lead to a full day's hunting, coursing, and steeple-chasing. Of the last-mentioned class of racing, only one meeting is advertised—the Lonth, for which a fair entry has been obtained. The coursing fraternity will be occupied on Monday with the Amicable and Newcastle meetings; on Tuesday with the Penrhyn (Wales); on Wednesday, at Middleham, Newcastle and Durham, and Howall; and on Thursday, the open Caledonian. All the hunting appointments are "weather permitting."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very strong muster of the operatives of the ring, and books brim-full of commissions, caused business this afternoon to be exceedingly animated, and the prices, in many instances, to undergo important changes. We may especially refer to the advance of Fugleman and Miss Ann for the Chester Cup, and Ghillie Callum for the Derby. The latter was, in reality, first favourite.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

15 to 1 agst Kat-trap (t)	20 to 1 agst Sir Colin (t)	30 to 1 agst Rory-le-alay (t)
14 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne (t)	25 to 1 — Farnham (t)	30 to 1 — Tipperary Boy (t)
	30 to 1 — Agitation (t)	50 to 1 — Bayonet (t)
	50 to 1 — Little Fanny (t)	

NONTHAMPTONSHIER STAKES.

20 to 1 agst Harriott (t)	25 to 1 agst Little Jack (t)
30 to 1 — Velox (t)	26 to 1 — Giselle (t)
— Retail	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Black Eagle	25 to 1 agst Snowstorm (t)
26 to 1 — Retail	30 to 1 — Sir Gilbert (t)

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Glaucus	35 to 1 agst Chanticy	66 to 1 agst Roland
20 to 1 — Miss Ann	35 to 1 — The Flea	100 to 1 — Van Diemen (t)
20 to 1 — Fugleman (t)	40 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	100 to 1 — Keleshea (t)
25 to 1 — Pop-goes-my Boy (t)	50 to 1 — Escodelle (t)	100 to 1 — Dulcet (t)
	66 to 1 — Baroness (Irish)	100 to 1 — Maximum (t)
25 to 1 — White cats	66 to 1 — Grief (t)	100 to 1 — Damask (t)
33 to 1 — Harriott	66 to 1 — Alcyon (t)	100 to 1 — Mandy (t)
33 to 1 — Cossack	66 to 1 — Loup-garou (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

7 to 1 agst The Ess-Hunter (t)

DERBY.

9 to 1 agst Bolingbroke (t)	12 to 1 — Knight of Ayresel (t)	17 to 1 agst Voltigeur
9 to 1 — Ghillie Callum (t)	30 to 1 agst Mayors	20 to 1 — Chanter
	OAKS.	
	7½ to 1 agst Probity	

THURSDAY.—The subjoined quotations are chiefly the result of business transacted on Tuesday and Wednesday, very little having been done this afternoon; they show a great improvement in Probity and Barley for the Northamptonshire Stakes; in Cossack for the Chester Cup; and Ghillie Callum for the Derby.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

100 to 5 agst Sir John	30 to 1 agst Agitation	40 to 1 agst Grand Lumiere
	40 to 1 agst Hevcus	

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

8 to 1 agst Harriott	10 to 1 agst Calerley	20 to 1 agst Velox

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

25 to 1 agst Snowstorm	30 to 1 agst Retail	33 to 1 agst Hilarity (t)
30 to 1 — Tentator	— Ada Mary	33 to 1 — Chearful
	30 to 1 agst Dough.	

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Glaucus	33 to 1 agst The Flea (taken	50 to 1 agst John Cossar
20 to 1 — Fugleman	freely)	66 to 1 — Sunnyside
25 to 1 — Miss Ann	35 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	66 to 1 — Chanticleer
25 to 1 — Cossack (t)	35 to 1 — Chanticy	50 to 1 — Woolwich (t)
25 to 1 — White cats	40 to 1 — Elderdale	100 to 1 — Lough
25 to 1 — Pop-goes-my Boy	50 to 1 — Harriott	100 to 1 — Melody
33 to 1 — Roland	50 to 1 — Clermont	

DERBY.

No change, except in Ghillie Callum, who was quoted at 8 to 1.

OAKS.

to 1 agst Probity	12 to 1 agst Regina

One of the largest species of cormorants was shot in the River Beauly, Inverness, on the 12th instant. Regardless of its being close time for salmon fishing, he was pursuing his vocat on with ardour, when the fatal shot ended his sport. His gullet contained a fish of the salmon kind, measuring nearly two feet in length and 4 lb. in weight.

MUSIC.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The programme at the 109th anniversary festival of this ancient society, founded by John Immyns, the lawyer, in 1741, at the Twelve Bells, in Bride-lane, was remarkably well selected. The first part began with T. Forde's psalm, "Almighty God" (1614); and the second opened with Palestrina's hymn, "I will give thanks:" the former a fine work—the latter positively sublime in gorgeous harmony and intensity of devotional feeling. The madrigals which were encored were W. Byrd's "While the bright sun" (1589), F. Pilkington's "Now peep—Bo-peep" (1590), Thos. Morley's "Fair Phillis I saw sitting all alone" (1595), J. Bennett's "When as I glance" (1599), J. Dowland's "Fine knacks for ladies (1600), and J. Wilbye's "Flora gave me fairest flowers" (1598). There were, also, in the second part, T. Weelkes's "In pride of May" (1608), G. Kirbye's "Sigh not, fond shepherd" (1580), T. Weelke's—Cold winter's ice" (1600), J. Ward's "Hope of my heart" (1613), and the customary *finale*, Saville's "Waits" (1667). There were thirteen cantos (boys of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey), sixteen altos, twenty-four tenors, and thirty-two basses in the choir. The general execution of the music, conducted ably by Mr. King, was excellent—the light and shade of the ancient compositions were delicately observed. The festival was held in Freemasons' Hall, the lodge being graced by the presence of ladies, and the guests not taking a part in the performance occupying tables under the Sussex statue. The president of the Society, Lord Mardon, being prevented from attending by an attack of the gout, Major Oliphant took the chair. There were a so present General Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir John Campbell, Hon. G. O'Callaghan, Messrs. R. Grenfell, Bayley, Fitzherbert, J. Evans (President of the Worshipful Madrigal Society), Budd, Oliphant, Appleby, Bishop, Rea, Rendtorff, Robertson, Baumer, Rippingham, Colyer, Addison, Hogarth, Granelsen, &c. The members of the musical profession included Sir George Smart, Messrs. Cooper, Ellis, Lucas, Howell, Cipriani Potter, Turle, King, Lockey, Barnby, Elliott, Machin, J. Bennett, Land, Spencer, Benson, Goss, Brownsmith, Howe, Coward, &c. The grace, "Non nobis," was beautifully sung after the dinner, as may be expected from such a body of accomplished professors and amateurs. The toast list at these annual festivals in useless speeches; the loyal toasts and those connected with the society were given in rapid succession, generally with the musical honours—this is harmonized hurrahs. Mr. Oliphant, the hon. secretary, then delivered a speech full of point and epigram, when the toast of "The officers of the society" was proposed.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Choral Harmonists commenced their eighteenth season on Monday last, at the London Tavern. Beethoven's first Mass in C, and Weber's cantata, "The praise of Jehovah," formed the first part; and Morley's madrigal, "I follow to the footing," with overture and selection from Weber's "Der Freischutz," were included in the second part. Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, were the principal singers; and Mr. Dando was leader of the band.——Mr. Milne, with the Misses Smith and Mr. F. Smith, repeated their entertainment of Scottish songs, last Monday, at Crosby Hall.——On Tuesday evening, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, a series of quartet and solo concerts, under the able direction of Mr. E. W. Thomas, was commenced, with Mr. Mori, Mr. Weslake, and Mr. Guest—all players in the Royal Italian Opera orchestra—as leaders. Miss Kate Loder is among the pianists. Mozart's Quartet in E flat, No. 4, Haydn's Quartet in E, No. 82, Beethoven's pianoforte, violin, and violoncello trio in B flat, No. 4, C. E. Horsley's Quartet in D, No. 2, Wallace's "Dracvienne," for the piano, and Mayseder's Danish air, with variations, for the violin, comprised a well-balanced selection compiled of all schools. The next concert will be on the 29th inst.——The fourteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts was given on the 23rd, at Exeter Hall. The vocalists were the Misses Lucombe, Poole, Eyles, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. Reeves, Land, Leffler, Harr Formes; the solo players were Thalberg, Ernst, and T. Harper (trumpet).——The Gentian Society held a meeting on Thursday.——On Friday the Sacred Harmonic Society performed, for the second time, Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," conducted by Costa, with Miss Catherine Hayes and Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, A. Novello, Smythson, and Harr Formes, for principal vocalists.——Ernst and Stephen Heller, the pianist and composer, will perform this day (Saturday) at a concert in Brighton, with Mademoiselle Grahman and Herr Formes as vocalists.——This evening, at the St. Martin's Hall, the Sacred Harmonic Choir announce a series of six chamber concerts, to be given every succeeding Saturday.——Mr. Willy's fifth classical chamber concert will be given next Monday, at the same place.——The Alcolist Club meet for the first time this season on Tuesday next, when evening M. Blilet will give his second *séance musicale*.——Halbry's "Val d'Andorra" will be produced in English, for the first time, next Monday, at the Princess' Theatre.——Ernst and Stephen Heller, the pianist and composer, will perform this day (Saturday) at a concert in Brighton, with Mademoiselle Grahman and Herr Formes as vocalists.——This evening, at the St. Martin's Hall, the Sacred Harmonic Choir announce a series of six chamber concerts, to be given every succeeding Saturday.——Mr. Willy's fifth classical chamber concert will be given next Monday, at the same place.——The Alcolist Club meet for the first time this season on Tuesday next, when evening M. Blilet will give his second *séance musicale*.——Halbry's "Val d'Andorra" will be produced in English, for the first time, next Monday, at the Princess' Theatre.——On Friday Mr. Alfred Parry gave his "Lights and Shadows of Social Life," at the Royal Assembly Rooms, Liverpool.——Schubert's "Miller's Daughter" has been delivering a series of four lectures on "Music," at the Liverpool Collegiate Institution; he conducted several of his own compositions at the annual dinner of the Apollo Glee Club, at the Adelphi Hotel.——Miss Lucombe, Messrs. Reeves and Whitworth, have been singing in English opera at Southampton and Brighton; and Mr. and Mrs. Donald King and Mr. Borrani at Liverpool.——The Royal Academy of Music terminated last Saturday its twenty-first season. Sontag will probably sing at Brussels in a few days.——The condition of Vivier and Beucdin, in the composition of an opera, will be an interesting event for the musical world.——The Western Madrigal Society had their fortnightly meeting last Saturday at the rooms in Lisle-street.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Conservatoire Concerts (Société des Concerts) have begun their season in Paris, under the direction of M. Gerard, the successor of the late Habeneck. Beethoven's Symphony in F was played: the andante was encored. Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" overture, and a solo of Baillot for the violin (an andante *con sordini*), executed by M. Alard, with the instrumental pieces. M. Massol sang a solo, with chorus, from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," and Martini's romance, "Plaisir d'Amour," with the choral *refrain soto voce*.——Last Monday, Meyerbeer's "Prophète" entered its 45th representation, with Mdme. Viardot, at the Grand Opera, in Paris; on Wednesday she played (in Italian), at the same theatre, *Rosina* in "Il Barbière;" Duprez being the *Count*, Levasseur *Basilio*, Lablache *Dr. Bartolo*, and Rosconi *Fiorello*.——What a cast! The second and third acts of Rossini's "Otello," with Viardot and Dupres, and the third act of Rossini's "William Tell," with Duprez; the "Ecole des Maris" of Molière, played by the *artistes* of the Théâtre Français; Gerlo and St. Leon in the "Fleurs Animées;" and the *bal* from "Gustavus," terminated this extensive entertainment.——A new ballet for Carlo, "Nolla," and Auber's new grand opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," are the positive rehearsal at the national Opera-House.——Madame Proger has made her *début* in Verdi's "Nabucco" (Abigail), at the Italian Opera-House in Paris; she has a fine voice.——Mademoiselle Arnaud, a pupil of Duprez, made her first appearance in the same opera.——Rouconi's *Mahomet* was sublime.——Meschine, Bo'dini, Mesdames Cruvelli, and Coleman and A. Dutta, the violoncellist, will pass the winter in Paris.——In the court-yard of the house in which Mozart was born, in Vienna, a marble statue of the composer will be erected, above a magnificent fountain, around the statue will be the busts of Gluck, Haydn, Beethoven, Rossini, Mendelssohn, and Meyerbeer.——A new opera called the "Avenger," by the chapel-master, Herr Schindelmeister, has been produced at Frankfort.——A success of esteem at Hamburgh.——Saint-Saële's "Bohemian Girl" continues its prosperous career at Frankfort.——The new opera-house at Pesth contains 3e private boxes, 300 stalls, and in all 2000 persons can be placed.——Signora Albertini (?), an English *prima donna*, is singing in Rome.

THE LATE MADAME GRASSINI.—One of the greatest singers of her time is no more. Madame Giuseppa (Josephine) Grassini, the glory of Italy, of the Consulate and Empire in France, of the King's Theatre in London, in 1805 and 1806, and the aunt of Giulia and Giuditta, died at Carlsta Grid the *danseuse*, expired recently in Milan. She was born at Varesa, in Lombardy, in 1775, and the beauty of her voice attracted the attention of General Belgiojoso, who had her educated for the stage. She made her *début* at the Scala, in 1794, singing with the tenors Lazzarini and Marchesi. Her success was prodigious; the beauty of her person, a lovely contralto organ, with elevated notes, great flexibility, and an expressive style, rendered her at once the star of Italy. She sang at Rome, Naples, and Venice, in Zingarelli's "Artaxerxes" and "Giulietta e Romeo," Portogallo's "Demophoonte," Paisiello's "Achille all Campsaye," Cimarosa's "Orazzi e Curazzi," &c. After the battle of Marengo, in 1800, Napoleon carried Grassini off to Paris, and made her sing at the grand national *fête* given in the Champ de Mars the 20th of July, 1800, at which 800 musicians were engaged. She subsequently visited Germany, and in 1803 succeeded Banti at the King's Theatre in London. In 1804 she was attached to the Opera in Paris at a salary of £6040, with a retiring pension of £6000; in London she had £3000 from March to July. She sang in Paris with Tacchinardi (father of Mesdames Persiani), Crescentini, Cravelli, Brizzi, &c. In 1805 she was singing with Mrs. Billington and Braham at the King's Theatre, and was included in the cast of Paer's "Camilla," when the first operatic work of the German master introduced in England. Grassini's great triumph in London was in Winter's "Il Ratto di Proserpina," in which Mrs. Billington was the *Ceres*. She returned here in the season 1814, but with impaired powers. For many years she lived retired in Paris, but returned to Italy after the Revolution of February. She took great pains with her niece, *the* Giulia, who always acknowledged the valuable advantages she derived from Grassini's instructions. The phrasing of this cantatrice, by all amateurs, is mentioned as unrivalled.

The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. (B.A. 1823), Christ's College, Cambridge, has presented to the Society of Antiquaries the cabinet of nearly 4000 Roman and other coins, the collection of his father, the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M.A. of Magdalene College, and Librarian of this University. Mr. Kerrich has also added to his father's collection of pictures, already in the possession of the society, a portrait on panel of Margaret of York, third wife of Charles of Burgundy.

Mr. Thomas Rendell, who steered the *Victory* during the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, in which Lord Nelson fell, is living on the Strand at Topsham (Devon), and has lately received a medal for that action. Lord Nelson's family had given him a medal shortly after the battle.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The great dramatic event of the week was the appearance, on Monday, of Miss Vandenhoff and her father in Mr. S. Knowles's fine play of the "Hunchback." Making allowance for relative want of development, Miss Vandenhoff's *Julia* is a highly meritorious performance—one of considerable beauty, and full of artistic promise. Of *Master Walter* Mr. Vandenhoff is one of the most satisfactory representatives: in last night he was really great. We cannot commend Mr. C. Fisher's *Sir Thomas Clifford*; but, then, Mrs. Nisbett was glorious in *Helen*, and Mr. F. Vining, as usual, respectable in *Modus*. Altogether, the company at the theatre works better than was anticipated prior to its opening. It has prospered hitherto; a continuance of success, however, must depend on the production of novelty, and a minute attention to the *mise en scène*. To the last but little attention has been as yet paid. The house was well attended.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The first four acts of "Henry VIII." were performed on Monday, Miss Glyn supporting the part of *Queen Katherine*. This lady won great fame last season by her Siddonian impersonation of this majestic character. Her trial-scene in the second act is a rare example of powerful elocution and imperial bearing; while the dignity she sustains in the fourth, in its sickness, sorrow, dignity, and supernatural feeling, is one of the most perfect and impressive pieces of acting ever witnessed.

NEW STRAND.

The "Love Chase" has been performed here; Mrs. Glover being *Widow Green*, and Mrs. Stirling *Neighbour Constance*. Mr. Farren's *Sir William Fondlove* is excellent.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Thomas's new *opera bouffon*, "Le-Caïd," will be produced (for the first time in this country) at the St. James's Theatre on Monday next, in which Mdlle. Charton will sustain the title of *Caïd*.

At the MARYLEBONE Theatre a melodrama entitled "The Road of Life" has been played nightly during the week.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HUDSON AND THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK COMPANY.

Mr. Hudson, the late chairman of this company, has published an address to his former constituents, the shareholders, in justification of his conduct. Mr. Hudson states, that while the negotiations were pending between the York and Newcastle and Berwick Company and the railway directors, he certainly did not expect that four years afterwards the disposal of those shares would be questioned or disputed on technical grounds. With regard to the shares in the Newcastle and Berwick Company, Mr. Hudson states that he made himself liable for them before the passing of the act of Parliament, by signing the subscription contract without detriment to other shareholders, and he believes that, had a loss occurred, he might have found been made responsible for it; and, therefore, he never incurred to him that in retaining the shares he ever incurred any moral or legal obligation to the company. With respect to the Sunderland Docks, Mr. Hudson next proceeds to say that, prior to his connexion with the town, he never had £2500 towards them on his private account, believing them to be absent al to the interests of the railway company, which he also induced to subscribe for 3000 shares. As the works proceeded, he felt that it was absolutely necessary, to increase the traffic of the railway, that the docks should be completed as soon as possible, and, therefore, 2345 additional shares were purchased for the company, and registered in the name of himself and two other directors —so that they could not themselves individually derive any direct or indirect benefit from the transaction. He admits that in this transaction the board exceeded their legal powers; but he refers to the fact that, had they acted strictly according to the rules with as little legal authority as the Sunderland Dock shares, which were taken with as little legal authority as the Sunderland Dock shares, has been ratified by the company, the only difference being that the retention of those shares is supposed to be likely to be beneficial to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Company. Mr. Hudson next alludes to the supply of iron rails to the company, maintaining that he had a right to buy them at a low price, and that he did not charge the company a higher price for them, at the time of their purchase by the company, than they would have had to pay to other parties, or he could have obtained from other companies; and he also states that the transaction occurred before the passing of the act of Parliament vacating the seat of a director incurred in any contract with a company with which he was connected. Having made these explanations, Mr. Hudson says, that he feels it necessary to state why he has submitted to the payment of a sum of money to stay proceedings against him. He had strong opinions from eminent counsel that no claims could be legally substantiated against him; but he was informed that he might be involved in years of litigation, with enormous expense and endless annoyance and anxiety, and he therefore thought it better to agree to the arrangement which had been come to, and has consented to take upon himself the entire responsibility of the Sunderland Dock shares. Mr. Hudson next enters into an explanation of the manner in which the amounts have been expended or derived property applicable to the traffic accounts have been charged to capital, and points out errors in the accounts as published by the Committee of Investigation. His then expresses his conviction that the declension in the prices of the property is not so much to be attributed to the conduct pursued by himself or any other individual as to the course encouraged by the Legislature, of creating undue competing and branch lines, with diminished tolls, or no tolls, of unstinted power to call against which he exerted himself to the utmost, so long as he was able. The remedy for this state of things, Mr. Hudson hopes, will be found in the increasing trade and population of the country; in greater economy in the management of railways, as experience may suggest; and in the absence of fresh schemes for their extension. In conclusion, Mr. Hudson says, addressing the shareholders—"I am aware that transactions have occurred which are to be regretted, but in respect of which it is some consolation to me to reflect that the company have in no instance sustained pecuniary loss. Allow me to ask you to review these transactions with some remembrance of the exalted period in which they occurred—of the multiplicity of concerns which I had to superintend and direct—of the brief opportunities I had for reflection, and of the impossibility of my giving sufficient attention to the public duties and private matters which then claimed my attention," expressing at the same time his conviction of the soundness of the property, in which he still holds a large interest.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The officers and employés of this company have just presented a testimonial to Mr. Doorley, the resident engineer of the line, consisting of his portrait, painted by Mr. W. H. Phillips, £500 worth of London and North-Western stock, at par, and a purse of gold—an elegant service of plate being at the same time presented to Mrs. Doorley. The subscription list, exceeding £1000, was raised from 700 subscribers. The portrait, which is an excellent likeness, has been ably engraved by Mr. T. L. Atkinson, under the superintendence of Messrs. Edgar Bros., of Regent-street Mall; and an impression of the plate is presented to each subscriber of £2 2s. and upwards to the testimonial fund.

SOUTH-WESTERN.—An elegant service of plate has just been presented by the workmen engaged on the line to Mr. Albuna Martin, the late acting engineer, as a testimony of respect for his character, and their regret at his retirement.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.—The directors have replied to the memorial of the shareholders, that resolutions have been passed at the board to the effect that no director shall either directly or indirectly supply any contractor with materials for the use of the company, and that the board would not, in the exercise of their power for supplying vacancies in the direction, elect any person engaged as a carrier on the line.

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH ASIA BY THE PACIFIC.—A new era has at length dawned in the trade of Asia. We learn that, by the *Empire City* steamer, quite a cargo of tea, silks, and porcelain was received by Livingston, Wells, and Co., of New York, from China, via San Francisco, Panama, Chagres, &c., being the very first merchandise received in this country by way of the Pacific, and across the narrowest portion of the American continent. The probability is, that this is only the *avant-courrier* of our immense traffic. Already arrangements are in progress in New York to run a regular line of steamers for passengers and merchandise between San Francisco, China, and Asia, across the Pacific Ocean, and touching at the Sandwich or other islands. Now, as in ancient times, the ambition of commerce is India—still India! The same traffic that enriched ancient Egypt, Tyre, the Wilderness, Petra, Venice, Holland, and, immeasurably more than all, England—is that of India, still India! And at length we find it beginning to flow into the United States across the vast Pacific, through the golden gates of California. This commerce, *inaugural* and national channels about rights of way, will soon display its magic power, in the opening of two or three canals and Nicaragua, the Isthmus of Panama, or that of Tehuantepec—probably all of them within twenty years.—*Philadelphia Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

MDLLE. JENNY LIND.—Mdlle. Lind has signed a contract with Mr. Phineas Barnum, of New York, for 150 concerts, to be given in the United States within twelve or eighteen months; for which Mdlle. Lind will receive from £16,000 to £30,000; nearly half of which sum is lodged as security with Messrs. Baring. The agreement was signed on January 9, at Lubeck, by Mdlle. Lind, who has given concerts there, and at Hamburg, for the benefit of the public charities. For the same noble purpose, Mdlle. Lind has promised the King of Sweden to give a concert at Stockholm previous to her departure, in August or September next, for the United States; prior to which, it is stated, Mdlle. Lind will sing at Liverpool, for the benefit of the "Sailors' Home," the opening of which is expected to be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J W B—1. Your name ought certainly to have been inserted in the list of subscribers. 2. Chess is played much more and much better, on the average, now, than it was ten years back. 3 A report of the games in question will, probably, be made hereafter. They would form a very interesting lecture.

W K—We doubt the possibility of effecting mate in Problem No. 311 in the way you suggest. In reply to—1. Q to her 5th. Black may play—1. P takes K B Pawn. How then would you proceed?

P E—Your "Juvenile offering" is better than many veteran productions. It shall have an early place among our Enigmas

DILICHON—There is some flaw in the last diagram of "Damocles." Will our Correspondent favour us with a corrected version?

H E K, York—They are both clever. One of them, however, we suspect, has been submitted to us before.

H F L—As an actual occurrence in play, the mate sent, in two moves, is very neat and satisfactory.

SELLAIT is thanked for his obliging and very acceptable communications

W F A. Dublin—In the situation forwarded, the Red King cannot move to his K 6th, because he would go into check of the Pawn.

BLUE JACKET, U. S. Club, is thanked; but, on his examining Problem No 312 again, he will find the men are rightly placed, and that the defence he proposes would enable White to mate neatly in one move less than the stipulated number

CRUSAS—White had an obvious purpose in checking with his Q at move 15, viz. to render his adversary a Castling on the Q side impossible

JOHN OF KENT—1. The King may move one square at a time, all over the board, in any direction. 2 "The Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohn

HIT RIT—The author's solution of the beautiful Problem No. 311 is perfectly correct, and yours unbeatable

J C W Ingenious, though in no respect difficult

R K—Your friend must play Chess by rules which no one else ever heard of. Why do you not procure some elementary work upon the game, and show him the absurdity of his propositions?

J P, Hythe—Black may take the K B's Pawn with Pawn, and escape

B B, Barnstaple—Very crowded and intelligent. Below a few weeks' study on the admirable models of problem composition which D'Orville has presented

H H—The games shall certainly appear. In the meanwhile, we shall be glad of those in the match mentioned

W F—No 308 is solved thus—1. Kt to K 6th (ch); 2. Kt to Q B 7th (ch); 3. B to K 8th; 4. B takes Kt (checkmate). No 304 you should try again

SIR G S—1. Taking the game from your diagram, it would appear that White may win by force if he play at once Q to K Kt 3d, as his adversary has then no possible means of preventing his capture of the K R Pawn, giving mate next move. If, however, we begin at a subsequent stage—for example, when the Black Queen recedes to her own square—we doubt if the line of play you have marked out could be improved. 2. We quite coincide with you in opinion as to Problem No. 312

A MEMBER OF THE Y C A, Yorkshire—The members of your Chess Society ought to find no difficulty in obtaining the "Staunton Chessman," without sending to London. Powell, of Leeds, we were told, always keeps a stock on hand: apply to him. By the way, has it yet been finally determined where the Yorkshire Chess Association will this year hold its annual meeting festival?

Solutions by B B, A Z, Philo-Chess, Americanus, Solon, Melville, Granta, F F T, Chemiebeis, Quiz, R D V, L S D, Ardmeer, Dereyon, Argus, Brillant, Tyro, Secretary of D U C, Valiant-Field, are all correct. Those by L S, J P, Theta, Brutus, are wrong

C W A—You are quite right | L B N—Thanks for the correction

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 313.

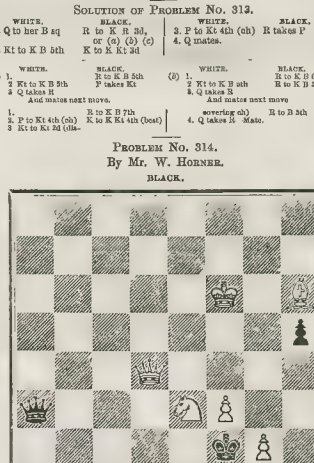
WHITE.	BLACK.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B sq	R to K R 3d, or (a) (b) (c)	3. P to Kt 4th (ch) R takes P
2. Kt to K B 5th	K to K Kt 3d	4. Q mates.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	R to K B 5th	(b) 1.	R to K B 6th
2 Kt to K B 5th	P takes Kt	2 Kt to K B 8th	R to K B 3rd
3 Q takes B		3. Q takes B	
And mates next move.		And mates next move	
(c) 1.	R to K B 7th		
2. P to Kt 4th (ch)	K to K Kt 4th (best)		
3 Kt to Kt 3d (dis-		covering ch)	R to B 3rd
		4. Q takes K Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 314.

By Mr. W. Horner.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Games in a Match just played between two rising Amateurs, Messrs. Brad and Hughes; the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. Hughes).	BLACK (H. E. Bird).	WHITE (Mr. Hughes).	BLACK (H. E. Bird).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K B to Q 3d	K B to Q 3d
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th	13. P to K B 4th (b)	Q to K 3d
3 Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	14. Q B to K 3d (c)	K Kt to Kt 5th
4. Q takes Q B P	Q Kt to B 3d	15. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
5. Q to Q B 6th	P to K 3d	16. R to B 2d	R takes B (ch)
6. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	17. K takes R	R to K sq (ch)
7. P takes P	P takes P	18. K to B 2d	Kt takes Q P
8. Q to K 2d (ch)	K B to K 2d	19. P takes Kt	Q takes P (ch)
9. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. K to B sq	Q takes B P (ch)
10. K Kt to K 5th	Castles	21. Q to B 2d	R to K 8th (ch)
11. Q to B 2d	R to K sq (a)	22. K to K sq	Q to B 8th Mate

(a) Q Kt takes Kt, followed by K Kt to his 5th, would have gained Black an open attacking sort of position.

(b) To take the K Kt P with the Bishop looks inviting, but is not sound.

(c) Black's next move materially alters the appearance of things, and now we should think the taking the K Kt P a perfectly safe and very advantageous move for the first player. Assuredly much better than the move above.

(d) This is irresistible, let White play as he may, and gives a pretty finish to the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 530.—By H. E. Kidson, of York.

White: K at Kt 4th, R at Q 8th, Kt at K 8th; Ps at K B 4th, K 2d, and Q Kt 3d

Black: K at his 5th, Kt at K R 2d; Ps at K 6th, Q 5th, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 531.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q R 5th, Q at K B 6th, B at Q B sq, Kts at Q Kt sq and K 7th; Ps at Q 3d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K Kt 4th, R at K Kt sq, Bs at K, Kt 8th and Q R sq; Ps at K B 5th, Q 3d and 5th, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 532.—By An Amateur.

White: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 3d, Rs at Q 8th and Q R 6th, Kt at K B 8th, Ps at Q Kt 4th and 6th.

Black. K at Q 3d, R at K Kt 4th and Q B 3d, Kt at Q B 2d, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 533.—By Mr. W. Grimshaw, of York.

White: K at Q R sq, Rs at Q B 5th and Q R 8th, Bs at Q Kt 2d and 4th, Kt at K Kt 6th, P at Q R 6th.

Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K Kt 3d, R at K R 4th, Bs at K B 5th and K sq; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 4th, K 5th, and Q 2d.

White plays first, and mates in three moves.

GREAT MATCH AT CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The amateurs of the Royal game will be gratified to learn that the preliminaries for a grand encounter between Mr. C. H. Stanley, the English player, who so distinguished himself in the celebrated contest at New Orleans in 1846, and Mr. J. H. T——, of Louisville, Kentucky, have been definitively settled. As far as we at present are informed, the terms agreed on are, that the match shall take place at Washington, and commence on the 11th of February. The winner of the first eleven games to be conqueror, and entitled to the stakes of 500 dollars on each side. To avoid the tedium so often complained of in what are called the close games, it is stipulated that both players on the first move shall open by advancing the K's Pawn to his K's 4th sq.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In the House of Lords Lord Essex will propose, and Lord Methuen second, the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. It is understood that her Majesty will not open Parliament in person.

The late Sir C. Forbes has left £500 in aid of the Asylum for Idiots.

Nearly 1000 Southdown ewes were last week sold by auction at Blenheim Park, by Mr. G. W. Saler, for the Duke of Marlborough, and although it has been stated that farming stock is valueless, they averaged £2 5s. each.

It is important, at this period, to know that by heating iron-flings, rough emery powder, &c., on a shovel over the fire, and then, while standing upon the same, so as to imbed the grains into gutta percha soles, a roughness of surface will be produced which will afford the utmost protection, even on the most slippery roads.

There is now living at Strasburgh a woman named Barbe E——, a native of Wurzburg, who was born on the 1st of January, 1749, and has consequently entered her 102d year. She married at the age of 22, and became a widow at 69. She is the grandmother of 37 children, and great-grandmother of 20, all living. This wonderful woman enjoys robust health, she reads without spectacles, and possesses all her intellectual faculties.

The Electric Telegraph Company has now laid down wires by which the transmission of messages from the Exchange or Change-cross direct to all parts of the kingdom can be effected at any hour during the day or night. This arrangement, from the proximity of the office to the Houses of Parliament, law courts, &c., will increase the rapidity of telegraphic communications, both public and private, from the west end of the metropolis.

On Thursday morning week, as a waggon, laden with coals, and drawn by three horses, was waiting for passage at the Bishops Mill Gate whilst the gates on the side of the waggon were being opened by the middle animal of the team became so much alarmed, though without displaying any extraordinary violence of manner, that before the whole train, which consisted of upwards of 30 carriages, had passed by, he dropped down and instantly expired.

The last accounts from India mention that the brig *Thomas Metcalfe* has been driven on shore at Madras, and wrecked.

At Mantua, Verona, and Venice it is stated that several individuals belonging to the upper classes of society have been arrested by the Austrian authorities.

At Rome the Minister of the Interior has authorized banquets during the Carnival. It is likewise permitted to wear costumes, with the exception of ecclesiastical dresses or military uniforms; but masks are prohibited.

At Naples, the King, being much pleased with the steam-engines manufactured for the war corvette *Il Miseno*, has just decorated the English engineer, Clark, with the Cross of the Royal Order of Francis I.

A decree granting a full pardon for all offences committed by the National Guards of Turin, up to the 16th inst., has been published.

In virtue of a Royal order, the port of Cardenas was placed on the same footing with regard to general commerce, as that of Matanzas, in January, 1846, as the ports of Havannah and the other open ports of the Island of Cuba.

The Parliamentary Protectionist party is actively engaged in preparation for the approaching sessional campaign. It is generally thought they will move an amendment to the Address.

The disposition of the Liverpool town council, in regard to the question of raising the docks, was considered to be evinced on Saturday, when they nominated Mr. Lindsdale, a rater, as chairman, and Mr. Harbord, also a rater, as a member of the dock committee.

A Liverpool merchant, who purchased £5000 worth of American flour, at 22s. per barrel, sent the whole out to California, where it proved an excellent venture. The barrels sold at 86s. each, and he cleared £10,000 by the transaction.

From Madeira, advices to the 2d instant state that the obnoxious quarantine regulations which had previously been so injurious to the interests of the trade, and annoying to the trade touching at the island, had been re-established.

Lord Keane has nominated the Rev. Augustus James Tharp, Vicar of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, to the office of domestic chaplain to his lordship.

A proposition is before the French Assembly to increase the pay of the petty officers of the French marine 2d. per day.

Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., on Friday, week, subscribed the munificent sum of £50 towards the funds of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

The French Admiralty have issued an order to the effect that the officers and seamen of the French navy, as well as the *employés* connected with the civil department of the navy, are not to wear those "ornaments" to the human face, the moustache and imperial. They may, however, wear the beard *en collier*.

To meet the pressure on agriculture by the abolition of the duty on corn, Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P., has announced his intention of throwing back 10 per cent on his rents; and at his rent audit, held a few days since at Middleton Stoney, the Earl of Jersey caused 10 per cent. on his tenants' rentals to be returned to them.

On the 28th of December last a gentleman called at Messrs. Hallett and Co.'s, the bankers to the Western Dispensary, of Charles-street, Westminster and left a parcel containing the gift of an unknown governess in aid of the impoverished funds of that charity, being the second donation paid in the past year under exactly similar circumstances.

Times are changed in Turkey. The High Criminal Court of Constantinople has investigated the charges of cruelty brought against Hassan Haki Pacha, Governor of Konieh. He had inflicted the punishment of bastinado on the Vice-Governor of Van, in consequence of which he died, after lingering three days. The process was instituted by the criminal Court by command of the Sultan. Hassan Haki has been sentenced to deprivation of his office, and five years' hard labour in Tokah.

A decree of the Minister of Finance at Vienna, dated January 11, makes known that the income-tax is to be introduced into all the provinces of the Austrian Empire, with the exception of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, the Nogwoolina, Dalmatia, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdoms.

The Right Rev. Charles, Bishop of Montreal, completed his visitation of his extensive diocese on the 11th of May last. On the 30th he held a confirmation at Geelong, at which twenty candidates attended; and an ordination, when the Rev. Mr. Goodwin was ordained priest, and Mr. Loorfield deacon.

The Rev. Mr. Sewell, in his sermon at the Royal Chapel at Whitehall, on Sunday, announced that no judgment by any human authority could decide the question (in the Gorham case), and that it could only be settled by a divinely appointed ecclesiastical authority.

Sir William Hartopp, Bart., of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, has recently, at his own expense, placed three beautiful stained glass windows in the chancel of Wisseti Church, of which he is the patron. This, with the great improvements made during the incumbency of the present vicar, renders it one of the neatest village churches in the county of Suffolk.

Lord Lyttelton, Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire, has contributed £10 towards erecting a memorial window in Worcester Cathedral, in honour of the late Queen Adelaide, and has issued a letter on the subject, strongly recommending the proposal to public notice.

Madame Kossuth has escaped from Hungary, and reached Belgrade on her way to join her husband at Shumla.

A letter from Geneva of the 16th inst. announces the death of the Duke of Visconti, a descendant of the ancient Dukes of Milan. He was aide-de-camp to the late King Charles Albert during his last campaign in Italy.

Another capture of smugglers (the second within the last few weeks) was made early on Monday morning off Southsea Beach, where a wherry with three men and 186 gallons of foreign brandy was captured by Lieut. T. B. Clarke and a party of men from Stokes Bay station.

The new House of Commons will not be ready for the members until after the Easter recess. The admission of the public to view the House of Lords will recommence on Saturday, the 2d of February, by tickets, to be obtained at the Chamberlain's office on the 30th inst.

In consequence of the tenantry under the Right Hon. Lord John Scott, complaining of the damage done by the game to their crops, &c., his Lordship had destroyed the whole of his extensive preserves in Warwickshire, dismissed his keeper, and given directions to the tenants to keep the game down by shooting all that they see on the land in their occupation.

A fellow, who had been in the habit of cutting the telegraph wires on the arrival of the English steamers at Halifax (United States), has been apprehended near St. John's, New Brunswick. He was taken in the very act, and is quite careless as to consequences, as he says he shall receive £300 or £400 a year while in gaol. He is said to have been the agent of certain cotton and flour speculators.

The Rev. W. Hanmer, who formerly held the Curacy of Tidcombe Portion, Tiverton, Devon, under the Rev. W. Bayer, has gone over to the Church of Rome. The Rev. Antonio Steward, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, has also seceded; and, with his wife, was recently received into the Romish Church, by the priest of Stoke Chapel, near Ipswich.

Monday last having been the anniversary of the beheading of Louis XVI., the service for the dead was performed in several of the churches of Paris. The Socialist banquets announced for this day did not take place.

Accounts from Rome of the 5th inst. announce, that, on the previous day, Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar-General of the Pope, raised to the church of the Novitiate of the Holy Heart, at the foot of Mount Janiculum, to receive the abjuration of Mrs. Helen Cavendish, a relative of the Duke of Devonshire, who embraced the Catholic faith. After the ceremony the Cardinal administered to her the sacrament of confirmation. Princess Borghese acted as godmother to the new convert.

The damage done in the south of France by the present extraordinarily severe winter is enormous. The citron trees are entirely destroyed, and the orange trees have suffered severely. Great apprehensions are now entertained for the olive trees in Provence, where the cold is unprecedented for that country.

The actuary, Mr. John Johnson, and sub-actuary, Mr. William Johnson, of the St. Helens Savings-bank, are now under arrest for felony and conspiracy. The sub-actuary was taken on Sunday evening, as the inn which he usually frequents. The actuary was arrested on Monday morning.

LAUNCH OF THE "EARL OF HARDWICKE," WHALING SHIP, AT COWES.

THE SOUTHERN WHALE-FISHERY COMPANY'S SHIP, "THE EARL OF HARDWICKE."

THE annexed Engraving represents the launch at Cowes, on the 16th inst., of a fine barque, measuring about 256 tons O. M., built for the Southern Whale-Fishery Company, by Messrs. Thomas and John White, the well-known ship-builders of the above-mentioned place. The ship has been named the *Earl of Hardwicke*, in compliment to the Governor of the Company; while another ship of a similar tonnage, built for the same Company by Messrs. W. Moore and Son, of Plymouth, and also just launched there, has been named the *Sir James Ross*. Both these vessels are being fitted with all despatch, and will be sent direct to the Company's station at Auckland Island, in order to prosecute the Whale Fishery from thence; in which pursuit they will have been preceded by the whaling-ships which the Company sent out in August last, conveying the preliminary expedition.

We understand that the Southern Whale-Fishery Company has other vessels in progress of construction, which will shortly be ready to follow in succession the *Earl of Hardwicke* and the *Sir James Ross*.

LOSS OF THE BRIG "VINE," OF BRISTOL, AT WHITBY.

AN exciting scene occurred at Whitby on Monday, the 14th inst., when the brig *Vine*, of Bristol, laden with oats, sprung a leak off the pier, and, either through ignorance of the time of high-water or a want of knowledge of the port he was about to enter, the master attempted to take the harbour about one o'clock P.M., the tide then being very little past ebb, when the vessel, as a matter of course, struck upon the sands, about 200 yards from the entrance to the harbour. The crew left the vessel by the life-boat, except the master, Captain John Honey, who, we understand, is part owner, who refused to leave the vessel. As the tide rose, the wind, which was blowing strong from the S.E., increased to a complete gale, and the sea ran very heavily, which soon stove in one side of the vessel and dismasted her. The master still stuck to the vessel, and the storm increased, the waves breaking over her most furiously. The piers were now crowded with anxious spectators, expecting every moment to see the brig dashed to pieces. Meanwhile, the life-boat had been manned and sent to the vessel three times, and endeavours made to persuade the master if he valued his life to leave the wreck, but in vain; he expressed his determination to "stick to her as long as a timber remained." But the breakers became so fearfully heavy, that, when the fourth time the boat went to the rescue (about five o'clock P.M.), he was glad to avail himself of the assistance; and, after four or five unsuccessful attempts to near the wreck, the master was got into the boat in an exhausted and almost lifeless state. On reaching the shore, another and unexpected peril awaited him. The crowd was so anxious to get a sight of a man who appeared to value life so little, that it was with the greatest difficulty he could be got to a house of refuge without injury, several persons being thrown down in the crowd and trampled on. Whilst this scene was enacting, another, of a more amusing character, was being performed up the harbour. The sea having washed out the greatest part of the cargo (oats) it drifted up the harbour with the tide, when the surface was literally covered with the grain, and dozens of boats were engaged skimming the water with baskets and other articles that would hold the grain and let off the water, so as to secure many a treat for the swine of the poor fishermen. It is said the vessel is uninsured; and one reason assigned for the extraordinary conduct of the master is, that he, being the principal owner, had got a crotchet in his head that if he left the wreck it would be claimed as a derelict.

THE LICENSE OF LIBERTY IN THE MODEL REPUBLIC.—The ruffianly gangs that infest the neighbourhood of Philadelphia have renewed their horrid and murderous outrages. On New Year's night a party of "*rowdies*" broke into a private house, and on being compelled to leave they nearly killed Mr. Hornkeith, the owner, with bowie-knives, and shot his son dead, in the presence of his outraged family. The desperadoes—quite a mob of them—forced an entrance into the dwelling after a festal supper, and insisted upon the family providing a meal for them, which could not be done. The result of this attempted enforcement of mob tyranny was bloodshed and barbarous murder. On the following Thursday night, some men, supposed to be a portion of the same gang, shot at the conductor of the Baltimore mail-cart, and nearly felled him with a bludgeon, their object being doubtless to murder him and rob the mail, on its way to the Baltimore and Philadelphia cars at Gray's Ferry, a passage and bridge over the Schuylkill, in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

LOSS OF THE BRIG "VINE," OF BRISTOL, AT WHITBY.

CURIOSITIES.—XII.

THE BIBLE USED BY KING CHARLES I. ON THE SCAFFOLD, ON THE DAY OF HIS MARTYRDOM, JANUARY 30, 1648.

IN Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua" is a representation of the Bible traditionally said to have been used by Charles I. just previous to his death; and, as the

THE BIBLE USED BY CHARLES I.

relique is of great interest, we have copied the Engraving, and subjoin the description from the work referred to:—

"There is so much external evidence of the genuineness of this very beautiful and interesting relique, that no doubt can exist as to its perfect authenticity; though the circumstance of the King having a Bible with him on the scaffold, and presenting it to Dr. Juxon, is not mentioned in any contemporaneous account of his death. The only notice of such a volume, as a dying gift, appears to be that recorded by Sir Thomas Herbert, in his narrative, which forms a part of the 'Memoirs of the Last Two Years of the Reign of that unparalleled Prince, of ever-blessed memory, King Charles I.;' London, 1702; 8vo, p. 199; in the following passage:—'The King thereupon gave him his hand to kiss, having the day before been graciously pleased, under his Royal hand, to give him a certificate that the said Mr. Herbert was not imposed upon him, but by his Majesty made choice of to attend him in his bedchamber, and had served him with faithfulness and loyal affection. His Majesty also delivered him his Bible, in the margin whereof he had, with his own hand, written many annotations and quotations, and charged him to give it to the Prince so soon as he returned.' That this might be the book represented in the above Engraving, is rendered extremely probable, by admitting that the King would be naturally anxious that his son should possess that very copy of the Scriptures which had been provided for himself when he was Prince of Wales. It will be observed that the cover of the volume is decorated with the badge of the Principality within the Garter, surmounted by a Royal coronet in silver gilt, enclosed by an embroidered border: the initials C.P., apparently improperly altered to an R., and the badges of the Rose and Thistle upon a ground of blue velvet; and the book was, therefore, bound between the death of Prince Henry, in 1612, and the accession of Charles to the throne, in 1625, when such a coronet would be no longer used by him. If the Bible here represented were that referred to by Herbert, the circumstance of Bishop Juxon becoming the possessor of it might be accounted for by supposing that it was placed in his hands to be transmitted to Charles II., with the George of the Order of the Garter belonging to the late King, well known to have been given to that prelate upon the scaffold. This volume is in the possession of Robert Skene, Esq., of Rubislaw."

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM RISE.—The annual meeting of the promoters of this charity took place on Monday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of receiving the report for the past year, and for the election of children; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report stated that the directors desired to acknowledge, with heartfelt gratitude, the fact that during the prevalence of the cholera the children had been preserved from that fatal disease. This fact might be regarded as a proof of the sanitary regulations of the institution. On the 1st of Jan., 1849, there were 57 boys and 34 girls in the asylum. During the year 19 had been admitted, and 15 had left; so that on the 31st of December last there were 95 children in the institution. Since the last report there had been a considerable increase of accommodation, and various important arrangements had become necessary, in order to promote the greater healthiness of the institution. This had been accomplished at an outlay of £724 2s. 11d. At the annual dinner, which took place in the month of May last, £700 was collected, and a further sum of £157 6s. was raised by two sermons which had been preached in the course of the year. The directors deplored the loss of the "excellent and beloved Queen Dowager," who had been a donor to the institution to the amount of ten guineas annually. There were thirty-seven candidates at the present election, of whom eight were admitted. The financial statement showed that the receipts (including life subscriptions, &c.) amounted to £2602 13s. 5d., the expenditure to £2391 16s. 8d., leaving a balance of £211 1s. 9d. The report having been adopted, the names of the successful candidates were announced.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ACCORDING to papers received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 15th of November, 1849, the "Anti-Convict Association" meetings continued to be held in the colony; and at them resolutions invariably were passed condemnatory of the conduct of the local Government, and the determination of Sir H. Smith, the Governor, to detain the convicts in Simon's Bay. The inhabitants of the outlying districts fully concurred in the policy of the anti-convict party at Cape Town.

The *Cape Frontier Times* says:—

"His Excellency's determination to keep the *Neptune* in the colonial waters until the Colonial Minister shall decide whether her 300 convicts shall be landed in the colony, or disposed of in some other way, is, in fact, breaking up society at the Cape, and disorganizing it in the country districts; and unless relief be at hand, the consequence may yet be disastrous.

"The continued suspension of all business transactions between the people and the Government, pending the final disposal of the *Neptune's* cargo, finds a full justification in the bad faith and tyrannical temper of the Colonial Minister. If the opposition of the colonists to the convict scheme had been manifested with less severity, this colony, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the *Neptune*, would have been a penal colony, not merely on paper, but in reality and in fact; and if the opposition to the detention of the *Neptune* were less vigorous than it is, the probability of the eventual location of her convicts at the Cape would be immeasurably increased. Earl Grey will naturally and justly calculate the strength of the resistance which he would have to encounter: he ordered the convicts to be landed, according to the degree o opposition which the bare detention of the ship in Simon's Bay has excited; and having the fear of Parliament before his eyes, he will count the cost before, thus forewarned, he enters upon the contest."

An interesting testimonial of the gratitude of the colonists is about to be presented to a member of the House of Commons for the distinguished part he has taken in the question. This memorial is a handsome table centre-piece, of silver, manufactured by Mr. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The design is very characteristic: the group consists of an oak, the emblem of resistance; below are figures of Justice, and a lamb; with a medallion of a ship in full sail. One side of the decorated base bears the following inscription:—

"Presented by the municipality of the city of Cape Town, in South Africa, to CHAS BOWYER ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P., in testimony of their high estimation of the distinguished and generous services rendered by him in the Commons House of Parliament, on the 27th day of March, 1849, in advocating the cause of the Cape colonists against the measure projected by Government of introducing convicts into that settlement."

The plate, we understand, will be presented to Mr. Adderley next week.

PLATE FOR PRESENTATION TO C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P., BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAPE TOWN.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—We have correspondence from Malta to the 12th of January. Latest accounts from the fleet left it under the orders of Sir W. Parker, Bart., G.C.B., lying at the island of Masconni. The gallant admiral was about to quit, in a day or two, for Salamis Bay. A melancholy and fatal accident has happened to Lieut. H. W. Dawson, of the *Odin* steam-frigate, late of the *Thetis*. He had been out shooting, and on returning had incautiously placed a loaded gun between his legs, when accidently touchi g the trigger the gun was discharged, and the contents were lodged in his heart, and he almost immediately expired.

A NEW SCREW STEAM CORVETTE.—The Admiralty have ordered Mr. Mare, of Blackwall, to construct for her Majesty's service a new screw corvette of 1300 tons, to be named the *Hydyfyer*. She is to be built of wood, and is to have engines of 240-horse power.

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF STEAM-VESSEL.—During last week great excitement prevailed at Marseilles by the arrival in that port of an entirely new description of steamer, and which, if successful, will cause a complete revolution in the present plans of building steam-vessels. The vessel is named the *Port de Marseilles*, and was built by M. Lieutenr. It has not the slightest appearance of masts or funnel; in fact, there is nothing to show whether she be propelled by wind, or steam, or oar. She glides through the water as if propelled by some invisible agency. The propelling power is by a simple lever of sufficient power.

DREADFUL WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A loss was made known on Wednesday at the War-office and Lloyd's, which created a deep sensation throughout those establishments. The calamity befell the *Richard Dart*, transport, Captain Porter, commander, which struck on a desolate reef of rocks in the Indian Ocean, while on her passage to New Zealand. The *Richard Dart* had on board a detachment of Sappers and Miners, with various articles of merchandise. The ship's company and passengers consisted of a crew of 10 or 15 men, 28 of the Royal Sappers and Miners, commanded by Lieutenant Liddel, Dr. and Mrs. Fitton, a child, Dr. Gale, Mr Kely, four women (wives of the soldiers), and nine children. After the ship struck, the next sea drove her over the reef. The rollers were terrifically high, and carried in the stern cabin windows, at the same time filling the beam and sweeping 47 of the passengers and crew into eternity. The survivors, after 42 days of intense suffering, at length fell in with some explorers on the island, in the service of Mr. Geary, of Cape Town, who generously shared their stock of food with them. They arrived at Table Bay on the 16th of November, when every attention was paid to their wants. Their names are- Mr. Samuel Porter, commander; John Mills, chief mate; Edward Pirnie, John Campbell, Richard Collins, Thomas Jenkins, and William Jones, seamen; James Read, Thomas Inglis, and Owen Devinoy, sappers and miners. The petty officers who went out with the detachment, and who are lost, were Sergeant-major Sutton and Corporal Bartholomew Griffiths. They had their wives and families on board.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

THE commencement of the season in which balls are given has filled the Parisian *salons* with charming and elegant *toilettes*. The ball-dresses are particularly light, and are nearly all made of tulle with several skirts, one over the other. Each skirt is trimmed with one or more *rouleaux* of satin, with *ruches*, or with *chenille*, gathered up at the side by a bouquet of flowers. The bodies continue pointed, but the points are less sharp; they are trimmed with folds of tulle, ornamented with *ruches* or *chenille* to match the trimming of the skirts. Bows of ribbon, with very short ends, are placed on the sleeves, which are made of puffings of tulle. A bouquet of the same flowers as those of the dress is fixed in the centre of the *corsage*. Dresses of crape, of silver gauze, and tulle embroidered in floss silk, are also very elegant.

There never was a time when silken materials were so rich and splendid as at present. *Damas*, with large waterings, makes magnificent evening dresses for married ladies; they are trimmed with old lace, or Honiton, and in the centre of the bows of ribbons which adorn the sides of the dress are placed diamonds or other gems. Lace *berthes* are always worn, both with these rich stuffs and velvet. For morning visits there is very little alteration in the make of the dresses: the bodies are still plain and high, and the skirts very full. As to the trimmings, the severity of the season leads ladies to give a preference to fur; and nothing is more *comme il faut* for the afternoon than a velvet dress trimmed with Zibelino sable. Furs are also employed as cloaks, but this is too unbecoming a fashion to be adopted by any person of taste; besides which, these cloaks are very heavy and inconvenient.

Bonnets retain their round and open form. Very pretty *capotes* are made of dark satin, the edge and curtain of which are trimmed with *chenille*, which is both simple and becoming.

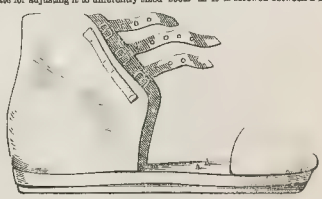
Coiffures for dinners and concerts are dazzling to the eye, from the gold-embroidered gauze and gems of which they are composed. Turbans are much worn, and are fastened in the front by an *aigrette* of diamonds, or a jewelled flower. Jewels are more fashionable than ever: diamonds, rubies, emeralds, are apparently scattered over the dresses, for each bow of ribbon sparkles with a gem. Natural flowers have a decided advantage over artificial ones; and it is in very good taste to place in the hair one of those beautiful camellias, which retain their freshness even in the heat of a ball-room. Bouquets for the hand are made larger than ever: a *toilette* without a bouquet is hardly complete; and, to give the stamp of real elegance, it should be formed of the rarest flowers which the conservatory can produce.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—A gentleman, a native of Germany, but at present resident in England, visited Hull a few days ago, for the purpose of making arrangements for the transport of many thousands of emigrants during the approaching spring and summer, who are intending to leave the kingdoms of Hanover, Wirtemburg, Bavaria, and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, and other parts of Germany, to settle in the United States of North America, and elsewhere. A very large proportion of the intending emigrants purpose leaving the land of their birth on account of their inability there to find the means of adequate support, whilst others seek the change chiefly from the longing which they have for greater liberty than they can enjoy under their native rulers and old-established governments. Those Governments appear not insensible to the necessity of easing their respective countries of a portion of the population, for several of them have announced their intention to relinquish entirely the claim to the ten per cent. duty formerly levied upon all property which emigrants took out of their respective countries, and also to allow the voluntary exiles to pass for half fare over the Government railways. The King of Hanover and the Duke of Saxony are amongst the number. We understand that there are two companies who have undertaken to conduct this extensive emigration. Both proceed on pretty much of the same plan, bringing the ex-patriots from innumerable places scattered over the continent of Europe, forming them into a continued stream by the ordinary passage-boats on the Rhine, and by other conveyances by land and water, collecting them in Hamburgh as a centre, and there shipping them by the Hull steamers, in groups or companies of about 200 or upwards. The steamers will depart punctually on their appointed days, and usually make their passages with great regularity. Immediately on their arrival in Hull, they will be placed under the care of the agent of the emigration company, whose duty it will be to see that they are all comfortably attended to, and forwarded without delay by railway to Liverpool, where another agent of the company will be in readiness to receive them, and attend to the re-shipment of themselves and their luggage. One of the companies, we understand, confines its attention to emigration to the United States; the other has a wider range, including the states of South America and Australia. It was on behalf of the latter company that the visit we have alluded to was made to Hull; interviews were held with the proprietors of the respective steam-ships, and an arrangement entered into by which about 300 emigrants will be forwarded here in the first steamer from Hamburg on the breaking up of the ice.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "A. B." £5, in payment of "a balance of unpaid assessed taxes due to Government." He has paid over the amount to the Receiver-General of Inland Revenue.

IMPROVED SKATES.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed design for an improvement in Skates, which has the advantage of ensuring firmness, without the uncomfortable pressure which attends the use of straps. The only object generally sought for in skates is, that they shall be firmly fastened to the boot; it being forgotten, at the same time, that, unless the boot be also secured to the foot, the skate might as well be loose upon the boot; whilst the ankle, which in figure skating is so severely taxed, is left altogether unsupported. The chief advantages, therefore, of this skate are, that both the skate and the boot are secured to the foot, and the ankle at the same time firmly sustained. The pressure of the fastenings is also distributed over a large surface, so as entirely to relieve the foot of cramp or uncomfortable feeling. The Engraving will sufficiently explain the fastening at the heel. The toe-piece is similar to those which have been in use some years. A provision is made in this skate for adjusting it to differently sized boots as it is screwed between a brass



IMPROVED SKATE.

plate and the wood, and slits cut in the leather for the screws. It may, therefore, be drawn out or pushed beneath the plate until it fits the boot, and afterwards screwed tight. This arrangement being made, it will not require alteral on, as the skate may be put on without interfering with it. The fastening at the heel is secured to the wood by a similar plate; and the wood is cut down at the toe and heel to let the plates level with the other part. There is no spike or screw for the heel; but two or three pins are provided, similar to those in the toe of ordinary skates; and the wood of these is more the shape of the boot, being broader at the toe and instep. The skate, from being so easy, and not requiring the boots to be pierced, is particularly suitable for ladies.

THE DUTCH OR FEN SKATE.

For skating long distances, we recommend the use of the Fen, or Dutch skate. This form of patten is also decidedly preferable for learners. It is almost to be wondered that any one can learn with the bow-skate, which was originally only intended to cut figures on a small circle of ice. The iron of the Fen-skate is in a straight line, but thinner towards the toe. This description of skate is used by the fast runners and competitors for prizes on the ice; a stirring scene of which, in Lincolnshire, we engraved in our Journal of last week.

From the departments of France there are accounts of intense severity of weather, particularly in the Pyrenees, the Haute Garonne, Lyons, Lille, Beppe, and other parts. Several dead bodies were found along the roads: in one place there was a man wrapped up in his cloak, lying on the ground and frozen to death; in another a traveller also dead, and his body in a sitting posture; and in a third a woman standing in the snow up to her middle, her hands clasped and raised as if in the act of recommending her soul to Heaven—she also was a corpse.

Six English horses were last week landed at Ostend, and have since been taken on through Germany by railroad. They will then embark on the Danube, and continue their journey to Cairo to take part in the trial of speed and stamina between English horses and those belonging to the Pasha of Egypt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The Protectionist meetings find little favour in the eyes of the town artists and humbler classes generally, according to the reported accounts in the daily papers.

On Saturday Mr. Robert Gibson, the High Sheriff of Berkshire, convened, in the words of the requisition, the "electors, ratepayers, and inhabitants of the county of BERKS, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present depressed condition of the agricultural and trading interests, consequent upon the adoption of Free Trade; and of determining upon an address to her Majesty praying for the dissolution of the present Parliament, or of such other measures of redress as the meeting shall deem expedient." The Town Hall, capacious enough to accommodate 1500 persons without inconvenient pressure, was the place of meeting. With the view of guarding against attempts at obstruction of the proceedings, some policemen were stationed inside, and near the chair, for the purpose also of guarding against the contingency of a rush in that direction. A party of special constables kept a thoroughfare in the streets for those who were entitled to attend the meeting: but all these precautions were of no avail. The Town Hall became at the time and while seated benches and seats, and all the other appliances suitable for the administration of justice. At the other end there is a platform, raised about six feet from the floor. The intermediate space was entirely free; and if it be imagined that the parties who occupied the elevated positions at both ends were spectators, and those who filled the intermediate space were actively engaged in fighting, and "tearing," and swearing and yelling, an idea may be formed of the excitement which prevailed in that part of the hall during the early part of the proceedings, which were in other respects of the ordinary character of these meetings.

At CROYDON, on the same day, there was a similar scene, on the occasion of a meeting assembled at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the necessity for the re-enactment of the Corn and Navigation Laws. Amongst the principal persons present were the Earl Stanhope and Mr. George F. Young. The meeting was for the most part composed of tenant-farmers and shopkeepers, amongst whom were many objectors to the propositions under discussion. Hisses, groans, and yells were kept up with increasing vigour throughout the whole of the speeches of those gentlemen who advocated a return to the old principle of Protection; and so hopeless was all attempt to gain a hearing, that Lord Stanhope, after in vain trying to appease the angry crowd, advised the chairman to dissolve the meeting, which was accordingly done, amidst derisive cheers from the Free-Traders.

In LEICESTERSHIRE the state of things was little better. On Monday, when a meeting of the farmers of the southern extremity of the county was held at Hinckley, a considerable market-town, at which there is a large manufacture of silk and cotton hose, the Town-hall was filled with farmers and stocking-weavers; and, as the business proceeded, much interruption was given to the speakers, and at last, to one of the resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. Newdegate, M. P., an amendment was moved by Mr. Ayris, a gentleman who has taken the malt-tax, but if Cobden were Prime Minister he would remove £15,000,000 of taxes—the malt-tax, and other taxes would then be taken off, not only to the relief of the farmer, but of the whole community (Cheers.) When corn was 25s a quarter, did the agricultural labourer get any more? ("Yes, yes," and counter cries of "No, no.") In Northamptonshire, when wheat was 80s. a quarter, the labourers only had 7s. a week (Cheers.) This was the torment of the stocking-maker to oppose any renewal of Protection, which meant empty bellies for the operatives and labourers, ruin to tenant-farmers, and wealth to the great landowners. (Cheers.) The chairman, before putting the question, explained that the meeting was not, in its usual sense, a public one, upon which there arose a noisy and confused debate upon that point. Mr. Barker read the notice which had been placarded, containing the words "public meeting;" but, on the other side, it was contended that the words which followed, "of those interested in the present depressed state of agriculture," limited the meaning of the word "public." At length the question was put, and a small majority appearing in favour of the amendment, the chairman dissolved the meeting, which was received with continued rounds of applause by the delegated Free-traders of Hinckley.

In YORK there was a numerous and influential meeting held on Wednesday. There were present the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Hawke, the Earl of Tyrconnel, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P.; the Hon. E. Lascelles, the Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P.; E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P.; J. S. Crompton, J. B. Errand, S. Thompson, R. Denison, J. G. Smyth, M.P., G. Legard, W. Busfeild, Esqrs., and other noblemen and gentlemen. The Earl of Harewood was in the chair

In various other localities meetings have been held with better success. On Tuesday there was one at Ashford, in Kent, presided over by Mr. Cottingham, at Bingham. Those of Kent met on the same day at Edenbridge, Earl Stanhope in the chair, and agreed to an address to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament.

FREE-TRADE MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.

Mr. Cobden paid his compliments to Sheffield and its vicinity a visit on Tuesday, and was received with quite an ovation.

In the evening there was a meeting held in the saloon of the Music-Hall, which is capable of holding 3000 persons. It was quite crowded, notwithstanding that an admission fee was charged at the doors. Mr. Ellis Ashton, mayor of Sheffield, in the chair was taken by E. Smith, Esq., of Fir Vale, and the following resolutions were agreed to; viz.—

That this meeting considers it to be one of the most important duties of the House of Commons to enforce the strictest economy in the public expenditure, so as to reduce the oppressive burden of taxation as far as possible, and that the efforts of the finance reformers in Parliament to obtain such reduction deserve the support of the country.

That in the judgment of this meeting, a large extension of the elective franchise is desirable, and might, with true wisdom, be granted to the working classes, whose generally well-ascertained and prudently managed societies for facilitating the purchase by the industrious classes of forty-shilling freeholds in land or buildings, are likely to be attended with great advantage, both social and political, to the country.

Mr. Cobden then, in a lengthened speech of much ability, developed his well-known sentiments on Free-Trade, Protection, Financial and Parliamentary Reform, &c., and the proceedings terminated with a resolution, which was carried with acclamation, expressive of the thanks of the meeting and their high sense of the merit of the hon. member

The next morning (Wednesday) the hon. gentleman was received at a public breakfast in the Cutlers' Hall. Nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down, comprising the *élite* of the gentry, merchants, manufacturers, and other traders of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. Joseph Burbis, Esq., the Mayor of the borough, presided; Mr. Cobden and Mr. T. A. Ward sat on the right of the chair; Mr Alderman Willey and Mr. Richard Solly were on the left. Several other leading merchants and some ladies also had seats at the principal table. Several speeches were delivered on the occasion.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.—On Monday night last, Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, Stirlingshire, the Scottish seat of the Dukes of Montrose, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire is believed to have been accidental. The ducal mansion was a fine old house, which originally belonged to the once potent family of Buchanan. It was delightfully situated in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond; and was of late decficient in arch.tectural graces, was made up by the beauty of the site and grounds. We are glad to learn that the pictures, including that of the "Great Marquis of Montrose," were saved, and the family records.

TAXES ON LIGHT, AIR, AND VENTILATION.—It has just been determined by the Berks county magistrates, in accordance with the report of the visiting justices, to entirely stop up, having built up, all the windows in a number of the windows in the county gaol at Reading, "in order to diminish the payment of assessed taxes," it appearing that the whole of the windows in the apartments occupied by the officers, besides chimneys, are taxed annually to no trifling amount. The visiting justices, in their report, state very truly, that it appears "unjust and unreasonable to subject establishments of public utility to either Government or parochial taxes." In order to lessen the annual outlay connected with this extensive gaol, gas has been introduced, and the gaslights have just been suppressed, and much smaller burners have been substituted for those previously in use. The sum paid for gas alone, during the past year, amounted to upwards of £400.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total emigration for the year was the extraordinary number of 153,909 persons. Of this number, 147,745 went to the United States, 4849 to British North America, 13 to the West Indies, 81 to Western Africa, 46 to the Cape of Good Hope, 43 to Hong Kong, and 573 to Australia. The whole were conveyed in 565 vessels, only 11 of which sustained damage, and but one, the *Caleb Grinshaw*, burnt at sea, attended with loss of life. Five of them met with accident before leaving the Mersey, one off the coast of Ireland, and another off Ardrossan. The passengers in these cases were forwarded in other ships.

EMIGRATION OF CAPITAL FROM FRANCE.—A vessel recently arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Charente, has brought 2634 bales of cotton that came French port, forming the entire cargo. This may be specially noticed as an instance of the privileges granted by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, being made also likely to the introduction from Europe of the productions of another quarter of the globe.

SEVEN FISHING SMACKS AND THIRTY-SEVEN FISHERMEN LOST.—Seven fine fishing smacks, whose crews numbered in the aggregate 37 men and boys, which left Hull prior to Christmas-Day last, and which should have returned a fortnight ago, have not since been heard of. It is supposed that the vessels perished during the gales of the 27th and 28th of December. The topmast of one (the *Mary*) was picked up off Lowestoffe, and brought into Hull last week. A meeting is to be held, to consider the best way of providing for the thirteen widows and twenty-five children, rendered fatherless by this appalling calamity.

According to letters received from Italy, M. de Falloux has been attacked with a cold attended with fever; the state of his health, however, is not bad, and the sensible improvement which had taken place appears to have continued

A vessel, just arrived from New Orleans, with a general cargo of American productions, has brought the large quantity of upwards of 5000 packages of lard, as a part of her cargo. [illegible], just arrived from New Orleans, has brought 339 [illegible] 35 [illegible]-barrels, and 2577 other packages of the article, of American produce.

ANTICIPATED REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.

ALTHOUGH not in the habit of laying before our readers lengthened reports of the proceedings of the Associations for promotion of the Arts and Sciences, which are labouring powerfully on all sides, yet the conviction that the period has arrived at which the Government should itself prepared to frame one of its most obvious duties, at the same time one of the most earnest desires of the people, leads us to mention the proceedings of the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the 21st inst., which was attended by the Earl de Grey, President, who came from Yorkshire for the purpose, by Messrs. Sydney Smirke, Chadwick, Colquhoun, Dr. Arnott, Sir James Clarke, Capt. Buller, R.N., Gen. Sir C. Pasley, and more than the usual number of professional members. The subject of consideration, "Dwellings for the Industrial Classes," was ably treated by Mr. Roberts, the Hon. Architect of the Society for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Poor, but was too technical for these pages. His structures on the want of sufficient *light* in the various model designs of the societies of agriculture, &c., were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and were clearly the echo of the sentiments of the assembled gentlemen, who were evidently deeply interested in the subject, and whose remarks, with some additions of our own, we subjoin.

Taking up the scheme of popular feeling since the year 1843, it appears that little or nothing has been done by Government to assist the views of those who then expressed the opinions of the public. In April of that year, Mr. Goulburn (then Chancellor of the Exchequer) was told by Mr. Southwood Smith that *light* and air were as essential to a healthful condition of animal life, as food. (This great fact in physiology cannot be too strongly impressed upon every person in this country.) Mr. Toynbee, a member of the same deputation, added, that he had often succeeded in hastening the cure, and preventing the spread, of further disease, among the families which he visited, by simply introducing in their rooms ventilators of perforated zinc plates. The upper sash of the window was the proper place for the ventilator, but he had often found windows stopped up, to avoid the window-tax; and the landlord usually objected to making any new opening in the walls, lest his assessment should be raised. Mr. Hickson, secretary to Mr. Ashley, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1834, had promised that, although he would not part with the window duties, he would endeavour to mitigate some of the evils which they had occasioned, and accordingly passed the act 4 and 5 William IV., c. 54, which allowed new windows to be opened free of duty; but that this act proved nugatory, from the decision that no person had been *duly assessed on the 5th of April, 1835.*

Most persons are aware that the smallest four and six-roomed houses require for their occupation in health, to say nothing of comfort, at least eight and eleven windows respectively; viz. *one in each room*, one to the door, one to the closet, one to the cupboard, and one to the door of the staircase; but how few houses of these classes can be pointed out as possessing the requisite number! Blame can hardly be imputed to the landlord, who, if he wishes to maintain repairs in his house daily, to save what every ratepayer feels is the most injudiciously imposed of all taxes; for this seems to be the present state of the law—a circular aperture in a direct line perforating the wall, and not exceeding 9 inches in diameter, in which shall not exceed one-quarter of an inch in width, is not chargeable in Liverpool (through a provision in the local act, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 11.), but is so everywhere else in England; and it is not very apparent why Liverpool should be so favoured.

The amount to which the Workmen's Lodgings in St. Pancras would be subject is £162 16s 10d per annum; and a serious drawback on the net rental of these establishments.

Nothing need be said here of the monstrous folly of charging 20 windows at the rate of 9s. 6d., and 180 at 2s. 6d.; or of a system of taxation under which houses in mean neighbourhoods, with 14 to 35 windows, rentals from £25 to £70 per annum, pay from 10 to 27 per cent on their rentals to this rate; while, in more fashionable localities, houses and clubs, with windows from 60 to 380 in number, assessed at from £700 to £3600 a year, pay only at the rate of from 2 to 4 per cent on those rentals

Sir Robert Peel's authority may be taken for assuming the number of houses in Great Britain, in 1845, to be 3,500,000, and only the half of this chargeable with window duty. No evidence can be stronger than this fact, of the immense number of houses which have been rendered *unfit for habitation* by the operation of the window tax, and that, too, most conclusively, on health, and on morals. Witness those lofts and cellars, *without any light at all*, in which human beings, at the rate of one penny each per night, are allowed to crowd together till there is not even standing-room in those pits of perdition for new-comers.

If, as is understood, the Government wants information to enable it to relinquish the window duty, the advantages which are to be gained, beyond morality and health, are the increase of employment directly to the glass manufacturer, to the joiner, the smith, and the plumber, and to the building trade generally, indirectly; and this should be impressed, as forcibly as possible, by every deputation which is sent to the Treasury. It is fair to calculate that the repeal of this tax will cause—In the manufacture of glass, a small [illegible] per cent; a moderate [illegible] per cent; and in the building trade, a considerable [illegible] per cent; an immed.ate expenditure of not less than three-quarters of a million of money.

LECTURE ON SLAVERY.—On Wednesday evening Professor Mahan, of Oberlin, U.S., delivered a lecture on slavery, in the large school-room of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, to a crowded audience, who were much interested with the graphic description of the horrors of the slave system, and information upon education in the southern states. At the conclusion of the lecture a resolution was carried, expressive of the thanks of the meeting to Professor Mahan.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Consol Market has not been so firm this week, prices gradually declining. This might be anticipated, from the difficulty which existed at the closing of the past week in the understanding on the cheapness of money. On Monday the opening price of Consols was 96¾, the closing quotation 96⅞ to ⅞, after having declined to 96⅝. Opening on Tuesday at 96⅞, the rate became weak, and 96⅝ was the last price; still further receding on Wednesday to 96⅜ to ½, rallying, however, towards the close of business. On Thursday the market was quiet at 96⅜ to ⅝, which afterwards changed to ½ to ⅝, the last price quoted. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have maintained higher relative quotations, having been done at 99, 99¼, 99⅜. India Bonds and Exchequer Bills still maintain their high quotations, the money regulations of the first payment on new Russian loan not yet affecting these floating securities. At the close of the week, the actual bargains were quoted at Bank Stock, 206; Reduced, 96⅝; Consols, 96⅜; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98⅜; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8⅛; Ditto, 30 years, Jan., 1850, 8⅞; India Bonds, £1000, 90 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 90 pm.; Consols for Account, 96⅜; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 60 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 58 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 58 pm.

The holders of the Russian Loan held a general meeting on Wednesday, and came to the resolve or forming a special committee to superintend their affairs only, quite apart from those of the other South American States. An office is to be opened for the receipt of subscriptions from remotely situated districts to apply for information; and a paid secretary appointed. All communications of interest are to be posted as soon as possible after receipt in the office at the Stock Exchange, and published in the newspapers. A meeting of bondholders in town *must* be called every six months, and may be oftener convened if necessary; and measures will be taken to secure the payment of the remanet by Messrs. Schmaltz.

The Foreign Market has been active, Buenos Ayres and Peruvian both rapidly advancing; Buenos Ayres improved 4 per cent., and Peruvian 2 per cent. Russian also advanced, and the Scrip of the New Loan has been quoted at 4 pm. Portuguese is rather flatter. Monday's quotations about last quarters. The closing registered prices of the week are—Brazilian Bonds, 88⅝; Ditto, Small, 88½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 54½; Equador Bonds, 44; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 17¼; Ditto, Deferred, 4¼; Grenada Bonds, 3 per Cent., Account, 2 per Cent., 1840, 18½; Ditto, Account, 19¼; Ditto, Passive, 3⅞; Ditto, 3 per Cent., Account, 36¼; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 10½; Ditto, 5½ per Cent., 55½; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 89⅝

Although the Share Market closes flatter still the rise in the Railway Account has been sufficient to prove that confidence is gradually returning on the part of the public. The lines least encumbered by preference stock and debenture bonds have been most prone to profitable investment, whereas the public are evidently awakening to this fact. In corroboration, it will be seen where the capital account is closing, and the revenue returns leave no alarms about meeting the preference stock and debenture charges, price advanced: South Western and Brighton may be instanced as examples. At the close of the week prices stood—Berks and Hants Extension (Gt Western, 5 per Cent. Pref.), 6 x.; Buckinghamshire, 11¼ x.; Caledonian, 12⅜ x.; Ditto, Def., 4½ Pref., 8½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9¼; Dublin and Belfast Junc., 6; East Anglian, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 1¾; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 11⅞; Ditto, Extension, 3 per Cent. Def., 3 pm. L.; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent, 59; East Lancashire, 11¾; East Lincolnshire, 28 x. x.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 27¾; Gt. Northern, 7 x. l.; Ditto, ¼, 5, 6 per Cent, 4½; Great South, and West, (Ireland), 30¾; Great Western, 69¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 33¾; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16⅝; Ditto, Fifths, 13⅛; Ditto, New £17, 9; Leeds and Bradford, 103⅝; London, Brighton, and South-Coast, 84⅞; Ditto, New, 5%, Guaranteed 5% per Cent., 88⅝; London and North-Western, 117½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 14⅛; London and South-Western, 69¾; Ditto, New, Scrip, 1848, Pref. Seven per Cent., 7⅛; Manch., Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, One-eighth Shares (No. 3), 2; Ditto, New, £10, Pref., 8⅛; Midland, 44⅞; North British, 11½; Ditto, Quarters, 2⅝; Ditto, Thirds, 3⅞; North Staffords, 7⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 8 per Cent., Preference, 15½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South-Eastern, Scrip, No. 4, 6⅞; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 8½; West Valley, 6 per Cent., Guaranteed, 27½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16⅛; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 2½ x.l.; York and North Midland, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 3½

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was the day appointed for the payment of the first instalment on the new Russian loan. Several of the large private banking firms have been successful applicants; and, in common with many others of the monied interest, have paid up all the calls, taking the discount.

The price during the day was about 2½ ¾ pm. The English market was heavy on Saturday, Consols declining to 96 to ½; afterwards, however, closing at 96⅜ to ½ for Money, and 96½ ⅝ for Account. In the other markets prices did not materially vary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market to-day was been small, viz. 1310 quarters. By last carriage and sample the receipts have fallen off. Notwithstanding the market was fairly supplied with all kinds of wheat of home produce, the demand for that grain ruled heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal quotations. The foreign imports have amounted to 9000 quarters, 4000 being from Odessa in our vessel. Fine parcels were mostly held at late rates, but the middling and inferior qualities had in some instances to be sold rather lowly. Although the show of barley was small the trade ruled heavy, and prices were not supported. The transactions in malt were trifling, at late rates. The supply was good. Good mixed oats were scarce, and [illegible] dear. All other grain were neglected. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, unusual.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 1310; barley, 1850; malt, 3510; oats, 860; flour, 4000 sacks. Irish: oats, 2960; barley, 1360 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 41s to 44s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 25s to 29s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s. Chevalier, 57s to 59s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 15s to 17s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 37s to 39s, grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 35s to 37s; boilers, 37s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 39s per sack. Seconds and Suffolks, 34s to 36s. Norfolk and Yorkshire, 30s to 32s. [illegible] 32s to 34s; [illegible] 34s to 36s; [illegible] 36s to 38s per sack. Oatmeal, 24s to 26s per load. Foreign: wheat, 42s to 44s per quarter; barley, 24s to 26s per quarter; oats, 15s to 16s per quarter; beans, 34s to 36s per quarter; peas, 34s to 36s per quarter; Indian corn, 23s to 24s per quarter; flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic ditto, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary has sold heavily, at a decline in the quotations of 1s per quarter. In other seeds, next to no business has been done.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; [illegible] and Black Sea, 38s to 40s; Odessa, 38s to 40s per quarter. Rapeseed, 15s to [illegible] per last. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Canaryseed, 48s to 52s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 4s to 4s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, 4s to 4s; Dutch, —s to —s; French, —s to —s; Italian, —s to —s; Spanish, —s to —s; Portugal, —s to —s; Trefoil, —s to —s; Canada, —s to —s; Tares, —s to —s; Mustard, —s to —s; Carraway, —s to —s; Rapeseed cake, £5 to £5 10s per ton. Linseed cake, £5 to £5 5s per ton. Rapeseed oil, £32 per tun. Linseed oil, 29s per cwt. Coleseed oil, £30 per tun. Cocoanut oil, £37 per tun. Palm oil, £36 per tun. Hempseed, 36s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 5d; barley, 26s 3d; oats, 16s 9d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 37s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 39s 10d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 15s 9d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 35s 7d.

Duties on Corn.—Wheat 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

CATTLE.—The public sales held this week have been fairly attended by buyers; yet the biddings have been far from active. Green teas have changed hands to a fair extent; and common sorts have been readily cleared off at full prices. Bohea is dull but steady.

Sugar.—The West India market is still very firm, and prices are well supported. Fine qualities of Bengal and Mauritius support the late advance. In other kinds, very little is doing. The supplies of refined goods are increasing, and prices have fallen 2s per cwt. Lord and loaves are quite as dear as last week.

Coffee.—The steady moderate demand for Ceylon coffee has greatly subsided, and prices have given way 2s per cwt. The present rate is 60s per cwt. Plantation kinds, as well as foreign sorts, are dull of sale, at barely previous rates. Mocha is unaltered in value.

Tea.—The public sale held this week have been fairly attended by buyers; yet the biddings have been far from active. Green teas have changed hands to a fair extent; and common sorts have been readily cleared off at full prices. The private market is dull.

Spices.—Pepper is steady, at full prices. Privately offered pimento has been sparingly sold, at 6½d per lb. In the middling and inferior kinds, only a limited business doing. Fine Friesland is selling at 80s to 80s; fine Kiel, 90s to 92s; and inferior qualities, 50s per cwt. Fine Dutch herrings are in good request, at 30s per barrel. Scotch are sold as they are received. The deliveries continue good. Caelow, firsts, landed, 75s to 83s; Cloverfield Kirkaney, 70s to 75s; Cork, 60s to 65s; Lochfine, 60s to 65s; Limerick, 58s to 60s; Sligo, 50s to 54s, and Tralee, 50s to 56s per cwt. On board several transactions have taken place, at full prices. Fine British lingoes are in good request, and other sorts are dearer. Fine dressed is heavy, at drooping currencies. Fine Dorset, 58s to 60s; middling and inferior, 50s to 56s per cwt. Fine 5s to 5s per dozen lbs. The hams market is firm, at fully late rates. Prime Waterford sizeable, landed, 42s to 47s, heavy, 43s to 44s, and Limerick sizeable, 43s to 44s per cwt. Lard and bacon are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—The market is very firm, and prices have a downward tendency. P Y C on the spot, and for forward delivery, is quoted at 39s per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 6d per cwt net cash. Rough fat, 2s 8½d.

Oils.—The general demand continues steady. In prices, we have no change to report.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter have been moderate, and the demand for that article is steady, at full prices. Foreign is in fair request, at prices fully equal to those obtained last week. In the middling and inferior kinds, only a limited business doing. Fine Friesland is selling at 80s to 80s; fine Kiel, 90s to 92s; and inferior qualities, 50s per cwt. Fine 5s to 5s per dozen lbs. The hams market is firm, at fully late rates. Prime Waterford sizeable, landed, 42s to 47s, heavy, 43s to 44s, and Limerick sizeable, 43s to 44s per cwt. Lard and bacon are quite as dear as last week.

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The above Dresses are regularly sold at Two Guineas.

Address W. W. SHEATH, Silk Mercer, 264, Regent-street, London.

MADAME DEVY, 73, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square. MADAME DEVY begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that she has opened new and extensive Rooms, especially adapted to the sale of French Cachemire Shawls, Laces, and Lingerie Embroideries. In soliciting the attention of the Ladies to this new branch of business, Madame Devy begs to add that in both these departments the largest assortment will always be met with, that of the best Parisian taste, and as possible. Lists of Prices for the season, India Outfits, will be sent on application

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable prescriptions to high estimation by which GOWLAND'S LOTION labels by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions.—" Robert Shaw, London," is on the Government stamp

LADIES' BOOTS, Ready-made, Bronzed, Prunella, Braids, Prunella, and also, Gentlemen's Purnkes and Ready, with all the latest improvements, for Inspection, at COLLEY'S, 28, Bishopsgate Within. He, having had considerable experience in the manufacture of Ladies' Boots, has now brought his business to a complete system, and is enabled to execute orders with punctuality and dispatch, by experienced hair-cutters, within fifty miles

THE LADY'S NEW WINTER POLKA JACKET, Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 65.—W. FORD, Riding-Habit Maker to the Queen, begs to invite the attention of the Ladies to this new and useful Jacket, made of mohair cloth, especially for riding and walking. Price Three Guineas, Hood with ditto. For riding or driving this article of dress is unequalled, fitting the figure in the most beautiful manner, without a seam in the waist, and of sufficient warmth to dispense with any bodice underneath. A drawing, pattern of material, with directions for self-measurement, sent per post on application.—W. FORD, 19, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, London.

Ireland, Messrs. FORD, 3, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

KING and COMPANY beg to announce that they are selling The Richest Glace Silks and Sky Satins, Foulé de Soies

FOR DRESSES AND SLIPS, at 2s 9d per yard.

Patterns sent Post Free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW

BROCADED POPLINS, at 21s 6d the full dress

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VERY RICH

GLACE STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS, at 2s 6d and 2s 11d the full dress

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BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners.—Compton and Co. have received from Paris Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each. Rich French Satin or Glacé Silk, all colours, 10s 6d each. Mourning Satin or Dunnet, richly trimmed, Patent Crape, 10s 6d to 13s 6d. Widows' Bonnets, Cap, and Veil complete, 21s 6d to 25s 6d. White Swan Crape, for Brides, 10s 6d each. Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be produced, and all of the best Parisian make.—Compton and Co., 50, Old Compton-street, Soho, London, and 19, Shudehill, Manchester, and 2, Scarborough-terrace, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and CO

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.

Established in the year 1760.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, and COLONIAL USE, are supplied by JOHN CAPPER and SON, 23, Upper Greenwich-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department, under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent, and the assortment of superior work, decidedly cheap.

Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.

LISTS, with PATTERNS of STUFFS and Textile Fabrics to Ladies, on application.

CLEARING OUT, the whole of Messrs. BEECH and BERALL'S WINTER STOCK, amounting to several thousand pounds' value, at an enormous reduction from the original cost, in order to make room for the extensive purchases for the Spring Trade. The following quotations will convey a slight idea of the many advantages now to be obtained in selecting from this Stock:—Thousands of yards of real French Merinoes, Printed and Glace Silks, all reduced to 6½d., 9½d., 11½d., and 1s 4½d per yard. Black Silks and Satins, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, and 3s 6d the full dress Black Watered Silks, Brocaded Silks, and Rhadames Satins, at the same proportionate reduction, by specialty. Lustre-turcoise, (warranted all wool,) now selling at 2s 3½d, 2s 9d, and 3s 9d per yard,—worth 1s to 1s 6d per yard more. Delaines, Cachmeres, and other new Fancy Dresses are now being offered at one half last month's price. Shawls, Mantles and Furs at astonishingly low prices. For the convenience of Ladies residing in the country, Patterns will be sent free. Address BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road — All parcels to the amount of £5 will be sent to any part, carriage paid.

CLOSE OF HOLIDAYS.—Now that the season of annual festivity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding-schools about to be opened by the busy hands of youthful mothers, comforts and attractions become naturally an object of great solicitude. Those who have suffered from the effects of MACASSAR OIL, for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the hair, will find that the following testimonial is a slight case of the many advantages now to be obtained in selecting from this Stock:—Thousands of yards of real French Merinoes

DESTRUCTION OF CAVERSHAM-PARK HOUSE BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF CAVERSHAM-PARK HOUSE, BY FIRE.

ON Friday morning week, between seven and eight o'clock, an extensive conflagration broke out at Caversham-park, near Reading, the seat of Mr. William Crawshay, the well-known ironmaster, situate about two miles from this town, which, we regret to state, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Crawshay and the family being from home, and expected to return the next day, the house had for some days previously been undergoing a proper airing; and the fires having unfortunately become over heated, was the cause of the outbreak. On the domestics rising at the usual hour in the morning, a strong smell, as of something burning, was noticed, and on the drawingroom being entered shortly afterwards, a dense body of smoke and flame presented itself. An alarm was instantly raised, and a messenger was despatched to Reading for the engines, while all the labourers on the estate were hastily summoned to render assistance. The county engine was the first to arrive, which was quickly followed by the Phœnix and borough engines. In the meantime the fire had gained rapid accendancy, the flames having penetrated several rooms communicating with the drawingroom, until at length they had enveloped the whole building. As all hopes of saving the mansion were now at an end, the efforts of the workmen present continued to be directed to rescuing such portion of the furniture and other valuable property as could be safely approached, which afterwards lay strewn out in the park. Unfortunately, no water was near at hand, there being only a pond at some distance from the house, and, in consequence, two of the engines were placed to supply the third, which played upon some out-offices, the only portion of the property which there appeared to be any chance of saving. The conflagration presented a scene of fearful grandeur, especially on some portions of the roofing giving way, when the flames burst forth with increased fury. The work of demolition internally continued unabated for several hours; and, as each portion of the burning mass gradually gave way, the utmost alarm and anxiety were felt for the safety of some of the workmen and others, who evinced great courage in endeavouring to save some portion of the household property. The roof of the large dining-hall gave way with a tremendous crash, and, all the internal portion of the mansion being now destroyed, nothing remained but the mere skeleton of the once noble residence. The outer walls gradually fell in, and the work of destruction went on so rapidly that within six hours after the outbreak of the flames nothing but a heap of ruins presented itself.

The greater portion of the household furniture, plate, and other valuable effects was saved, though other property, to a considerable amount, was destroyed.

The mansion and effects, we regret to find, were uninsured, though, singularly enough, Mr. Crawshay had the precaution to insure all his farm property in the neighbourhood, while he deemed the insurance of his own dwelling unnecessary.

The mansion and domain once belonged to the noble family of Cadogan; it was afterwards inhabited by the Marsac family, and some few years since was purchased by Mr. Crawshay, who is lord of the manor, and who lately enlarged the front of the mansion.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, PENGE COMMON.

THIS neat and substantial Church has just been erected near the Almshouses of the Watermen's Company, at Penge Common, contiguous to the Sydenham station of the Croydon Railway. It is intended for the accommodation of the inmates of the Asylum, and for the inhabitants of the locality in general.

The cost of the building has exceeded £5000, the greater portion of which sum has been raised by voluntary subscription, to which T. D. Brown, Esq., has munificently contributed one thousand guineas, besides giving the ground for the site. The Church is dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist; and the patronage of the living has been granted to the Watermen's Company in perpetuity.

The style of the building is Early English, of extremely plain character, but effectively carried out, both as respects proportion and detail. The materials are Kentish rag-stone, with Bath stone dressings. The plan comprises a nave, with north and south aisles; a chancel and chancel aisle; a south porch and a vestry: the main feature being a tower and spire, about 150 feet high, which rises from the west end of the nave, and is, interiorly, open to it by a lofty arch.

The interior has a solemn effect; hereafter, we hope, to be aided by the filling of the great east window with stained glass. Already, there has been placed in the south aisle a window, representing the first two miracles of our Saviour, presented by Mr. T. D. Brown. The roof has open timber rafters; there is no gallery; the pulpit is sculptured from a single block of stone. It is of octagonal form, and has a foliated bracket for the books; they are very conveniently arranged; and there are a sufficient number of free seats for the poor of the neighbourhood. The sittings are for 500 persons. All the arches and jambs, internally as well as externally, are built with properly dressed freestone; and the entire building reflects the highest credit upon Messrs. Round and Nash, the architects, Great George-street, Bermondsey; and on Mr. Myers, the contractor. The sum of £700 is still wanting to complete the building fund, notwithstanding the liberality of the neighbouring gentry.

The church was opened for divine service in October last, under a license granted by the Bishop of Winchester. Two sermons were preached on the day of opening by the Rev. Joseph Ridgeway, A.M., who has been appointed incumbent by the Watermen's Company. The consecration by the Bishop is deferred, on account of the insufficiency of funds.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, PENGE COMMON.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building, Enlargement, and Reparation of Churches and Chapels, held a meeting on Monday, the Venerable Archdeacon Jones in the chair. The following grants were made in aid of the erection of churches at Sayers Common, in the parish of Hurstperrepoint, Sussex; at Newburgh, in the parish of Ormskirk; at Kidmore-end, in the parish of Caversham, near Reading, Berks; and at Gwersyrtt, in the parish of Gresford, near Wrexham. Besides these four new churches, grants in aid were made towards fitting up with seats, as a chapel of ease, a building recently purchased, situated in Crown-street, in the parish of St. Ann, Soho. Grants were also made towards rebuilding the church at Newington, near Bishop's Auckland; likewise, towards various alterations and improvements contemplated in the parish churches of Houton, near Newcastle-in-Emlyn; Leigh, near Sherborne, Dorsetshire; Tavensy, near Ditton; Esh, near Durham; and Talland, near Polperro, in Cornwall.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The projectors of an electric telegraph communication between New York and the Isle of Wight will bring their plan before Congress at its present session. They propose to lay down a substantial insulated wire of thirty-six fibres, coated one-half inch with gutta percha, and to guarantee its working in perfect integrity for ten years. They offer to complete it in twenty months from the date of contract, for a sum not to exceed 3,000,000 dollars.

LARGE SNAKE.—The *Moulmein Times* (India) of October 23 states that on the previous Tuesday, a large snake, measuring 15½ feet long, was killed by Lieutenant West, of the 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. The snake was first seen while in the act of swallowing a fowl, the noise of the fowl having brought the servants to the spot. Lieutenant West, on the snake being pointed out to him, with his sword pierced the head through, and fixed the blade in the ground. The snake, feeling the sudden shock, immediately turned round by the tail, and in a moment coiled round Lieutenant West; but his servants being present, they succeeded in uncoiling it from his body after a long struggle, fortunately without his sustaining any injury from the embraces of the reptile.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Regius Professor of Divinity proposes to resume the reading of Dr. Routh's Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula, on Tuesday, the 5th of February. These lectures are open to all members of the University who have passed the B.A. Examination. And those who wish to attend are requested to call on the Professor between one and two o'clock on Monday, the 4th of February.

The Regius Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Thursday, the 21st of February, at one o'clock, at Christ Church. These lectures are intended for students of divinity, who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A. The professor requests those who desire to attend to deliver in their names to him on Wednesday, Feb. 20, with a written recommendation, either from the Governor of their college or from their tutor.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. J. Rutherford, to Cranfield Vicarage, Suffolk; diocese of Norwich; value, £130, with residence; patron, Rev. E. Holland. Rev. S. W. Hanna, to St. James's Perpetual Curacy, Marylebone, diocese of London; value £330; patron, the Crown. Rev. R. Barry, to Hardwell Rectory, Yorkshire, diocese of York; value, £930, with residence; patron, Robt. Barry, Esq., Park House, Fylingdales, near Whitby. Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, to West Boarhley Vicarage, Sussex, diocese of Chichester; value, £261. Rev. E. Segar, to the Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, Helstone, Cornwall. Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.C.L., to the Preachership at Gray's Inn. Rev. G. d'Arcy Irvine, to be Chaplain to the Marquis of Normanby. Rev. B. G. Johns, to the Professorship of Latin at the Ladies' College, Bedford-square. Rev. R. Whittington, to the Sunday Evening Lectureship at St. Peter's, Cornhill. Rev. William Williams, to Llanrhaiadr Mochnant Vicarage, &c. St. Asaph, co. Denbigh and Montgomery; value, £520, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; void by the death of the Rev. Walter Davies.

VACANCIES.—Winslade Rectory, diocese of Winchester; value, £164, with residence; patron, Lord Bolton; Rev. J. Orde, deceased. Seaham Vicarage, county and diocese of Durham; value, £566; patron, Marquis of Londonderry; Rev. J. Lambert, deceased. Scremerston Perpetual Curacy, Durham, diocese of Durham; value, £120, with residence; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; Rev. W. Mackay, resigned. Tuckingmill Perpetual Curacy, Camborne, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter; value, £150; patrons, the Crown and Bishop alternately; Rev. E. Crow, promoted. Aldridge Curacy, Staffordshire, diocese of Lichfield; stipend, £100; patron, the Rector of Aldridge. Warminster Curacy, Wilts, diocese of Salisbury; stipend, £100; patron, the Vicar of Warminster. Chaplaincy to the Convicts at Woolwich; Rev. S. W. Hanna, promoted. Gwaenysgor R., dio. of St. Asaph, value £180, with residence; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph, void by the promotion of the Rev. W. Williams to Llanrhaiadr Mochnant.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. H. H. Higgins, of St. John the Evangelist, Liverpool, from the congregation; the Rev. A. G. Hildyard, Curate of King's Cliffe, Lincolnshire, from the congregation, on his removal; the Rev. T. Clarke, Curate of Clyst St. George, Devon, from the parishioners; Rev. J. Lawson, perpetual Curate of Seaton Carew, Durham, from the parishioners; the Rev. F. B. Thompson, of Benfieldside, Shelleybridge, by the ladies of his congregation.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

ON Wednesday, the 16th instant, an interesting paper, entitled "California, its Produce and Prospects," was read to the Society of Arts, by Mr. A. Walls, of Lime-street; being a communication from Alexander Crosse, Esq., of Valparaiso. The paper included a variety of historical and statistical details of the Gold Country, and the mode of collecting the metal; at the close of which, several samples of gold from various countries were exhibited, and among them, a magnificent specimen from California, originally intended for the cabinet of

LUMP OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA—ACTUAL SIZE—WEIGHT, *6 lb. 8 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr.*

Queen Victoria. It weighs 6lb. 8 oz. 14 dwts. 12 gr., and is said to be the largest and purest lump yet received. It is perfectly amorphous, the size of a small human hand, much water-worn, composed of nearly pure gold, having only on its surface a very few broken crystals of quartz in the hollows as they existed in the matrix; and, at £4 5s per pound, would be worth intrinsically about £300; but, from its extraordinary character, as a specimen, is valued at far above that sum. At the conclusion, the thanks of the Society were voted with applause to Mr. Walls, for his interesting paper; and the chairman requested Mr. Tennant to offer a few remarks.

Mr. Tennant said the peculiar character of the specimen before the meeting consisted in its extreme purity; in general, it was desirable to have some of the matrix present, to enable us to judge of the parent rock. Of course, he did not say this in disparagement, as it was a most magnificent specimen, and far eclipsed one which he had purchased a few days since, which was in a glass case on the table; that, however, was a rare specimen, weighing 9½ oz., and perfectly pure. (It was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 1.) He (Mr. Tennant) said he thought the gold-seekers, in their anxiety after the precious metal, were throwing away produce of still more value. In some specimens he had detected crystals of garnet, grains of platina, &c.; and he had no doubt diamonds were to be found in the *debris* of the Californian rocks, if so, and only fit for use as diamond dust, it was worth £50 per oz.; and would well repay patient research. With respect to the quantity of gold obtained from that country, it was to a much greater extent than many persons imagined, within the past twelve months no less than 10 tons of the precious metal had passed through one house.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Tennant, Mr. Evan Hopkins proceeded to detail some of his experience in the gold-producing districts of South America.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 411.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850. [Sixpence.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The British Legislature commenced its sittings last year, amid the gratulations of the Free-Trade party, and preceded by a monster meeting in the Free-Trade Hall of Manchester. It opens this year with somewhat similar accompaniments—the principal difference being that the Protectionist party has gathered strength in the interval, and given unmistakeable proof of its determination once more to try the question with its opponents. Both parties are in full vigour, though the Free-Traders are somewhat quieter than usual. The one party points to the gold in the coffers of the Bank, and to the immense increase of our exports, to prove that cheap corn bought of the foreigner does not drain the country of the precious metals, and dwells with complacency upon the flourishing state of the revenue, and the increased employment given to the people. The other party ignores as far as possible the prosperity of manufactures, explains away the glut of gold in Threadneedle-street, and asserts, with dolorous complaint and angry objurgation, the ruin of agriculture. Both parties speak in the fulness of heart, and with the earnestness of conviction; and each has the same confidence that it is supported by the general sentiment of the country. On the part of the Government there is equal confidence upon this one particular question. Her Majesty's Speech is firm and decided as regards both the Corn-laws and the Navigation-laws; and the very choice of such a person as Mr. Charles Villiers to move the Address is an additional proof that, however weak or vacillating the Ministry may be in its general policy, it has taken its stand upon Free-Trade, and will stake its existence upon it. The result of the debate on the Address will decide the character of the Session, and the fate of the Ministry.

The other domestic topics mentioned in the Royal Speech are happily of a character to call forth no strife of parties. The respectful tribute to the many virtues of the late Queen Dowager will meet with a sympathetic response throughout the country. The improved state of the national revenue, and the promise of a reduction of our expenditure for warlike purposes, will excite general satisfaction. The country will expect, as a necessary consequence of such a state of things, a reduction or abolition of one or more of the most burdensome items of taxation. It is too much to hope that we shall be enabled to shake off the incubus of a property-tax; but, failing that consummation—so devoutly to be wished by all the hard-working, struggling, and most useful classes of society—there is some ground to expect that we may be relieved of the Window-tax, and the Excise duties upon soap and paper. The thankfulness expressed for the cessation of the scourge of Cholera will be but a mockery of gratitude, if the State allows taxes upon the health and cleanliness of the people, like those upon windows and upon soap, to continue any longer. We are glad to see that the Ministry are fully aware of their duty in this respect, and that they have not forgotten the fact, that the prevention of a pestilence by the precautionary means which Providence has kindly placed within our reach, is infinitely better than its cure. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delays will intervene before the introduction of a wisely-considered and thoroughly-matured sanitary bill, which shall embrace in its operations the large towns of the whole kingdom—from London, Glasgow, and Dublin, to Manchester, Edinburgh, and Leeds—and all those minor, but still overcrowded hives of human industry, where wealth is created, and human life sacrificed, at one and the same time.

Ireland unhappily affords no opportunity for the expression of more than a cordial hope of better days; but the auspicious visit of July and August last has enabled her Majesty to record once more, in the enduring form of a Speech to Parliament, her grateful recognition of the loyalty and affection of that deeply interesting portion of her dominions. That the sectarian and other feuds which have so long embittered the minds of the people, and retarded

THE HIGH TIDE.—OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES ON TUESDAY.—VINE-STREET, YORK-ROAD, LAMBETH.

OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES ON TUESDAY.—LAMBETH-STAIRS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

their material progress, may speedily cease; and that all parties may unite in the effort to employ productively, and educate in a manner becoming a free and civilised people, the unhappy lads of the Irish soil, is a prayer in which every well-wisher of Great Britain, as well as Ireland, will agree. Bad as is its present condition, neither the statesmanship of our rulers nor the common-sense of the people will permit us to despair of the regeneration of Ireland —not, perhaps, by any one enactment, or by any sudden operation; but by the gradual removal of hindrances and obstructions; by the progressive enlightenment of the suffering classes, from landed proprietors down to the veriest paupers; and the healing influence of time and experience.

The Foreign relations of the country afford just ground for Royal congratulation. We are at peace with all the world; and there is not even a speck of clouds upon the horizon to give the warning of a storm. The one speck, that seemed not long ago to be the forerunner of a tempest, has been dissipated into thin air. Russia has withdrawn her demands upon the Ottoman Porte, and our ancient ally remains secure from aggression, without any necessity for our protection or interference. Foreign nations, instead of quarrelling with us, are beginning to imitate our example in unfettering commerce. The United States and Sweden have hailed the repeal of our Navigation Laws as an era in the history of trade, and met our advances with entire cordiality. Holland is preparing to do the same; and at no distant date, unless appearances are deceptive, Russia and France will enter upon the same career. There is nothing in the present state of any European or American nation to give us cause for uneasiness. Great as have been, and as are likely to be, the difficulties and commotions of continental Europe, they can affect us but indirectly. It does not signify greatly to this country whether the states of Germany shall be homogeneous or heterogeneous. We can but wish that they may be free, happy, and industrious. Our interest in the affairs of Italy is more sentimental than practical. We can but desire that the peace of Europe may not be disturbed by them; that the French may learn a lesson of non-intervention by the embarrassing results of their Roman expedition; and that the Pope and his Cardinals may open their eyes, ere it be too late, to the danger of their present policy. Our relations with our nearest neighbours are more important. Upon Great Britain and France—the vanguard of civilization—the great duty of peace and amity is devolved; for their own sakes, and for that of the world in general. At the present time it may be performed, as it often is ought to be, in a manner which proves it to be a pleasure. That the good feeling may not only be perpetuated, but that it may increase as it grows older, is not merely the interest of France and England; it is the necessity of Europe.

The only other topic touched upon in the Royal Speech is the state of our Colonial relations. This is delicate ground. Our Colonies are not satisfied; and it must be owned that they have but too much reason of complaint against us. Self-government may, perchance, enable them to increase in wealth, strength, and happiness, and transform them from dissatisfied dependants into contented friends and customers of the mother state. This country is proud of her off-shoots, and has no desire that they should be injured or oppressed by the inadvertent mistakes, or the wilful misgovernment, of our Colonial Office. Any reform in the administration of that office, or any grant of the right of self-government to our Colonies, will meet, there can be no doubt, with the general approbation of all parties in the country. Upon the whole, the Royal Speech is a satisfactory document, and foreshadows a course of policy which, if carried out, is likely to be beneficial both at home and abroad.

HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES.

On Tuesday, the tide rose so extraordinarily high as to overflow the banks of the river and inundate the various thoroughfares along either shore. So unexpected was the high tide, that no one had made any preparation to preserve their property, and the consequence was that mischief to an incalculable amount was done. The tide on the previous day was 7 feet 9 inch, it had been known to be for some considerable time past; whilst that of Tuesday rose two feet one inch higher than it did in October, 1846, when so much property was destroyed. The various wharves along the river presented immense scenes of confusion, whilst the waters arising forced about with the strength of the tide; whilst the small craft lying on the shores of the Thames were either filled with water or forced into the open streets. In Lambeth, and the two adjoining parishes, property worth many thousand pounds was destroyed. In the neighbourhood of the Commercial, Belvidere, and York-roads, a vast deal of damage was done. In the Crescent of Belvidere-road, the houses have wasted-cellars, in which the furniture is destroyed. As late as eight o'clock in the evening the whole of College-street was under water about four feet the lower floors of the houses being full of water, whilst the people were anxiously looking from the upper windows for the flood to recede. Even at that period, the inhabitants were taken to and from their residences by horses and carts. The furniture belonging to nearly fifty persons in that street was either destroyed or extensively damaged. So deep did the water rise in the Commercial-road, that boats were employed as conveyances during the flood. Fore-street, Lambeth, Bishop's-walk, as well as the several wharves on the opposite side of the river, at Millbank, were all under water. Along Vauxhall, the Lammas lands at Fulham and Battersea, the open country presented broad sheets of water, in many places several feet deep. At Barnes'es, Barnes-terrace and Kelner'sin the vast amount of damage has been done. It would be impossible to give a list of the whole of the premises injured, as scarcely a building on either side of the river escaped. The tide completely overflowed the Temple Gardens; and the sundial thus insulated, as were also the trees, had a very strange appearance.

At the New House of Parliament, the preparations made for the "predicted" high tide a few weeks since, and consisting of brickwork culverts, enclosing the openings to the basement, not having been removed, proved of great service, as the water entirely covered the embankment of the river front.

We have illustrated two of the localities in Lambeth—Vine-street, and Lambeth Stairs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REDUCTION OF THE STAFF IN IRELAND.—It is stated that the Athlone district appointments are to be abolished, and will accordingly be omitted in the army estimates for this year. In the estimates for past years it will be perceived that the said district was under the command of a Major-General, who had one A.de-Camp and an Assistant Adjutant-General. These appointments were kept up at annual expense of £1100. Thus, should the reduction in the staff actually take place, this item of expense will be saved to the public.

Rear-Admiral Austen, C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief to the East India station, and his Secretary, go out overland to the East Indies.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER'S PROPERTY.—We are enabled to announce that the whole of the magnificent furniture and effects of her late lamented Majesty the Queen Dowager are about to be disposed of privately, under the direction of Mr. Owen, of New Bond-street. This arrangement has been determined on in order to avoid the inconvenience of a public auction; and the manner in which the sale will be effected is something as follows:—An inventory has been made of the whole of the late Queen's property at Marlborough House, Bushy Park, and the Priory. The value of each article has been fixed for probate duty in the usual manner; and with a view to the convenient disposal of the effects this estimate has been appended to every lot of furniture, plate, linen, and every other description of property not included in the bequests of her late Majesty. There will be no public admission, but private invitations to the leading members of the aristocracy and gentry have been issued by Mr. Owen for Tuesday next, on which day the sale at Marlborough House will commence. The property includes some very superb articles of furniture, upwards of 20,000 ounces of plate, a large quantity of Sèvres and Dresden porcelain, and the usual effects of a mansion devoted to the habitation of Royalty. The jewellery will not be sold, the late Queen having disposed of this portion of her property, by bequest, to various friends and dependants. We understand that negotiations are in progress, the result of which will probably be the purchase of the effects contained in Bushy House by her Majesty the Queen.

Early on Saturday morning last, the premises of Mr. F. Reeve Jones, a solicitor, residing at Woodfield terrace, Harrow-road, near the Paddington workhouse, were broken into, and various articles, consisting of plate, wearing apparel, &c., stolen therefrom. A servant, who slept in a room just above where the entrance was effected, heard a noise in the lower part of the house, but attributing it to the wind, which was very high at the time, accompanied by rain, she took no further notice of it. A reward has been offered by Mr. Jones for the discovery of the culprits.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Moderate liberty, free from democratic excess on the one hand, and vexatious restrictions on the other, which are productive only of irritation against, and contempt for, the existing state of things, appears to be a thing beyond the conceptions of the governing class in France.

When they are not battling *à ciel ouvert* against Revolutionists, they are endeavouring to repress all legitimate discussion, which, if permitted fairly and freely would be found the most effectual means of guarding against insurrections and revolutions. Amongst the various prosecutions lately instituted against the political journals of Paris and the departments, by the Attorney-General of the Republic, there is one that has just occurred in which the spirit of oppression has met with a complete rebuff. It was directed against the proprietor and editor of the *Presse*, M. E. Girardin.

The charge against the clever editor of the *Presse* was, that he had set the law at defiance by publishing in article of the *Reforme*, which had just been condemned by a jury. M. de Girardin stood on the ground that the article formed a portion of the trial, which he had a right to give. To this the prosecutor for the Government replied that the article in question was not given as a portion of a reported trial, but in a leading article, with editorial comments, and stripped of the condemnatory remarks of both judges and state counsel, and so constituted a repetition of the offence committed by the *Reforme*, with considerable aggravation. The object put forward by M. de Girardin was, that he wanted to rescue the newspaper press from the oppressive libel laws, by showing that prosecutions only served to draw attention to articles which otherwise might have escaped general notice, and to spread the poison, through the reports of the trial which should necessarily take place. The jury put it on a verdict of "Not Guilty." The same verdict was given the day previously, in a similar case against the *Gazette de France*. Thus has the Attorney-General suffered two defeats within as many days, at the hands of Paris juries.

Count Strogonoff, brother of Count Strogonoff who was some time since Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador for Russia to the French Republic. Count Strogonoff is a particular and confidential friend of the Emperor's. He is to bring a brilliant and numerous staff to Paris, and it is said that the object of the mission is at the same time to strengthen the position of the President of the Republic, and to create a diversion against Lord Normanby, who, in the opinion of the Czar, enjoys too much influence at the Republican Court. M. de Kisseleff, the present Minister at Paris, is to be appointed to another court.

M. Thiers is again confined to his house with the complaint in his tongue. He is unable to speak, and is obliged to use signs to communicate his wants. Should M. Thiers have the misfortune to lose his speech, France will afford the singular spectacle of having one of the greatest orators and statesmen dumb, and her greatest historian (M. Thierry) blind.

The authorities have commenced a war against the trees of liberty in Paris. A great number of them have been cut down within the last two days in all parts of Paris by order of the police. M. Léon Faucher only ventured to pull down the *bonnets rouges* which were placed upon the trees of liberty; M. Ferdinand Barrot attacked the trees themselves.

The abolition of universal suffrage, or, at least, the resolve to limit it as much as possible by indirect means, would appear to be contemplated by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The registration for the department of the Seine has just closed, and the impediments thrown in the way of those claiming to be placed on the lists were so numerous and vexatious, that many of the working classes, and even of the *bourgeoisie*, gave up the affair in despair. The consequence has been, that upwards of 60,000 names have been struck off the lists in Paris alone. A change is also proposed in the system of taking the votes. At present, the representatives for the departments are all elected for the whole department, in place of ones being elected for each district. The result of this change will be, to give effect to local and personal interests, and consequently to improve the class of persons elected as representatives.

The enjoyment of the Carnival appears to be at present the main occupation of all classes in Paris, and dinners, balls, and *soirées* succeed each other in quick succession

By a decree signed by the President of the Republic, the pension of the ex-King Jerome Bonaparte, as Governor of the Invalides, is reduced from 60,000f. to 40,000f., in consequence of his receiving, since his appointment as Governor, the pay of a Marshal of France.

Amongst the members of the Assembly, during the week, a prominent subject of conversation was an alleged negotiation said to have been opened at Venice between the two branches of the ex-Roya. families, and which, it is believed, had ended in their coming to an understanding.

A letter from Marseilles of the 26th ult. announces the arrival of Horace Vernet on his return from Rome, where he has been studying the theatre of the last operations of the French army, previous to his preparation of his grand historical painting.

SWITZERLAND.

Statements that appear to be authentic have reached us from the frontiers of Switzerland, to the effect that an attempt at a revolutionary movement for the present or the next month, is in contemplation by the revolutionists in that country, and that the Governments most interested in the affair have received ample information on the subject, and are determined to take strong measures to suppress the very first attempt that may be made again to disturb the peace of Europe

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn that the Pope's return, now that the requisite loan has been effected from Messrs. Rothschild, is to be immediately expected, and the 2nd inst. even has been named as the day of his entry, but this date appears rather too early. A deputation of Cardinals and Bishops from the Holy City of Jerusalem have been invited to meet at Rome in the present month. They are to attend in person, or to be represented by delegates furnished with regular powers. The province of Romagna is infested by brigands.

From Naples it is announced that an amnesty of the minor political offenders has been published by the King.

AUSTRIA

From Vienna we learn that the Cabinet there have been lately engaged in the serious consideration of a project for the cession by Austria to Piedmont of a considerable portion of Lombardy. Austria wants money badly, and desires to relieve herself of the risk of another rising in Lombardy, and would willingly cede for a valuable consideration so much of Lombardy as would give the Mincio for a boundary to Piedmont. As it has been deemed necessary to consult France and England, the proposition has been submitted to those Powers.

PRUSSIA.

Recent accounts from Berlin state that the elections of the electors for the Erfurt Parliament have just taken place in that city and the rest of Prussia. In most cases the Democratic party refrained from voting, and the result is, therefore, of course, favourable to the Conservative Constitutionalist party. In several of the other principalities of the German Confederation the elections have also taken place with the same result.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburgh, under date the 18th ult., we learn that the Russians have once more gained an advantage over the Caucasians. An engagement took place on the 3rd Jan., on the right bank of the Ossa, with 3000 soldiers of Schamil. The Russians took from them two standards, thirty prisoners, and a great number of cattle. The Russians had only three Cossacks wounded (?), while the mountaineers left three hundred dead on the field of battle!

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have Cape Town journals to December 8th, and those from Graham's Town to December 1st.

The *Cape Town Observer* has the following:—"At the last meeting of the Anti-Convict Association, it appeared that the Government, after having been paid the penalties of the broken contracts, avail themselves of the strict letter of these documents, by claiming from the parties concerned the difference between the amounts which they have to pay to third parties for the supplies which the contractors were to furnish, and the amount they have cost them under the contract. They appear indeed, therefore, to be extremely liberal to Captain Stanford and others, at the contractors' expense. Under these circumstances the guilt of those who now make such a simple affair so much appear than ever, seeing that they do so at the charges not of the Government, but the contractors."

At a meeting of shopkeepers, held on Nov. 29th, resolutions were passed pledging those present to adhere to the anti-convict pledge, as regards Government supplies.

Many other meetings of a similar tendency had been held in various parts of the colony.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

The sixth annual meeting of the Sussex Society for the Protection of Agriculture and Native Industry was held on Saturday, at the Old Ship Assembly-Rooms, Brighton. The Duke of Richmond (President of the Society) took the chair; and among those present were the Earl of March, M.P., and R. Pryme, Esq., M.P.

The Duke of Richmond said he was not going to take up the time of this meeting at any length. It is not for me to intrude myself in giving advice to the farmers of England—I have no right so to do; but, perhaps, as the president of this society, you may think I can take no more on myself if I venture to say a few words as to the course I think we all ought to pursue. (Hear, hear.) My advice to you is, to be firm and determined. I ask you not by violence to attempt to put down the present view; but I ask you to show yourselves free-born Englishmen, not fearing to express your grievances in any quarter where you think you have a right to obtain redress. I ask you not to be beaten down if those grievances should be sneered at and laughed at; but in this country I look to the opinion of the people of England, after a time, to come to a right and just principle. I believe that right must have dominion over wrong; and that sooner or later we shall return to that fair system of protection to all domestic industry without which this country cannot continue to be great. (Cheers.) I therefore recommend you to steadily pursue the object which you have in view. I ask you by every constitutional means in your power to attempt to get rid of a Government in whom we cannot have the slightest confidence, because we know, whatever their own individual opinions may be, they have unfortunately truckled to a knot of free-trade manufacturers, and they are now led, not constitutionally, permit me to say, by the leader of that party who got rid of protection to domestic industry. (Hear.)

Mr. John Pankhurst then read the report, which was adopted, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment.

Protectionist meetings have also been held during the week at Bedford and Oakham, Swaffham, Prestaign, Buckingham, Brecon, and various other localities.

IRELAND.

FREE-TRADE *v.* PROTECTION.—GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN.

On Monday the great meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, on a requisition signed by a large number of the citizens of Dublin, "to ascertain the true feelings of the public on the all-important subject of Free-Trade," was held in the Rotunda. For more than an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the neighbourhood of the Rotunda was crowded by persons anxious to gain admission to the building; and a number of placards, surmounted by 4-lb. loaves, were carried about Upper Sackville-street. Under these loaves was the following, in large letters:—"4-lb. loaf—price in 1847, 10½d.; 4-lb. loaf—price in 1850, 5d." The operatives assembled in tremendous force, the coal and corn-porters, a powerful-looking set of fellows, mustering in large numbers. Five hundred policemen, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Macarthy, were present to see that "the peace" was kept; and altogether the meeting was the greatest in-door demonstration that has been witnessed in Dublin for several years. At half-past twelve, a stalwart individual, carrying a pole, with a large loaf stuck on the top of it, entered the room, surrounded by a strong, though unarmed, body guard, and was received with deafening cheers. The placards which had figured outside were also brought in and held aloft, to the intense gratification of the lower class. Soon after this a sack of loaves was carried to the platform and laid along the committee table. This bread showed the comparative size of loaves at a given price now and in the year 1847. The Protectionists crowded the platform. Amongst those present were the Earl of Mayo; Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P.; Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C.; the Rev. T. D. Gregg, Andrew R. Stritch, Dr. Gray, Wilson Gray, Alderman Hudson, Alderman Taggart, Captain Egan, William Purdon, Mr. Costelloe, Michael Lynch, James Haughton, Thomas Reynolds, P. Baker, Jas. Fagan, M.P.; John Adye Curran, E. O'Mahony, Cornelius Dennehy, J. Kelch, Thomas Ryan, George Renwick, W. Bond, W. O. Espy, W. Digges, Thomas Jones, Jonathan Sisson, R. Wallis, K. Teeling, Baron Von Stentz, Alderman Reynolds, Martin Burke, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, Alderman Moran, &c.

At half-past one o'clock the chair was taken by the

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (who appeared in his civic robes). In opening the proceedings, he congratulated the meeting on the immense demonstration of that day—a meeting composed of all classes of his fellow citizens and of all creeds. (Loud cheers.) He trusted, therefore, that no interpiece calculated to cause delay would occur in the proceedings. He hoped that the United Kingdom would ever be united. (Cheers and hisses).

A Voice: A cheer for John Mitchell. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor continued: He had refused to preside over a meeting of one side; and he knew that the question would be discussed in a gentlemanly manner. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Caulfield, a tenant-farmer of the county Kildare, proposed the first resolution:—

That we look upon the present attempt to revive protection on agricultural produce as a deliberate device to bolster up an iniquitous system of taxation and landed law; and that in order to enable the tenant-farmers of this country to meet successfully foreign competition, and reduced prices consequent thereupon, a corresponding reduction must be made in their rents, and perfect security must be given them for that they will enjoy the entire benefit by occupation or full compensation of such labour and capital as they may invest in the improvement of their holdings.

Mr. Patrick Sweetman seconded the resolution.

Some other gentlemen having spoken in support of the resolution,

Mr. Butt rose amid a scene of tremendous confusion, cheers, groans, &c. He moved, as an amendment to the first part of the resolution—the second part he did not object to—that it was the duty of the Government to find every encouragement to the trade and manufactures of the country, and that this could not be done if the principles of Free-Trade were carried out. (Groans.) Would they, as rational men, prefer low wages and a big loaf to good wages and a loaf of a smaller size? (Groans, cries of "Free-Trade," and a tremendous confusion, during which the Rev. T. D. Gregg threw a loaf to the people in the body of the room.) This was the real question. (Groans, tremendous uproar, imitations of cock-crowing, whistling, and all sorts of noises.)

The Lord Mayor interposed, but in vain; the meeting would not hear him.

The resolution and amendment were then put from the chair, and the former was declared to be carried by a large majority.

The next resolution was as follows:—

That any tax on human food, having for its object the increase of its price, and thereby rendering the sustentation of human life more difficult, is a wrong, contrary alike to Christianity, and sound policy, as had been too fatally illustrated in the history of Ireland for the last half-century

An amendment, insisting upon the absolute necessity and justice of Protection, was moved by the Rev. T. Gregg, but it was lost, and the resolution carried almost unanimously.

The third set forth—

That the calamitous condition to which all classes and interests in this country have been reduced by misgovernment and neglect, demands the application of prompt and efficient measures for the reconstruction of our social system on a sound basis; and we hereby unanimously protest against the attempt to represent the present evils of the country as justifying the views of its very system under which they were produced.

Mr. Battersby seconded the resolution, which was put and carried *nem. con.*

The adoption of a petition to Parliament, embodying those resolutions, was passed, and the proceedings terminated at eight o'clock.

LORD RODEN.—The address which has been in contemplation for some time past to Lord Roden, in connexion with the Orange processions of the 12th of July next, was presented to that noble Lord on Friday, in Dublin, by a deputation composed of the Earls of Mayo and Glengall, Lords Dunsany and Suirdale, several clergymen and gentry. The noble Earl received the address with much satisfaction, and returned an appropriate reply.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—On Tuesday, judgment was given by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of "Wauchob *v.* Reynolds," when the Judges decided by three to one that the point raised as to the ineligibility of Mr. Reynolds to remain on the burgess roll was established by the evidence laid before the court, and it was accordingly ordered that his name should be erased from the list of burgesses entitled to the municipal franchise. Mr. Justice Perrin was the dissentient judge. Mr. Justice Moore was not present, but had entrusted his proxy to the keeping of the Chief Justice. Mr. Reynolds is, therefore, no longer legally Lord Mayor of Dublin.

GREAT WILL CASE.—On Tuesday, judgment was given in the Prerogative Court, in the long-protracted case of Kelly *v.* Thewles, which involves in its decision personal property to the amount of nearly £600,000. Judge Keatinge decided that the will executed by the late Edwd. Kelly, of Rookwood, co. of Galway, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, was valid, and entitled to the probate of the court. Each party pay their own costs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather took so decided a turn at the commencement of the week that field sports have been resumed; the Louth Steeple-chase and various coursing meetings have come off, and there appears every reasonable prospect that the fixtures announced for next week will hold good. Of steeple-chasing the progression is meagre, Bromley (West Kent) alone holding out any inducements to the lovers of this class of racing. The coursing community, however, will have their hands full, the Ashdown Park and Newmarket Clubs commencing operations on Tuesday; the Shelthorne, at their new *locale* (Overton, near Swindon), on Tuesday; and the Altcar, Aske, and Lytham on Thursday. As all these are "crack" clubs, some first-rate sport may be anticipated.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The transactions this afternoon were, with one exception—Cheerful, who became a very prominent favourite—flat and unimportant. We may content ourselves, therefore, with a comparatively brief quotation:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE

15 to 1 agst Sir John	30 to 1 agst Little Fanny	40 to 1 agst Sir Arthur

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES,

9 to 1 agst Oxtarby (t)	14 to 1 agst Velox	20 to 1 agst Cheerful

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst Chuffell	26 to 1 agst Dough	33 to 1 agst Melody (t)
20 to 1 —— A la Mary (t)	25 to 1 —— Cheerful (t)	

CHESTER CUP.

16 to 1 agst Gisaca	25 to 1 agst Cossack	33 to 1 agst Chantrey
20 to 1 —— Miss Ann	25 to 1 —— Holiday Boy	33 to 1 —— Harkaway
22 to 1 —— White colt	"	50 to 1 —— Woodlark (t)
25 to 1 —— Fingleman (t)	7 to 1 —— Rotund (t)	66 to 1 —— The Knout (t)
	66 to 1 agst Sultayside	

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	40 to 1 agst Knight of Avenal	20 to 1 agst The Nigger
10 to 1 —— Buhgbroke	16 to 1 —— Voltigeur (t)	25 to 1 —— Mavore (t)
	40 to 1 agst Delocon	

Thomas F. Johnston is appointed Colonial Secretary and Auditor of Public Accounts for the Island of Trinidad

On Monday last, a splendid portrait, by Grant, of Sir Tatton Sykes, subscribed for by upwards of 800 gentlemen, was presented to him at the De Grey Rooms, in the city of York. An excellent dinner was provided on the occasion of the presentation, and about 183 of the subscribers were present, including Lord Hotham, M.P., the Hon. G. Duncombe, M.P., the Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P., J. G. Smythe, Esq., M.P., &c. Sir G. Strickland presided. The portrait was presented to the worthy Baronet by the chairman in very feeling terms. The health of Sir Tatton Sykes was then drunk amidst enthusiastic cheering, and he afterwards returned thanks in an appropriate speech.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 4.—Length of day 9h. 13m.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. Agatha.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Charles II. died, 1685.
THURSDAY, 7.—Sun rises 7h. 30m., sets 4h. 57m.
FRIDAY, 8.—Half Quarter Day.
SATURDAY, 9.—Length of Night, 14h. 28m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 30	6 50	7 15	7 38	8	8 25	8 50	9 10	9 30	10 25	11 5	11 40	Tide	0 17 0 44

ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 14s.

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A neat and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each.

Portfolios for keeping the six months' Numbers clean, price 4s.

ADAMS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that his BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., when his celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's tickets, 10s. 6d. each; ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d.; including refreshments; to be had at Mr. ADAMS'S, 77, John-street Fitzroy-square, and at the Rooms.—An early application is particularly requested.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1850, Auber's popular Opera of LE DOMINO NOIR. Angelo, Mdlle Charton; Horace, M. Lac

Hereafter a celebrated Opera of ZAMPA will be repeated on WEDNESDAY Evening next, FEBRUARY 6th. Alphonse de Monza, M. Lac (his first appearance in that character); Zampa, M. Chollet; and Camille, Mdlle Charton.

The following operas are in preparation, and will be produced forthwith: "LULLY & QUINAULT," petite opera, en un acte, musique de Niedlo; LE JOUR D'YVRESSE, opera, en trois actes, musique de Adolphe Adam, and, in answer to numerous applications, Mr Mitchell respectfully announces that the popular opera of LE POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU will be produced previously to the termination of Mons. Chollet's Engagement. In consequence of the general arrangements, with Terms of the Season Subscription, may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Powerful Attraction.—Last week but one of the Grand Equestrian Olympic Pantomime: and Last Six Nights of the present Magnificent Spectacle.—Re-appearance of that extraordinary Rope-dancer, Mdlle CARDONI.—On MONDAY, Feb 4, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with the popular Spectacle of the KNIGHT of the EAGLE CREST; or, the JOURNEY of LOVE. After which, the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the accomplished Artistes of the Establishment, together with Mdlle Valentine, who will appear with her highly-trained Steed from Paris; also Introducing, for the first time, Mr Batty's unrivalled Ponies, Regent Park and Damon and Pythias. To conclude with the enormously successful Pantomime of HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE Came to Town upon his little Pony.—Box-Office open from 11 till 5.—Stage Manager, Mr W West.

EXETER-HALL, WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT (the fourth), will be held the SIXTEENTH CONCERT, which will be [illegible] Vocal Performers, Mrs Alex. Newton, Miss Isabella and Miss Poole, Herr Formes and Mr Sims Reeves. Herr Ernst will perform a Classical Concerto, Violin, Mendelssohn; Grand Fantasia, "Otello," Mr. ALFRED MELLON; Variations de Bravoure sur le Theme National No.1andare (first time), Ernst; Andante and Variations de Vesalio, Ernst. Tickets, 5s and 2s, Reserved Seats, 4s; Halls, 7s (reserved throughout the evening), may be had of Mr STAMMERS, at the office of the Concerts, No 4 in Exeter Hall, and of all Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. BUNN.—On MONDAY NEXT will be produced (for the first time) with New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, Scuttler's Grand Historical Play called FIESCO, or, The Revolt of Genoa. Andrea Doria, Mr. Cooper; Giannettino Doria, Mr C. Fisher; Fieschi, Mr Lawrence; Mr James Anderson; Verrina, Mr Bennett; Calcagno, Mr Vandenhoff; Count Lavagnino, Mr Cathcart; Marquis de Calegno Mr W. Montague; Hassan (a Moor), Mr Bruce; Julia (the Princess Doria), Mrs Yerman; Leonora (the Countess de Lavagna), Miss Laura Addison.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—Ventriloquism Extraordinary.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Tuesday, January 29, at the Assembly Rooms, Newbury; on Wednesday, January 30, at the Town Hall, Hungerford, on Friday, February 1, at the Town Hall, Woolwich, on Monday, February 4 at the Lecture Hall, Richmond; on Tuesday February 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Wendover, on Thursday, February 7; Friday, February 8, and Saturday (Morning), February 9, at the Royal Library, Bristol; on Monday, February 11, and Tuesday, Feb. 12, at the Music Hall, Assembly Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Clapham; on Monday, Feb 18, at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at the Commercial Hall, Upper-road, Chelsea, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at the School Rooms, Barking.—Doors open at Half-past Seven Begin at Eight. —Reserved Seats, 3s, First-class Seats, 2s; Second-class Seats, 1s. Books containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the Doors. Price Sixpence.—35, Surrey-street, Strand

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENTS, daily on the above subject, and in the evening at eight. An entirely new set of DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, daily at half-past four, and in the evenings at a quarter to ten.—The VIEWING, including new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Peter's, with Dioramic Effects, are shown daily at noon o'clock.—Lectures on Chemistry, with brilliant experiments by Mr Ashley.—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell.—New Exhibition of Chromatropes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half price.

CORRESPONDENTS.

H W W—Apply to Mr Thomas, news-agent, Catherine-street, Strand
ION, and G E, Birmingham—We had rather not advise you.
A SUBSCRIBER, Ipswich—Apply at the School for the Indigent Blind, St George's Fields, Southwark
A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER Mr Cunningham, in his "Handbook of London," states that the first Number of the *Times* newspaper was published Jan 1, 1788
JUAN "Your Grace," to a Duchess; "Your Royal Highness," to a Royal Duchess
D Y, Leicester—Your coin had butter be sent or taken to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden
GRIPPE—The Journal in question was discontinued for want of success
S H, Bedford-square—The total number of omnibuses traversing the streets of London is about 1500
W S, Liverpool—The riot at Ballingarry took place July 29, 1848. See Captain Charles's "Account of the French Revolution of 1848," 2 vols 8vo
T P C, Crewkerne—Correct, either with or without the parenthesis
W W, Cheltenham—We cannot say whether the coin be genuine or false, unseen
A WATERLOLIAN—The Literary and defensible Institution is in Smith-street, Westminster
L G—Apply personally in the above sense, as apparatus to Horse and Co, 13, Newgate-street
E H M, Bishop Wearmouth is thanked; but we have not room for the Poems
S G P—Is in any Savings-Bank. The British Museum was not opened on the day named
H. Marlborough—All depends upon the terms of agreement
T J S—The names are John Franklin and Jane Franklin, often Jane Griffin
T H. Aylesbury—The present is the last year of the 19th and first of the 20th century
A CORRESPONDENT The answers to the anagrams were given as promised
A CONSTANT READER, Peterborough, is thanked; but we have not room for the illustrations
S S S, Dublin, will see that the movement is progressing
W B, Harrow—We shall be glad to see the Sketches
FLORENCE—The "Art of Wood-Engraving" has been reprinted from our Journal (with additions), in handsome style, at one guinea
A BERKSHIRE SUBSCRIBER—The word "creole" is often in England understood to imply a mulatto, but as here used, a native of a West India colony, whether white, black, brown, &c. or of the coloured population. *Mrs Carmichael's work on the West Indies*
ZELAYA Inquire at the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, for information
A SUBSCRIBER should inquire of Mr Chapman, American Bookseller, 142, Strand
S P S—See "Chambers's Information for the People," vol. i. p. 206
J W, Scarborough, will find more facts and statements respecting the great Sea-Serpent assembled in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No 341, than elsewhere
D F, Whitechapel, and better communication solicited
A Y—There is no work on Mahomedan burial rentals exclusively. An account of Dr Lynch's discovery in South America will be found in "Silliman's Journal," No 56. See, also, "Year-Book of Facts," 1844 and 1845. Dr. Dickson's discovery in North America is recorded in the "Year-Book of Facts," 1846
ARTOTUS, Russell-square, had better write to the Journal in question
ΔΟΓΟΣ—We would doubt the perfect sanity of the person in question
P H—The best correct and legal mode of proceeding would be to obtain a grant of the great from the Heralds
PHILO-VERITAS—The name of the Princess is Reuss, the penultimate e being short
R R C B—The testamentary document is simply a legal obligation
[illegible] LLEO—The arms of Ulster shall be given in our next
[illegible] S of the late Mrs Gurney Cave have passed, under her will, to a member of the [illegible]
A CONSTANT READER adds to our memoir of the late Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, that he died in his 56th year, and that his second wife was Miss Bonar, daughter of Mr. Bonar, of London, and sister of Kent
J L—The children of an heiress are not entitled to bear their mother's crest, unless they [illegible] ESTS, and even, then, only have a special grant from the Crown. Our correspondent's [illegible] of the wild Cat is not wrong
J T C, Halesworth—Lord Brougham has not been either Solicitor or Attorney-General to the Sovereign. He became Chancellor in 1830
A R C—The Heralds' Visitations are the manuscript pedigrees of the various county families taken by the Heralds in their visitations, and now preserved in the College of Arms and British Museum. Salthill is a village in Berkshire
W T—Sounds—The moon was nearly in perigee at the time of the expectation of high tide, on December 29
ENQUIRER—A LIEUTENANT NEAR THE HEADS, and there—One of the highest cliffs during the year 1850 will take place on the 22nd day of February, in the afternoon, on the south coast of England: and on the 28th of February, in the morning, on the east coast, and on the 29th of February, in the afternoon, in the river Thames.
T A—When the Sun rises due [illegible] on the 21st of March and September, the days and nights are of equal length all over the globe
A CONSTANT READER, Bath—Your [illegible] is specially thanked for the clever sketches
N N Z—We do not interfere in [illegible]
ANTI-LOCK—Hudson, or Making Wills, published by Longman and Co
W W, Standon—We have not received the Sketches, but shall be glad to do so
HENRIETTE refers L M to "Burke's Landed Gentry" for full details of the Mathew family
B—The Frys, or Fryes, were a Cavalier family long resident at Yarty, county Devon, from the time of Edward IV. The heir carried the estate into the family of the present Lord Lovelace, to whom Yarty belongs. John, younger brother of William of Yarty, emigrated to Antigua: the heiresses of his eldest grandson married into the families of Byam and Mackinnon. The male descendants of a younger brother remain still in Antigua. The arms of Frye are "Gu. three barres couranl arg."
E D—The full point is correct
BANKER'S CLERK—Sulphuric acid
LEX, Edinburgh—We cannot advise you
OTHELLO, Bangor—Declined
JOB—Lord Stanley sits in the House of Lords
L L L—See "Partan Bagie"
HERMATICUS should apply to the performer
AGGLESEY—We cannot recommend you
A SUBSCRIBER—Yes, at Mooltan
DEBIDUR THERE—Miss Jordan
O V M—We cannot aid you
EVANGELICAL, Edinburgh—Declined
Y M had better apply to a magistrate
J S K, Standford—We have not room
O N—The right has not been disputed
C D—See Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual"
S H, Lincolnshire. has been correctly informed
R C—Apply to a respectable solicitor
OMEGA—The Saturday's edition

*** Arrears of replies to Correspondents will be given next week.

*** The Obituary Notices are unavoidably deferred till next week.

ERRATA AT PAGE 64.—In the description of the Church of St. John, at Penge, for T. D. Brown, read J. D Brown. The office of Messrs. Round and Nash, the architects, is not at Bermondsey, but at 33, Moorgate-street.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

New Verse and Prose by the Corn-Law Rhymer.——Sketches of Cantabs.——Hovendon on Crime.——Lodge's Portraits (two vols.)——Humboldt's View of Nature.

MUSIC.—"Shower of Diamonds."——The Mars Polka.——Jetty Treffz Waltzes.——Island of Jewels Overture and Quadrilles.——"Kathleen."——"Beautiful Dove."

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SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

Next Week, we shall PRESENT to our SUBSCRIBERS a

HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT,

in order the more fully to report the PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT; the Opening of the British Institution; Notices of New Books, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

THE practice of awarding head-money for the capture and destruction of pirates, however prevalent it may be in European states, and however familiar to men's minds it may have become, is not one, we think, that can be justly defended. Brave and generous officers in the Navy do not need the incentive of blood-money to urge them to the fulfilment of their duty; and, were the present custom abolished, there can be no doubt, at least, as far as British officers are concerned—that quite as much zeal, energy, and discretion would be shown in the capture of the pirates that infest the Oriental and other seas, as are shown now or have ever been shown before. But this is a different question from that raised by the Aborigines Protection Society and the Peace Society in their meeting of Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, although the giving of head-money naturally entered into the discussion. On the 10th of November last, and fully a fortnight before any other account reached England, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published, with many illustrations taken on the spot, a narrative of the destruction of a piratical fleet off Borneo by a small British force under the orders of Sir James Brooke. The slaughter that took place was very great, the total loss of the pirates being estimated at 1500 men. The British force was aided in its operations by a body of native Borneans—as much interested as ourselves in the abolition of piracy and the punishment of pirates.

The statement in this Journal, bearing the signature of Mr. Urban Vigors, one of the officers engaged, was, that the result of the expedition was the destruction of the most piratical tribe on the north-west coast, under the most unequivocal circumstances of piracy; that they were intercepted on their return from a desperate foray, with hands red with the slaughter of innocent and unsuspecting traders. The publication excited much interest amongst all parties, and some indignation amongst the party that afterwards called the meeting of Wednesday evening, to comment upon and condemn the conduct of Rajah Brooke. Mr. Sturge denied that there was any danger to British commerce from piracy in those seas, and asserted, as did various other speakers, that at all events there was nothing stronger than a mere suspicion of piracy against the 1500 men destroyed by Rajah Brooke, and, consequently, that there was no justification of his conduct in killing so many men without proof of their guilt. The discussion narrows itself therefore to the question—were these men pirates or not? Mr. Vigors, writing from the spot, states distinctly that they were; and, while the point was mooted at the meeting, an unexpected visitor—who had himself commanded British vessels in those seas, and who had been engaged hand to hand with a piratical force—stated with equal distinctness and great energy, that there could be no doubt of the fact. His appearance somewhat disturbed the meeting; but, ultimately, a resolution was passed in deprecation of Rajah Brooke's proceedings, and of the practice of awarding head-money. The great question of our right to attack and kill pirates who attack and kill us whenever they have an opportunity, was prudently suffered to drop.

Rajah Brooke, we dare say, is as sorry as any of the estimable gentlemen who condemn his conduct, that he should have been instrumental in the death of so many fellow-creatures; but, if these men were really pirates, and it were a point of clear duty on his part to punish them, he may deplore the necessity under which he acted, and yet go to his bed at night with a clear conscience. With regard to the employment of savages as the allies of civilised men in a war with savages, we are of the opinion of the great Lord Chatham, that it cannot be justified. Men who cut off and smoke-dry the heads of their enemies, after a fight, in battle, are no fit allies for a civilised people. In this respect, and as regards head-money, the public sentiment will support Mr. Sturge and Mr. George Thompson in the opinions they expressed; but, as regards the unfortunate necessity of punishing piracy, we think public opinion is far more likely to go along with the gallant Captain Smith. If it be unjust to inflict the penalty of death against pirates and seamurderers—taken in the fact, and "with the red hand," as the old law expresses it—then we are not justified in the execution of our Thurtells and our Greenacres, our Tawells and our Mannings.

The King of Holland has formally given his consent to the marriage of the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands with the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway. On this occasion a grand banquet and ball were given a few days ago to Count Bjornstjerna, aide-de-camp of the King of Sweden, sent to the Hague by the King and Queen of Sweden with letters soliciting the hand of the Princess. At the banquet the King of Holland proposed a toast to the happiness of the Royal pair, to the prosperity of the two Royal families, and the maintenance of friendly relations between the Netherlands and Sweden.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

There has been very little to vary the usually quiet tenor of Court life during the present week. The Privy Council, on Wednesday last, at which her Majesty's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon, forms almost the only exception. The *Court Newsman* thus chronicles the incidents of the week:—

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, visited her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Friday last, and partook of luncheon with the Queen and Prince.

On Saturday, the Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen; and, on the following day, her Royal Highness, with her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, Prince Albert went out shooting, the Duchess of Kent again joining the Royal circle at dinner in the evening.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness also sported in the Royal preserves.

On Wednesday, after the Privy Council, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

The Royal dinner-party on Thursday evening included the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, of Baden; his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; the Duchess of Sutherland; Lady C. Leveson Gower; the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas; the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter; Lady Fanny Howard; Baroness de Spaths; the Earl and Countess of Jersey; Lady Clementina Villiers; the Earl and Countess Spencer; Sir George Cowper, &c.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Wednesday at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; the Earl of Carlisle, First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, and the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse. At the Council, an election was ordered for two Scotch peers, in the room of the Earl of Airlie and Lord Colville of Culross, deceased; the Queen's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was also arranged and agreed upon; after which Mr. Justice Talfourd was presented to the Queen as an audience, by the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, when Queen's counsel was conferred upon his appointment, and the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty. The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, Judge Advocate General, had an audience of the Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Carneys, Lord in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin, Groom in Waiting. After the Council, luncheon was served to the Ministers and Officers of State in attendance.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, on Monday, at Gloucester House.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, we regret to say, has been, since her return from Scotland, severely indisposed, at the Marquis of Douglas's residence at Putney. Her Royal Highness has not been well enough to pay visits to any of the Royal family now in town.

His Royal Highness George, attended by Captain the Hon. James Macdonald, left town on Saturday for Dublin.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Saturday, from Strathfieldsaye. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have also come to town from the noble and gallant Duke's seat.

We regret to learn that the Earl of Malmesbury has for some days been confined to his bed by rheumatic fever, and will be unable to attend his parliamentary duties at the meeting of the session.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford have arrived at Enville Hall, Staffordshire, from their town residence in Hill-street. The noble Earl intends to celebrate his arrival with his new bride by giving a ball to his tenants and gentlemen at the family seat.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton have arrived in town, from Combermere Abbey.

Lady Vernon will give a *soirée dansante* on Monday next.

Lord Brougham arrived in Grafton-street on Monday evening, from Paris.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge arrived at the Hanoverian Legation on Friday, from Hanover, to resume his diplomatic duties, after an absence of nearly six months.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B. (the late Governor of the Mauritius), arrived in London on Saturday evening, accompanied by Lady Gomm and suite, from Southampton, where the General's yacht awaited a long absence from his native country, disembarked on Saturday morning from the steamer from Alexandria.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood had a dinner party on Saturday, at their residence in Downing-street.

We regret to state that, in consequence of a severe accident, Sir Augustus Clifford will be prevented from attending his duties at the House of Lords for a short time. Applications for admission may, however, during his absence, be made to Mr. Hayward, the Queen's Counsel.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The First Lord of the Treasury gave a full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening, at his official residence in Downing-street, to the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons, and a distinguished party of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Government, holding seats in the Lower House. Her Majesty's Speech, on opening the session of Parliament, was read by Lord John Russell to the assembled guests. Later in the evening Lady John Russell had an assembly at the private residence of the Premier, in Chesham-place. After the leading members of the fashionable world paid their respects to her Ladyship on the occasion.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Lord President of the Council, entertained a distinguished party of peers on Wednesday evening at a full-dress dinner at Lansdowne House. Her Majesty's Speech was read to the guests by the noble President after the banquet.

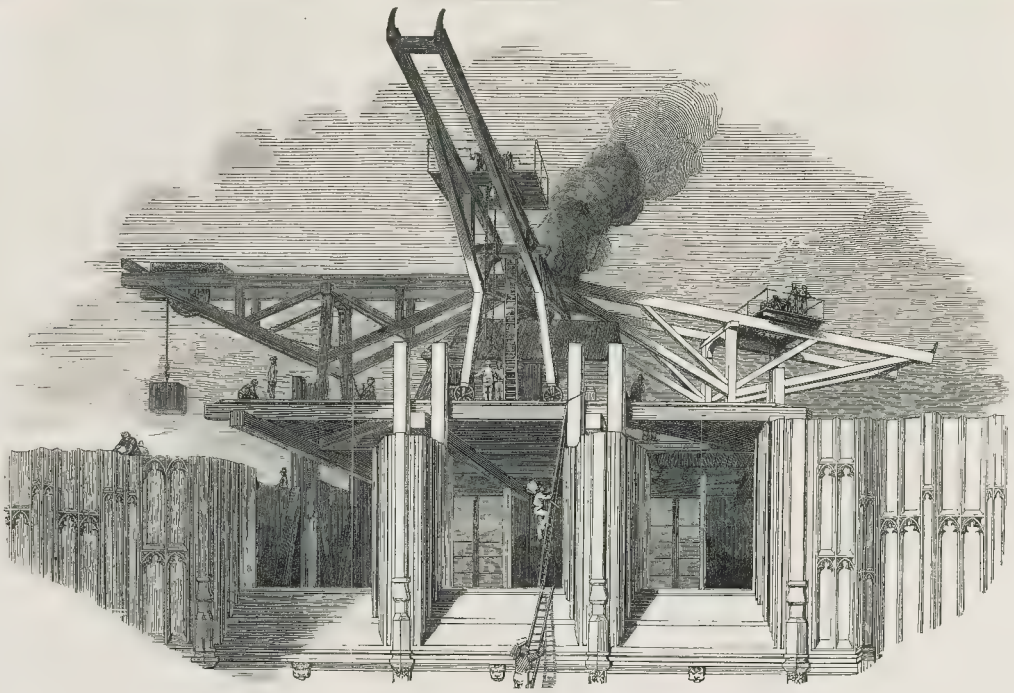
Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-terrace. The noble Viscountess had afterwards an assembly, at which nearly all the leading members of the political and fashionable world now in town were present.

Lord Stanley gave a magnificent banquet to a distinguished circle of Peers—supporters of the Conservative party—on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in St. James's-square.

The Baronness Brunnow commenced the fashionable season on Wednesday night with a grand ball at Ashburton House, given in celebration of the birthday of Count Nesselrode, the Russian Chancellor. The guests were very numerous, and dancing was prolonged until an advanced hour in the morning. Many of the distinguished persons present wore their official costumes, and the scene was altogether a very brilliant one, worthy of the taste of the munificent hostess and the interesting occasion which induced the festivity.

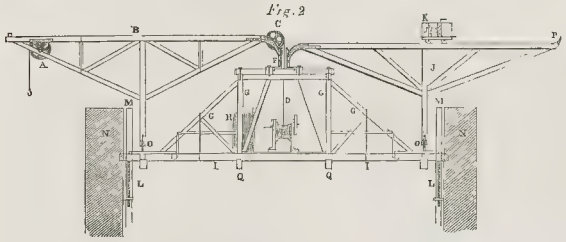
The total imports of tea into the United Kingdom in 1849 were 42,460,000 lb. against 45,100,000 lb. in 1848. The deliveries for home consumption were 50,196,000 lb., against 48,400,000 lb. in 1848. The foreign exports were considerably increased, being 2,500,000 lb. against 2,300,000 lb. in 1848. The stock in the United Kingdom on 31st December, 1849, is estimated at 42,500,000 lb. against 45,500,000 lb. in 1848, and 32,100,000 lb. in 1847.

Mr. Sir John Walmesley, M.P., for Preston, and Mr. Wm. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, &c. The resolutions embodied the usual set of objects which the association has been formed to obtain, and were carried through with. Mr. G. Thompson gave to the meeting an account of his Parliamentary stewardship, and entered into some explanations as to the course he had pursued in reference to the local bill for renewing the leases of the Commercial-road Turnpike Trust, which appeared to be satisfactory to the meeting. In the course of his speech, the hon. gentleman referred to his recent tour through England with Sir Joshua Walmesley, and the reception they had everywhere met with from the Chartists, and then appealed to the meeting whether the Chartists were not deserving of their confidence. A hearty cheer following replied to his appeal. Mr. Thompson) hoped they would bury the hatchet of discord; and, for his own part, he would say, that, although advocating all the points of the Charter, he would take what he could get, and therefore agreed to all the National Reform Association, but without abandoning the Charter—(cheers) he would take all he could get, and he advised them to do the same, but by no means to give a receipt in full. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that the union he had witnessed at all those meetings proved to him that the hour was striking when their banners would wave triumphant over the prostrate tyranny under which the country had so long groaned.



PART OF THE VICTORIA TOWER—THE HOISTING-SCAFFOLD.

Fig. 2



ELEVATION OF THE HOISTING-SCAFFOLD.

In Fig. 2 we give an elevation of the scaffold; N N being the walls of the tower, M M the guide-posts, and I I one of the cross-trusses. B is the hoisting traveller, A being the wheel over which the chain (D) from the windlass (K) passes. The traveller has a collar which encircles a hollow shaft (S), up which the chain (D) passes, thence over C, and on to A. The other travellers have similar collars, but have no chains communicating with the windlass (S); they have windlasses running on rails on them, as at K, so that stones and other *material* can be lifted, carried, and placed at any spot with the greatest precision and facility. J represents one of these *carrying* travellers; and at O O, on both the travellers, are the wheels of the tripels running on the circular rail. The perspective view of these machines in our general representation clearly shows their character. G G indicate where the shed over the steam-engine, &c. is erected; F, the stop to keep the windlass (K) from running off the rail; Q Q, the ends of main trusses.

In Fig. 3 is shown an elevation of the hoisting-screw, M M being the guide-posts, which are 12 inches in diameter; and Q is the end of one of the main trusses. L is the screw itself, 2¼ inches diameter; N N the screw-nut and carriage. The screw is acted upon by means of a winch; and, when the advanced state of the masonry renders it necessary to hoist the platform, the nuts and carriages are removed higher up the guide-posts; then the screws are worked up, carrying with them the platform, steam-engine, travellers, and everything upon them; the nut-head is then moved up to the required height, to aid in supporting the main and cross trusses, and remains there till the progress of the works renders a fresh lift necessary.

We should mention that there are eight hoisting-screws, two to each side of the platform.

Our Sectional Engravings are carefully prepared from the working drawings, and the View itself is taken with the utmost possible care; and we trust the brief notice we have given will enable our readers to appreciate one of those wonderful mechanical means of saving labour which so eminently distinguish the era of modern engineering; and enable such of our readers as may be fortunate enough to see the New Palace at Westminster, to understand the mode of working the singular machines which are in operation on its chiefest beauty—the Victoria Tower.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

HOISTING-SCAFFOLD OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.

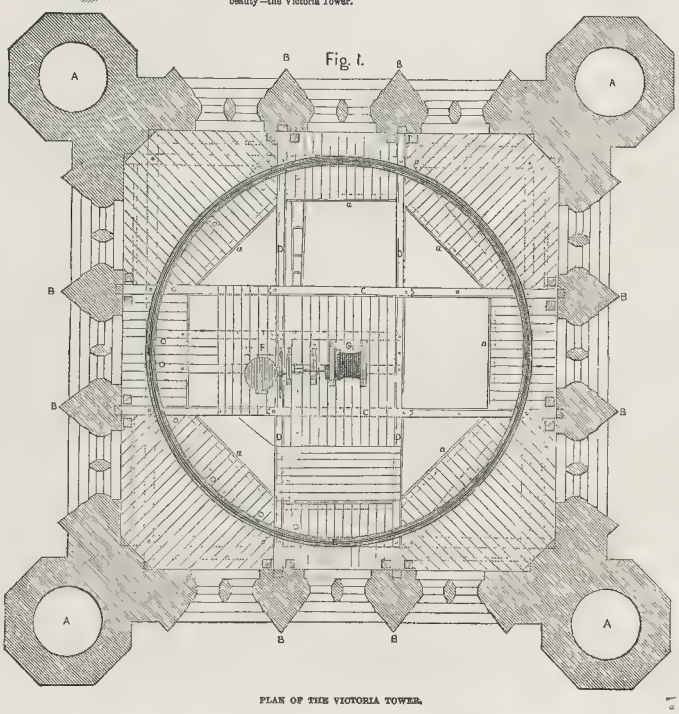
Perhaps there are few mechanical contrivances employed in the various works at the New Palace, Westminster, of more interest than the novel and admirable scaffold used in the erection of that enormous and magnificent pile, the Victoria Tower. The singular appearance of the scaffold, viewed from all parts—seemingly nothing more than three huge cranes, and the perfectly easy manner in which they appear to work, are extremely striking and interesting, in addition to the circumstance that the exterior of the building is not disfigured during its progress by a forest of scaffold-poles, stretching their gaunt limbs in every direction. This latter point is of itself of great importance; as, from the interest with which the progress of the Houses of Parliament is watched, it is a little addition to the pleasure of seeing so glorious a range of buildings in progress, to be enabled to note the gradual development of the design freed from all incumbrances.

Fig. 3

ELEVATION OF THE HOISTING-SCREW.

From our Illustrations a complete idea of the character of the hoisting-scaffold can be formed; and to them we now proceed to refer. In the diagram, Fig. 1 is a plan of the Victoria Tower, taken at the base of the first tier of windows; A, A, A, A being the octagonal turrets at the angles, and in which are the staircases leading to the top of the tower; and B, B, B, B, the spaces between the windows. On each side, within the walls, and close to the spaces between the windows, are four guide-posts, to which are securely fixed, by bolts, the raising screws—shown in Fig. 3 by means of which the main and cross trusses (C C and D D) which carry the platform, can be raised as the work proceeds; and thus, as the masonry is carried up, so is the whole mass of scaffold raised, six feet at a time. The diverging, horizontal, and vertical lines in the plan show the planks which compose the floor of the platform; and handrails are placed, as safeguards to the workmen, as a a a a a a a a. On the floor a circular rail is fixed, as at E E E E, and on this the hoisting and other travellers run, and by them all the requisite materials can be delivered at any part of the tower. In the centre of the platform is a windlass (G), worked by a steam-engine at F, which draws up, by means of the hoisting traveller, the materials from the works below, and deposits them on a portion of the tower, whence they are taken by the other travellers to their destined places; for we should observe that the hoisting traveller is not intended to move quite round the tower, but only to take in one-half of it in its movements, as its simple duty is to *raise*, and it is only on the south and west fronts that such work can be performed, the east and north fronts being attached to the main building.

Fig. 1.



PLAN OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Thursday being the day appointed for the opening of the session of Parliament by commission, the west end of the town presented, about noon, a more animated appearance than for some time past, although, of course, the streets were not so crowded as they would have been if her Majesty had attended in person. Previous to one o'clock, the members of both Houses began to arrive; and before the appearance of the Commissioners, the galleries, and every portion of the House to which strangers are admitted, were completely filled with those who were anxious to witness the proceedings.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lords Commissioners took the seats which had been appointed for them, when the Lord Chancellor desired the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to hear her Majesty's commission read.

A few minutes afterwards a great number of the members of the Lower House, headed by the Chief Clerk, appeared at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor desired the latter-patrnt, authorising the Lords Commissioners to open Parliament, in the name and on behalf of her Majesty, to be read, which having been done, his Lordship then read—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

"The decease of her Majesty Queen Adelaide has caused her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

"Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with Foreign Powers.

"In the course of the autumn, differences of a serious character arose between the Governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons, who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory.

"Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences.

"Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts with those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those differences in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

"Her Majesty has been engaged in communications with foreign states, upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the Navigation Laws of this country.

"The Governments of the United States of America and of Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure to British ships in the ports of their respective countries advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports.

"With regard to those Foreign States whose Navigation Laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general elimination of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world.

"In the summer and autumn of the past year, the United Kingdom was again visited by the ravages of the cholera; but Almighty God, in his mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality, and to stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food, and the tranquillity which prevails.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the holders and occupiers of land. Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress. But it is a source of sincere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts of life, which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service has not been neglected.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you. Among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian Colonies.

"Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischiefs arising from party processions, the defects of the laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant, the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts, and the diminished number of electors for members to serve in Parliament, will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction, that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health are in a course of gradual adoption; and her Majesty trusts that, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the United Kingdom, you will be enabled to make further progress in the removal of evils which affect the health and well-being of her subjects.

"The favour of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the wars and convulsions which, during the last two years, have shaken so many of the states of the continent of Europe. It is her Majesty's hope and belief, that, by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective, you will sustain the fabric of our institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."

At the conclusion of the reading of the Speech, the Lords Commissioners and the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons retired, and their Lordships adjourned to five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a Bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

The Duke of RICHMOND drew the attention of their Lordships to the fact that there were two vacancies in the Scotch Representative Peers.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE was understood to say that he was not responsible for the vacancies not being filled up.

After a few words from the Earl of Eglinton, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Stanley, and Lord Redesdale, the subject dropped.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE introduced a Bill for regulating Select Vestries.

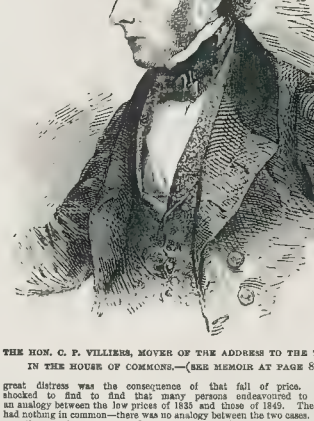
THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—ADDRESS AND AMENDMENT.

The Royal Speech having been read in the usual form,

The Earl of ESSEX rose to move the Address. Since they had met last the country had had the misfortune to lose the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and he was sure their Lordships would sympathise with her Majesty in the grief which she felt for that great loss, for never had any foreign Princess secured the good opinion of this country to a greater degree than Queen Adelaide. The interference of her Majesty's Government on behalf of Turkey, in the differences which had arisen between that country and Russia, was a legitimate exercise of the influence of this country, and had been attended with the most happy effects. He could not but recollect that during the last two years the whole of Europe had been in a state of disorder; scarcely a post arrived that did not bring the intelligence of the overthrow of some ancient dynasty. During the whole of these convulsions this country had remained undisturbed; and he attributed the state of tranquillity mainly to the manner in which the Queen's influence had given way to public opinion. The artizan and operative classes had, to their honour, shown themselves superior to the temptations held out to them. A tribute of gratitude was due to the public press, the members of which, however they might differ as to the means, had but one object in view, to secure the prosperity and the tranquillity of the country. (Hear, hear.) When he looked back to the events of the last few years, he could not but consider that it was a most fortunate circumstance that they had had at the head of affairs, during the time which preceded the Continental revolutions, men who had had the sagacity to repeal the laws which prohibited the importation of food. Of all the votes he had ever given, there was none to which he looked back with greater satisfaction, than to the vote he had given in favour of the repeal of the laws preventing their free importation of food. The late pestilence had drawn the attention of the public to the state of the sanitary laws, and every one was convinced that those laws must be amended. The improved state of the commerce and trade of the country proved the soundness of the alterations which had been recently made in the laws regulating the imports of this country. It was satisfactory to know that the measures which had last session been passed with regard to Ireland, more particularly the Encumbered Estates Bill, had worked well. No one could regret more than he did the distress under which the agricultural interests were suffering, but he was convinced it was of a temporary nature. (Cheering, and counter-cheering.) He believed that those who had kept up a Protectionist agitation—who called themselves farmers' friends—had acted most unwisely. (Cheers, and counter-cheers.) He had received a statement from the vestry-clerk of Marylebone parish, stating that there had been a saving of £11,000 in the rates, in consequence of the cheapness of food; in another metropolitan parish the saving had been £7000, and the rates had been reduced twopence in the pound. (Loud cheers.) The repeal of the Navigation-laws had been followed by the most happy effects. Shipbuilding had increased, and there were now orders from foreign countries for the building of ships in this country. (Hear, hear.) He knew not what might be the measures to be proposed with regard to the Australian colonies, but he hoped that the time was not far distant when more liberty as regards internal legislation would be granted to all our colonies. The noble Earl concluded by moving the Address, which was an echo to the Speech.

Lord METHUEN, in seconding the Address, said it must be a matter of congratulation to see the efforts of the Government to prevent the occurrence of hostilities between Russia and Turkey had been attended with success. It was also matter of congratulation that the manufacturing and commercial interests were in a state of prosperity. He regretted that he could not say the same as regarded the agriculture, interest; that interest was suffering from party excited by the Protectionist agitation. But it should be recollected that under Protection, in 1822, the price of corn had been lower than it was at present, and again in 1835. The noble Lord concluded by formally seconding the motion.

The Earl of STRADBROKE felt that he should be wanting in his duty, if he abstained from embracing this, the earliest opportunity, of declaring to their Lordships the existence of deep and great agricultural distress. He believed that the distress would be permanent so long as the present system of legislation should continue. In 1815 it was considered that the British agriculturist would be swamped by foreign importation, unless he had protection, and in consequence the Corn-Law measure of 1815 was introduced. He admitted that under Protection great distress had existed in 1842. He well remembered the severe distress that existed throughout the agricultural districts at this period. Many landowners retired to the Continent under pretence of educating their families, but really to retrench; and many industrious farmers and labourers were reduced to the workhouse. The measure of 1828 was introduced at a time when there was no great dread of a large importation of foreign corn, and he believed that measure was one of the wisest ever submitted to Parliament. (Protectionist cheers.) In 1834 a new measure was introduced, which was a most just measure. Its effect was to increase the comfort and well-being of the labouring classes. From the end of 1835 was the most abundant ever known, and the natural result was that prices fell, and



THE HON. C. P. VILLIERS, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS TO THE THRONE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(SEE MEMOIR AT PAGE 80.)

great distress was the consequence of that fall of price. He was shocked to find so that many persons endeavoured to establish an analogy between the low prices of 1835 and those of 1849. Their cases had nothing in common—there was no analogy between the two cases. In that year the exports amounted to £53,000,000, whereas in 1849, the year of another alteration in the Corn-Law, it only amounted to £43,000,000: and yet in the year 1842 the Corn-Laws were relaxed. In the year 1845 the Corn-Laws were repealed, and an enormous importation took place, which had continued up to the present hour. It was this enormous importation which had reduced the price of agricultural produce, and not a superabundant harvest, as had been the case in 1835. This cause of agricultural distress would continue so long as the existing laws continued; and he should therefore propose an amendment, to the effect that the agricultural distress at present existing was aggravated by the local taxation and the existing state of the law.

The Earl of DESART supported the amendment, because he considered that an attempt had been made to pass over agricultural distress by putting prominently forward the fact of the existence of commercial prosperity.

The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the amendment of the noble Earl. No one could doubt of the great distress that prevailed among the owners and occupiers of land; and her Majesty in her Speech did not only regret it, but greatly lamented it; but he doubted very much whether the course proposed to be pursued by the noble Earl who had moved the amendment. He believed, if the amendment was carried, it would have the effect of carrying through the length and breadth of the land the delusion that Parliament was ready to reconsider what it had done, and alter it. There were the same forebodings of distress on the part of the agriculturists if the average price of corn should be below 80s.; those forebodings had been proved to be groundless, as he believed the present forebodings would prove. He was entirely dependent upon land, and therefore he could not be supposed to be indifferent to the question. He believed the distress would be temporary. Even when they were basking in the full sunshine in 1838 prices were lower than they were now; and notwithstanding those prices were attributable solely, as had been admitted by the noble Earl, to a plentiful harvest, the cries of distress put forth by the agriculturists were little less loud than at present. It had been determined to give the experiment of Free-Trade a fair trial. It had been tried not quite a year, and during that period never had there been so many exceptional causes in operation affecting the price of corn. There was the famine in Ireland, and the revolutionary outbreak in Europe; and with regard to the seasons, it was a moot point whether the distress was owing to the short harvest of 1847, or to the plentiful harvest which followed it. The experiment had not had a fair trial; we were in an exceptional state, and not in a situation to pronounce upon the success of the experiment. His own impression was not one of despondence; but, if even he were convinced that the average of corn would never be one farthing higher, he was not prepared to revert to a system of Protection (hear, hear), because he was not prepared to deprive the people of those sources, which, to quote the words of the Speech, "cheapness and plenty had diffused amongst them." Many towns, whose prosperity had seemed departing, had had that prosperity revived in consequence of the cheapness and plenty of food. The poor-rates had also been reduced. The number of persons on the 1st of January, 1850, as compared with the 1st of January, 1849, was 7 per cent. less throughout the whole of England. and this diminution was not confined to the manufacturing districts; in Cheshire the decrease was 11 per cent.; Bucks, 7 per cent.; Cumberland, 11 per cent.; and in Dorsetshire, 7 per cent. The largest diminution was in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Nottinghamshire. In Ireland, the expense of maintaining paupers in the workhouse had been reduced from 9*s.* 1*d.* per head, which it was last year, to 1*s.* 1*d.* a head this year. He could not, therefore, be a party to any measure which would check the cheapness and plenty of food, which was so well calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of the people. The Protectionist complaint, reduced to its elements, was this—that there was too much to eat in the country. (Cheering and counter-cheering.) If there was not too much to eat, causing too great cheapness, where was the complaint? (Cheers.) It had been said that the abolition of Protection would throw land out of cultivation, but such was not the case, for, during the last autumn, a greater breadth of wheat had been sown than had been ever before known, and there were no less than seventy-three applications for enclosures of land. If corn was not too cheap and too abundant, what was the accusation against Free-Trade? (Hear, hear.) It had not sent bullion out of the country—it had not diminished our trade—it had not thrown land out of cultivation; and the only accusation that could be brought against it was, that it had made food too plenty and too cheap. He believed that there were many, even close to their Lordships' House, who would prove the falsity of the assertion that food was too plenty or too cheap; and he would rather forfeit his place in their Lordships, House, than consent to a policy which would make food scarce and dear. He hoped their Lordships would negative the amendment by a large majority (Cheers.)

After some observations from the Duke of RICHMOND, Earl FITZWILLIAM, and Earl WINCHILSEA,

Lord BROUGHAM said, though he did not consider agricultural distress at all exaggerated, he d.sapproved in the strongest manner the language which had been used at certain Protectionist meetings. A great deal had also been said as to the distress existing in certain classes of the community, and emigration had been proposed as a means of alleviating it, though he did not think it would be attended with the anticipated result. The noble and learned Lord concluded by stating that having seen no cause why they should retrace their steps, he was unable to vote for the amendment proposed by the noble Earl.

Lord STANLEY having remarked on the cordial assent which certain portions of the Speech would meet from all classes of the community, and especially those portions which related to the death of the Queen Dowager and to the visitation of the cholera, turned to those sentiments which did not meet with his approbation. Considering the coolness which had arisen between England and Russia on the Turkish question, he was surprised that her Majesty had been made to say that she was at peace and amity with all other nations; and with regard to agricultural distress, he was convinced that it could only be alleviated by a return to moderate protection. He and his friends had been invited to say what they desired, and he made no secret of his own views. He believed a moderate protecting duty would be advantageous to agriculture and to the revenue, while it would not be injurious to the consumer. He did not ask them, their Lordships to interrupt the progress of that great experiment which he feared was leading inevitably to the most serious consequences. He only asked them, and he asked them with confidence, not to refuse their assent to the amendment, which affirmed that there were two causes for the distress of the agricultural interest—causes with which it was the function of the Government to deal; and they were entitled to say that in one shape or other the Government was bound to take some steps for the removal of that distress.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Royal Speech from the objections raised by Lord Stanley, and advised the House to support the Address, and throw out the amendment.

The Duke of BEAUFORT bore testimony to the great distress existing among the agricultural labourers.

Earl GREY denied that he had ever said that his rents would be increased by a repeal of the Corn-laws. What he had said was that he believed his property would be increased in value by the repeal, and he believed so still, because it was impossible that the condition of the country could be improved without increasing the value of all property.

Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment—		
Present	.. ..	69
Proxies	.. ..	34
		— 103
Against it—		
Present	.. ..	86
Proxies	.. ..	66
		— 152
Majority for Ministers	.. ..	49

The Address was then agreed to, and was ordered to be carried up by the Lords with white staves.

Their Lordships then adjourned at quarter after one until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met this day at two o'clock, and the SPEAKER and members present having been summoned to the House of Lords to hear her Majesty's Speech read, the SPEAKER proceeded for that purpose to the House of Peers. On his return, the Speech was read, and the House adjourned until a quarter to four o'clock.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

Several new members took the oaths and their seats.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM read a letter from Major-General Shadwell, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by that House to the army in India.—The letter was moved to be entered on the minutes.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Mr. TUFNELL said it might be convenient to the House to state that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government, on Monday next, to move the introduction of a bill for the better government of the Australian Colonies, when an explanation would be given of the colonial policy of that country.

On Wednesday the Solicitor-General would move to bring in a Bill to amend the practice of the Courts of Common Law in Ireland; to amend the practice of the Court of Chancery; and also the law affecting judgments.

On Monday next the Under-Secretary for the Colonies would move the appointment of a committee respecting the affairs of the Island of Cyprus.

On Tuesday next the Secretary for Ireland would move the introduction of a Bill to Restrain Party Processions in Ireland. (Cheers).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring in a Bill at an early day, to provide for the better government of the Woods and Forests, and of the land revenues of the Crown.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department would bring in a Bill for the better Discipline of Gaols and Prisons in that country.

On Tuesday next, the President of the Board of Trade would move the introduction of a Bill for improving the Condition of the Masters, Mates, and Seamen employed in the Merchant Service.

The Secretary for Ireland would also bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the Registration of Parliamentary Voters, and the Shortening the Duration of Parliaments in Ireland. (Roars of laughter from all parts of the House, the hon. gentleman having evidently mis-stated the title of the bill, which was to hasten the time of taking the votes.)

Mr. SLANEY gave notice that, on Monday next, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings-Banks. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

At half-past four, the mover and seconder of the Address entered the house—the former (Mr. Villiers) in Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform, and the latter (Sir James Duke) in full court dress. They were both received with cheers, and took their seats beand the ministerial bench.

On behalf of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, notice was given of the appointment of a committee to revise the Army and Ordnance expenditure.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—THE ADDRESS AND AMENDMENT.

Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker,

Mr. C. P. VILLIERS rose to move the adoption of the Address in answer to her Majesty's gracious Speech. After praying the indulgence of the House, he observed that he was a strenuous advocate of that system of commercial policy in the carrying out of which he had borne his humble part. He had the most implicit reliance in his noble friend at the head of the Government that he would do nothing to compromise that policy, and that he would maintain entire the measures which he believed were most important to the well-being and happiness of the people of this empire. Under these circumstances he had no hesitation in asking that House to respond to the Speech from the Throne. The hon. gentleman then referred to the recent bereavement her Majesty had sustained in the death of the Queen Dowager, and drew a well-merited tribute to the virtues of the late Queen, whose unobtrusive piety and universal benevolence had produced the deepest feelings of respect and attachment among all classes. He next referred to the interference of this country in the affairs of Austria and Hungary, expressing gratification that the intervention of England had had its effect of putting an end to hostilities between two neighbouring states, a result which was mainly owing to the high position which the country had always maintained in the opinion of the world. At the same time, it could not be too generally known, that this country had no unfriendly or ambitious designs towards other nations, and had no wish whatever to take any advantage of their confidence or their weaknesses. (Hear, hear.) He then referred to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, observing that that interest (the shipping interest), which it was supposed would be the most seriously affected by the change, was at present in a state of the greatest activity. (Cheers.) Whether he referred to the Tyne or the Thames, the Wear or the Clyde, the prospects of the shipowners were never more cheering or gratifying. He then referred to her Majesty's recent visit to Ireland, from which he anticipated the most beneficial results. That visit was not surprised at the enthusiasm and loyalty of her reception in that country, as her Majesty had always evinced the greatest interest in their welfare, and the greatest desire that equal justice and equal favour should be awarded in Ireland. The returns with regard to out and in-door relief, and to crime in Ireland, showed a marked improvement in both respects. As regarded England, he believed it would be universally admitted, that both the trade and commerce of the country were never in a more satisfactory state. He was satisfied that the adoption of the principles of Free-Trade by that country had been productive of the most beneficial results to the working-classes of England. (Cheers.) He believed further, that the scrupulous of the Protectionists, as they were called, had been entirely falsified. (A laugh). He would call upon the world at large to judge between the two systems. (Cheers from the opposition benches.) There was not one single thing that had been said by the Protectionists that had come true; and not a thing that had been anticipated by the advocates of Free-Trade that had not been realised. (Great laughter and cheering.) It could not be denied that the whole of the manufacturing districts were, at the present moment, fully employed, and the cheapness of the necessaries of life was such as to place them in a much better position than they had been for a considerable period. There had been a considerable diminution in the amount of public relief given—the poor-rates having been much lower last year than during several previous years. There had also been a large addition to the ordinary amount of bullion in the Bank; and he appealed to his right hon. friend, whether the revenue of the country was not considerably increased. Why, they had a sum of two millions beyond the revenue of the previous year: the income had exceeded the expenditure, and that was a matter of not very usual occurrence of late years. (A laugh.) Was it nothing that the poor of this country had an abundant supply of food at a reasonable price? Why, from accurate calcula-

tions that he had made, he estimated the difference in the money paid for food in this country in 1847 and 1849 at not less than 91 millions sterling, viz. 61 millions in grain, and 30 millions in other articles of food imported at a considerable reduction in the price. (Cheers, and cries of "On.") He would now pass to another topic referred to in her Majesty's Speech, namely, the complaints of distress that had reached her from the agricultural districts. He assured the House that he, for one, sincerely sympathised with that distress, and he was aware that some of the farmers and landed proprietors were suffering distress. (Loud cheers.) He had never disguised the fact that the change would probably be productive of some suffering, but the difficulty was to know how to apply any legislative relief. Many trials had been made, but he did not think that any of them had succeeded in relieving the agriculturist, nor was he aware that they could claim any exemption on account of local burdens. In every instance in which Parliament had attempted to relieve the occupier, the benefit had invariably been transferred to the owner, who, by additional rent, made up for any reduction in the local burdens of the land. The hon. gentleman then referred to the various legislative enactments that had been made with regard to the Corn-laws—contending that they were always in the habit of coming to that House for relief, and always complaining; and yet, never finding any relief. At all the recent meetings of agriculturists in England, it was unanimously agreed that it was impossible for the farmer to grow wheat at a profit at 40s. a bushel. He believed, in the long run, it would be found that the farmers of that country would be enabled to grow wheat at a profit at 40s. a bushe.; but even if that were so, he did not think that House would be justified in making an additional tax upon the food of the people. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman then read a letter from a Gloucestershire farmer, shewing that he was enabled, in consequence of the advantageous terms he had paid for his land, to grow wheat at a profit, and at 40s. a quarter. He did not think the conditions were at all hard for the landlord; and it was, in his opinion, the fault of the farmers and landlords themselves, who were unwilling to make arrangements corresponding with the altered circumstances of the country. He believed there was as great a demand for land at the present moment as there had ever been; that the prices of land were equally high; and that the condition of the agriculturist was as good as it had been for many years. There was no advantage which the farmer abroad had over the home producer, beyond the high price of land; that, however, was a matter which the farmer had under his own control. If the land of this country was properly managed, he believed in his heart that enough of corn could be grown in England and England to feed the entire, and even a much larger population than they at present had. He did not attribute the distress of the landed proprietors of Ireland; but it would appear as if a great retribution had fallen upon the owners of land in that country, and that the regeneration of Ireland would ultimately be found to date from the visitation of Providence with which it had been afflicted. The large supplies of corn that England had received from abroad was the main cause that that country was not reduced to the same deplorable condition as Ireland. He entertained the most sanguine hopes of the future regeneration of Ireland; and when the effects of the commercial freedom they had recently obtained were more fully developed, and added to the political and religious freedom they already enjoyed, they might hope to see that great country as flourishing and prosperous as she once was. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers

Sir James Duke rose to offer a few observations by way of willingness to second the Address, after the very able and eloquent speech they had just heard. It was with great reluctance, from a consciousness of his inability, that he had undertaken the task of seconding the Address. He felt, however, that it was a compliment paid to the position he held as one of the Members of the City of London, rather than to any merits or claims of his own; and he was rejoiced to have an opportunity of declaring his cordial adherence to the policy of the noble Lord at the head of the Government and his colleagues. He congratulated the House upon the position which that country occupied, after passing through an ordeal of no ordinary difficulty. He congratulated it also upon the prosperous state in which the commercial and manufacturing classes were at present, although he regretted that that prosperity had not extended to the agricultural classes. At the same time, he did not think that any legislative measure could be devised by that House would afford them any real or substantial relief: that must be looked for in renewed energy on their parts, and a different arrangement between the occupiers and the owners of land. He held in his hand a return from the Governor of Newgate, shewing that the number of committals in the last year were much lower than in the preceding one; and, in addition to that, he found that the manufacturing districts and the operatives were fully employed at good wages, and with a low price of food. At no period since the passing of Free-Trade measures had this country made such progress in prosperity as during the last few months; and he sincerely hoped that that prosperity would soon be extended to the agricultural classes. Her Majesty, in the course of her Speech, congratulated herself on the cessation of the cholera, and he believed that among every class throughout the country would readily participate. An extension of the suffrage in Ireland was one of the measures recommended by her Majesty; and upon that subject he should only express a hope that England also would be included in any measure framed for the attainment of that object. With respect to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he was happy to be able to assure the House that at no period within his recollection was there greater activity observable than at the present, in our dockyards. The hon. Baronet concluded by thanking the House for the patience with which they had listened to him, and by expressing a hope that her Majesty might long continue to reign over such a happy and contented people. (Cheers.)

The Speaker having then read the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech from the Throne,

Sir J. Trollope rose to propose the addition of a few words to the Address, by way of amendment. On behalf of a numerous body of his friends, he felt it his duty, in concurrence with his hon. friends around him, to adopt that course. He sympathised most fully in the assurances of regret expressed by her Majesty at the recent loss of that distinguished statesman, the late Sir Robert Peel. It was stated in her Majesty's Speech, that her Majesty had received, on the occasion of her late visit to Ireland, the reception which she might naturally have expected from the warm-hearted people of that country; and he was sure they had heard that statement with unmixed gratification. There was also an allusion to the prosperous state of the manufactures of this country, as well as to the complaints which had issued from the agricultural body. Now, it should be observed, that those complaints had proceeded from almost every district in England and Scotland. It was true that while the agriculturists of Ireland were also reduced to great distress and embarrassment, they had not joined in the cry which had resounded throughout part of Great Britain upon the subject; but that fact was, he believed, to be attributed to the all-engrossing interest felt in Ireland with respect to the Poor-law and the unhappy social condition of the people. Among the agricultural body in England, however, a general if not a universal feeling prevailed that their case was one which claimed the earnest and immediate consideration of Parliament. He candidly confessed that he did not think that they had been complained to without cause in respect which they merited; and he was sorry to perceive that in the Speech from the Throne they were treated with a real, if not a studied, appearance of censure or indifference. It had been said that the agricultural distress was mainly to be attributed to the want of a proper cultivation of the soil; that reproach did not apply to the north of England, where every acre of productive land was most carefully cultivated. Great expense was being every day incurred for that purpose; and yet they complained of the unequal pressure of the agricultural body in that portion of the country. The House should remember that it was the poorer and the most industrious agriculturists who suffered most from the change in the system which they and their fathers were connected. Under these circumstances, he wished to submit to the House the following addition to the Address after the words "commerce and manufactures:" "But humbly to represent to your Majesty that we believe the interest of the United Kingdom, and especially in Ireland, the classes engaged in the cultivation of the soil are subject to severe distress, which in our opinion is to be attributed to recent legislation, and that such distress is aggravated by the heavy pressure of local taxation." (Cheers from the Protectionist members.)

Colonel Chatterton seconded the amendment. As an Irishman, he felt bound particularly to notice the distress which prevailed among the agricultural body in that portion of the United Kingdom with which he was more particularly connected. That distress extended to all classes, embracing landowners, farmers, and labourers; and he knew no subject which more urgently called for the consideration of Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he felt bound to congratulate his hon. friend who had moved the amendment on the moderation of language which he had observed in submitting his views to the House; and he also felt glad that his hon. friend had brought that question before them in a manner which would call for a direct decision on their part upon the great interests involved in the matter. There could be no doubt that trade and manufactures were at present in a state of great activity and prosperity; and that was a most important circumstance in considering the character of the policy they had to take adopted; for it is impossible that such extensive commerce and industry could be produced without a considerable amount of capital having been created. (Hear, hear.) The value of exports for the last three years, he believed, was as follows:—1847, £51,000,000; 1848, £48,946,000; and 1849, £58,848,000; and that great increase embraced not the great articles of our national manufactures. It was clear, therefore, that very foolish apprehensions had once existed in the minds of Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli) had said that although the amount of our exports increased, the goods exported had been sold at such reduced prices that the trade was in reality no gainer. Now, as to the reduction of prices, although in the first place that had been manufacturers themselves were the best judges of their own interests, and that they were not likely to sell their goods without a fair profit. But he found that, in every great article of manufacture, the prices which we had obtained last year had been higher than those obtained in the preceding year. Then, again, he was happy to be able to inform the House that in Sunderland, Liverpool, and all our great ship-building ports, the amount of ships at present being built was much larger than it had been at any former period. Foreign nations were anxiously looking to the result of the Free-Trade experiment in this country; and he had no doubt but that if that experiment should be found to be successful, it would be generally imitated by all the great nations of the world. He did not deny that great distress existed among the agricultural classes; and he admitted that that distress was, in some measure, to be attributable to the sudden change in our commercial policy. (Hear.) But he felt confident in the ability of the agriculturists of England to meet the competition to which they were at present exposed. He had never said, and he had never thought, that such a measure as the repeal of the Corn-laws could be carried into effect without great and serious disadvantages inseparable from all great changes of that description. At the same time, however, he believed that the true remedy for these disadvantages was to be found in the energies and the exertions of the parties, whose interests were so affected, to the altered circumstances in which they had been placed. He should further remind the House, that the poorer members of the agricultural classes themselves must have been benefited by the fall in the prices of articles of consumption, while it must manifestly have been one of the greatest of blessings to the community at large. Let not honourable gentlemen opposite forget that great variations and great falls in the prices of corn had taken place under the Protective system. He believed that the recent reduction in prices was not to be attributed solely to the repeal of the Corn-laws. A gentleman of great intelligence, who had devoted the utmost possible attention to that subject, had calculated that the produce of the last harvest had been thirty per cent. greater than the produce of the preceding year. Then again he found that in France, in which there had been no change in the laws affecting the sale of corn, the produce of the present year, as compared with the preceding year, had been greater than it had been in England. For his part, he believed that corn could not continue at its recent low prices in this country; for he had no doubt of the fall to passing and accidental circumstances. The importation of foreign corn into this country during the last seven months had constantly declined, in consequence, he had reason to believe, of the increase of prices among us, which rendered it impossible for foreigners to sell their corn at a profit in our markets. The farmers ought, therefore, to allow themselves to be intimidated by these predictions of ruin with which they had been threatened. There had been a time when the farmers had believed that they could not cultivate their land with a profit, except at a rent less than 80s. a quarter; that was in the year 1815, but prices had since been considerably below that amount, and yet land still continued to be cultivated, and the rental of land had considerably increased. The fact was that there was not one county in England, stated by the income-tax returns, in which the rental had not been increased since the year 1815, when it had been thought that agriculture could not be carried on with any profit with the prices of 80s. below 80s. He confessed that he saw no reason why a similar result should not follow under our altered commercial system. He entirely agreed with his hon. friend, that if the farmers could not cultivate their land with a profit, it was clear they should be allowed to do so; but if they could not, then the people were entitled to obtain it elsewhere, and on the most advantageous terms they could. Those who had not capital, energy, or industry, would no doubt suffer; but was it to be tolerated that the community should be made to suffer for those who had neither skill, energy, industry, or capital? He regretted that so much intemperate language had been used out of doors on the subject, and that gentlemen in that House had been induced to express opinions of a delusive kind with respect to the effects of Free-Trade. He had felt it his duty to make inquiries with respect to the state of agriculture in Scotland, and he was informed that in several instances farms had been taken at rents higher than those which had previously existed, and it could be supposed that the intelligent and skilful farmers of that country took those farms intending not to pay any rent? He had also seen a letter from the High Sheriff of Norfolk, from which it appeared that that gentleman had, despite of Free-Trade, realised his rent, and on lands in his own possession 10 per cent. on his live stock, &c., besides; and if one gentleman could do that, he did not see why another should not; and so long as he saw such examples, he never would despair. He believed that many of the agricultural population had experienced great benefit from the repeal of the Corn-laws; and that many of the agriculturists labourers had been kept out of the Union, and been able to support themselves in consequence of the moderate price of food. He now came to what he considered, after all, the great consideration in this question. He meant the question of employment; and he was happy to say that throughout the entire kingdom, and in the agricultural districts, as well as the manufacturing, there had been a great diminution of the number of paupers. He found that in the county of Sussex, the Earl of Chichester stated, at quarter sessions held on the 8th inst., he congratulated his brethren on the subject, that the number of able-bodied paupers had greatly diminished, and that there was plenty of agricultural employment in the county, if farmers possessed capital to carry on necessary improvements. He was happy to say that the account which Lord Chichester gave in his county was found to exist in other counties. By the returns which he held in his hand he found that the expenditure for the relief of the poor in England and Wales was, for the year ending Lady-day, 1848, £6,180,000, and for the year ending Lady-day, 1849, £5,792,000; and for the half-year, from Lady-day to Michaelmas of each year, he found a still greater proportional decrease in the expenditure, as compared with the corresponding period of 1848, for in the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1848, the expenditure was £1,760,000; while for the last half-year it was only £1,653,000. Again, on the 1st of July, 1848, there were 309,650 persons receiving parochial relief, while at the same period of the year 1849 there were only 827,150. On the 1st of January, 1849, there were relieved 987,164 persons; while on the 1st of January, 1850, there were only 753,000. With respect to the repeal of the Irish Poor-law, a more satisfactory with respect to able-bodied paupers; for in January, 1849, there were 201,644 able-bodied paupers, while on the 1st of January, 1850, there were only 179,000. In the county of Cumberland, the agricultural, as well as in the manufacturing counties. Throughout England there was a diminution of able-bodied paupers of 16 5-10 per cent on the 1st of January, 1850; and throughout Wales a decrease of 15 per cent. Looking at these facts, he would ask hon. gentlemen opposite whether the repeal of the Corn-laws had not operated beneficially for the agricultural labourers, and for all classes connected with the agricultural interest? And he had to say, in no measure doubtful manner, that they should be shortly re-consider their recent legislation with respect to the admission of foreign produce. (Cheers.) In the week ending on the 29th of December, 1849, the number of persons in receipt of paupers was 192,009; and on the 29th of December, 1849, the number was 194,323, while the out-door patients in the same period in 1848, was 333,421, and in 1849, 305,458; showing an immense diminution. He was willing to admit that these results were to some extent to be attributed to the increased activity and energy of the farmers, who were improving their farms, and in doing so, giving employment to a great additional number of agricultural labourers. He had great confidence in the energy and industry of the British farmers; and now that they had been thoroughly roused, he had no doubt that they would be soon able to recover their present depressed condition. On the year ending January 5, 1849, the exportation of British agricultural produce was 3,978,000lbs., while last year it was 11,000,000 lbs, and this increase had taken place when there was a decrease in the importation of foreign butter and cheese. He believed that next year the farmers would be in a better position than they were last year, and he hoped their condition would continue to improve. Our consumption had been increased very greatly in brandy, rum, ginger, and tea; the consumption of sugar had increased in pork, although the importations of foreign pork had fallen off. With respect to the importation of sugar, he was able to say that there had been a great increase in the importation of foreign sugar, in direct opposition of those who were opposed to the reduction of the duty on that important article. From the West Indies the importation had increased from 2,771,000 cwt. to 3,070,000 cwt.; from Mauritius, from 1,000,000 cwt. to 1,297,000 cwt.; and from the East Indies, from 1,382,000 cwt. to 1,356,000 cwt. On spirits entered for home consumption in England and Scotland there had been an increase from 5,000,000 gallons to 5,500,000 gallons, with a corresponding increase in every article used for the purposes of building and for carrying on processes of manufacture. He had also to observe that both in the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage entered inwards and outwards, there had been a large increase last year over the previous year. (Cheers.) These facts he thought justified him in saying that the country was in a state of improved prosperity. He was also glad to say that there had been an improvement in every branch of the public revenue, and from that increase and from reduced expenditure, there was on the 5th of January an excess of income over expenditure of £2,098,000. (Cheers.) Allusion had been made to the amount of gold in the bank, and he was proved that their transactions and been more than paid for by the increased exports of the country. He sincerely hoped that no rash legislation would be adopted to interfere with their present progressive course of prosperity, and that those persons in the agricultural districts who were suffering, would be able by increased energy to surmount all their difficulty. (Cheers.)

After some observations from Mr. H. Herbert and Sir J. Walsh in support of the amendment, and of Mr. Fagan against it,

Mr. Grantley Berkeley contended that if they wished to put the farmer on a footing of Free-Trade fairly, they must take off the land-tax, and the burdens that pressed on land; and he would put no Free-Trade wolf rum him.

On the motion of the Marquis of Granby, the debate was adjourned at five minutes past twelve til Friday.

Lord John Russell said to know from the hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamsaire if they might expect a division on the next day (Friday).

Mr. Disraeli said he expected the division would take place on Friday, but, of course, he could give no pledge.

The House then adjourned, at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

Meeting of Protectionist Members of the House of Commons at Lord Stanley's.—A very numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons favourable to Protective duties, took place on Thursday at 1 o'clock, at Lord Stanley's residence, in St. James's-square. There were present, the Marquis of Granby, Marquis of Worcester, Marquis of Granby, Lord C. Manners, Lord G. Manners, Lord E. Hill, Lord E. Brooke, Lord A. Lennox, Lord G. Lennox, Lord H. Bentinck, Lord Burghley, Earl of March. The Earl St. Vincent was, we believe, the only Peer present at the meeting.

Resignation of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., M.P.—Colchester has suddenly been plunged into all the bustle and excitement of an approaching Parliamentary election, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., M.P., who, since the last session, has shown increased symptoms of the effects of age and declining health, having intimated his intention of immediately retiring from his post of representative, by an acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds. Lord John Manners has been requested by a large body of the electors to serve in his stead

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

The early part of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of petitions on the subject of private bill.

Sir R. Inglis presented a petition from the island of Barbadoes, complaining of the manner in which the slave-trade was still carried on, and that the mode in which the products of slave labour were introduced into England was most injurious to the interests of free labour.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Christopher from the county of Lincoln, and by other hon. members from various parts of the country, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for legislative relief

Write was ordered for issue for the election of new members for the boroughs of Windsor and Colchester.

Mr. Adderley presented several petitions from South Africa, complaining of the recent Order in Council, by which the Cape colony was converted into a penal settlement.

Mr. Hutt gave notice of a motion for Thursday week, respecting the Slave-trade.

Mr Hume gave notice of a motion respecting the recent proceedings at Malta, in refusing admission to certain Italian refugees.

Mr. H. Berkeley said, at an early day he should bring before the House the important question of the Ballot.

In reply to Mr. Adderley, Mr. Hawes said the *Neptune* transport ship had been ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to Van Diemen's Land, and there was no foundation for the report that Sir W. J. Smith had been recalled. (Hear, hear.)

The Sessional Orders were then read over and agreed to, with the exception of that which authorized the reading of all orders of the day on "notice days," without any amendment being moved. This led to some discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Henley, Lord John Russell, Mr. Herries, Sir R. Inglis, and other hon. members took part. A motion for the adjournment of the consideration of this order was, upon a division, negatived by a majority of 81 to 151. The remaining orders were then agreed to.

THE ADDRESS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Marquis of Granby resumed the discussion on the Address, shortly before five o'clock. He observed that, from the manner in which that part of the Speech from the Throne was worded, which referred to the distress among the landed interest, it was evidently intended to insult the agricultural classes. He was satisfied that the distress which existed among the owners and occupiers of land would receive the sympathy of that House and the public, the consideration of which he was prepared to be involved in that distress. He reminded the House of the numbers, the industry, and the loyalty of the tenant farmers and agriculturists of this country. He did not think that their claims to relief under the laws and a fixed protection should be disregarded by the Government. If they were suffering distress at the present time when they had abundant crops, what must be their condition in times of scarcity? As the various petitions which had been held recently throughout the country the grievances that affected the agricultural body were fully stated. It was shown that the agricultural labourer was worse off under the Free-Trade system than under the Protective system. The wages of the working classes generally were reduced in a much larger proportion than the reduction in the price of food. The farmers generally had declared that they were unable any longer to maintain their labourers, and a great increase in pauperism must be the inevitable result. The noble Lord referred to the letters that had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, for the purpose of showing the large amount of distress that existed among the working classes engaged in all departments of labour. He also read letters from some of the manufacturing districts, showing that no such great prosperity existed among the manufacturing classes; and it was evident that any trifling increase of prosperity they had recently experienced was only temporary. By returns of the amount of cotton consumed at Lome, it was evident that the home trade was by far the most important of all, and that the farmers were the best customers the manufacturers had. He complained that nearly all articles of home manufacture were protected except those engaged in agriculture. It should be borne in mind that ten millions in value, or nearly one-third of the whole of the exports of England, were sent to America; and if they carried out their threat of raising the duties, and if, as they undoubtedly had the power, they refused to supply us with cotton, in what position would the manufacturers of this country be? The noble Lord concluded by calling upon the House to give some relief to the great and important interest with which he was connected.

Mr. E. Denison admitted the existence of great distress among the agriculturists, but thought they had gone the right way to remedy it. The farmers had been called to attend large public meetings, instead of endeavouring to improve the cultivation of their land so as to meet the present depression. The noble Lord appeared to think that a fixed duty was the only protection would enable them to compete with foreign corn. He believed, however, there was no probability of a return to that system. (Hear, hear.) His experience as a landowner satisfied him that the present depression was not to be found in the interests of the agricultural classes; although the recent legislative changes might have the effect of reducing the value of land, he believed that the benefit to the public generally far outweighed any private inconvenience or loss. He never gave a vote with greater sincerity of personal satisfaction, than he would give it against the amendment that had been proposed. (Cheers.)

Lord Norreys said he had not supported the motion of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, because he had seen it was understood that, in the event of its being carried, no parties were prepared to take office in the place of the present Government. He thought the hopes that were held out to the farmers of a return to protective duties were the most fallacious that could be entertained. The continued agitation of this question was most detrimental to that repose and tranquility that were so much required, and that the amendment was, therefore, unnecessary, he should vote against it.

Capt. Pelham said, although he agreed in some of the statements made by hon. members on the Opposition benches, he could not bring himself to vote for the amendment. It was impossible to say that the system of Protection, which had been abandoned by the general consent of the country, should be again restored. At the same time he thought, that, to enable the farmer to meet the competition to which they were exposed, there ought to be a reduction of the burdens peculiarly affecting land; and that could only properly be effected by a revision and reduction of the general taxation of the country. His objection to the Corn-laws had always been that they were unjust to the other interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that there might be cases in which he should be induced to go still further, and to sacrifice his private opinions for the purpose of keeping out of office men who would use their power to return to an antiquated system, which he believed had been most injurious to the real interests of the agricultural classes.

Mr. Christopher referred to the important meeting that had recently been held in that county of Lincoln, in which the tenant farmers had unanimously declared their inability to cultivate land at a profit with present prices. He regretted to say that pauperism had recently increased to a very alarming extent, and as it was evident that most of the poorer soils must be thrown out of cultivation, the amount of pauperism would be in a few months considerably increased. The hon. gentleman then referred to the contrasts and contradictions of the farm, by details to be stated to the House, to show that at present prices it was impossible to compete with the foreigner or to pay rent and taxes. Hopes had been held out to the agriculturists of more favourable times; but he was afraid that it would be long as the present enormous importation of foreign corn took place. (Hear, hear.) If, however, some change did not take place, he feared they would have, in many of the highly cultivated districts, a state of misery and amount of destitution as in the unfortunate district of Kilrush in Ireland. He suggested the great advantage that would arise from permitting the farmers of England to grow tobacco, and concluded by entreating the gentlemen opposite to vote for the amendment, as he thought the interests of his constituents had been most improperly slighted and slurred over in the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Tomline McGregor observed that the unhappy condition in which Ireland had been for so many years placed under a system of Protection. The land was half uncultivated, the Irish labourers only half employed and half fed, and the country altogether in a state of the greatest destitution and misery. Under such circumstances he could not consent to vote for the amendment, the object of which was to promote a return to the system he had so much deprecated.

Mr. Fagan thought the amendment, on the contrary, one of very great importance, and contended that it was the duty of the legislature to give a more full expression to their sense of the existing agricultural distress than had been indicated in the Speech from the Throne. He unhesitatingly declared that distress to be the necessary consequences of the legislation of 1846 for the removal of Protection. Cheap bread, no doubt, on general principles, was of importance to every class of the community; but it did not follow that the agricultural labourer, who depended upon the amount of employment he might receive, was in a better condition merely because the price of bread was reduced to the lowest amount.

Mr. Muntz was ready at once to admit, while he deeply regretted, the existing agricultural distress. But Free-Trade was a settled question, and it would be quite impossible that the Government or the country could retrace its steps. He saw no reason for supposing that prices would rise. On the contrary, it was his belief that they would fall still lower. It was that which had induced him to vote for the repeal of the Corn-laws, as he was firmly convinced that nothing was more calculated to promote the interests of the industrious classes than a low price of the necessaries of life. For the same reason, he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Herbert said the landed interest would never cease agitating the country until full justice was done them by the Legislature. Much reliance had been placed upon the assumed activity in the shipping trade; but it appeared that, although there were a large number of ships built or building, very few had been sold or brought into active service. The real fact was, that the trade in shipbuilding was less favourable in 1849 than it was in 1848. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had relied very much upon another point, viz. that the exports of 1849 had considerably exceeded those of 1848; but it should be borne in mind that the latter was a miserably bad year, and that the large amount of exports were clearly indicative of a want of demand at home. The assertion, therefore, of the Government, that the country had prospered under a Free-Trade policy, was entirely untenable. He trusted that the agriculturists of

this country would not be induced to imitate the conduct of the Free-Traders, who had usurped the functions of the Government, and had dictated what legislative policy should be adopted. Let them rely upon the returning Justice and wisdom of Parliament, and their ultimate success was certain.

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that it was too early for the Government to boast of the effect of the recent legislative policy it had adopted. He could, however, confidently assert that it had not had the effect of paralysing the labours of the dockyards, or that it had produced any injurious effect upon the shipping interest of the country. In proof of that, he referred to the letters published by Mr. Lindsay in one of the daily papers, in which, although he was strenuously opposed to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he urged upon the shipowning interest the necessity of using the most strenuous efforts to overcome with the foreigner, and not to allow themselves to be dismayed by the change which had taken place, and which must now be regarded as irrevocable. He was ready to admit the existence of very great agricultural distress—he deplored that distress, but he was conscientiously convinced that he could not do a greater injury to that interest than to hold out any hope to them that Protection, in any shape, would be restored. He trusted that distress would be but temporary, and he hoped that the system which promoted the comforts of the people and the interests of commerce and manufactures would ultimately be found beneficial to all. It was the interest, as he understood it, of the landlord, of the landless, and the tenantry to meet that depression, which was the inevitable result of the state of transition through which they are passing; and, before long, he trusted the agricultural interest would participate in the general prosperity of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI said it was admitted on all hands that distress prevailed in the agricultural districts of England; and, as regarded Ireland, he might call it agricultural desolation. (Hear, hear.) The very gentleman who had moved the Address had admitted that one of the most important interests in the kingdom had sustained a loss by the recent change in their legislation amounting to not less than one-eighth of the amount of the National Debt. He objected to the mode in which the existing distress was noticed in the Speech from the Throne: they were termed complaints; but there was a studious avoidance of any acknowledgment of the truth of the assertion that distress actually existed. The phraseology employed was a species of philanthropic mockery. If the terms of the amendment were referred to, it would be found that they were merely a recognition of the admissions made by Mr. Villiers in the previous evening. The cause he was advocating was that of British labour, or it was nothing; if it were not, all the patronage of all the peers and all the commons would not maintain it. Although some criticisms had been passed upon the intemperate language used at some of the county meetings recently held, he did not think any of them had gone the lengths of the violent harangues of the Free-Trade orators of Leeds or of Manchester, where it was asserted that the constitution of England only existed upon sufferance. (Hear, hear.) The only data upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had based the success of his Free-Trade experiments, were a diminution in the pauperism of the country to the amount of 7 per cent in the course of the last year. The Government appeared to forget that the agricultural labourers had been employed during 1849 to the extent of twenty per cent beyond the legitimate requirements of agriculture, but that factitious employment could not long be continued. The land of England had been always considered as raw material, and yet that raw material was taxed to support the interests of the lunatics, the animals, and all other requirements of the state. He could not understand why the two great departments of national industry, agriculture and manufactures, should continue to be in opposition and antagonism to each other. What the landed interest wanted was to be put upon an equal footing with the rest of their fellow-subjects, and in the second place to be placed on their own markets on an equality with the foreigner. It had been clearly shown that this was not a question merely of owners and occupiers of the soil; but, even if it were, they were a very numerous and influential class, which no Government could lightly pass over or neglect. The recent legislative changes had materially affected the prosperity of these classes; and all that was now asked was that their case should be taken into the earnest consideration of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He called upon the House, in the name of their suffering interests, to do justice to them. They could not carry out their Free-Trade principles to their ultimate consequences. They might pride themselves at present upon their accidental majority, obtained by the union of the incongruous and hostile parties, unanimous only in their animosity to the landed interest; but they might rely upon it that a perseverance in that policy would ultimately lead to the destruction of the Constitution, and the annihilation of the greatness of the country. (Cheers.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL complained of the ambiguous character of the amendment, and also of the diversity of opinion that appeared to prevail among the hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. While some of them called for a re-consideration of the law, another party took a different course, and demanded that justice should be done to the landed interest at once. He did not think that there was any real ground of complaint with regard to the wording of the Address, although he admitted that the phrase which had occasioned so much discussion; and he did not think that the wording of the amendment made any real or substantial difference in the case. If the Government had thought that no distress only existed among the agricultural classes, they would have advised her Majesty instead of saying that the present distress arose from the recent legislation of that House, have congratulated the House and the country on that legislation which had created so great an amount of plenty and cheapness of provisions, and which had enabled the poor to procure a more ample supply of the comforts, at the same time, of the labouring class. They had been able to obtain for many years. If they looked to the present condition of the country, they would find that by the Poor-law returns there had been a diminution of 7 per cent in the number receiving relief in the past year—there had been an enormous increase in the shipping trade, which had been an increase of ten millions in the exports of the country—the various other sources of national wealth showed that the entire country was in the full enjoyment of the profits of that legislation, by which was the great index of the amount of comforts enjoyed by the people, showed a considerable increase, and exhibited a striking improvement in the condition of the people. From all the manufacturing districts the reports were, that the people were in full employment and at a fair average rate of wages. If, after the House had deliberately sanctioned the present system, they were now to raise the question of a return to Protection, they would be likely to endanger other questions of vital importance to the best interests of the country. They would have the Church question again brought forward; and that, and many similar ones, would be raised in great peril. He thought, under all the circumstances, it would be better for them not to run the risk of any such danger; and he called upon the House to give a decided negative to the amendment that had been submitted for its consideration. (Cheers.)

Mr. COBDEN had come to the House convinced that an opportunity would have been afforded for discussing the relative merits of the principles of Free-Trade and Protection, after what had occurred in the various meetings throughout the country. For so persevering had been the statements of the Protectionists on the subject, that there was a large body of persons who believed that the question was not yet finally settled; while another portion of the community was under the impression that some great injustice had been done to the agricultural interest by our recent commercial legislation. He was, therefore, not a little surprised to find the hon. member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli) passing by the question as he had done. Many of the hon. gentleman's friends had indeed taken a different course, and, in a straightforward manner, had declared that Protection was necessary; but the hon. gentleman who was the leader had not had repudiated the question altogether. He had talked about the raw material of land, and wrapt round his ideas, whatever they really were, with impenetrable frequency; but he altogether declined from coming to a clear discussion of the comparative merits of the two systems. How, then, were they to deal with the party whose leader marched off one way while his followers pursued another. For his own part, looking to the course pursued by the landed proprietary during the winter, who went about the country to depict the value of the raw material of their land, he could not help thinking they were very blind as to what were their true interests. Their arguments would be retorted in a future time upon their own heads by those very farmers whom they were now seeking to lead into a course which was alike fallacious and dangerous. At all events, as the honourable member for Buckinghamshire had declared at those country meetings, that the House of Commons was the proper place for the discussion of those great rival principles of commercial legislation, let him not now shrink from that discussion. He called upon him at once to give notice of a motion for the discussion of the question. He would do so, if he valued the hon reputation.

After a few words from Mr. DRUMMOND and Colonel THOMPSON, the House divided—

For the Address	.. ..	311
For the amendment	.. ..	192
Majority for Ministers	.. .. ..	119

Adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.—The Limerick papers received on Thursday bring the particulars of a melancholy catastrophe in one of the workhouses of that city. Between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night, shortly after the inmates (500 women) had retired to rest on the lofts of the store—it being one of the auxiliary receptacles—a false alarm of fire was raised. A fearful scene of confusion ensued, the women rushing to the ladder leading from that portion of the building to the ground-floor. The terrified creatures, in their efforts all to gain access to the ladder, upon which several had crowded together, necessarily caused a crush and confusion, until ultimately the paupers on the other lofts congregated in the narrow passage, when the whole of the inmates, and numbers were precipitated to the ground from a height of not more than ten feet. The scene that ensued is almost indescribable—the shrieks from be ow rendered those above to press more eagerly towards the staircase—and, as they came to the verge of the passage, down they fell in crowds over each other! For some time all remonstrance was unavailing to dissuade the paupers from rushing headlong to ruin; and before the exertions of the matron (Mrs. Sheridan) and assistant-master (Mr. O'Shaughnessy) had effect, twenty-seven women were killed, or rather suffocated, from falling on the top of each other! In addition to this frightful loss of life, twenty-nine more were so dangerously bruised, that the worst results are apprehended.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The absurdity of allowing military men to have control in matters affecting the liberty of the subject, has never been more clearly exemplified than within the last few days at Lyons. M. Victor Hugo, in his place in the French Chamber, some ten days ago, made what would be considered here a very radical speech against the Government Bill on Public Instruction; it was nothing more. It has been published at Lyons in the ordinary course of journalism: and, as we learn by yesterday's dates from Paris, the general commanding in that district has, by virtue of the state of siege existing there, forthwith seized those papers which dared to exhibit such a spirit of free discussion, as to notice the obnoxious effusion. This is the liberty of a Republic! Thus the fruit of Revolutions!!

M. Mouillard, responsible editor of the Democratic Socialist journal *La Liberté* has been cited before the assize Court of the Seine for a seditious article, entitled "Anarchy," and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 4000f fine. M Mouillard had been previously tried and sentenced by the Court by default; but, as is usual in such cases, without the intervention of the Jury.

GREECE

Advices from Greece of the 19th ult. bring intelligence of a probable rupture between that Power and Great Britain. Mr. Wyse, the English representative at the Court of Athens, it appears, had made certain and unexpected demands upon the Government of Greece, which that Ministry felt no disposition to accede to, and expressed its willingness to refer the question to the mediation of France and Russia. Mr. Wyse, however, demanded a positive answer "yes" or "no," in twenty-four hours; at the expiration of which time, the reply not being satisfactory, he threatened to ask for his passports—which menace, nevertheless, was not put into execution; for we find, by a postscript to a letter of the 18th ult, that he had agreed to accept the mediation of the two Powers before proposed.

RUSSIA.

The alleged Russian victory in the Caucasus, noticed in another column, turns out to be a sham. Authentic intelligence received yesterday, and the Dardanelles, dated Tiflis, the 2nd inst., has great victory turned to defeat. *St. Petersburgh Gazette* has been gained by the Russians over Schamyl, it was, on the contrary, the Russians who were obliged to retire after a heavy loss.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—A general court of this charity was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of transacting the annual business, and electing 30 additional children. There were 143 candidates. Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, since the last general meeting, 58 children had completed their term, and left the institution. At the present time (including the 30 to be elected that day) there were 410 enjoying the benefits of the institution, making the total number, since the commencement, 1835. As a proof of the extremely healthy condition of the children of this charity, it appeared that not one case of cholera had occurred during the year, and only three deaths had taken place for that period. Owing to the limited state of their funds, out of the 143 candidates only 30 could be elected, as they were unable, at present, to enlarge the number of admissions. A special attention has been paid to the education of the children. A regular half-yearly examination took place to test the progress of each, and the examiners begged to testify to the continued and increasing advancement which had taken place; and they considered the best proof of this fact was the excellent character the children had universally maintained after they had left this school. The most rigid economy consistent with the efficient carrying on of this institution had been observed, for the annual expenditure was nearly £8000, whereas their certain income was only £1600, leaving a very large sum to be supplied by subscriptions and donations. The accounts showed the receipts of the past year, from subscriptions, donations, and various other sources, had been £5000 11s., and the expenditure for the same period had been £5737 7s.; leaving a balance of £1619 19s. The report concluded by appealing for the sympathy and assistance of the public present, by aid the funds of this most deserving and useful institution. The report was adopted. The Duke of Cleveland was elected president, the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland a lady president, and Mr. James Keating and Mr. Henry Glover vice-presidents. The election was then proceeded with. The thirty children elected will be admitted on the 21st instant.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The annual general court of the governors of this institution was held at the board-room of the Hospital in Gray's-inn-lane, on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. Pritchard, the High Bailiff of Southwark, took the chair, at eight o'clock. The annual report stated, that, in the beginning of the year 1849, 154 pauper children from Hackney, of both sexes, were in the house, were admitted, all of them being more or less, but 80 of them decidedly, afflicted with cholera. Four only of them, who were past hope when they were admitted, died. The most unfortunate part of the whole circumstance was, that the cholera broke out generally in the metropolis, the hospital, as it did in the year 1832, threw open its doors to all persons afflicted with that malady. Upwards of 2000 persons attacked with cholera were relieved during the year, exclusive of those admitted in 1848, was 184. The total number of persons relieved since the foundation of the hospital amounted to 310,393. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2550, leaving an excess over the expenditure of £565. Under the committee to pay off old debts to the amount of nearly £3000, and to re-open another large ward, called the Gurney ward, containing fifty beds, which had been unavoidably closed for a time, through pressure of debt and want of funds. The total amount of payments was £3521. Thanks were addressed to the parties before referred to has been the means of restoring the classification of patients. The report was unanimously adopted. The balance-sheet showed that in the year 1849 the donations amounted to £2338 7s. 10d.; annual subscriptions to £1580 0s. 6d.; legacies, £594 9s.; rent of house in Greville-street, £55; which, with a balance in the hands of the treasurer and secretary of £160 4s. 6d.; amounted to £5719 17s. 10d. Thirty of the governors were then proposed and appointed by ballot to form the committee of management for the year 1850. Dr. Marsden, as founder of the institution, was appointed an additional member of the committee and weekly board; and Mr. John Masterman, M.P., was elected treasurer; and Messrs. Chellin, C. F. J. Hooper, and George Locke were appointed auditors.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of the life subscribers to this institution was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the funded property belonging to the society. Wm. Lovell, Esq., took the chair at one o'clock. The secretary, Mr. George Spence, opened the proceedings by stating that the object of the meeting was to consolidate the permanent fund belonging to the society, and transfer the whole of the stock into one account, to be placed in the hands of four trustees, and not in those of subscribers. It appeared from the secretary's statement, that the society possessed stock to the amount of £7359 13s. 6d., which consisted of a permanent fund of £3703 17s., an available fund of £979 6s., and a special fund arising from a bequest of the late W. D. Broadbent, Esq., amounting to £3-3 10s. 6d. The permanent fund was invested in several separate funds, and in various different names; in one trust, three out of four of the trustees were dead. In the other trusts, one or two or more were either dead or unable to act. In addition to the above-mentioned objects, it was also necessary to direct a positive transfer to be made from those separate trusts. Resolutions having effect were then proposed and unanimously carried, viz., that with a view to consolidate the permanent fund belonging to the society, the whole of the stock invested in that interest be transferred into one account, and that such account be stock in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities; that Henry Burn, Esq., and Mr. Cadbell, Mr. Luke J. Hansard, and Mr. George Hayward (who was appointed to act in the place of his deceased father, Mr. John Pearson Hayward), being severally life subscribers to the institution, be appointed trustees of the said permanent fund, and that the various sums forming that fund, and now in the hands of several separate trustees, be transferred to their account.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Tuesday evening, a crowded public meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone took place at the Princess's Concert Rooms, Castle-street, Oxford-street, for the purpose of considering the supply of water, and the proposition of the Grand Junction Water Company. Alderman Sir Peter Laurie presided; and on the platform were observed Mr. Chidley Plowden, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Walpole Eyre, Major Moore, Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry), Mr. John Blake Kirby, Mr. Peter Laurie, and other county magistrates. Nearly the whole of the members of the Marylebone vestry, and about 1500 people, were present.—Mr. S. C. Homersham, the engineer of the Watford project, explained the nature of the plan.—Mr. Nicholay then detailed at great length the evils to which the inhabitants of Marylebone were subjected, and moved a resolution to the effect "That the present supply of water to the parish was impure in quality, deficient in quantity, inconvenient in its distribution, and exorbitant in its cost."—Mr. Kensett seconded the motion.—Carried *nem. con.*—Mr. Plowden, M.P., moved the 2nd resolution: "That, having heard an accredited statement of the object and proposition of the London (Watford) Spring-Water Company, this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of such company is calculated to remedy the existing evil, and entitled to public confidence and support."—Mr. Chapman, a county magistrate, seconded the motion on which Mr. Wyld, M.P., called upon the meeting to cease to be Marylebone, any scheme of water supply, unless that scheme gave the power of local and parochial control over the expenditure and management of the distribution of the water.—(Loud cheers.)—Mr. Kensett concurred in the proposition. A local member for Bodmin as chimerical, and said he wanted to see a sort of universal suffrage with regard to water, by the ratepayers taking the shares themselves (Oh, oh!" and great surprise). Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors of the company, rose to reply to the observation of Mr Wyld. He candidly admitted that the company did not intend to admit the principle of parochial representation at their board; and in answer to a question put by a ratepayer as to the price to be charged for the water, he referred to the bill, which showed that, whilst a house rated at £20 per year was to pay 20s. per year, or 5 per cent, the house rated above £100 per year was only to pay 2½ per cent.—This declaration was the signal for the most desperate uproar and groaning on the part of the meeting.—Mr. W. Williams denounced the bill, which would tax the poor man 5 per cent., while it let the rich man off for 2½ per cent. upon his water. (Loud cheers.) -Mr. Moore again attempted to address the meeting but they would not hear a single word. Mr. Paton, the projector of the company, then came forward, and said he had been all his life struggling to get the people of London pure water and cheap water. (Oh, oh.) He was convinced that by his plan Marylebone alone could be supplied at £1 per house, or say £40,000 per year. He did not draw this bill, and he utterly and entirely repudiated it, and called on the meeting to do the same. After great confusion, the chairman himself moved a resolution, "That ten gentleman be appointed as a committee by the meeting to meet the directors of the company, and insist upon a proper adjustment of the scale of charges in the bill, and that they adjourn to receive a report of that committee." (Cheers.) This was ultimately assented to, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such committee, viz. Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Plowden, M.P., Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Kensett, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Soden, Mr. Glasier, Mr. Joseph, and Mr. Peter Laurie. The meeting then separated.

DEATHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. [illegible] 705; females, 728: total, 1494. Deaths during the same period [illegible] Males, 508; females, 526: total, 1034. The deaths thus registered exhibit a decrease of 122 on those of the previous week. A comparison of the same weeks of former years shows that the mortality has not been so low as at the present time since 1846; in the early part of the years 1847-9 the deaths ranged weekly from 1200 to 1450. The average of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-9) is 1084, or, if a correction is made for increase of population, 1183, compared with which the present return shows a decrease of 49 deaths. The deaths from consumption were 128, or rather less than the average. Amongst other fatal diseases, bronchitis is more predominant, and has carried off 121 persons, a number which, though less than in the week before, exceeded by 31 the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks of former years. It is worthy of remark that this complaint, which has exceeded the average during the last six years, has, since 1844, produced at this season a weekly mortality more than fourfold its former amount. Pneumonia was fatal to only 78 persons last week (a great majority of whom were children), whilst the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks is 103; this decrease, though it has fluctuated in its weekly numbers from 64 to 156, has not shown the same disposition as bronchitis to increase during later years. The deaths of 7 nonagenarians were registered last week; of these, a woman at the age of 96 years, and a man 99. The deaths of 105 persons were registered in workhouses, 57 in hospitals, and 13 in the two Royal hospitals, amongst whom were 7 pensioners at Greenwich. Two died between the 18th and 24th of January, at ages ranging from 87 to 84. The mortality from epidemics continues to be comparatively low, though measles and diarrhœa (from the former there having been 98 deaths, and from the latter 14) are about the average. 11 children died of croup.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich Observatory was above 30 inches on the first five days of the week; the mean of the week was 30.056. The daily mean temperature rose from 29 deg. on Sunday to 43 deg. on Friday; the mean of the week was 35.5 deg., which is rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. The mean temperature was 9 deg. below the average of the same day on Monday; on Friday it was 8 deg. above it.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—Jan. 31: Meeting of Birmingham Shareholders: the Mayor of Birmingham in the chair.—Resolutions were adopted declaratory of the opinion of the meeting that more extensive powers should be kept to shareholders with regard to the audit of railway accounts, secured from the control of the directors, and free from Government interference.

CALEDONIAN.—The London committee of shareholders issued a circular to the proprietors of this company on Thursday, in which they recommend that a proposed compromise with the directors shall be accepted, by which the latter agree to resign their seats at the meeting of the 6th instant, on condition of the proprietors adopting certain share purchases made by the directors, and applying to Parliament for indemnity to the directors; and to exercise the unexhausted borrowing powers of the company, to the extent of £65 600, to cover certain claims on the company, for which the present directors are personally responsible.

GREAT WESTERN.—The committee of consultation on the affairs of this company issued their report on Thursday. They recommend that on the present and next Ordinary Hines now in operation, no further expenditure beyond the payment of arrears, amounting to about £350,000, should be incurred without an express vote of the proprietors; that the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, of the unexpended extent of 113 miles, shall only be completed for twenty-four miles at present: that of lines leased at a fixed rate of interest, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, from the inability of the company to complete the line, being a mere nominal liability, be left as it is; that modified terms be entered into, with the Bristol Water Company for the use of the line to Swansea only; and that the Gloucester and Dean Forest line be completed, as lately to prove a profitable investment. The committee then take into consideration the proposed amalgamation of the Great Western with the Birmingham, and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley—and recommend their completion, to enable the Great Western to make arrangements with other companies, especially those on the Midland and North-Western, to lessen the pressure on the Great Western. The works on that portion of the Oxford and Rugby line from Fenny Compton to Rugby, the committee recommend should be suspended; especially as the traffic on the Oxford line may soon be expected. They have satisfied themselves that there is no ground for the report existing that there are heavy claims against the company, and have recommended such advances as the salaries of the clerks and officers require, and which is considerable saving to the shareholders. An independent engineer has been appointed to survey the line. The committee conclude by recommending that parties shall be selected and elected by the proprietors, and by the shareholders; that an efficient audit shall be established; and that, in future, estimates of probable expenditure shall be submitted to the proprietors at their half-yearly meeting, and no votes taken upon them, in the same manner as the estimates are voted for the public departments in Parliament.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD.—THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—A novel and very interesting process in connexion with this structure has just been brought to a successful termination. The lifting of one of the wrought-iron land tubes on to the main span in the recess of the tower, by lowering it sensibly 14 inches on to its permanent resting-place, and whereby its weight, 880 tons, acting as a counterbalance over the tower, had the effect of raising up the centre of the main tube of 1500 tons weight upwards of two inches, and of course adding materially to its rigidity and strength. A precisely similar operation has now to be performed with the land or terminal tube on the other side; and by which the centres of each of the grand spans will be raised altogether four inches.

THE NAVAN BRANCH (IRELAND).—The Railway Commissioners having already certified this line as ready for public traffic, will, in a few days, give a final certificate, such as the act requires, to authorise its transference to the Dublin and Drogheda Company; and it is expected that in the course of next week the line will be opened to the public. We are happy to say that both boards are proceeding amicably to arrange for the opening as speedily as possible.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING AT LINCOLN.

ON Friday week, a meeting of the nobility, gentry, farmers, merchants, and others, of the county of Lincoln, convened by the High Sheriff, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held at the Castle of Lincoln, "to take into consideration the present depressed state of the agricultural and other branches of native industry."

A substantial building had been erected in the Castle-yard, immediately in front of the Shire-hall, for the accommodation of the speakers and their friends; and as, in consequence of an expressed intention on the part of the Lincolnshire Free-Traders to meet their Protectionist opponents on this occasion and propose counter resolutions, a hostile collision between the two parties was apprehended, the High Sheriff took the prudent course of having a large number of special constables sworn in for the preservation of the peace. This precautionary measure probably prevented the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes as have recently been enacted at Stafford and other places.

When the Castle doors were opened, at twelve o'clock, there was a rush to the space in front of the hustings, which was speedily occupied by 6000 or 7000 persons, and shortly afterwards that number was considerably increased by the arrival of persons who had reached Lincoln by railway or otherwise after the commencement of the business. The greatest number of present at any period of the day was probably from 10,000 to 12,000, among whom there were many agricultural labourers. There was also a considerable number of tenant-people of the lower class, who contrived in a body to secure a position immediately in front of the hustings, and who ranged themselves under the bar of Mr. Norman and Free-Trade.

Among the gentlemen on the hustings were Lord Burghley, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Christopher, M.P.; Colonel Sibthorp, M.P.; Mr. C. Chaplin, Sir R. Sheffield, Bart., J. C. Sheffield, Esq., Mr. G. H. Tacker, Mr. G. H. Packe, Mr. C. Anderson, Sir John Nelthorpe, Mr. W. Parker, Mr. C. Anderson, Sir H. Dymoke, Mr. Charles Seeley, and Mr. C. Turner, Sir M. Cholmeley, and Mr. G. T. W. Sibthorpe.

The High Sheriff, having opened the proceedings, read a letter from Lord Brownlow, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, in which he expressed his regret that the state of his health would not permit him to be present, but highly approving of the object of the meeting. A county meeting was the only legitimate mode of making known to the Crown the present grievances of agriculture; and he trusted that the meeting would be conducted in a temperate manner, as more likely to gain the object they had in view than acting in an unbecoming spirit. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. Chaplin, in moving the first resolution, said: Lincolnshire was entirely an agricultural county, possessing no large manufactures, and, therefore, industrious labouring population were entirely dependent upon agriculture for their subsistence. No one would deny, not even the most stanch Free Trade, that great distress existed, no only in the town of Lincoln, but all the villages throughout the county. As regarded the city of Lincoln, he could speak positively of the existence of that distress. Every man was applying to him, and asking where the next employment was. They said they could find no employment, and had no parish to go to—a state of things such as of the present law of settlement—and that their only alternative was to sell their furniture, break up their little establishments, and go into the union. In the Sleaford

Union there were at present 103 persons more than at the corresponding period of last year. (Hear.) This was a very hard case for these poor men, and every farmer would agree with him that it was an evil which was upon the increase. ("No, no.") Those who cried "No" did not employ labourers; but all who did would agree with him in saying that, as a class, they were hard-working men. (Cheers.) Then what was the cause of their present distress? It was simply this—that the tenant-farmers and those engaged in cultivating the land were not able to make money enough to employ the labourers. (Cries of "Lower your rents.") It has been said that landlords should lower their rents; but nobody was at liberty to ask that of him, unless he was one of his tenants. It was a matter with which the meeting had nothing to do. (Cheers and disapprobation.) The farmer was not able to employ so many labourers on his farm, and therefore these poor men suffered. Now, at this present moment the average price of wheat was 33s. A duty of 8s. a quarter would give that amount in addition to the farmers; taking three quarters of wheat an acre as the average cultivation, it would put 24s. an acre in the farmer's pocket. (Cheers.) This would enable him to give 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week more to the poor labourer. (Cheers, and "No, no.") An addition of 8s. a quarter to the price of wheat would be equal to 2d. a stone additional for flour; and as a labourer used about two stones of flour a week he would only have to pay 6d. a week more than at present, while he would have his wages increased 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week. (Cheers, and "No, no.") He would thus have more to pay for other things besides flour. (Hear, hear.) He had in his hand a placard in which the Lincolnshire landlords were called "bread-taxing land-lords." They might call him what they pleased; but he only wished to see the labourers as comfortable in their positions in life as he was himself. (Cheers and uproar.) He employed a great many labourers; but if the present system went on, it would be impossible for either the landlords or the tenants to do so. They were told to improve their cultivation. Within the last twenty years the population of the country had increased by 100,000 men, and how could that population have been supported if the cultivation of the soil had not increased? (Cheers.) If Government, however, allowed foreigners, who had little or no taxation and no poor-rates, to come here and undersell the farmers, a great part of the land would go out of cultivation; and then what would become of the labourers? (Cheers.) The foreigner would soon glut the markets of this country with his produce, but he would have his own price. (Hear.) Many of the landlords might have other resources, but what would become of those industrious men who had invested their money in land which, under the faith of being protected, they had been induced to incluse? What was to become of the money they had borrowed for that purpose? They could not get it back, for people would not buy the land; but those who lent it would insist upon having their interest. (Hear, hear.) It was well known to everybody that the town of Lincoln was in great distress; and it could not be otherwise with the tradesmen there, if the farmers were not able to spend their money there every market-day. (Cheers.) He must pause a moment to get a little wind. (Laughter, and a cry of "Try it with it.") He would try. The labourers of the county had only 6s. or 7s. a week, not because they were not able to do their work, but because the farmers were obliged to curtail their expenses. (A cry of "Lower your rents, and then we will be able to employ labourers.") That was not their business. (Hear.) That illustrious man Sir R. Peel.—(a laugh)—told them to grow more corn and to cultivate their farms highly; but he should like to know how they were to cultivate highly without money. (Cheers.) A clergyman in the north had also told them to purchase ammonia, which was only a fine name for guano; but it was the greatest folly in the world to tell the farmers in many places to resort to high farming, because it could not be done higher than at present. (Hear, hear.) Then there was a fellow who made razor-strops, who had told them they could grow turnips on a deal board if they chose. (Laughter.) Now, what could exceed the absurdity of such recommendations as these? (Cheers, and disapprobation.) They should, in considering this question, consider that the poor-rates were raised on the land only, and that they amounted to about £8,000,000. Then there were the highway rate, the county rates, and other taxes, amounting in all to £12,000,000, that did not fall on the commercial classes at all. (Hear.) By the act of Elizabeth, providing for the poor, it was enacted that all property should be rated for that purpose. This was not known till about eight years ago; and ever since, the sly millowners had contrived to get an act passed annually, relieving what was called stock in trade from the rate. (Cheers.) Now if a tax was laid upon calicoes and other goods, such stocks as that of Mr. Norton, of Lincoln, a great deal of money would be raised for the poor. (Cheers and uproar.) He hoped that when the bill again came before Parliament, the members for the county would strongly oppose it. (Cheers.) Mr. Chaplin concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the free and unrestricted importation of foreign produce has brought upon the agricultural interest and all others employed in connexion with it in this country, great and almost unprecedented distress; and that a dutiful and loyal address be presented to her Majesty the Queen, and also petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the Queen and Parliament will take the same into their immediate and serious consideration, and impose such fair and reasonable duties on foreign produce as may improve the revenue of the country and relieve the present distress.

Mr. G. F. Heneage seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. Norton, draper, Lincoln, proposed an amendment. Mr. Chaplin had expressed his sympathy for the poor, and he gave him credit for that feeling. He said all property ought to pay towards the relief of the poor; and he (Mr. Norton) fully agreed with him. He had a document in his hand containing a statement of the amount of the extra-parochial land in the county of Lincoln, and he found that Mr. Chaplin had 4000 acres, which did not pay one penny to the relief of the poor. (Cheers and uproar.) General Reeves had 500 acres; Mr Sawley, 500 acres; Mr. Neville, 1500 acres; Mr. R. Collett, 300 acres; and Major Calgrave, 1400 acres—amounting altogether to 10,000 acres in the county of Lincoln which did not pay a penny to the poor. (Cheers and disapprobation.) Yet these were the gentlemen who came there to express sympathy for the poor. (Cheers and hisses.) He regretted that the agriculturists of England were not in so good a position as he could wish; but he was there to prove that the commercial interests of the country never were in so prosperous a condition (Cheers.) He was satisfied that the welfare of the country could only be secured by carrying out the principles of free commerce, and he therefore called upon them to support his amendment:—

That this meeting regards with great satisfaction the improved state of the manufacturing and trading interests of this country under the Free-Trade policy, as evidenced by the large extension of our exports, the increase of the bullion in the Bank, the augmentation of the revenue, and the diminution of pauperism. That it recognises the many advantages that have arisen from the plenty and cheapness of the first necessaries of life, and that this plenty and cheapness is the only basis on which the welfare and happiness of the industrious orders of this country can be permanently established. That this meeting, therefore, does not desire to retrograde to the old prohibitive system; but that in order to meet the lowered prices of agricultural produce and to enable the British farmer to compete with the foreign grower, it is necessary that the rent of land let at a high scale of prices be reduced in conformity with the present price of agricultural produce ("Hear, hear," and sneers observing); that the farmers will find it requisite to increase the productive powers of the soil; that the tenant-right of property in all unexhausted improvements created by skill and capital be established by law, and that a greatly reduced amount of local and national taxation is necessary to promote the welfare of all the industrial classes of the kingdom.

The High Sheriff then took a show of hands upon the amendment, and about one-third of the persons assembled appeared to be in its favour. There was, however, an overwhelming majority against it, and the High Sheriff declared the amendment negatived. This decision was received with loud cheering by the Protectionist party. The High Sheriff then put the resolution, against which comparatively few hands were held up; and he announced that the resolution was carried, amid renewed and hearty cheering. The next resolution proposed was as follows:—

That, by the abrogation of the duties on corn and cotton the tenant-farmers of the United Kingdom have been most cruelly treated and wronged. It was on the faith of Protection being maintained that they invested their capital in the soil; and, unless Protection be speedily restored, thousands of them must inevitably be reduced to a state of pauperism.

To this Mr. C. Seeley moved, as an amendment—

That, as the tenant-farmers require immediate relief, their interest will be better promoted by landlords immediately reducing their rents, and by the Government immediately abolishing the malt duty, than by any address to the Queen, or by any petitions to Parliament for a renewal of protective duties.

The High Sheriff put the question on the amendment, which was negatived, and the original resolution was carried by a very large majority.

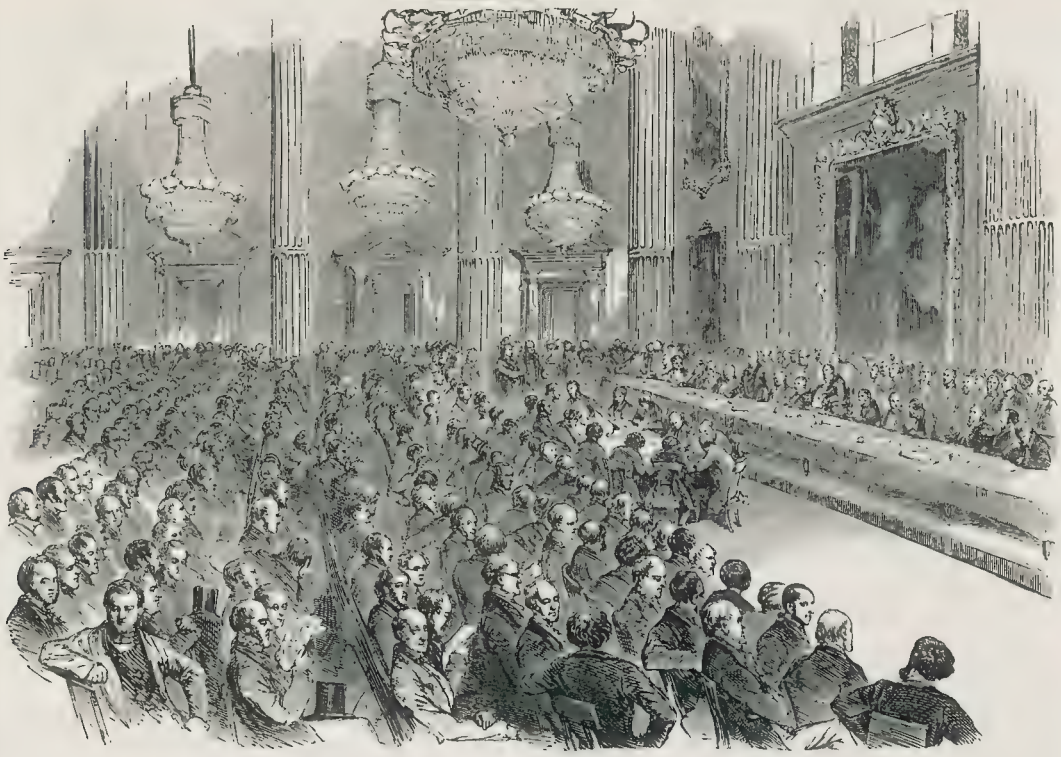
Sir R. Sheffield then proposed an address to be presented to the Queen, in conformity with the first resolution, and

Colonel Sibthorp seconded the motion.

The address was carried by a large majority, and Mr. Christopher was requested to present a petition embracing the terms of the resolutions to the House of Commons. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Christopher, M.P.; Mr. Colmeley, and Lord Burghley, M.P., and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Sheriff.

SCENE AT THE CASTLE GATE, LINCOLN.

THE GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING, IN THE CASTLE-YARD, LINCOLN.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, 1851.—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, 1851.

On Friday week, a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London was held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions having in view the promotion of the grand Exhibition in 1851 of the Industry of all Nations.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lord Mayor—followed by the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Granville, Sir E. N Buxton, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Humphery, M.P.; Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P.; Mr. T. Baring, M.P.; Sheriffs Lawrence and Nicoll, the Governor of the Bank, the Deputy-Governor, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.; Alderman Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Forster, M.P.; Alderman Hooper, Mr. W. Tite, Mr. W. C. M. Kent, Mr A. Caldecott, Mr. S. J. Loyd, Rev. T. Binney, Under-Sheriffs Millard and Wire, Alderman Finnis, Major Finnis, Mr. J. T. Travers, Baron Rothschild, M.P.; Rev. S. R. Cattley, Mr. J. Bates, Mr. W. Cubitt, M.P.; Mr. T. Cubitt, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. C. Francis Mr. T. Bazley, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. W. Kennard; Mr. C. Hill, late Sheriff; Rev. C. Marshall, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. W. C. Dilke, Mr. J. H. Pilcher, Mr. J. Masterman, jun.; Captain Ibbotson, and Sir James Duke - entered the hall, and was received with plaudits. Lord J. Russell arrived soon after the commencement of the proceedings, and was greeted with great applause

The Lord Mayor, having taken the chair, explained that he called the meeting at the request of the Royal Commissioners, in order that a subscription might be commenced to carry out the magnificent project of his Royal Highness Prince Albert for an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the proposal of his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to open an exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, in the year 1851, in this metropolis, is a measure in harmony with the public feeling, and entitled to the general support of the community, and is eminently calculated to improve manufactures, and to aid in diffusing the principles of universal peace.

That this meeting entirely concurs in the reasons which have induced the Royal Commission to terminate the contract with the Messrs. Munday, and to rest the success of the proposed exhibition entirely upon public liberality.

Lord John Russell, on coming forward to move the next resolution, was received with applause. He said that it was in the capacity of member for that great city that he intended to address to the meeting a few words in support of the following resolution, which he should propose:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the arrangements made for this exhibition should be upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion, and the large funds requisite for this purpose ought to be provided by the voluntary contributions of individuals rather than from the public revenue.

The former part of the resolution stated it to be the opinion of the meeting that the preparations made for the contemplated exhibition should be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion; and when he adverted to the importance of the occasion, he thought he should be giving a very inaccurate view of its importance if he were to say that the project in view was the object of the Government; or if he were even to say, that it was the object of the

DESTRUCTION OF A PIRATICAL CHINESE FLEET AT PINGHOY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nation; and he would only be giving a true and adequate account of the occasion, by stating that it was an object beneficial to all nations. (Applause.) What they had to do was to bring into one view those various productions of manufactures and science which might show how much skill and industry had been able to effect, and in what manner those productions might be carried to perfection. That was an object in which all nations had an interest: and the English people would benefit not themselves merely, but all the inhabitants of the globe, if they succeeded in effecting the object in view. (Hear, hear.) It frequently occurred that there were brought under his consideration inventions exhibiting great skill, and displaying very often great science, which were for the express purpose of increasing the means by which men might destroy one another. It happened continually that he heard, for instance, that in one country means had been discovered by which men might be killed at three or four times the distance hitherto possible; that in another country an invention had been hit upon with respect to the musket, enabling the soldiers to fire six times in a period wherein before they had only been able to discharge their muskets once; and that in another place discoveries had been made by which it was said that a ship could in a few minutes be so injured that the whole of the crew must perish in a very short time. Such were the inventions they continually heard of from different parts, and when every country, careful of its independence, was obliged to imitate and adopt; and those who made the inventions reaped rewards from the different Governments they served. But, with respect to the contemplated exhibition, the object was to show how the arts and benefits of peace were to be improved; to show that, while some men were carrying to great perfection the arts of destruction, there were others who taught how mankind might have better and cheaper articles of clothing, how every house might be better furnished, and how people might be able to communicate with one another from the most distant parts of the world, and reciprocate all those things which improve, civilise, and elevate the character of man. (Cheers.) If such, then, were the object, and if he had succeeded in showing that it was no partial, incomplete, or narrow object—he thought they would agree with him in supporting the conclusion of the resolution, viz. that the funds requisite for such a purpose ought to be provided by the voluntary contributions of individuals, rather than from the public revenue. (Hear, hear.) Such was the view taken at the beginning of the enterprise, and such was the view taken by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had been justly referred to as the originator of this undertaking. He thought that the meeting would concur in the conclusion that such ought to be the case (hear); and he could feel no doubt that the subscription would fall in a short space from the metropolis, and then from every district in the country—would show that the people were determined to prove, by providing the means for carrying out the very handsome on the largest scale, that they were not unworthy of the great enterprise than undertaken. (Applause.) Those who succeeded in distinguishing themselves at the contemplated exhibition, by their skill, inventions, ingenuity, and by the perfection to which they brought the products they exhibited, would be men whose names would be handed down over the world, and whose men remarkable for effecting objects which must be useful to all mankind (hear, hear); and if such were their character, he did think that their fame ought to be commensurate with that of other benefactors of mankind, for whom the proudest memorials have been raised. (Applause.) Having made these observations, he would conclude by again repeating that it would be as a member for the City that he appeared before them, and that the object in view was one which ought to be dear to the people of the countries of the world. (Cheers.)

Baron De Rutzschild, M.P., who was much applauded when he rose to address the meeting, seconded the resolution with great pleasure, for he was of opinion that the arrangements for the proposed exhibition ought to be on a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion. After adverting to the great advantages likely to result from the exhibition to arts and manufactures, and the benefits it was calculated to produce by confirming amongst different nations the blessings of peace, he said he had heard it stated that some manufacturers asked what advantage they would derive from showing their products if they did not get the prize? A very complete and practical answer might be given to that question. He was present at the great exhibition in Paris, and heard a variety of orders given for articles there exhibited, and he was convinced that the exhibition now contemplated would have the effect of insuring a great many orders to our manufacturers. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, as also was the following, which was proposed by Lord R. Grosvenor, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Sidney:—

That a public subscription be immediately commenced throughout the metropolis, and that, as the undertaking is of a national character, all classes be earnestly solicited to contribute thereto.

The Governor of the Bank proposed the fifth resolution:—

That this meeting pledges itself, individually and collectively, to use its utmost exertions to forward the subscriptions and to promote the success of the exhibition; and that the several bankers of the metropolis be requested to receive subscriptions, and to pay the same into the Bank of England, in the names of the treasurers appointed by the Royal Commission.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., seconded the resolution:—Though he had listened to the eloquent speeches which had been made with great satisfaction, he confessed he had listened with still greater to the statement just read by the secretary.—[The right hon. gentleman's allusion was to a long list of subscribers' names which had been read to the meeting as one of the interesting documents for the City district, Mr. D. Wire.] He felt that on occasions like the present certain figures of arithmetic were worth all the figures of speech. (Cheers and laughter.) He was, therefore, glad to see that such names were given, by the amount of the subscriptions, that the city of London would come forward with its wonted liberality and spirit, and set an example to others worthy of the scheme now before them. That scheme was, indeed, unexampled in magnitude, novelty, and design. It had been stated with truth, that they owed the original proposition to the intelligent public spirit of the illustrious Prince Albert, who put himself forward on this, as on every occasion likely to conduce to public advantage (Hear.)

Earl Granville supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, for his conduct on the occasion.

In the course of the meeting a long list of subscriptions was read by Mr. Wire, amounting in the whole to upwards of £10,000. It was headed by the names of the Queen and Prince Albert:—Her Majesty the Queen, £1000; Prince Albert, £500.

BURNING OF A PIRATICAL FLEET ON THE COAST OF CHINA.

In our Journal of last week we illustrated and fully described the destruction of Shap-ng-tsai's piratical fleet by the British, in the Gulf of Tonquin. We have since received several additional Sketches of these decisive operations for the suppression of piracy on the Chinese coast; and, accompanying the above, a set of three Sketches, illustrating two attacks by her Majesty's brig *Columbine* and her Majesty's steamer *Fury*. The first of these Sketches shows the *Columbine* attacking a division of Chui-apoo's piratical fleet, fourteen in number, on the night of September 28. The next scene is an action between the *Fury* steamer and Chui-apoo's fleet, in Pinghoy harbour, on the coast of China, on October 1; and the third Sketch (which we have here engraved) shows the burning of the pirate's fleet at Pinghoy, on the night of October 1, her Majesty's steamer *Fury* lying at anchor.

Appended to the account in the *Singapore Free Press* are the following remarks:—

"It must be remembered that it is not the policy of any piratical force to become assailants against vessels of war; but it was a boast—an ill-judged one it has turned out—of Shap-ng-tsai, that he would not fear attacking any of our brigs of war on the station; the fashion of vessels were the only craft he dreaded—from their heavy metal, and their not having to wait for wind; and when we consider the fact of his squadron mounting upwards of 1200 guns, and of good calibre, with 2000 men, his followers, it may be inferred, that, had the Celestials been as expert in gunnery as they are in many other arts, the present affair would not have had so bloodless a termination on our side. It is said, as at Pinghoy on the 1st October, the pirates opened fire long before the guns of the Europeans were within range.

"We may mention here a curious instance which occurred, showing the extent to which the French and Spanish Catholic missionaries have carried their mischief with in this part of Cochin-China, where it is supposed a European vessel never entered before. A party of more than 30 natives were on board the *Columbine*, a few of them having heads and crosses round their necks. A plate representing the crucifixion was shown them, when with one accord they all devoutly crossed themselves and went down on their knees, and would not rest satisfied until each had kissed the picture! They state that they have seen European priests, but two native ones, and they all came from a village called Fa-long, ten miles off."—*Hong Kong Register Extra*, Nov. 1.

Inwill be seen, from the report of a public meeting held in the metropolis on Wednesday, and given below, that the interest of the subject of Chinese piracy has received an impetus from the mention there made of it by more than one of the speakers.

BORNEAN PIRATES.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, convened by the Aborigines Protection and Peace Societies, "to consider the justice of the terms of the handbill, the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borneo, in July last; and to petition Parliament for the total and immediate abolition of the practice of awarding head-money for the destruction of pirates." On the platform were Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. J. Humphreys Parry, the Rev. C. B. Cribbin, the Rev. Henry Richards, the Rev. S. F. Woodmer, Mr. Charles Gilpin, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Rev. Dr. Cox, and other advocates of the universal peace movement.

Mr. Joseph Sturge having been called to the chair, read a letter, apologising for non-attendance, from Mr. R. Cobden, M.P.

The Rev. Henry Richards then proceeded to address the meeting, and entered into a lengthened detail of the proceedings in July last, against the Borneon Dyaks of the Sarabus river, in order to prove that the massacre that followed was deserving of public investigation. He maintained that there ought to have been evidence, clear, palpable, unequivocal, and abundant, to justify such a fearful act of wholesale destruction. Well, all the evidence that these Dyaks had engaged, or contemplated engaging in a piratical expedition, was a report brought to Sir J. Brooke while at Sarawak, that the Sarabus and Sakarran tribes designed to make a piratical attack on certain villages in the Rejang. That report, which was brought by their known and hereditary enemies, the Malays, he found was never substantiated. There was also another report that they threatened to massacre the inhabitants of a small town called Palo, unless they supplied them with arms. There was, however, one more fact against them which he ought to state. They also sent a message to Rajah Brooke, telling him he was an old woman. (Laughter.) This was literally the whole of the evidence given by the perpetrators themselves of the grounds on which this tremendous massacre was committed. To show that it was a cold-blooded massacre, and not a struggle with combatants in a degree equally matched, he read a variety of extracts from the accounts of the officers engaged. Mr. Vigors, a member [illegible], had sent the following extract to the Illustrated London News:—

During the absence of the boats, numbers of the pirates who had escaped in the action, but were not aware of our still occupying the river, were cut off by the Dyak boats in attempting to pass the Sarebus. I then had a spectacle of horror, from the operation of preserving the heads. The Dyaks, having killed their enemy, immediate y cut his head off with a handy bill; they then scoop out the brains and suspend the head by the hair from a rod of bamboo (as represented in the Sketch). They then ignite a slow fire underneath, and the smoke ascends through the neck, and preserves the head, thoroughly drying the inside. It is then placed in a basket of very open work, and carried suspended from the belt of the captor, more highly prized than ornaments of gold or precious stones. On one occasion I saw five heads on a platform undergoing the operation; and within two feet of it the Dyaks were coolly cooking [illegible] cups for their dinner, and inhaling the mingled perfume of baked human [illegible]

[illegible] the Dyaks gave the criminal his life in a final [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Hibbard, the starter at Doncaster, Newmarket, and several other places, travelled during last year, in the performance of his duties, a distance of 4575 miles, started 3493 horses in 479 races, the stakes contended for amounting to £143,864.

A clerk in the Jedburgh Savings-Bank has just decamped with £500. He is supposed to have sailed for America by the same vessel which carried his brother defaulter from Aylesbury.

At Warrington, the Mayor has received an intimation that it is intended to hold the next annual meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society in that town.

Three boys were drowned in the river Wear, at Durham, on Monday week, by the breaking of the ice.

The *Exeter Gazette* states that "change" is so scarce, that halfpence for a sixpence can hardly now be obtained without trouble, and that it is quite a task to get silver for a sovereign.

Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, having been the anniversary of the marvellous escape of Charles the First, was observed as a close holiday by the different banking offices at Kelso.

The *Nottingham Journal* notes the case of a man "born to misfortune." Thrice his legs were broken, twice his feet were crushed, and ultimately one foot was amputated except the heel. Friends subsequently purchased for him a patent foot; but recently he again fell and broke his leg.

Nearly £4000 have been raised in behalf of the widows and orphans of the pilots drowned this month of the Tyne. We deeply regret to acknowledge that, out of so munificent a sum, Whitehaven alone contributed the paltry pittance of 30s.

The *Napoleon* (Paris paper) announces the escape of Dr. Achilli from Rome, and his arrival in France.

The Ulster tenants of the Drapers' Company of London have forwarded a memorial praying for a reduction of rents. The tenantry of Lord Templemore have adopted a similar course.

The *Edward*, a new barque, registering 700 tons, and belonging to T. Rostarick, Esq., of Devonport, sailed on Thursday from Plymouth for Port Natal, with 250 emigrants.

A series of sanitary measures, including a bill for the prevention of burials in the metropolis, will be submitted to the Legislature immediately after the assembling of Parliament.

The Earl of Airlie will, we understand, be the new representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Colville. The writs for election have not yet been issued. The Earl of Airlie is a liberal, but in favour of a moderate protection.

News was brought by the *Hipon* steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday with the Indian mail, that Lord Gough would come home by the next packet.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the erection of a line of forts along the boundary towards Prussia. At the present moment Russia has on this point only the fortress of Zamosk. The principal object of this measure is said to be the concentration of a considerable force at the western extremity of the Imperial dominions, to be ready in case of any event of importance occurring in Central Europe.

At Cracow a report has been spread that the Russian officers who have just returned from Hungary gave eight millions of florins each to Prince Paskiewitch, in order to have them changed into current coin at Vienna. It is a fact that the Russian officers have continued to receive these notes at their full value, notwithstanding that they have been put out of circulation by the Austrian government.

Lord Castlereagh has published an able and important letter defending Free Trade against some of the attacks made upon it by the Protectionist landlords in Ireland. The letter is addressed to the High Sheriff of Down, the chairman of the recent Downpatrick meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Singer, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Elrington. The salary is £1400 per annum.

A provincial paper says that an exciseman, a short time since, when Prince Albert was shooting in the vicinity of Bagshot, demanded his certificate. The Prince, surprised at the application, referred the official to his aide-de-camp, Colonel Grupps, and the result has been that his Royal Highness has since duly qualified himself to sport over the Royal preserves.

On a portion of the South Staffordshire Railway, in the vicinity of Wednesbury, the seam of coal works out near the surface. During the formation of the line, the men employed in a cutting, thirty feet deep, came upon the old working of a mine; and, latterly, a fire has broken out in the cutting, immediately in front of the line. A number of navvies are at present employed in putting out the fire, which is perfectly red-hot.

At Great Malvern Church, recent discoveries have brought to light the foundations of a considerable part of the Abbey Church—comprising the Lady Chapel, Chancel, and nave, with the foundations of the columns of a crypt, of earlier date than the existing conventual church, have been clearly distinguished.

Generally the recent alterations in Brooke Church, Lincolnshire, severa highly interesting frescoes were discovered upon the walls of the building. They were completely hidden by repeated coats of whitewash and colouring; and it was with great delligity that the subjects could be traced in the original design. The parable of the Prodigal Son was represented in great beauty and detail.

We announced a few weeks ago the presentation of a carriage to a clergyman of Bath; we find this example has been followed by the parishioners of St. Mary Abbots, who have presented to their minister, the Rev. William Marsh, D.D., on his entering the fiftieth year of his ministry, "a neat and commodious carriage and appointments."

On Saturday last, the ship *Palmero*, from Canton, Captain Campbell, bound for London, was entirely wrecked off the coast of Dane, five leagues from Boulogne. The crew, consisting of 18 persons and three passengers, were saved. The cargo consists of tea, crape, shawls, and china.

Advices received by the Hudson's Bay Company from their agents at the Sandwich Islands, under date October 13, mention that there was then a large fleet of whale ships in port, and that they had nearly all passed the summer in Behring's Straits, where they made a most successful fishing. No intelligence had been received of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

At Whittlebury Forest, Oxon, the property of Lord Southampton, a party of gentlemen, including Lord Southampton, Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Cook, Lord Chesterfield, Captain M'Donald, and Lord Maidstone, in three days, lately killed 1220 head of game. This included 600 pheasants, 300 hares, the rest in rabbits, &c.

Lord Ward has most handsomely offered the use of the limestone caverns of Dudley to the Dudley and Midland Geological Society. As a means of paying off the debt on the building fund, and at the same time affording a rational enjoyment to the public, it has been suggested to the committee to make arrangements (in warm weather advances) to open the caverns for a few days, and admit visitors on the payment of regulated fees.

The large field adjoining the present barracks at Nenagh, county Tipperary, opposite the gaol, and containing about twenty acres, late the property of Mr. T. T. Aboott, has been taken by the Ordnance department for the erection of a large military barracks to contain a full regiment. Possession was given by Mr. Abbott, a few days since, and we learn that the work will shortly be in course of progress.

The directors of the Banque de Belgique have just convoked a meeting of the shareholders for February, to take into consideration a convention between the Government and the Bank, by which the latter engages to take 15,000,000f. in the capital of the Banque Nationale about to be established. These 15,000,000f. are divided into 10,000 shares. The Société Générale has entered into a similar convention with the Government.

A right took place last week at Sevenhampton, when a man named Cook was killed by a blow from a companion named Franklin, the father of the latter urging his son to the fray. Both the Franklins, and a third man, named Fatcher, have been committed for trial under a verdict of manslaughter.

The celebrated sculptor Bartolini died at Florence on the 20th ult., aged 77, after a short illness of three days.

The *Inverness Courier* gives the history of a pair of bagpipes which have been played in boat town during the Christmas holidays. They were manufactured about a hundred years ago for the Duke of Gordon, and have been since in 33 military engagements in Canada, Egypt, and the Continent.

Mrs. Catherine Hunter, housekeeper to the Lord Bishop of Waterford, was accidentally burned on Saturday evening in her own room in the Palace by her clothes taking fire, and the injuries were so great that she survived the distressing occurrence only three hours.

A library is about to be formed for the use of the clerks of the Bank of England. It is meant to be one of circulation, and to embrace productions of general interest—not absolutely excluding novels, but preferring works which instruct as they amuse. It is believed that the sum will exceed £1000. Its formation by a grant of money so liberal, that a yearly subscription of a few shillings only from each of the *employés* will be sufficient.

On Friday evening week, an extensive building belonging to the Eastern Union Company, used for the purpose of an engine-house, and which contained at the time three of the company's best engines, was discovered to be on fire. A fire-engine was speedily on the spot, but could do nothing towards arresting the progress of the flames, and the loss of the company can hardly be reckoned short of £2000.

In the ecclesiastical news of the diocese of Peterborough, we find the resignation of the living of Peabark, in that diocese, by the Bishop of Gloucester, and Bristol, who has held it up to the present time since he was Dean of Peterborough. The living is of the value of £625 a year, and is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter at that cathedral, who have bestowed it on the Rev. Dr. James, one of the canons.

As Charles Prothero, Esq., Mrs. Prothero, and some friends were driving near Crindau (Monmouthshire), on Friday evening week, during the fog, the vehicle was drawn too close to a ditch, and overturned into a ploughed field. The coachman and footman were flung some distance with violence, the former being slightly hurt, but the ladies and others of the party escaped without injury, the escape being, under the circumstances, peculiarly fortunate. The horses were not materially hurt, but the carriage was very much broken.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting held at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, upon the questions of Financial and Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., de[illegible]

The meeting [illegible]

[illegible]

Of these, no [illegible]

Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the association, pr[illegible]

solutions passed was one to the effect that an expression of gratitude was due to the members for the borough for their past services, and requesting them to support a reduction of the national expenditure to, at least, the standard of 1835, and to the motion of Mr. Hume for triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, a redistribution of seats, and household suffrage. During the evening, tables were prepared with books open for the reception of the names of persons desirous of entering the Freehold Land Society, to qualify as 40s. freeholders, and the officers received great numbers of names.

A Free Trade demonstration took place on Tuesday evening at Exeter, when Mr. Divett and other gentlemen addressed a large company, who had assembled to congratulate each other on the success of Free-Trade, and to discuss the subject of further reforms.

REFORM AND FREE-TRADE MEETING AT NORWICH.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the reformers of Norwich was held in St. Andrew's Hall, which was quite filled, it having been announced that Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. H. T. Atkinson, Mr. Wilkinson, and other gentlemen connected with the National Reform Association, would be present. At the Protectionist meeting held on the previous day at Swaffham, a challenge was issued by the committee of the local Reform Association to the persons who attended the requisition, calling on them to attend the Free-Traders' gathering, for the purpose of discussing the principles of the system of Protection. Mr. Sheriff Colman was called to the chair, and Mr. Tillett moved the first resolution, which was to the effect—"That the abundance and cheapness of bread is one of the greatest blessings a nation could enjoy, and that the present attempt of the landowners in this country to lessen its supply or increase its cost, is a most flagrant act of injustice towards all classes of the people."—Mr. J. Colemen seconded this resolution, and the assembly was then addressed at considerable length by the Rev. E. Gladstone, who contended that Free-Trade had not fulfilled any of the expectations which had been formed regarding it, and that a return to Protection was necessary in order to enable Englishmen to run the race equally with foreigners.—Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., having replied in an able address, the resolution was supported by Sir F. Boswell, and, when put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. Another resolution, advocating the adoption of economy in every department of the State, also passed unanimously, and the meeting separated.

THE HIGH TIDE OF TUESDAY.—The high tide which on Tuesday caused so much damage along the banks of the Thames, produced similar disastrous results on a large portion of the eastern coast. The Medway, like the Thames, was much swollen; the water overflowed the banks, and inundated a large piece of country. At Ipswich, it was the highest tide that had been experienced for many years. At Lynn, the tide rose to an alarming height, and the whole of the lower portion of the town near the river was inundated. Boston experienced a similar flooding, and a serious quantity of property is reported to The Humber had its share of the high tide. It rose to 29 feet 7 inches by the Humber dock gates, and before high water the lower part of Hull was inundated. Similar accounts of the disastrous effects of the tide have been received from many other places on this part of the coast.

The Sheffield Reform Association held their first annual meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Town-hall. There was a very numerous and highly respectable attendance. The report of the secretary gave a very cheering account of the society's transactions. It is stated that the society had its origin in the peculiar course taken by some of the Reform party in the West Riding elections in December, 1848, and in the primary object of which was the proper registration of voters. Although an independent society, they had contributed to the Central Association at Leeds the sum of £50 towards the expenses of the registration of general registration of the West Riding also, and a like sum for 1850. Attention to the registration has been attended with signal success, 999 having been added in the Liberal interest, 109 of whom were in the Sheffield district. The expenses attending the Liberal registration of the Riding last year had diminished from £1500 (the outlay in former years) to £454.

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.—For some time past the neighbourhood of Bristol has been infested by a notorious gang of highwaymen, known to the police under the appellation of the "Hanham and Cook-road Gang." To such an extent have their depredations been carried, more especially in the rural districts of Brislington and Keynsham, that many of the farmers are now afraid to attend, as usual, our corn and other markets, several outrages having recently been committed, attended with a great degree of personal violence. A Mr. Thomas White, a gentleman farmer, residing at Keynsham, on his way within a few hundred yards of a farm-house on the Frome-road, by two armed men, who demanded his money or his life; they dragged him off his horse and commenced rifling his pockets. He shouted for assistance, upon which they struck him down with a bludgeon, and robbed him of all his loose cash; his notes, which he had placed in a private pocket, fortunately escaping their notice. Mr. Joseph Wyatt, farmer, of Wick, was attacked by the same villains, and knocked down and robbed of all he had about him; the highwaymen also cut his bridle reins and stirrups, to prevent his pursuing them. Mr. Wilkins, of the Bell Inn, Chelwood, Somerset, was waylaid by two men at the bottom of Knowle-hill, who dragged him from his horse, and off in the direction of Keynsham. About an hour later, the same evening, Mr. Barrow, a blacksmith and farrier, who carries on business at Keynsham, was stopped and, although he resisted, till he was severely beaten, robbed of 25s. from his mouth and nostrils, he was robbed of £5. By the exertions of policeserjeant Hazell, five of the gang, named Samuel Briant, William Powell, William Gunning, Samuel Gunning, and John Spring, have been apprehended, four of them has turned approver, and some bludgeons have been found by the police at a spot indicated by him. The prisoners were examined on Saturday last and remanded, and it is stated that a great number of cases will be brought home to them. Subsequent to their apprehension, another man, named Joseph Britzan, was taken into custody, and also the keeper of a beer-shop in the vicinity of Hanham, named Eli Trenlett, at whose house the police have received information, the gang used to meet. Great satisfaction was expressed by a host of farmers, who were present at the examination, at the capture of these desperate villains

FIVE LIVES LOST IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.—A fatal boat accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, by which five persons have lost their lives. Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Stromboli*, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk, having been cruising in the Channel to assist in protecting the entrance of the port on Friday, and took up her moorings just inside the western arm of the Breakwater. On Saturday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, the *Stromboli*'s cutter was despatched on duty from the Sound to Plymouth Dockyard. This cutter, which is 32 feet long, was in charge of Mr. Whitcombe, naval cadet, and a crew of nine hands: viz., R. Gannycliff (coxswain), John Welsh, John Lowry, Thomas Wenham, Samuel Harris, Joseph Mildren, and Thomas Pinkham, able seamen, and two ordinary seamen, Richard Friend, first-class boy. Besides the crew there were passengers Mr. E. M. Stone, purser and paymaster; Mr. Robert Lonny, assistant-surgeon; and Mr. Davies, naval cadet. Tide then half in three-quarters flood, and very fresh from W.N.W. to N.W., fresh breeze and squally. The cutter carried a single reefed lugsail and mizen; and, having beaten up to the eastern end of Drake's Island, has passed the reserve ship *Queen Wilhelmina* Commander Grandy, R.N. (Lieutenant Westbrook), which were lying between the island and the "Rusty Anchor," at Mulbay. When the cutter had nearly passed Drake's Island, and Lieutenant Westbrook had returned on board his ship, the cutter was capsized. The boat was completely bottom upwards, and in the course of a few minutes Gannycliff, put her about and righted her, but she quickly filled, and went down instantly. Other boats happened to be near at hand, and the garrison market-boat was also immediately manned by some of the soldiers on Drake's Island, and put off. The assistance was too late, however, to save the lives of all, and five persons were drowned, viz. Mr. Whitcombe, son of a solicitor, residing at Hillfield House, near Gloucester; John Welsh, a native of Queenborough; John Lowry, from Belfast; Thomas Wenham, born at Witnesham, in Kent; and James Fox, whose friends reside in London.

SIR HELEN'S DEFALCATIONS.—The examination of the defaulters, John and William Johnson, was held on Monday, in the Town-hall, Sir Helen, before Mr. R. Neilson, chairman; Mr. W. Pilkington, Mr. W. H. Brancker, and Rev. I. R. Evans, magistrates. Mr. Aspinall, barrister, of Liverpool, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Taylor, solicitor, of St. Helen's, defended Mr. John Johnson; Mr. Whitby appearing on behalf of Mr. William Johnson. Three informations had been laid against the prisoners; two charging them with embezzlement, and the other with conspiracy. Mr. Aspinall only proceeded upon one charge, namely, against Mr. John Johnson for receiving £300 from a friendly society, and not accounting for it; and against Mr. William Johnson for being an accessary after the fact. Sufficient evidence having been offered, the Chairman said, that in the case of John Johnson he should not confine to the determination to refer the question of bail on the charge of embezzlement to a higher tribunal, to the judge of a superior court; and, at the same time, should that judge be disposed to take bail for the embezzlement, the Court would immediately entertain any application for bail for the conspiracy, it being committed on the two counts. With regard to William Johnson, the Court had determined to require bail to the amount of £200 for himself, and two sureties of £250 for being accessary after the fact; and a further bail, himself in £500, and two others in £25 each, for the charge of conspiracy. The Court had next taken into consideration the voluntary assignment made of the whole of the property belonging to the two prisoners—the one in the event of the other not being sufficient to cover the defalcations; and the bench therefore felt that the bail mentioned would be sufficient to mark the course of justice, and allay any feeling in the public mind with regard to the loss of those who were depositors at the bank

Twelve cows have died on a farm in Glamorgansahire, from eating the bulbs of waterwort, which, in cleaning a ditch, had been thrown up into the field in which they were pastured.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

An election will be holden in Corpus Christi College, on Friday, the 1st of March, of a scholar, open to natives of Lincolnshire. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election, and must produce themselves to the President, at half-past seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd of February, with certificates of the marriage of their parents, and of their own baptism, competent evidence of the day and place of their birth, testimonials from their college or school, together with a Latin epistle to each of the electors.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. Arthur Andrew Onslow to Newent V., county and Diocese of Gloucester; £1070 and residence; present by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Onslow; patron, Miss Foley, of Newport House, Herefordshire. Rev. T. Theodosius, to Barwarton R., Salop, diocese Hereford; value, £193; patron, Rev. J. Charton. Rev. D. Robinson, to St. Bartholomew P. C., Liverpool; patrons, trustees. Rev. E. Laby, to Glasson-juxta-Lancaster P. C., diocese Manchester; patrons, trustees. Rev. W. H Maxwell, to Heddon-on-the-Wall V., Northumberland, diocese Durham; value, £352, with residence. Rev. J. A. Airey, to be mathematical master of Mercha..t Tailors' School. Rev. E. Roger, Fellow of Exeter College, to be head master of the Grammar School, Helstone, Cornwall.

[illegible] Charlwood R., Surrey, dio. Winchester; [illegible]

[illegible] dio. Worcester; value £140, with residence; patron, [illegible] W. Knightley, Esq.; Rev. H. Wise, deceased. Frampton V., Dorset, dio. Sarum; value £120, with residence; patron, R. B. Sheridan. The Mathematical Mastership of Durham School; Rev. A. L. Airey, promoted. Shipdham R., Norfolk, dio. Norwich; value £1120, with residence; patron, Rev. B. Barker, deceased. Kirkby P.C., Liverpool; value £92; patrons, the trustees. Rev. R. Orr, deceased.

CLERICAL TESTIMONIAL.—On the 22nd ult., a silver tea service, accompanied with a written address, was presented, by the inhabitants to the Rev. Robert Jones, the incumbent of All Saints, Rotherithe, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the exertions made by him and his lady in alleviating the distress caused through the visitation of cholera in 1849.

At St. Michael's church, Cambridge, the damage done by the late calamitous fire (November 11) is found, upon a careful examination by Mr. Scott, the architect, to be such as to require very serious and extensive repairs, including not only the entire restoration of the roof, but considerable strengthening of the walls.

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY.

THE melancholy intelligence of the death of this distinguished man of letters was received on Sunday, by electric telegraph: from Edinburgh, where his Lordship expired at six o'clock on Saturday evening, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Francis Jeffrey was the eldest son of the late Mr. George Jeffrey, who held the office of an "under clerk" in the Court of Session in Scotland, and whose wife was Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Loudoun, of Lanarkshire. Lord Jeffrey was born in a portion of the Old Town of Edinburgh, called the Lawn-market [illegible] 23rd of October, 1773, not far from the spot where Hume the historian was born. Mr. Jeffrey received the early portion of his education at the High School in his native city, and in the year 1787 went to the University of Glasgow; here he remained till 1791, in which year he was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford. Throughout his school and university studies, his industry and talents were strikingly apparent; and he entered upon life with brilliant prospects. Soon after he had fixed his residence in Edinburgh, his political predilections became developed on the popular side. The Speculative Society, and the Select Society, in which Lord Brougham and Francis Horner took active parts, witnessed the early trials of Jeffrey's yet immature talents. The debates of those associations his speeches were almost as much distinguished by brilliancy of imagination and felicity of expression as even the more elaborate and better considered productions of his middle age.

The great distinction by which Francis Jeffrey will be known to posterity, is, that for more than a quarter of a century he conducted the *Edinburgh Review*. Of his connexion with this celebrated work, we find the following interesting record in the life of his friend Smith:—

> When first I went into the Church I had a curacy in the middle of Salisbury Plain. The squire of the parish took a fancy to me, and requested me to go with his son to reside at the University of Glasgow before we could proceed to Oxford. Syntax became the seat of war, and in time of politics we put in to Edinburgh, where I remained five years. The principles of the French Revolution were then fully adhered, and it is impossible to conceive a more violent and democratical state of society. Among its first persons were Henry Brougham (since ennobled as Lord Brougham (late Lord-Advocate for Scotland) and Lord Brougham; all of them were members of Brougham and Jeffrey, little thought for the dynasty of Jeffrey that then exercising supreme power over the northern division of the island. Overley we happened to record the Fox-Sydney Smith controversy, the elevated reviewers, and the [illegible] Jeffrey. I proposed that we should set up a Review, this was seconded in with acclamation. Mr. Brougham undertook, and undertook well, the Edinburgh Review, and still the first number of the *Edinburgh Review* The motto I proposed for the Review was—
>
> "Tenui musam meditamur avena."—
>
> We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal.

But this was too near the truth to be admitted, and so we took our present grave motto from Publius Syrus, of whom none of us had, I am sure, ever read a single line, and so began what has since turned out to be a very important and influential work. When I left Edinburgh, I settled into the stronger hands of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Brougham, and resolved the highest point of practical Parliamentary success.

Lord Brougham soon followed Smith to London, when the sole responsibility and much of the fame of the Editorship fell to the share of Francis Jeffrey. He was more concerned in the literature than in the politics of the *Edinburgh Review*, and published many articles upon its table and criticism. Light literature and poetical dogmas, than in those weighty affairs to which Mackintosh, Smith, and Brougham, in its earlier years; or Macaulay, Empson, and Hallam, in its more recent days have contributed the weight of their learning and eloquence. Nothing could exceed the versatility of Jeffrey's critical acquirements. "At one time, he was," says a contemporary, "discoursing the matters and poetic politics of taste; next the miscellaneous works of Jonathan Swift; then the writings of Madame de Staël and Samuel Richardson, or Victor Alfieri, and the life of Christopher Columbus, then the dramatic works of John Ford, the characters of Shakespeare's plays, the poetry of Burns, Campbell, Scott, Crabbe, Rogers, Moore, Southey, Wordsworth, and Hemans. In a succeeding quarter, perhaps, he would engage the attention of his readers with the philosophy of Reid or Brown, of Dugald Stewart or Dugald Stewart's end with the novel-writers of the age amongst whom the author of 'Waverley' necessarily occupied his pen and stimulated his powers of investigation—he dealt by the score or hundred."

Lord Jeffrey has left us a precise account of the share he took in the management of the *Review*. In the preface to his contributions, reprinted from that journal at the close of 1843, he says—"I wrote the first article in the first number of the *Review*, in October, 1802; and sent my last contribution to it in October, 1840! It is a long period to have persevered in well—or in ill doing! But I was by no means equally alert in the service during all the intermediate time. I was his editor from 1803 till late in 1829, and, during that period, was no doubt a large and regular contributor." On his election to the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Lord Jeffrey withdrew at once and altogether from the management. He wrote nothing for the *Review* for a considerable time subsequent to that period, and in fourteen years sent but four papers to the work, none of them on political subjects. Among the less agreeable records of Lord Jeffrey's connexion with the *Review*, are his cruel wish Mr. Moore, the poet; and the lines to which it gave rise in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

The forensic career of Lord Jeffrey was slow, but sure. His was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1794. For some years he had to bear that delay in his advancement which so many members of his arduous profession have to undergo, and which perseverance and real ability can alone surmount. Once past this probation, and due opportunity afforded him, he soon found proof of his merit, and took his station among the most eminent of Scotland's lawyers.

Indeed a jury, Jeffrey was almost irresistible. Quickness and clearness of conception, strength, energy, and beauty of language, aptness and variety of illustration, and a thorough familiarity with the law—these were his characteristics: and, with such, his advocacy found scarcely a rival. The scene of his greatest triumphs lay in the Criminal Court. It will long be remembered in that court with what a feeling, on the trial of a person charged with poisoning his wife, Jeffrey was heard to open a speech by admitting it as proved that his client had intended the murder, and was therefore an abandoned villain; though, on the strength of this very admission, he afterwards went on to show that the actual crime had not been committed, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict from the jury. In the "Scots Trials," the name of Jeffrey appears as leading counsel for the defence of Neal Douglas, a Universalist preacher, for sedition, whose main offences, according to the charge, were his having compared George the Third to Nebuchadnezzar, and the Prince Regent to Belshazzar. In this somewhat absurd prosecution, Mr. Jeffrey spurned the verdict of "not proven" conceded by the Solicitor-General, and won from the jury an immediate and unanimous declaration that his client was "not guilty," which, in Scottish law, is a complete exculpation. Mr. Jeffrey was, in fact, the great Whig lawyer and advocate of his day in Scotland, and may be fairly placed in juxtaposition with Erskine, Brougham, and Denman in England.

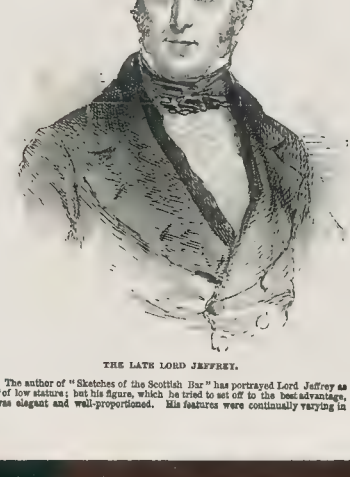
In 1821 Mr. Jeffrey was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; and in 1828, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

On the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, Mr. Jeffrey became Lord-Advocate: he had previously taken his seat in Parliament, first for a Scottish borough, and then for Malton. He afterwards represented the city of Edinburgh. Like many eminent counsel, he made no great effect in the House, which may have probably resulted from the over-preparation that his practice at the bar had led persons to form. In 1834, Mr. Jeffrey ascended the judicial bench as a Lord of Session; and, according to the rational custom of Scotland, which will have a Judge called a Lord both in and out of the court, he assumed the titular designation of Lord Jeffrey. As a Judge, Jeffrey was in his element again; his reputation spread far and wide, and his court was crowded with suitors. The cruelties which gracefully upon one of such eloquence, integrity, and knowledge; and the sun of his brilliancy as an advocate and writer, set in the subdued but sterling splendour of his excellence as a Lord of Scotsnna's Justiciary.

Lord Jeffrey was married twice: first, in the year 1802, to Catharine, daughter

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—THE PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrew's; and secondly, in the year 1813, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilkes, of New York, and grand-niece of the well-known Alderman John Wilkes, of London.



THE LATE LORD JEFFREY.

The author of "Sketches of the Scottish Bar" has portrayed Lord Jeffrey as "of low stature; but his figure, which he tried to set off to the best advantage, was elegant and well-proportioned. His features were continually varying in expression, and were said to have baffled our best artists. The face was rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well-formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and arched mockery. The eye was the most peculiar feature of the countenance; it was large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency."

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

On Thursday week (January 24), the solemn inauguration of Dr. Hinds, the sixty-fourth Bishop of the diocese, and the thirty-third since the Reformation, took place at the Cathedral in Norwich. The ceremony excited considerable interest; St. Peter's Church bells rang joyously in the morning, and the attendance of the clergy was very numerous. The ceremonial is well described in the *Norfolk Chronicle*, whence we quote the following.

At half-past one o'clock, the Mayor (H. Woodcock, Esq.) and about twenty members of the Town-Council assembled at the Free-school, and from thence went in procession, preceded by the municipal insignia, to the Cathedral. About the same hour, a large number of the clergy assembled at the Clerical-ooms, and from thence they walked to the Bishop's palace, where the Bishop was ready to receive them in the drawingroom, which was soon filled with members of the clerical body.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, on behalf of the clergy, read an address, congratulating his Lordship on his arrival upon the scene of his episcopal labours; and, after referring to the late excellent Bishop, wishing his successor long and happily to preside over the diocese.

The Lord Bishop replied as follows:—"My Reverend Brethren,—The occasion, of which you have so kindly availed yourselves to welcome me into the diocese, is one that cannot but awake many a serious and anxious thought in me as well as in you. I know what I am expected to be, and what I earnestly desire to be—a friend, a counsellor, a father amongst you. But shall I attain unto the grace which alone can make me all this? or, shall I fall short of it? I well know, too, whom you have lost, and whom I am to succeed—one, to whose memory your regrets and your praises are the more honourable, because I believe from my heart that he earned them whilst seeking, zealously and fearlessly, not the praise of men, but of God. Shall I be enabled to tread that narrow path? Shall I lay hold of, or shall I forfeit, the enabling blessing which you have this day invoked from heaven, for my sufficiency. But away with misgivings; we meet, I trust, to partake of a more cheering spirit. Your expressions of hope for me make me hope, and your proffered help and support make me strong; and this because your hope rests, I well believe, not on any supposed ability on my part, or any conscious power on yours, but on Him who has brought us into the sacred relation in which we are henceforward to stand to one another. May this day be an earnest of the future, both for you and for me. May your friendly expressions of good-will towards me, your frank offer of co-operation with me, and, not least, your effusion of sorrow for the loss of him whom I am called to succeed, be an earnest that our Master in Heaven will knit us together to serve Him, will keep us together in his love, and will work with us, within us, and for us, to do his will."

Meanwhile, a vast concourse of people, finding that they could not get admission by the west door, went round to the east end door, which being open, numbers entered and soon filled the choir of the Cathedral. At two o'clock the great west door was opened, when the Mayor and members of the Council entered the sacred edifice. Owing to the state of the weather, a table and chairs were not placed, as on former occasions, outside the west door, but inside, in the nave.

Soon after two o'clock the Bishop came from the Palace, attended by the Chancellor, C. Evans, Esq.; the Registrar, J. Kitson, Esq.; the Proctors, H. Francis, J. Skipper, M. Rackham, Edward Steward, and Henry Hansell, Esqrs.; and about 300 of the clergy; and they stood round the table, at which the Dean and the Rev. Canon Wodehouse had previously taken their seats. Near them stood the High Steward, Lord Bayning; the Archdeacons, J. B. Collyer and T. J. Ormerod; also the Honorary and Minor Canons, the Choristers, and others.

The Senior Proctor, H. Francis, Esq., presented to the Dean the Archdeacon of Canterbury's commission for the installation, and prayed that the Dean would be pleased to take upon himself the execution thereof, and to decree proceedings to be had and done according to the tenor of the same.—The commission was then read by Mr. Kitson, the secretary.

The Dean then rose and said, "I do decree proceedings to be had and done in the business of this installation according to your petition, and the tenor of this mandate."

The Lord Bishop then made his petition to the Dean.

According to the former order of the ceremony, the above should have taken place outside the Cathedral; and the Bishop, having made his petition, should have knocked thrice at the great west door of the church, on the outside (the same being shut), and one of the minor canons should have asked "Who knocked?" And, in reply, the Bishop should have demanded entrance; but, on this occasion, the Bishop had entered without that formality, and the ceremony had proceeded so far, as already described.

The organ now commenced playing, and a procession was formed of the Mayor and Corporation and officers; the choristers, who sang Garland's hymn, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," as they walked towards the choir, followed by the lay clerks, the minor canons, and canons. The High Steward came next in order; then the Lord Bishop, attended by his chaplains (Archdeacon Ormerod and the Rev. R. Eden); his chancellor (C. Evans, Esq.); his registrar (J. Kitson, Esq.); the proctors; and last the clergy, about 300 in number. As they walked slowly towards the choir, they passed on each side of the late Bishop's grave, and avoided walking over it.

When the Bishop reached the choir-door, it was closed, and he knocked thrice. The precentor (the Rev. H. Symonds) said, "Who knocks?" The Bishop said, "I, Samuel Hinds, Bishop of Norwich, elected and confirmed, do ask entrance into the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Norwich." The doors were immediately opened, and the Dean introduced his Lordship into the choir.—Having advanced to the entrance of the episcopal seat or stall, his Lordship took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to the Queen, and of canonical obedience to the Archbishop and the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury.

Then the Dean read the mandate for the installation.

The Dean, taking his Lordship by the hand, led the right rev. Prelate to the throne; and the Bishop having taken his seat, the Dean retired to his own stall, and divine service commenced.

The Rev. G. Carter intoned the prayers. The Rev. Canon Wodehouse read the first lesson, and the Dean the second.

The musical service was Doctor Clarke in F. An anthem was sung with fine effect. The words were extracted from Dr. Hinds' "Sacred Sonnets," and were as follow:—

Come hither. I will show thee the Bride, the Lamb's wife. And he shewed me that great city, the Holy Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God.—*Rev.* xxi. 9, 10.

Come hither—angel tongues invite—
Come hither, and behold the sight;
A bridal city, built in heaven,
And bright with glory God has given.

O holy messenger, in vain
My wistful eye to heaven I strain;
I see no city in mid air—
No bridal vision's range and fair.

Come hither, still the angel cried,
See ranking thousands side by side,
Kneeling and worshipping together,
Each calling each beloved brother.

Is this thy bridal city, Lord?
So let me understand thy word;
So cleanse my soul of all its sin,
That I may go and dwell therein!

The music, composed by Mr. Z. Buck, consisting of a quartet, a recitative, and solo, was very ably sung by the choir.

The service being ended, the Lord Bishop returned to the palace, and the congregation, which entirely filled the choir dispersed.

LICHFIELD GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

This School, which was founded by King Edward VI., has been entirely rebuilt, by public subscription; and is, after a dormitude of many years, again available to the citizens of Lichfield and the Midland Counties.

"The old school-room," says Harwood, "was a large structure, of which there is an engraving in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794, built, probably, at the time of its foundation, soon after the first charter of incorporation granted to the city." At this School some of the most eminent men of this country received the rudiments of their education. Among the most distinguished were—the elegant Addison; Elias Ashmole; Bishops Smalridge and Newton; five Judges who sat upon the Bench at the same time—the Lord Chief Justice Willes, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr Justice Noel, Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, and Baron Lloyd; Dr. James, Hawkins Browne, David Garrick, and the celebrated Doctor Samuel Johnson.

The present building was commenced in 1849, and is a very elegant design, by Messrs. Johnson and Son, the architects. It is of the Elizabethan style, of rich red brick and ornamental stone. The School is one of the most beautiful-proportioned rooms we ever saw—upwards of 60 feet in length. An oak dado runs round it, and a handsome ceiling adds to the effect. There is a commodious Porch, and a delightful Class-Room and Library. The whole is admirably executed, and is a great ornament to the city. Messrs. Watts and Nadin were the contractors.

The School-House adjoining is a plain and convenient residence, and was erected, in 1692, at the joint expense of the Corporation and Feoffees of the Conduit Lands: this has recently been enlarged and repaired by the latter Trust.

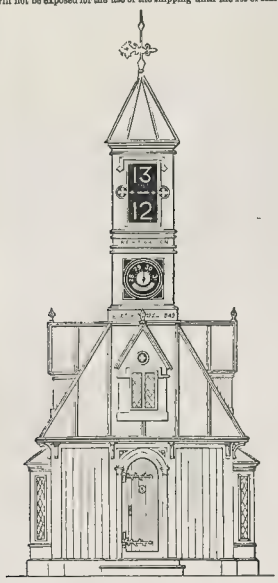
KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, AT LICHFIELD.

The only endowments now payable to the foundation are £13 a year from the Corporation, and £10 19s. 4d. annually from the Exchequer; but the citizens are under much obligation to the munificence of Mrs. Sherratt, of Lichfield, who has given £500 to trustees to apply the interest thereof to the Master.

The Rev. J. C. Bentley, M.A., has been appointed Head Master, and the School is to open on Monday, the 4th of February. The situation is a very healthy one in St. John-street, opposite the Hospital and Church of St. John the Evangelist. The School has a very large play-ground, surrounded by a handsome wall.

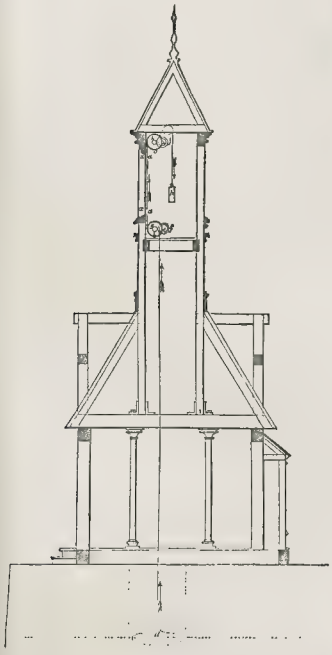
NEW SELF-REGISTERING TIDE-GAUGE AT SUNDERLAND.

THIS apparatus has lately been erected on the South Pier, and is now in working operation; but, owing to the gas not being brought to the Docks, the figures will not be exposed for the use of the shipping until the 1st of March next.



SIGNAL-HOUSE OR TIDE-GAUGE.—ELEVATION OF TOWER.

The inventors of the mechanism are Mr. Meik, engineer to the Commissioners of the River Wear; and Mr. H. Watson, brass-founder, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is designed for the use of ships entering or leaving a harbour and other places where a correct and conspicuous gauge is required; the arrangement being also applicable for railway signals and other purposes.



SIGNAL-HOUSE OR TIDE-GAUGE.—SECTION OF TOWER.

In the Illustrations, Fig. 1 is an elevation, and Fig. 2 a section, of a tower, in the upper portion of which the depth of the water on the harbour bar is shown by large figures on a web of wire gauze (*a a*) of any suitable length, depending upon the range of the tide, and of such a width as to admit figures of any size required. Each end of the web is wound upon copper rollers (*b* and *c*), which are made to work by means of a float (*d*) and balance-weight (*h*), the wire rope working over a spiral cone (*e*). At the other end of the axis is a wheel (*f*) working into a pinion (*g*); and to the balance-weight (*h*) is attached a copper wire cord, passing over a guide-sheave to a spiral cone (*i*), round which it is wound, and the end made fast. At the opposite end of the axle of the cone is a wheel (*j*) working into a pinion (*k*) on the axle of the top roller.

When the float (*d*) rises with the tide, the balance weight (*h*) moves the whole apparatus in the direction of the arrows; and when the float falls with the tide, the movements are reversed.

As the tide ebbs and flows, the height is indicated on the web opposite the dial or sheet of plate glass x x x, &c.: and that these figures may be made large, and distinctly seen from a great distance, the web is made to travel 4, 5, or 6 to 1 of the float (or any other proportion), by means of the intermediate wheel and pinion *f* and *g*; and these figures, which are here made to indicate the feet and half-feet of the height of the tide, are shown white in the day time upon a black ground; and at night, when lighted in the usual way from the interior, the figure is shown brilliantly illuminated upon an opaque or black ground, a white transparent varnish being used for the figure, and an opaque black for the ground.

An interior Tide Register has also been fitted up in the same building as the Tide Gauge. A well, of very similar construction to the one used for Messrs. Meik and Watson's Tide Gauge, contains a float, attached to a cord of copper wire, which is carried over a circular wheel in the building. This wheel works a rack, in which a pencil is fixed. A sheet of paper, properly ruled and adjusted, is fastened on a roller immediately below this pencil, and receives its tracings, which form the diagram. This paper is large enough to admit a register of high and low water, and the time of each, for fourteen days. A dial, on one side of the rack, is worked by the float and cord coming from the well below, and marks, as a clock does, the hours and minutes of the day, and the feet and inches of high and low water. A certain means is thus afforded, at any moment, of testing the accuracy of the register worked by the pencil. A time-piece, on the other side of the rack, and opposite the dial, gives, by means of a strong minute-hand, the revolving motion to the cylinder on which the paper is rolled, and fixes the time of the tide's variations. Thus, the cord and float show the various depths of water, and the time-piece the exact hour and minute of each variation.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

IN our Journal for January 19 we reported the distribution of the Prizes at the Government School of Design, at Somerset House, on the 16th. We now engrave two of the productions:—1. The first prize pattern for Paper-hanging, one of the six prizes gained by Miss Alice West. 2. One quarter of a pattern for Silk Damask, by Mr. Slocombe.

We annex a few judicious observations on the Exhibition, from the *Journal of Design* for the present month:—

"Many of the drawings were of high merit as copies, others as compositions showed thought and careful training. The works of the female school, which were exhibited, very properly, in a room by themselves, were especially noticeable for feeling and elegant manipulation. In the designs, too, there was more freshness and originality than was to be found in the attempts in the same direction in the male classes. Of ornament, as based on a re-construction of natural types, there was scarcely a symptom; but of flowers arranged and bearing in that direction, some of the designs by the feminine students were excellent: there was, however, generally, a naïve innocence of all practicality. Still there was something in these specimens of female ability which practical men might turn to good account. In the male classes there was not that vigour which might be expected from the theory of basing education in ornament on a knowledge of the figure, for much of the ornament was feeble in its details. We must not forget, however, that we are dealing with the works of students, and not with those of masters. In actual manufacture there were a few specimens of Honiton lace

ONE QUARTER OF SILK DAMASK PATTERN, BY SLOCOMBE.

of a superior character, designed in the School, as also some Brussels carpeting of no great excellence. Some of the studies of floral subjects were good, and the outlines of flowers from nature indicated the true road, as yet dimly seen. Some of the models, both copies and designs, were highly creditable; nor should the architectural and ornamental outlines be overlooked, as in general they possessed merit."

In our report, page 44, for "Lord Grenville," read "Lord Granville."

FIRST PRIZE.—PAPER-HANGING, BY MISS ALICE WEST.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW,

Authors of "The Greatest Plague of Life," &c.

CHAPTER X.

THE thought had never for one moment entered the barrister's head that Reuben might refuse to oblige him. The way in which he had almost forced the loan of one hundred pounds upon him, was to him a proof that the poor ignorant country farmer would be delighted to serve his dashing brother-in-law. It was only when Nicholls was within a mile or two of Reuben's house that he saw there might be any difficulty in the case. The nearer he got to his destination, the faster and faster the difficulties seemed to rise. In fact, at last he thought the whole journey to be so useless, that he had almost determined on returning to town, and so avoid the unpleasant wound his vanity would receive should his brother-in-law refuse the request he almost considered it an honour to make to him. But the vision of that man in the parlour, and the thoughts of the evening party, were so dreadful, that he felt that, as a husband and a father, he ought not to leave a single stone unturned, though a Stonehenge should stop the way.

Directly Reuben saw his brother-in-law advancing to the house, picking his way, tip-toe, among the straw and litter of the farm-yard, his whole attention centred on his polished leather boots, he pretty nearly guessed the cause that had brought him to Farnham.

"Hollo, missus, here be Nicholls again," he cried to his wife, as he laid down his pipe, and snatched up his broad hat. "Sally maun be a rare lass for mil'nery. Dang it, he be frowning uncommon tight. Ho, Nicholls! be Sally with you?"

Nicholls, who well knew that the simple farmer's shrewdness would at once penetrate the object of his coming, if he again gave the counterfeit of pleasure to a mere business visit, had determined to play, for a change, an open part with him, and to tell him at once, and without needless preface, the object of his journey. So the young barrister did not disguise the looks of deep anxiety natural to his circumstances, and pressed the horny hands of his brother-in-law with a convulsive grasp.

"My dear, dear Reuben, I am glad to see you looking so well," said Nicholls, with a sigh like the boiling of a kettle. Then, as his downcast eyes rested on the splashes upon his boots, he added, "It's a wicked world, Reuben, but I'm glad to see you looking so well."

"And I be fidgetty to see thee here with that face, like veal, it be so white. Come along in: my missus is all of a flurry to see thee here again, without a word of writing or nothing."

"It's but a flying visit. I haven't a moment to spare; and—and I come on important business, Reuben," continued Nicholls, nervously, as he followed "that clodhopper" of a brother-in-law into his farm-house. Reuben's missus did not receive Nicholls with any show of warmth. Too simple to mimic what she did not feel, and too shrewd to be blind to the terms on which she was patronised by her rich connexions, she spoke abruptly to the friend of Lady Verulam, and then turned again to the stocking she was knitting.

Reuben and Nicholls sat down, and an awkward pause ensued, for each party could read the feelings of the other. Nicholls moved about on his seat, cleared his throat, adjusted his collar, and remarked on the failure of the barley crops, while Reuben eyed him, not with an ill-natured expression exactly, but with a look of mingled curiosity and pity, for he felt for the struggle which he could read in the bosom of his would-be rich relation, who was a second time a petit jouer for his bounty. And then Reuben's thoughts wandered back to the drawing-room of the St. John's Wood house: he remembered his sister's icy decorum, and the frigidity that had made him prefer the sanded floor of a neighbouring tavern to her rich carpeted room; and, though he was

"Here'sh a copy of a writ, and here'sh te original."

a good-hearted, honest fellow, he could scarcely repress a chuckle when he called to mind the words he had whispered to Sally at parting, telling her that one of these fine days she would be glad enough to find a quiet home with her uncouth brother. The verification of his prophecy was at hand, and he was secretly pleased (all men are delighted with success) that his forebodings were on the eve of realisation.

"My dear Reuben," said Nicholls suddenly (he had gained the mastery over himself by recollecting that the return train started in two hours, and there was no time to be lost), "I am quite rapidly), "I have come to ask you a great favour. I am at a loss to express how deeply sensible I remain of past favours; how both myself and Sara, who, by the way, sends her love to you and your good lady;" and he smiled condescendingly at Molly, who worked then harder than ever——

"My missus is it thee means?" interrupted Reuben, with a half chuckle.

"Yes. Well, my dear Reuben, I will confide in you. I am in a great difficulty, and have only come to you as a last resource. I have tried all other means, and failed."

Here Mr. Wellesley's words paused, and gave another sigh, while Reuben, with an unmoved countenance, looked him full in the face, but spoke not a word. At last, with another effort, the gentleman turned upon his vulgar, ill-bred relation, and begged the loan of one hundred and sixty pounds, to save him from disgrace and ruin.

When Reuben heard the amount required he gave a loud shrill whistle, plunged his hands into his breeches' pockets, and looked across at his spouse, who, turning to Mr. Nicholls, said, in a tone of cutting sarcasm—"Be't for mil'nary agin, eh?" and then went to work again at her stocking, with an ardour that threatened false stitches at every turn she took.

"Harkee," said Reuben, after a pause, as he calmly proceeded to fill his pipe, and pour out a mug of ale for his visitor, "Harkee, Nicholls, I be plain and blunt in all my dealin's. I be rough in speech and manners, but I ha'e pride, dang it, I ha'e! Since thee left my roof, thee and thy wife and the babbies, not so much as a word ha'e we had from thee; but directly thee be in a mess, back thee come, like hungry hounds hunting from Muster Wellesley Nicholls, o' Hyde-park. Last time thee only came here to hide theesel' as a sort o' runaway; and I lent thee—with all my heart, as my missus knows—lent thee a hundred pounds out of my savings. Nicholls, I'd willingly do the like agin; but I feel that I should be the ruin of thee. Sell the lumps of gold off the chairs and tables—make Sally dress becoming to her degree—drink away this, and this (and Reuben pointed to a diamond ring that glittered on Nicholls's finger, and a massive gold chain which he wore about his neck), and then come and live in quiet somewhere hereabouts, and get out of debt: if there'll do this, I'll help thee to my last farthing; but while thee last all these expensive ways, which five hundred pounds won't keep up, thee must'n look for a stiver from Reuben Marsh. I cannot forget that, up to this time, I ha'e been the tool of thee—not a friend. My hands are too hard—my missus's arms are too red—we are too vulgar, to be the friends of thee and thy acquaintance; so thee canst not stoop to be beholden to a poor farmer to keep thee in extravagancies. No, Muster Wellesley Nicholls, Reuben 'll not lend a hundred and sixty pounds, once for all; so don't ask"—and he buried his red face in a huge glass of ale that stood beside him.

Nicholls saw that neither argument nor persuasion would avail; so he took a hasty leave of Mrs. Marsh, and strode through the farm-yard accompanied by Reuben Marsh. Not a word was exchanged as the two crossed the yard. Reuben called to a labourer to tether the cows safely, and to tell Tom that all the oats must be stacked before sunset, with what Nicholls called heartless unconcern. The rough, uncultivated Reuben Marsh, the unlettered, unpolished agriculturist, was, to tell the truth, striving to conceal the emotion that swelled within him. He thought how unkindly Sally would take it when she heard that he had refused her husband's request; but then again he felt that he did all for the best, since sooner or later a crisis must come and put an end to the reckless gilded misery into which the Nicholleses had fallen, and the sooner this took place the better. As they approached the high-road, Reuben broke the silence, saying—

"Thee mus'a't misunderstand me. I would lend thee the money on one condition."

"What's that?" asked Nicholls, eagerly catching at the chance.

"That thee leave matters in my hands, and come and live here, respectable in the country, and give up the folly which is taking thee, as quick as may be, to ruin."

"Thank you, Mr. Reuben Marsh; on such a condition I must decline the loan. Good bye."

"Good bye," said Reuben, seizing Nicholls's hand, "and remember to tell all I have said to Sally, and kiss her for me—and think on what I tell thee; and when thee hast determined to come into the country, write a line, and thee's find a true friend in Reuben Marsh. Good bye."

The two parted. Reuben returned slowly to his farm, while Nicholls hurried forward in a nervous, agitated state of mind, that almost amounted to delirium. He called Reuben a boor, a low ploughman; and, in the depth of his misery, felt humbled and ashamed that he, the son of Sir Giles, had laid himself open to a refusal from a country clodhopper who had the misfortune to be his wife's brother. And then his mind reverted to the scene which he was approaching—to the gaudy house, crammed with dainties for a festival, guarded by a man in possession! Even if he allowed the party to take place, he would not be the less disgraced; for when the company called afterwards to leave their cards, there would be bills headed "Sale by order of the Sheriff" staring them full in the face from the door-posts. How Lady Verulam would have the laugh of them, too! The pastrycook, too! would he leave the supper, if he saw the limb of the law snugly ensconced in the kitchen? No—he felt that he must either postpone the party altogether, and make a precipitate retreat, or in some way contrive to settle the matter. His heart whispered him to retreat from the fight at least with honour; but the world beckoned him on to desperate alternatives. Irresolute, sick at heart, and reckless, he reached his house—a house that in that hour was a hell to him, and, on the morrow, was to contain one hundred and fifty people in holiday guise. He went straightway to Mrs. Nicholls's boudoir, where he found that lady in a state of fashionable anxiety, with her maid sprinkling eau-de-Cologne about the carpet because her mistress had fainted from repeated questions of Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls enveloped in a purple satin *robe negligée*.

"That will do, Perkins," said Mrs. Nicholls to the servant, as Mr. Nicholls entered the room; "you may go: shut the door. Well, my dear Wellesley, you have settled matters, I suppose."

"Settled matters! Yes, they are settled, clapped upon that!" replied Nicholls, throwing himself into an easy chair, and rapping his knuckles with a quick, energetic movement. "Yes, you are quite right, Sara; matters are settled. You may advertise for a situation as governess or lady's-maid on Monday morning! Your amiable brother would see you starving before he'd stir a finger to help you any hand to save you."

"This is dreadful!" exclaimed Mrs Nicholls, bursting into tears. "How am I to put off the party? My nerves! said he'll be home in the morning; the men are now laying out the supper table—the supper is nearly all here. I have had four of the most respectable greengrocers in the world, who will look as though they had been servants with me from our infancy, the moment they put on their liveries. In short, everything is ready. What *will* people think? The Lord Chief Baron's set, of course, will cut you, and how you will be talked about at the clubs!"

"It can't be helped! Blame your own vulgar relations, not me," answered Nicholls sharply.

"Well, I'm sure! None of the Royal family happened to pass through Farnham when my father was mayor of that town, certainly," retorted the lady, with a hard thrust at Sir Giles, "but I do not consider myself altogether dirt for all that."

"Your vulgarity is worthy of you," said Nicholls, his lip quivering and whitening with kindling rage, and rising to leave the room.

"Don't, for Heaven's sake, let us quarrel, Wellesley," Mrs. Nicholls interposed, in a gentle voice. "Can nothing ward off the blow? or are we irretrievably disgraced? Are we henceforth outcasts from society? This is worth a struggle. Remember, dearest, if we once lose *ton*, life will be a barren waste to people of our refined ideas and habits." With this, Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls threw herself back in her chair in a graceful attitude of grief, and, holding a handkerchief of the most delicate texture between her thumb and forefinger, dipped a corner into a cut-glass bottle that was on the table beside her, and gently, very gently, dabbed her temples: it was an affecting sight.

Nicholls sat there, and silently contemplated the majestic proportions, and delicate graceful hands of his wife. Could such a gentle, fragile creature be allowed to pass away her days, unseen and unappreciated, in the country? Was she not born to grace the circles of the noblest in the land? Was not he, too, the son of Sir Giles? Were not the shoulders of Mrs. Nicholls the envy of many ladies of distinction? How slowly quarter-day came round, he thought. It was maddening to know that he should be ruined, when a little delay would make everything smooth again. As his eye wandered listlessly about the room, it accidentally fell upon a letter from Reuben to Mrs. Nicholls, which she had not answered. He fixed his gaze upon it steadily and intently.

Mrs. Nicholls rose and left him to his own reflections, convinced (for he was such a clever creature, and had passed so dexterously through the gravest difficulties) that he only needed reflection to fix upon a plan of deliverance from the clutches of the hateful jeweller. She had scarcely closed the door upon him when he seized Reuben's huge letter, written in a huge round hand, trembling from guiding the plough, and placed it in his pocket.

"They'll take the name of Reuben Marsh with pleasure," he muttered to himself, as he hastily strode backwards and forwards in the room, "and I shall guarantee the next quarter's rent before it becomes due." A smile burst upon the clouded brow of the young man. He had devised means of clearing himself from the jeweller! Thank Heaven! before the world he could still keep up the game the world imposes—he could, "till further notice," continue to perform the hypocrite. Mrs. Nicholls's shoulders need not be thrown away upon vulgar people: they might still be the admiration of people of ton.

In the course of an hour, a bill duly accepted by Reuben Marsh, and made payable at Farnham, was stowed in the iron chest of an accommodating Israelite, and Messrs. Soane and Co. received the amount of Mr. Nicholls's debt, and by the evening Mr. Slomart's jewels was ejected from Mr. Nicholls's superb dressing-room. The man in possession had only been an inmate of Mr. Nicholls's house a day; but so acute were his feelings, that, on leaving, he could not refrain from telling his host, as he pocketed his week's pay, that he regretted parting with Mrs. Wellesley's youngest born, inasmuch as the little dear was just beginning to know him.

When Nicholls returned home from his final interview with Messrs. Soane and Co., he called for a bottle of brandy, sent for a young friend to smoke with him, and made himself extremely merry up to a late hour. As for Mrs. Nicholls, it was late enough before she got to bed. In the first place, she had to watch the servants while they washed the numbers off the furniture; and, secondly, to put 20 wax lights in the back of a chair or in the corner of a glass, and be detected by the company on the following evening; and, in the next place, all the things had been so disarranged by the "disgusting wretches," that it must take her some time to see them put in their proper places again.

The evening of Thursday arrived, and by eleven o'clock, the rooms of Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls were as crowded as Gravesend on a fast day. The shoulders of Mrs. Nicholls were never displayed to better advantage; and Mr. Wellesley Nicholls was in the liveliest possible humour. His flew about the room; now complimenting some hoary dowager on her youthful appearance, and telling some rouged grandmother that the heat of the room had given her quite a hectic flush. At supper, the sponge-cake elephant looked magnificent; and the barley-sugar birdcages elicited loud and continued admiration.

Mr. Wellesley Nicholls was seated at the head of the supper-table, with the Hon. Mrs. Macbeth on his right, and Mrs. Major Calebash on his left. Nicholls was in a delirium of pleasure. He did not spare the wine; and his conversation by degrees became more and more incoherent, and his laughter rang through the room, and was re-echoed in the drawingroom to the astonishment of the company, and to the complete disgust of the ladies. Poor Mrs. Nicholls' shoulders crimsoned with shame to behold her lord and master commit himself in this manner. The company returned to the drawingroom, and dancing recommenced.

Suddenly the doors were thrown open, the servant announced Mr. Isaac Isaacs, and a gentleman with scarcely any neck, a prodigious quantity of hair, and a profusion of jewellery in black coat, walked into the room. His hair was plastered down as though he had recently emerged from a bath; his fingers were covered with rings, and a huge brooch was attached to his neckcloth.

"Mr. Isaacs!" Mrs. Nicholls exclaimed. "I don't remember the name."

"Vish ish your husbhant? he knowsh me," replied the strange visitor with lips like a sea-shell, and whom the entire company were regarding with riveted attention.

"Wellesley, my dear," said the hostess, addressing her husband, and imagining that the visitor must be some great city capitalist, "here is Mr. Isaacs. Pray invite him to sup."

"With pleasure!" said poor Nicholls; and not knowing in his drunkenness what he did, he advanced towards the new-comer.

"Never mind introdushing," replied Mr. Isaacs gallantly, "my arm and ish pure bushineash." And bending over Nicholls's shoulder, he whispered in his ear, "Vhy, hullo! vhere go to another room; I come from Mishter Hedards apout te carpet, you knowsh: I've got some writs for you."

Fired by the wine, Nicholls's indignation at the wary Jew's cunning grew beyond his control. Nearly bursting with passion, he shouted, as he pointed to the door, "Leave this house, fellow! leave the house! How dare you enter this room on such an errand? Where's Parker?" and, as the boy appeared at the door as suddenly as if a spring had been touched, the barrister continued, "Show this man the door."

"Oh! very wall—very well—it doeshn't matter a pit to me—not a pit," answered Mr. Isaacs, nettled at finding his offer of secrecy so disdainfully refused. "Here's a copy of a writ, and here's the original," and he presented the wretched host with a long paper slip, whilst he Leld a parchment one before his eyes.

(To be continued.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been heavy during the last week, Money Stock becoming plentiful in consequence of the large sales for delivery which have been made by two of the principal brokers. The price of Consols on Monday was 96¾ to ¾ for money, and the same price was current on Tuesday, except for a short time, when the quotation reached 96⅞. The market, however, closed with more firmness than on the preceding day. An improvement of ⅛ in the opening price on Wednesday was followed by a still further advance, Consols quoting 96⅝, afterwards receding to 96⅜ and 96⅝ for money and time. Several large sales for money on Thursday again depressed quotations, and the market remained heavy during the day. Exchequer Bills are a point lower, and for the New Issue Loan there is no demand. Long Annuities, New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents and Reduced have not been much dealt in, but maintain relatively higher prices than Consols. At the close of business the official quotations gave for Bank Stock, 209½; Reduced, 96⅛; Consols, 96⅛; New 3½ per Cent Annuities, 98⅛; Long Annuities, 19 5-16ths; India Stock, 259; India Bonds, £10.0, 93 p; Ditto, under £1000, 93 p; South Sea Stock, 103⅛; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 61 p; £500, June, 61 p; Small, June, 61 p.

The Foreign Market has been again active this week, Buenos Ayres, Peruvian, Venezuela, and Ecuador having all been largely dealt in. Buenos Ayres advanced from 83⅞ to 85; Peruvian, from 37½ to 38½; and Venezuela, from 32 to 34 for Account. Russian Scrip is a fraction lower than at the beginning of the week, as well as Portuguese, Mexican, and Spanish stock. Guatemala stock was inquired for on Wednesday, at its nominal rate of 19 to 20, but has not since been quoted. At the close of the week prices stood for—Brazilian Bonds, 85; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent, Account, 55; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent, 99½, Equador Bonds, 4½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent, 18⅜; Do., Dfrd., 4¼; Mexican 5 per Cents, Account, 20⅜; Do., Coupons, 20⅜; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 59⅝; Ditto, Small, 59¼; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent, 73½; Ditto, Account, 73½; Ditto, Deferred, 39½; Portuguese 4 per Cents, 36½; Ditto, Account, 37¼; Russian Scrip, 94 pm.; Spanish Passive, 16⅛; Ditto, Certificates, 18½; Ditto, Account, 18⅝; Passive, 3⅜; Ditto, 3 per Cent. for Account, 37; Venezuela Bonds, 4 per Cent., 33½; Ditto, Account, 34; French Rentes, 5 per Cent, 94f. 50c.; Exchange, 25f. 45c.; Amsterdam, 12 2; Rotterdam, 12 2.

Share transactions have not been extensive, and little has passed without much activity. There has certainly been an improvement within the last few weeks, as the following comparison will show. The period until after the half-yearly meetings, now closely approaching. The best prices officially quoted are—Aberdeen, 24½; Caledonian, 12⅜; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 8⅛; Dutch Rhenish, 2½; Eastern Counties, 10½; Ditto, Fifths, 1½; East Anglian, £18, E. and H., 1½; Eastern Counties, ½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, 1½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 2, ⅝; Ditto, Scrip, ⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 4½; Ditto, Scrip, 1 pm.; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, A. A, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, A. B, 6 per Cent., 4½; Great Western, 69½; Ditto, Half Shares, 33½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14½; Ditto, New, £17, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 27; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, Fifths, 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½; London and Blackwall, 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 89½; London and North-Western, 116½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 13⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; London and South-Western, 68; Lowestoft, Guaranteed Four per Cent., 16½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Eighth Shares (No. 3), 7½; Midland, 44½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 6⅜; Ditto, Birmingham, Six per Cent., 123½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Scottish Central, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; South-Eastern, No. 2, 18½; Ditto, Scrip No. 4, 6¾; West Valley, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, 27½; York and North Midland, Preference, 5½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 2; Northern of France, 14 dis.; Orleansand Bordeaux, 3½; Rouen and Havre, 10½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market opened yesterday at 96½ to ¾, but soon afterwards receded to 96. News from Greece still further affected it, and 96½ to 96 became the quotation; but a rally towards the close of business left the price 96⅜ to ½. In the Foreign Market Portuguese improved a fraction, and Russian Scrip declined to 3 pm. Shares were not materially affected.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise, have been confined to 2726 quarters. By land carriage the supply has been trifling. From 70–80 several of Monday's quotations were on offer, and the demand for all descriptions of wheat of home produce was excessively heavy. Where sales took place prices ruled the turn in favour of the buyers. Upwards of 6000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in freely from the near Continental ports. Fine parcels ruled nominally the same as on Monday, all the middling and inferior kinds were 1s per quarter lower to purchase. Barley—the supply of which was seasonably large—was dull in the extreme, and 1s per quarter cheaper. Scarcely a transaction took place in malt. Good sound oats were scarce, and held at late rates. Damp qualities were quite neglected. Beans ruled heavy, at late rates. White peas and Indian corn were 1s per quarter lower. In flour next to nothing doing. Several large parcels have come in from France.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 2720; barley, 3610; malt, 4030; oats, 6190; flour, 3110. Irish: wheat, 1470; barley, none; oats, 6270; flour, 4080; oats, 9456; flour, 6000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 44s; rye, 22s to 24s; grinding barley, 15s to 18s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 48s to 51s; potato ditto, 37s to 39s; tick beans and Cork, black, 31s to 32s; ditto, white, 34s to 36s; tick beans, new, 26s to 30s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 28s; maple, 26s to 28s; white, 28s to 32s; harlings, 27s to 29s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s to 40s per sack; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lbs. Foreign: wheat, 40s to 44s; barley, 18s to 20s; malt, 34s to 36s; oats, 15s to 17s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 34s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel. Baltic, 22s to 23s per sack.

The Seed Market.—So little has been doing in seeds this week, that our quotations remain almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s; Hungarian, 38s to 39s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 8s per bushel; White ditto, 6s to 7s per bushel. Tares, English, 7s to 9s per bushel. Rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £9 10s; foreign, £8 10s to £8 15s per 1000. No change in cinquette. Rape cake, £5 5s per ton. Canary, 74s to 80s per quarter. Eagles: Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 1d; barley, 32s 9½; oats, 15s 10d; rye, 21s 2d; beans, 31s 7d; peas, 32s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 0d; barley, 25s 11d; oats, 15s 9d; rye, 21s 4d; beans, 31s 6d; peas, 32s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 6d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Teas.—The demand for most kinds of tea has considerably fallen off, owing to the increasing arrivals.—1,600,000 lbs having come in this week—and prices are with difficulty supported. Common sound congou, 9½d to 10½d; and common to strong souchongs, 9½d per lb.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of colonial sugar have realised tolerably steady since our last report, at full prices. Refined lumps and loaves have rather declined. Refined goods—the supply of which is increasing—have met a slow inquiry. Brown lumps, 49s to 50s; and standard ditto, 48s to 49s per cwt. No change in syrups.

Coffee.—Native Ceylons have met a very dull sale, at drooping currencies, viz. 59s to 60s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee very few transactions have taken place.

Rice.—Our markets is to-orably firm, and prices are well supported, although the stocks in Circulation are ample.

Provisions.—For the finest foreign butter the demand is steady, on somewhat higher terms in other kinds, only a moderate business is doing. Fine hay Friesland, 88s to 90s; Hostein and Holland, 86s to 88s; and inferior qualities, 80s per cwt. and upwards. We have a moderate inquiry for most descriptions of Irish butter, at fully last week's quotations. Carlow, Kerry, Limerick, 78s; Clonmel and Killarney, 76s to 78s; Cork, 72s to 74s; Waterford, 68s to 70s; Limerick, 60s to 64s. Slane, 68s to 84s; and Tralee, 54s to 56s per cwt. Fine Dorset butter is firm, at 88s to 92s per cwt. The supply of other kinds of English sorts is quite equal to the demand. Fresh is quoted at 9s to 13s per dozen lbs. Prime bacon moves off steadily, on rather higher terms. 1,000 bales of Waterford landed, 48s to 52s; heavy, 45s to 48s; and Limerick sloughs, 43s to 45s per cwt. Irish: sides mild, and have supported the quotations of last week. In cut middles and lard barrel and bags support previous rates.

Tallow.—The market rules heavy, at drooping prices. P Y C, on the spot, has sold at 38s 6d to 38s 9d per cwt; new tallow, deliverable up to Christmas, is offering at 40s per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed has risen in value £3 per ton. In other respects, the demand is very inactive.

Spirits.—Owing to the increasing stock, the demand for brandy is heavy, at barely late rates. In the value of rum and cordials no change to note. No change in corn spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 4½s to £5 5s; clover ditto, £4 10s to £5 15s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Potatoes.—3000 bales have come in this week from various quarters. By private contract the demand is firm, and prices are well supported.

Hops.—The duty on hops since having fallen off from abroad and elsewhere, higher prices have been realised on most qualities. Present rates vary from 70s to 120s per cwt.

Hops (Friday).—Since the date of our last report the activity of the demand is steadily fully maintained. Parcels of foreign have also continued to arrive.

New Mid and East Kent pockets, 26 0s to £11 11s; new Weald of kent ditto, £6 3s to £8 0s; new Sussex ditto, £5 10s to £6 12s, new Farnhams, £12 2s to £13 0s; Yearling Kents, £3 3s to £4 4s; Yearling Sussex, £2 8s to £3 3s; old hops, £1 0s to £3 15s.

Coals (Friday).—Carr's Hartley, 18s 6d, landing; Hartley, 18s; Hollywell Main, 17s 9d, Wear Hartley, 18s; Hilda, 18s 6d; Eden Main, 18s 6d; Tanfield, 18s 6d; Tees, 18s 6d; Hetton, 18s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts here to-day was very moderate, the time of year commenced, the demand for all breeds, owing to the changes in the weather, was heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday of 2d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s 10d per 8 lbs. With sheep we have very scantily supplied. As the arrivals of dead meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall during the present week have been comparatively small, the mutton trade ruled extremely firm at full currency, and at times a good clearance was effected. The number of calves was limited, yet the veal trade was in a sluggish state. Prices underwent a curtailment of 2d per 8 lbs. With pigs we have scantily supplied. At the following currencies—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d.

ROBT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

BANKRUPTS.

H STRATTON, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, trader. R LEACH, Newmarket, Suffolk, tanner. S DANIELL, Edward-street, St Marylebone, cabinet-maker. J M MILLS, Hyde-Park-st. W PEARSON, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, coal-merchant. T SMITH and T HARVEY, Swaffham, Norfolk, linendrapers. H HOLDSWORTH, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. J BAKER, Leadenhall-st, Middlesex, hatter. T INDE, Swinton-Bridge, Yorkshire. G SHARPLES, Manchester, hosier. H HOSE, Manchester and Salford, common brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G DARLING, Edinburgh, clothier. T HILL, Inverkeithing, brewer. W THOMPSON, Glasgow, accountant.

FRIDAY, FEB 1.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB 1.

1st Regiment of Dragoons: Paymaster R F Hope to be Paymaster, vice White 4th Foot: Lieut J A Madgett to be Captain, vice Sumpland; ensign G A Morgan to be Lieut, vice Madgett; ensign F F Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Morgan. 7th: Ensign T Tryon to be Lieut, vice Hall; Ensign W H Hall to be Lieut, vice Hamilton. 9th: Ensign Rose, Ensign R Lind to be Ens gns, vice Alexandrias. 34th: Lieut E W Bidwell to be Captain, vice Lumsdaine; Ensign Forgrave to be Lieut, vice Bidwell; Ensign Hon H Dutton to be Lieut, vice Sir J Cuffe to be Ensign, vice Kinahan. 39th Capt J Urquhart to be Paymaster, vice Fuller. 46th: Lieut W Bell to be Captain, vice Sir C Hamilton Bart; Lieut A B Fitzroy to be Adjutant, vice Lloyd. 74th: Lieut A Drayson to be Lieut, vice Wort ey. 76th Capt Sir J Malcolm to be Lieut, vice Cousins; Ensign E Webster to be Ensign, vice Hartman. Lieut E M jones to be Lieutenant, vice Lovell. 89th: Paymaster L L Waite to be Paymaster, vice Boyd.

Memorandum.—Lieut-Gen —— to sign C Kerr to be Adjutant, vice Graham.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut A H P S Worsley to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

HOSPITAL.

Deputy Commissaries-General W Muller and G Maclean to be Commissaries-General

Assistant Commissaries-General T J Toomey, one, Wynyard, Hartmann, P Rayner, J Lane, G Hadwen, J D Wilson, J Grey, and C Hall, to be Deputy Commissaries-General

Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General G C Maloney, W H Darrymple, A Edwards, J Gibson, and J Hall, to be Assistant Commissaries-General

Commissariat Clerks J H Thomson, B E Walker, R E Woolcombe H L C Robertson, F H MacCausland, J H Sale, W J Fagan, and A D Mc Lean, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General

The Commissaries of the said Commissariat Officers to bear date the 29th December, 1849.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 31.

Corps of Royal Engineers. Second Lieutenant the Hon Peter Lindsay, vice Liddell

BANKRUPTS.

J BARR, New Turnstile, High Holborn, and Odd-rent, St Saviour's, Southwark, WONGE Strand, watchmaker. H HUSH, Manchester, hatter. E WEST, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, insurance agent. R J JONES, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, baker. I WHITE, Ground-lane, King Weston-street, Bristol, dealer in rags-dealer. C COOKE, —, —, grocer. J FARRAH, Wych-street, Strand, victualler. H WATTS, Upper Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, gentleman. S GLEDHILL, Liverpool and Manchester, coal-merchant. M JONES, Beaumaris, Cheshire, livery-stable-keeper. J O SUTTERS, Wagners-street, Commercial-road East, Middlesex, printer. W HUGHESDON, Bradford, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. B GIBSON, York, linkeeper. E STILDWORTH, Rodbury, Devonshire, linekeeper.

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BIRTHS.

On the 19th ult, at Madras, the wife of Major, Power, of a daughter.—At Adelaide, South Australia, the wife of the Rev Hussey Burgh, Royal Engineers, of a son.—At Jersey, the wife of the Rev J E Robinson, of a daughter.—On the 13th of January, the wife of Lieut-Col. of Lambeth, C.B. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral Church of St Paul, James Nesmyth, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of the late Major Nesmyth, Bart., of Posso, Peebles, to Sarah Good of Rhode Island, eldest daughter of the late Rev Henry Rose, Esq., of the Bengal Civil service, son of the late right hon sir Henry Russell, Bart., of Swanzey, Dublin, and Victoria, in the island of Hong Kong.—At Madras, Lieut H L Mallet, Madras Fusiliers, to the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Pitcairn, commanding the Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult. in his sixteenth year, William Henry, younger son of James How, Esq. of 16, Oxford-square, Hyde-Park.—At Grafton-hall, Bromley, Kent, Margaret Cecil, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Percival, fourth son of John, second Earl of Egmont.

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TO BREWERS, PUBLICANS, and OTHERS.—A TAVERN TO LET.—The Cock Tavern, at Islington, lately occupied for the East and West India Dock Railway, having been taken down to make room for the Station, the Directors of the Company are ready to receive tenders from parties willing to rent the same. Any further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned, at the offices of the Company at the London and North-Western Railway Company's Station, Euston-square, London. Delivered on or before one o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th day of February next. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer
HARRY CHUBB, Secretary. Euston Station, London, 28th January, 1850.

GLOBES by NEWTON and SON.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2s to 40 guineas per pair; also, a Terrestrial Globe, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas; corrected to 1850. 45, Chancery-lane.

LANCET-EDGE RAZOR, Registered Jan. 7, 1848.—Gentlemen are invited to inspect this unequalled razor, which is pronounced, in the best of the present day. It possesses the only two points necessary to a good razor, viz., surpassing keenness and lasting durability. This article of utility is warranted the best ever produced. "New Razor Messrs. Mappin, Sheffield, have registered a 'Lancet-edge Razor,' from their having succeeded in obtaining an edge possessing an keenness of the lancet point, whilst it retains the temper and lasting qualities of the steel—a combination long sought in razor manufacture."—Vide Illustrated London News, Dec. 1, 1849. Manufactured by JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, 39, Norfolk-street, Sheffield. Sold retail by all vendors of cutlery throughout the United Kingdom, and wholesale at Joseph Mappin and Brothers' Warehouse, 15, Fore-street, City, London.

KING and CO., SILK MERCERS, 243, REGENT-STREET.
Respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the following Advertisements.

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STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS, at 18s 6d and 21s 6d the full dress.
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GLACE and FANCY SILKS, at 25s the full dress
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BROCADED GLACE SILKS, at 25s the full dress
Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

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BROCHE GROS D'ECOSSE, at 25s the full dress
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AMURES and GROS ROYALS, at 25s the full dress
Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

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FACONNE ARMANTINES, at 45s the full dress
Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE RICHEST FRENCH
GLACE POULT DE SOIES, at 37s 6d the full dress
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The Richest Qualities at 42s. Patterns sent Post-free. Address, KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

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BLACK WATERED SILKS and Satins, at 35s the full dress.
Very Rich Black Glace and Mourning Silks, at 25s the full dress
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CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 6s 6d per dozen. The Finest Qualities at 12s
Samples and Prices sent Post-free. Address, KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.
The Trade supplied with Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lisle, and Muslin Lace Extraordinarily Cheap.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY—
To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Millinery. Compare—Sumptuous Dress-Bonnets in rich Velvet Crape, all colours, Gap, &c., complete, 12s 9d to 18s 9d. Morning Satin or Terrace Bonnets, in second proof, in the Richest Style; Widows' Bonnets, with Double Crape Veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White or Black Lace, elegantly trimmed, 19s to 25s. An elegant Crape, all colours, drawn or on Paris net shape, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; Paris Chips for Bridals, Gus Gloss, and Satin, 6s 6d to 10s 6d; Ditto, Rice, Tuscan, Bermuda Chips, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 5s 11d to 7s 11d; Fine Rice Straws, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 5s 11d; very Best, 10s 6d to 15s 6d. Every fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock from which to select in London, at No. 5, Conduit-street, New-bond-street, No. 23, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, R. WOOLEY and Co.
*** Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
EXHIBITION, 1851.
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES,
are supplied by
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 66, Cornhill-street, LONDON,
in a Separate Department,
under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Of superior work, decidedly cheap.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.
LISTS, with PATTERNS, and PATTERN-PAPER to Ladies, on application.

CLEARING OUT, the whole of Messrs. BEACH and BERRALL'S WINTER STOCK, amounting to several thousand pairs, at an average reduction from the cost at least, in order to make room for the extensive purchase for the Spring Trade. The following quotations will convey a slight idea of the many advantages now to be obtained in selecting from this stock:—Thousands of yards of Striped, Checked, Brocaded, and Glace Silks, all reduced to 1s 6d, is 9d, 2s 11½d, and 3s 4½d per yard. Black Silks and Satins, 1s 6d and 2s 6d the Dress. Black Watered Silks, Brocaded Gros and Black Gros Satins, at the same reduction. 473 pieces of real French Merinos (warranted all wool) now selling at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, and 3s per yard—worth 1s to 1s 6d per yard more. Delaines, Cashmeres, and other new Fancy Dresses are now being offered at one half their former value. Shawls, Mantles, and Furs at astonishingly low prices. For the convenience of Ladies in the country, patterns forwarded postage free. Address, BEACH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.—N.B. All parcels to the amount of 40s will be sent to any part, carriage paid

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth brush surmounts thoroughly into the fissures, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner, hairs never come loose; is. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, 2s 6d and 3s 6d. Improved Hand brushes, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes brushes that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Honeycomb Sponges, at 2s 6d per lb. Sole Agents for CO.'s only Establishment, 130a, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Metcalfe's Oxygenating Tooth-Powder, 2s per box.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are now and to very much than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price is effected at one half the usual profits. Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to CHARLES JONES, 338, Strand, a Watch will be sent. Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

WATCHES and their MANAGEMENT.—
T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a PAMPHLET describing the construction of the various Watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which may be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accurately known. It also contains many remarks on the proper management of a Watch by the wearer. It may be had gratis, on application, at 5, Cornhill, London.
T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—
T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free, if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Candlesticks, Dish Covers, Cruets, Salvers, Cups, Tea Kettles, Urns, Tea Trays, Goblets, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Fish Carvers, Fish Knives, Fish Slices, Fish Forks, Soup Ladles, Sauce Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Marrow Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Salt Spoons, Egg Spoons, Egg Frames, Egg Boilers, Toast Racks, Cheese Scoops, Butter Knives, Butter Coolers, Corkscrews, Bottle Tickets, Bottle Labels, Bottle Stands, Bottle Coasters, Decanter Stands, Liqueur Frames, Liqueur Stands, Liqueur Cases, Liqueur Tantalus, Liqueur Cellarets, Liqueur Cases, Liqueur Tantalus, Liqueur Cellarets, Liqueur Frames, Liqueur Stands

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

HON. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P. FOR WOLVERHAMPTON.*

The Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, barrister-at-law, Examiner of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery, is third son of the late Hon. George Villiers, by the only daughter of the first Lord Borringdon, and is thus brother of the Earl of Clarendon. He was born in 1802; took his degree at the University of Cambridge; and was called to the bar, at Lincoln's-inn, in 1827. In 1835 he was returned to Parliament (along with Thomas Thornley, Esq.) for the borough of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire.

After the passing of the Reform Bill, the populous and busy district of which Wolverhampton is the centre set themselves to obtain practical results from the newly-acquired franchise. At the election of 1835, the question of Repeal of the Corn-Laws was put prominently forward, and Mr. Villiers and his colleague were chosen as Free Traders to represent the borough. Unfortunately the great mass of constituencies made no such practical use of their powers. Rich harvests had filled the country with abundance. Trade, in all its branches, was prospering, and it needed the reverses of 1836, and the keen distress commencing in 1837, to call general attention to the fact that we had laws in existence limiting our supplies of food, narrowing the bounds of our commercial intercourse, and placing us at disadvantage in the markets of the world. Mr. Villiers, in concert with Col. Thompson and Dr. Bowring, was one of the first who laboured to popularise these lessons, and to direct public opinion against the injustice and oppression of the bread-tax. On the 13th of December, 1838, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after a long and animated debate, resolved to petition Parliament for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws. The decision was followed up not only by petitions; it was the signal for active agitation throughout the country. In January, 1839, a meeting of deputies from all parts of the kingdom was held in Manchester, to consider the best means of obtaining the repeal of the Corn-laws. On the assembling of Parliament in the same year, the delegates met at Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, and at that meeting Mr. Villiers was unanimously chosen leader of the Anti-Corn-law cause in the House of Commons. It needed no common courage to undertake the leadership. There were but few Free-Traders in the House. The Ministry and the expectants of office were alike opposed to Mr. Villiers. Whatever party there might be for some change in the Corn-Laws, there was, in reality, no party for the total and immediate repeal. Free-Traders on principle—those who would admit no compromise were few, either in the House or out of doors: public opinion and a Parliamentary party had both to be made.

Mr. Villiers had two courses open to him. Would he support the then Whig Government, there lay before him the sure distinctions of office; he was a man of too high connexion, and too great power as a popular speaker, to be long passed over in Ministerial arrangements. Would he place himself in the front of the struggle for Free-Trade, he must disavow himself from party, must be prepared to face the fiercest opposition from both sides of the House, and to endure the sneers, and even hatred and scorn, of both great parties, not only in public, but in private society. The Corn-Laws were too valuable a consideration to be fought for in the House alone; the entire social influence of all high circles was sure to be stirred in their defence. Mr. Villiers must fight the battle of the industrious classes in the face of his own class. He was not to take the position of a manufacturer or merchant, contending for the rights of commerce, and with the entire of his own order to back him up; but, belonging to the privileged order, he was to lead the people against them. Unless gifted with natural energy and under the strongest conviction of right, no man would undertake such a position. Mr. Villiers had literally nothing to gain by success. The contest must in any case be long and laborious. It was not to be supposed that the interested classes would resign the Corn-Laws; and so powerful were those classes in 1839, that the conference could scarce point out in what way the popular opinion they had yet to form was to be brought to bear upon them with practical force enough to win the abolition of the Corn-Laws. And if, after years of effort, the object were attained, Mr. Villiers had no better position to look to than was earlier within his reach, if he would take his stand with the resisters or compromisers of the popular demand. Mr. Villiers, however, took no note of his own interest or the difficulties in his way. He was a political economist not only by study, but by a natural aptness amounting almost to instinct. There was no hesitation on his part: he accepted the position of leader in a cause that many wise, experienced heads, even amongst those who wished it well, deemed hopeless. And after the Easter recess, in 1839, he brought forward his first Anti-Corn-law motion. That first motion would immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the act regulating the importation of foreign corn." The motion was received pretty much as if it were a proposal for the re-distribution of property or the abolition of the House of Commons. Distress was spreading fast throughout the country—trade and manufactures were at a stand—there was hunger amongst the poor-rates, and disease, and crime were on the increase; still the House of Commons would not even discuss the question of the Corn-Laws with patience. The division was shouted for amidst hootings, cruwings, and uproar; and the vetoes, 381 to 90, sent the Anti-Corn-Law Bill to going into committee. Of those who voted with Mr. Villiers, not twenty, if even half that number, were in favour of the entire abolition of the Corn-Laws. The very idea was laughed at; and in all confidence Mr. Villiers and his friends were counselled to give up their insane attempt, as a time would come when an English Parliament should repeal the Corn-Laws. "Repeal the Corn-Law?" (said a Minister of the Crown, in reply to a deputation) "as soon abolish the Monarchy!" But Mr. Villiers, nothing daunted, resolved, year after year, to renew his motion, and the agitation went on both in and out of Parliament.

At the instance of Mr. Villiers, it was agreed that Mr. Hume should move for a committee to enquire into the effect of our system of import duties upon commerce and manufactures; and the report of that committee, published in 1840, supplied the Free-Trade party with such an accumulation of facts as placed their case upon unanswerable grounds. In the same year Mr. Villiers renewed his motion, and was again defeated by a large majority 300 voting against, and but 177 for, the committee. But his arguments, backed by the people out of doors, had told; and in the pressure of distress was so severe that the Government felt it impossible much longer to resist the demand for repeal. In the fourth amendment of the *perfect law* of 1815. At every stage Mr. Villiers met the measure with his amendment for total and immediate repeal. Up to this period, Mr. Villiers had borne the brunt of the battle alone. His bold able colleagues in the House, but all the hatred of opposition was directed against himself. He was a black sheep amongst his order. In 1841, Mr. Cobden (defeated in 1837) was returned for Stockport, and took his seat in 1842; and was followed, in 1843, by Mr. Bright. The aspect of affairs was changed—the heat of the fight was over. There was a hearing for the Free-Traders in the House. That much respect, Mr. Villiers had accomplished for his cause. The Parliament of the ten years' registry, the Ministry chosen to resist all compromise upon the Corn-Laws began to answer their opponents feebly, and with apologies and admissions, and to tremble under the responsibility of maintaining a bread-tax in the face of famine. The potato-rot completed their conviction. The continuance of the Corn-Law became impossible. It had had its day of three-and-thirty years.

Mr. Villiers met Sir Robert Peel's proposal of a gradual repeal, to take effect in three years, with his annual motion of total and immediate abolition, thus upholding to the last the principle upon which he had undertaken the Parliamentary leadership. But it would be injustice to Mr. Villiers, were we to allow it to be thought that he laboured only in Parliament: so far as the duties of his office, which required a pretty close attendance, would admit, he took his place among the agitators out of doors. He spoke on several occasions at meetings in Manchester and elsewhere throughout the country; was a frequent, and always, from his facts, and close and logical reasoning, a powerful and effective speaker at the great meetings in Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane. No public man ever stood more honestly by a cause, or worked more persevering for its advancement, than did Mr. Villiers by the question of Free-Trade.

In July, 1846, Mr. Villiers was invited by requisition, signed by a majority of the electors, to the representation of South Lancashire. The requisition is the only testimonial—and it is a most honourable one—which the country has as yet awarded to the long and able services of Mr. Villiers. It says, "We make the tender of our support to you, Charles Pelham Villiers, as a testimony of our gratitude and admiration of your persevering advocacy of the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws, in the House of Commons, continued from year to year in the face of obstacles arising from the prejudices of some, and the indifference, almost equally culpable, of others, until your efforts, joining with those of your coadjutors out of doors, raised up throughout the kingdom a spirit and determination which will not subside until they have marked this period, to all future time, as the era of commercial reformation." Mr. Villiers was, in the same year, elected for South Lancashire without opposition; but, on the assembling of Parliament, he made his election to sit for Wolverhampton, the borough which had first sent him to Parliament as a Free-Trader, and now again elected him, in acknowledgment of the long and faithful fulfilment of his trust.

As the mover of the Address to the Throne, at the opening of Parliament, on Thursday, with Protection endeavouring to regain its ground, Mr. Villiers occupied his rightful position. It justly belonged to him to point out the results and defend the policy of Free-Trade.

* See Portrait at page 89.

Private Business of the House of Commons for the Session 1850.—There appears to be an increase of about a fifth on the business of the last session, 174 petitions for bills having been deposited at the Private Bill Office. Of these, 65 are promoted by railway companies, being chiefly for additional powers to enter into leases, to make deviations, or to abandon portions of lines; 32 are for powers to effect improvements in the lighting or cleansing of towns, 20 are for providing better supplies of water, 13 are for improvements in harbours and inland navigation, 19 relate to turnpike trusts, 5 relate to land and drainage in Ireland, and the remainder are for the incorporation of companies and other objects of a miscellaneous character. The present system of inquiry into compliances with the standing orders of the House continues to work remarkably well; and there being now uniform precedents on most standing-order questions, parties reserve their opposition generally for the decision of the committees on the merits, to the great saving of the public time and their own money.

"BOBBING THE BEER."

"BOBBING THE BEER."

The adulteration of Beer, technically termed "Bobbing," is, unfortunately for the public health, a practice much resorted to by the sellers of London Porter. It is principally carried on in "cheap neighbourhoods;" and may be considered as one of the evils of the Malt-Tax, as it would be scarcely worth while for the beer-seller to resort to adulteration if malt were free of duty.

It is stated to be a common practice for a certain class of publicans to make two or three casks of inferior beer from one genuine cask as received from the brewer. Among the ingredients of adulteration are salt and water; and the accompanying illustration is sketched at the moment when a block of salt is being thrown into the butt; whilst the assistant is mixing a compound called "Black Jack," to which in sometimes added treacle, also to be thrown into the tub.

It is not, however, to be supposed that this practice is resorted to by all sellers of the national drink; and we hope that this exposure may be the means of lessening such adulteration, by cautioning our readers as to the flavour of the spurious compound, and the price at which it is sold. The appearance of the adulterated Beer is quite equal to that of the genuine; but this factitious recommendation is obtained by other means than those we have described: fine heading, for instance, is the joint result of a copperas admixture, and the effect of drawing the beer through an engine.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John P., Liverpool—Your attempted solutions of Problem No 313 are egregious failures. The position cannot be solved at all under the stipulated number of moves; if it could, it would be worthless. You are equally at fault with regard to the Enigmas.

Dix, Pershore—If we mistake not, you can procure the New Chess-man of Manning, in Worcester. Apply to the Secretary of the Worcester Chess Club

A. H. Leicester—Much too obvious, unfortunately. Will you favour us with the game?

Yorick—If good and original, they would be always acceptable. 2. Yes; on diagrams, to avoid mistakes

G M G—The conditions of Enigma 531 should have been White to mate in *three* moves. Your own Problems are now under consideration

C B S—It is not customary among good players in this country to warn the adversary of danger to his Queen by saying "check" when attacking her

B B—1. See the notice above to "G M G" 2 We have not time at this moment to search for the solution; but, if the mate is practicable, it shall be given next week.

Checkmate—You should seek for answers to such trifling questions in some elementary treatise on the game. See the Laws of Chess in the recently-published "Chess-Player's Text-Book," for example

R B W, Oxford—It is not wanting in ingenuity, but the nature of the conditions renders it useless to us. There is not one player in one hundred who ever thinks of looking at a suicidal Problem 2 Checking with the Queen, instead of taking the Pawn, at the second move of the King's gambit, is not at all advisable

Omicron is thanked for his courtesy and attention

Juvenis—1 We never look at Problems sent to us unaccompanied by Solutions. 2. See the notice above to "G M G."

S B—Apply to Mr S Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields

J C W, Wellington—The chall be examined

A Constant Purchaser—We are unacquainted with the locality of the "City-road Chess Club"

P H. W P—Next week

Solutions—By Juvenis, Brutus, F G B, Yorick, G M G, M E K, Juventus, W B, N W W, Juventus, S U, Annabel, R V, Rev H S, Rev B C, are correct. Those by Fritz, Tyro, M P, Mucgo, C K L, J E, U O, are wrong

Dick—See the notice to Checkmate

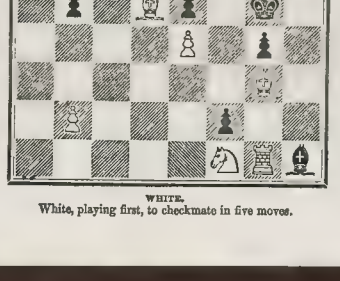
Solution of Problem No. 314.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 2d (ch)	K to K Kt 6th	4. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K B 4th (ch)	K takes B	5. Kt to B 5th—Mate	
3. Q to her 4th (ch)	K to K Kt 6th		

Problem No. 315.

By Omicron.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

Spirited encounter between the veterans Captain Evans and Harry Wilson.

(The French opening.)

WHITE. (Capt. E.)	BLACK. (H. W.)	WHITE. (Capt. E.)	BLACK. (H. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	17. P takes R	Q to K 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	18. P to K R 4th	P takes P
3. P to K 5th (a)	P to Q B 4th (b)	19. Q takes K Kt P	Castles on Q side
4. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q B to Q 2d	20. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K B sq
5. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	21. Kt to K B 3d	P to K B 4th
6. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Kt P takes P	Kt P takes P
7. P to Q R 3d	P to Q R 4th	*en passant*	
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 5th	23. K P takes P	R takes P
9. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 5th	24. Kt to Kt 5th	K R to K B sq
10. Q B to K 3d	P to Q Kt 4th (c)	25. R takes Q R	Q takes R
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	K B to K 3d	26. K R to his 2d (e)	K to Q Kt 2d
12. P to K R 3d	P to K R 4th (d)	27. Q takes K P (f)	Q to K B 5th (ch)
13. K to B 2d	K Kt to R 3d	28. K to his 2d	Q to K B 8th (ch)
14. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to B 4th	29. K to Q 2d	Q to her 6th (ch)
15. P to K Kt 4th	Kt takes B	30. K moves	K mates
16. K takes Kt	B takes Kt		

(a) This mode of play is now exploded, as it at once transfers the attack into the hands of the second player.

(b) The proper move (See the "Handbook," page 370.)

(c) P to K B 5d is more better Chess

(d) This is the grand stroke; but, again, P to K B 3d looks more to the purpose.

(e) Kt to K B 3d appears preferable in point.

(f) An oversight of a kind rarely [illegible] to this cool and wary calculator, which loses the game in a canter.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 534.—By H. E. Kidson, of York.

White: K at Q Kt sq, R at K 3d, B at K Kt 3d, Kt at Q Kt 2d, P at Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q R 6th; Ps at Q Kt 4th and 6th, and Q K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 535.—By [illegible] H. G.

White: K at K Kt 3d, R at K 8th, B at K 7th, Kt at K B 4th, Ps at Q 2d and Q B 3d.

Black: K at K 6th, Q at her B 3d, Bs at Q Kt 2d and Q R 6th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K B 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 536.—By J. R. Edney.

White: K at Q B 3d, Kts at K Kt 5th and K sq; Ps at K Kt 7th, K B 7th, K 5th, and Q 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 7th, R at Q R 4th, B at Q B 3d, Kt at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 3d, Q Kt 3d and 4th, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.—The following is an extract from the statistics, report of the kitchen for the month ending Jan. 26, 1850, presented to the chairman and committee:—"Relieved with good soup and bread:—In the Kitchen—Men, 2876; women, 397. At their own homes—Men, women, and children, 30,484. Total, 33,557 It is painful to notice, that, by the above statistical account, the destitution from the inclement weather and want of employ has increased, the number of applicants for relief from 11,276 to 33,557 since my last report, making a total of 22,281 more than that of the preceding month. This clearly demonstrates that institutions such as your own are invaluable, even as remedial means, in the absence of a more comprehensive system for the support of the destitute poor—a thing such as making a provision for their employment in some remunerative occupation, whereby they may be enabled to support themselves and families. And here I take leave to suggest the opening of a registry in every workhouse or union, wherein the names of parties seeking employment, and others requiring servants, labourers, or artisans, might be entered, as is done on a small scale in your own institution. This system has been fraught with the most beneficial results. Many object to any general or extensive efforts to ameliorate the great body of the people, from the little probability of their applying themselves to any creditable pursuit were the same even provided for them. But the trial has never been fairly made. Objects calculated to arouse and interest them have never been duly presented to their view and attention; and it is not till the physical wants of man are in part satisfied that he finds time or opportunity for consideration of his real or permanent interests. The calamity of the poor is not alone their poverty—the tendency of their privations is to degrade their minds, and sink them in the social scale."

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand aforesaid.—Saturday, February 2, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 412.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850. [Sixpence {WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE GREEK DIFFICULTY.

Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Session was particularly emphatic upon the peaceable state of our relations with foreign Powers. The Speech, however, had scarcely been uttered, when intelligence was received from the Mediterranean, to the effect that we were actually at war with one of the minor powers of Europe. The intelligence turns out to be correct; and Great Britain, one of the three states that guaranteed the independence, and constituted themselves the protectors of Greece, has suddenly broken off her relations with the Greek Government. Her Ambassador has withdrawn from Athens; her Admiral has declared the Grecian coast in a state of blockade; and we, a great power, are virtually at war with this little one, without having consulted, it would appear, our co-protectors of France and Russia, or taken any step to justify our conduct either to them or to Europe. The intelligence is startling enough, when thus nakedly stated. It becomes still more so, upon investigation of the circumstances that have placed us in this unhappy position.

Some time ago, as we learn from the statement made to the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston when questioned upon Monday evening, a Mr. Finlay, a British subject long established in Greece, was in possession of a piece of land in the vicinity of the palace of King Otho. That land was forcibly and illegally seized, and converted into gardens for the King's palace, without the slightest compensation or offer of compensation having been made to its lawful owner. This was the first cause of quarrel, and occurred apparently about four years ago. There was also, it appears, another British subject in the city of Athens, a Jew of Gibraltar, named Pacifico, whose house was attacked and plundered in mid-day by a mob, partly composed of Greek soldiers, and incited to the offence by the son of the Greek Minister at War. Mr. Pacifico demanded and was denied compensation. This was the second cause of quarrel; but we are not precisely informed of the date of its occurrence, although one account states it to have taken place no less than twenty-four years ago! Lord Palmerston further alleged, without condescending to enter minutely into the particulars, "that there were other cases of injustice towards subjects of the Ionian Islands, who had claims of indemnity either for plunder or bodily ill-usage;" but the principal bone of contention between the great British wolf and the little Grecian lamb is as to the sovereignty of the two small islands of Cervi and Sapienza. According to the views of King Otho and his advisers, these islands are part of Greece; according to the views of the British Government, they form part of the Ionian Republic. Lord Palmerston relies upon three treaties to support the right of the Ionian Republic, and of Great Britain as its protector: the original treaty of 1800 between us and Russia, by which, with the consent of the Sultan, the Ionian state was constituted and declared to consist of certain islands, the two in dispute being of the number; the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, which confirmed the treaty of 1800; and the treaty of 1832, by which the kingdom of Greece was itself constituted, and which expressly declared the limits both of Greece and the Ionian Republic. All of these claims appear to be of somewhat ancient date—the latter more especially—and to have formed subjects of friendly negotiation from time to time between the two Governments. It does, therefore, seem rather surprising that, all at once—as if we had suddenly lost patience and the power of self-control—our Minister at the Court of Athens should insist upon a settlement within so short a period as twenty-four hours. It is unprecedentedly sharp practice, to use the mildest expression to designate it; but, sharp as it was, it was the course actually adopted. The British Admiral, after dining with King Otho in a friendly manner on one day, proceeded on the morrow to blockade his ports, and declare him an enemy of Great Britain. The country is willing to believe that later dispatches, of which the Government is in daily anticipation, and which will and must be laid before Parliament, will throw a further light upon the subject, and rob it of its present rather ugly character. In the meantime, the circumstances are not of a nature to impress the public mind in favour of the conduct of the parties who are responsible to the people of England for what has been done, nor to allay the jealous feelings with which the other Powers of Europe are but too prone to regard all our proceedings in the Mediterranean.

It has been alleged that the Government of Greece is an unworthy Government; that these degenerate Greeks are utterly undeserving of the enthusiasm once manifested in their cause by the great nations of western Europe; that they do not understand public or private liberty; and that they exist in a state of semi-

"Tree of Liberty," cut down in Paris.—(See next page.)

barbarism, and I break faith with this and all other countries towards whom they have contracted engagements. These allegations are for the most part but too well founded; and to be as perfidious as a Greek, has become a common term of reproach in Europe. But conceding all these things, and supposing moreover that the British Government has justice on its side in all the demands it has made upon King Otho and his ministers, it does not seem altogether consistent, either with our dignity or with common discretion, to act the part of a blustering bully, and proceed to extremities against a weak State, when we would not have resorted to them against a Power able to cope with us. Greek duplicity is no excuse for British blustering. Nor is this the only part of the case that looks ill upon investigation. We may, strictly speaking, be justified by the law and practice of nations in enforcing payment of compensation due to British subjects for injuries and outrages inflicted upon them; but we are not justified, as the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Brougham remarked, in coercing the Greek Government into a cession of territory without the consent of the other Powers who, equally with ourselves, are the sworn guarantees of the Greek State. The cases of Mr. Finlay and the Gibraltar Jew are matters in which neither the French nor the Russian Government is concerned; they are entirely between us and the Greek Government: and though France and Russia might in such case act the part of friendly advisers, and counsel moderation, they would have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if we thanked them for their advice, and declined taking it. They might, as friends of Greece and of Great Britain, deplore that differences should have arisen which admitted of no other than a forcible settlement, but there, their functions would stop. But, in a question relating to the extent of the Grecian territory, and to the possession of these two islands of Cervi and Sapienza—unimportant and valueless as they may be—or, in fact, to a single inch of the Greek dominions—we have clearly no right to proceed to extremities in the enforcement of our claim, without consulting the two Powers who, with ourselves, form the Greek Protectorate. It is not simply our business—it is theirs also. Any assumption on our part, of authority to treat it without their concurrence and consent, is impolitic and unwarrantable, to say the least of it, and may in its consequence be fatal to the continuance of a good understanding between us. Powerful as we are, we cannot afford such a quarrel as this; and it is earnestly to be desired, that we may get out of it as soon as possible, and with the least possible loss of dignity. We have quite enough upon our hands at home and in our colonies, without embroiling ourselves with any Power in Europe; and the sooner we solve this Grecian difficulty, by accepting the friendly mediation of our allies, the better for all parties. We have not as yet gone too far to withdraw honourably.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The month of February seems destined to be fatal to the peace of Paris; and, accordingly, no wonder does it begin than insurrectionary tumult displays itself. During the past week there have been many attacks that have taken place in the capital; the ostensible cause of which was the removal of some of the decayed trees of liberty which disfigured the Boulevards; the original intention of the authorities being not to let the trees which had taken root and germinated. The first collision took place on Wednesday evening, when a party of the populace descended on Madelaine, in the hope of the crowd assembled there by the permission to cut down the tree of liberty in the Rue St. Martin. Tumultuous assemblages began to be grouped around them as long experience had taught the people of Paris, and the police were speedily compelled to seek for safety in flight. The troops then arrived, and a desperate conflict ensued, in the course of which a gentleman accidentally passing by was killed by a musket-shot, and a number of persons severely wounded, on both sides.

General de Lamoricière, who was passing at the time, had a narrow escape. He was on his way in a hack cab to the Rue Rochelien, when, hearing of some disturbances, he directed the coachman to go by the Rue St. Martin. On reaching the Porte St. Denis he was attacked and his carriage pelted with stones in a manner quite impossible, so he determined to go back; but he was too late—the crowd had gathered behind the carriage, and the General being recognised, a man, putting his head in, called upon him to cry "*Vive la République!*" The General, on this, drew his sword, and with the flat of the blade struck a man who had cried out in the same manner on the head; but a second and third impression of the same kind were made on the back of the head from a man who cried out "*Vive la République!*" Other Lancers then coming up, the crowd was driven in every direction, and the General reached the Boulevard, he was met by an old fellow-officer, who gave him shelter in his house; not, however, before about the hundredth repetition of the cry of his hat. The crowd remained at the door, and the General was obliged to make his escape by breaking through a wall, entering another house, from whence he escaped home.

In the course of the evening, thirty-two individuals were arrested at the place of meeting of the "Association des Marchands de Vin," Rue Jean Robert; and twenty-three others, a branch establishment in the Rue de Poitou. About 200 arrests were made altogether. The majority of them are said to be paddoned insurgents from Belle Isle. On the tree of liberty at the Porte St. Martin, the inscription of "Vive la République Nouvelle" had been placed.

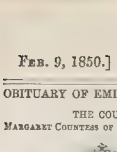
The following day, Thursday, was a holiday, a small band of [illegible] was paraded round the [illegible] with the cry of "Vive la République!" and the *Code Pénal*. The mob formed a circle about the tree, dancing, and singing the Marseillaise; and lanterns and torches gleamed in every direction.—(*See the Illustration at page* 96.)

During the night, by order of the Prefect of Police, troops of *sergents de ville*, in civil dress, were dispersed [illegible]. Large numbers were [illegible] and cut down the trees of liberty, [illegible] causing general [illegible] the *rebelles*, at the corners of streets, to keep watch and ward, in case of attack, to convey away the [illegible] of the [illegible] (*See next page*.)

On Tuesday the *Moniteur* published a proclamation, stating that the only reason why some of the trees of liberty had been cut down was that they impeded the [illegible] traffic, and those now remaining would be respected, except they should give rise to discontent and tumult, when the Government would instantly order their removal. This, however, did not satisfy the people, who began to assemble in crowds in the Quartier St. Martin. At noon numerous groups of men in blouses filled the streets about the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers and the Boulevards. The *sergens de ville* had some difficulty in keeping upon path through the streets, and General Changarnier went out on horseback with an escort of dragoons to reconnoitre the state of affairs, and carried them rist. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the crowd became so thick and compact about the Porte St. Martin, that troops had to be ordered out to keep the streets clear; but up to five o'clock, no conspicuous [illegible] had occurred. [illegible] hour, however, the crowd assembled [illegible] number, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS OF WEMYSS AND MARCH.



MARGARET COUNTESS OF WEMYSS, wife of Francis, present Earl, died at Gosford House (his Lordship's seat), near Haddington, on the 25th ult. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of the late Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, sister of Ladies Rathven and Belhaven, and aunt of the late Countesses of Uxbridge and Charleville. Her marriage with Lord Wemyss (then Lord Elcho) took place in 1794, and its issue consists of one surviving son, Francis Lord Elcho, and four surviving daughters.—Lady Charlotte Fletcher of Saltoun, Lady Harriet Sastie, Lady Jane and Lady Caroline, both unmarried. There were one other son, Walter, and five daughters, who are deceased. Of the latter, the eldest, Lady Eleanor, married her cousin, Walter Frederick Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield and Islay; Lady Margaret was the wife of Lieut.-Col. John Widman; Lady Augusta married Lord Grey, of Groby; and Lady Louisa-Antoinetta, William Forbes, Esq., M.P., of Callendar.

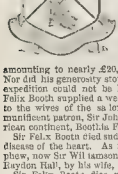
SIR RIGGS FALKINER, BART.

THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 25th ult., in Regent-street, London. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Samuel Falkiner, Bart., of Ann Mount, co. Cork, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Charles Lesin, M.D.; and grandson of Sir Riggs Falkiner, on whom the title was conferred in 1777. At the period of his decease he had attained his eighty-first year. Leaving no issue, he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Charles Leslie Falkiner, fourth Baronet.

SIR FELIX BOOTH.

SIR FELIX BOOTH, Bart., of Portland-place, in the county of Middlesex, and Great Catworth, in the county of Huntingdon, was the third son of Philip Booth, Esq., of London, and was himself well known as an eminent and wealthy distiller. He served the office of Sheriff of London in 1838-39, and was, in 1834, by William IV., who had personally known him for years, created a Baronet, with remainder, default his own male issue, to the heirs male of his elder brother, William Booth, Esq., of Rayden Hall, Yorkshire.

Sir Felix Booth was a person distinguished for his peculiar activity and ability in matters of business. Besides his great malt distillery and dyeing establishment, he was engaged in a variety of successful enterprises. He took a prominent part in the foundation of the prosperous London Joint Stock Bank, and the establishment of the Brentford Gas-Works. About the time of his shrivalty he munificently provided out of his own private fortune for the

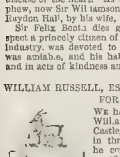


amounting to nearly £20,000 for Sir John Ross's expedition to the North Pole. Nor did his generosity stop here. During the many anxious months when the expedition could not be heard of, and fears were entertained of its loss, Sir Felix Booth supplied a weekly allowance (unknown to them from whom it came) to the wives of the sailors absent with Ross. In grateful recollection of his munificent patron, Sir John Ross named the northern termination of the American continent, Boothia Felix.

Sir Felix Booth died suddenly at the York Hotel, Brighton, on the 25th ult., of disease of the heart. As Sir Felix was unmarried, the title devolves on his nephew, now Sir William Booth Bart., the eldest son of the late Mr. Booth, of Rayden Hall, by his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Williamson, Esq.

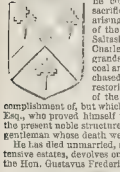
Sir Felix Booth dies generally and justly lamented. He was in every respect a princely citizen of London: his immense wealth, acquired by his own industry, was devoted to the benefit or enjoyment of others. His disposition was amiable, and his habits were splendid: he took delight in hospitality, and in acts of kindness and charity.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, ESQ., OF BRANCEPETH CASTLE, FORMERLY M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.



WE have to announce the death, on the 30th January, of William Russell, Esq., at his splendid seat of Brancepeth Castle, county Durham. He was M.P. for that entire county in three Parliaments, prior to the Reform Act, for which he constantly voted, making thereby a larger individual sacrifice of borough interest, and political power thenceforward, than any other commoner. He was the only son of the late Matthew Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth, M.P. for Saltash, by Elizabeth his wife, sister of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P., of Bayons Manor, and grandson of William Russell, Esq., one of the most successful and landed proprietors in England. He it was who purchased Brancepeth, and formed the magnificent project of restoring to its pristine splendour that long-neglected Castle of the Nevilles—a task which his age denied him strength to accomplishment of, but which he bequeathed to his son, the late Matthew Russell, Esq., who proved himself well worthy of the trust, and under his auspices arose the present noble structure, inferior to few others in the north of England. The gentleman whose death we are recording, succeeded to the estates in 1822.

He has died unmarried, and his magnificent Castle of Brancepeth, with his extensive estates, devolves on his only sister, Ann, Countess of Plymouth, and on her husband the Hon. Gustavus Frederick Hamilton, eldest son of Viscount Boyne; of which marriage there is issue one son, Gustavus Russell Hamilton, now an infant.

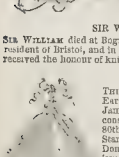


THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF PLYMOUTH.

ANN, Countess Dowager of Plymouth, who died at her house, in Park-street, on the 30th ult., in her 76th year, was daughter of Thomas Copson, Esq., and widow of Henry, eighth and last Earl of Plymouth, to whom she was married 12th July, 1798, and by whom she had no issue.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN STRUTH, KNT.

SIR WILLIAM died at Bognor on the 1st instant, aged 87. He was formerly a resident of Bristol, and in 1815 filled the office of Mayor, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.



LADY ANNE HARRIET CHICHESTER.

THIS venerable lady, the third daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart., was born on the 3rd of March, 1781. He was the son of William Mather, the composer of a beautiful set of psalm and hymn tunes, now almost universally used in the churches in England. He was first taught the organ and pianoforte by his father, and under him was assistant organist of St. Paul's Church, in Sheffield. He played Bishop organ in Barnsley Church, when he sat on his father's knees, to enable him to reach the [illegible]. After establishing his reputation as an organist in many provincial places, and at Handel's Commemoration, in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Mather was, in 1814, appointed organist of Bishop Sandford's Chapel, in Ross-street, Edinburgh, and removed with Bishop Sandford to St. John's Chapel. It was while residing in Hal-gate, Doncaster, in 1809 that the Yorkshire Amateur Triennial Meeting was first established at his house. Among the projectors were himself, Mr. White, of Leeds; Dr. Camidge, of York; Mr. Mando, of Wakefield, and a few others. He conducted the festivals in Edinburgh until Sir H. Bishop was appointed Professor of Music at the University, and then he was appointed chorus master. He professed with, we believe, George Thompson, Esq., George Hogarth, Esq., and others, the institution for sacred music in Edinburgh, of which for some time he was the sole instructor. Mr. Mather died at Edinburgh on the 20th ult., in his 69th year

POSTAGE UNDER TREATIES WITH BELGIUM.—A Treasury warrant, which appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*, settles the following rates of postage for the conveyance of letters to Belgium direct or *viâ* France:—On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, a uniform rate of 1 rish postage of 4d.; on every letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage; on every letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage; on every letter exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage; on every letter exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage; and for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, two additional rates of postage.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR FEBRUARY.

DAVID COPPERFIELD AND HIS LAUNDRESS

What I underwent from Mrs. Crupp, in consequence of the tyranny she established over me, was dreadful. I never was so much afraid of any one. We made a compromise of everything. If I hesitated, she was taken with that wonder, a disorder which was always lying in ambush in her system, ready, at the shortest notice, to prey upon her vitals. If I rang the bell impatiently, after half a dozen unavailing modest pulls, and she appeared at last—which was not by any means to be relied upon—she would appear with a resentful aspect, sink breathless on a chair near the door, lay her hand upon her nankeen bosom, and become so ill, that I was glad, at any sacrifice of brandy or anything else, to get rid of her. If I objected to having my bed made at five o'clock in the afternoon—which I do still think an uncomfortable arrangement—the motion of her hand towards the same nankeen region of wounded sensibility was enough to make me falter an apology. In short, I would have done anything in an honourable way rather than give Mrs. Crupp offence; and she was the terror of my life.—*David Copperfield.*

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Reader, if you are not entirely "used up," and can still relish an interesting moment, take a stroll with us into the General Post-Office on a morning, just as the clock is upon the stroke of six. The scene is much more exciting than half the *émeutes* which have lately taken place on the Continent; considerably cleaner, and much more safe. Stand aside and let the male bevy of sorters arrive on the right hand, and watch the general attack upon the letter-takers. A stream of four or five hundred people, who run as Doyle's pencil in *Punch* only can make them run, dash desperately towards the open windows of the receivers. Against this torrent a couple of hundred who have posted, dodge and finally disappear. Wave after wave of people advances and retreats, gorging with billets the capacious swallow of the post. Meanwhile a still more active and vigorous attack is going on in the direction where newspapers are received. A sashless window-frame, with tremendous gaps, is assailed with showers of papers, which fly faster than the driven snow. Now and then large sacks fall, direct from the different news-van lots and publishing offices, to be handled in and bolted whole. As the moments pass the flight of papers grow thicker; those who cannot struggle "to the fore" whiz their missiles of intelligence over the heads of the others, now and then sweeping back with the force of round shot. Letters struggle with more desperate energy, which is increased to frantic desperation as the clock slowly strikes, one—two—three—four—five—six; when, with a crash, a pile of guillotining a score of hands, with one long final swish, all the windows shiver simultaneously descend. The post like a huge monster has received its full supply for the night, and gorged, basks, imperceptibly to the spectators, in quiet to digest. The number of newspapers posted in London principally by the trade is perfectly enormous. Several vans full of the *Times*, for instance, are despatched by every morning and evening mail; other morning papers contribute their sacks full of broadsheets; and on Saturday evening not a paper of any circulation in the metropolis but contributes more or less largely to swell that enormous accumulation of packets which descend upon the Post-office. As they are carried to the different tables to be sorted, great baskets with fresh supplies are wound up by the endless chain which passes from top to bottom of the building. The numbers of papers passing through all the post-offices in the kingdom is not less than 70,000,000 per annum, or only 10,000,000 less than the annual number of stamps issued to newspapers by Great Britain. Of late years the broadsheet has materially increased in size and weight, each paper now averaging five ounces; so that 9765 tons weight of papers annually, or 187 tons weekly, are posted, full half of which pass through St. Martin's-le-Grand, and thence to the uttermost ends of the earth to India, China, or Australia, absolutely free! The penny news stamp alone carries them, whilst, if they were charged by the letter scale, sixpence would be the postage: so that if weight were considered in the accounts of the Post-office, there would be a loss in their carriage of ninepence on every newspaper, or of no less a sum than £2,625,000 annually on the whole number carried. *Fraser's Magazine.*

A PRODIGIOUS BOY.

As Lady Agnes never denied her son anything, and fell into all his ways with the fondest acquiescence, she was rewarded by a perfect confidence on young Harry's part, who never thought to disguise from her a knowledge of the haunts which he frequented; and, as to carrying home any thing he pleased, from apples from the clubs and billiard-rooms, which the simple lady relished, if she did not understand, "My son goes to Spratt's," she would say to her confidential friends. "All the young men go to Spratt's after the play, and Harry is naturally interested in size and weight, each paper now averaging five ounces; so that 9765 tons weight of papers annually, or 187 tons weekly, are posted, full half of which pass through St. Martin's-le-Grand, and thence to the uttermost ends of the earth to India, China, or Australia, absolutely free! The penny news stamp alone carries them, whilst, if they were charged by the letter scale, sixpence would be the postage: so that if weight were considered in the accounts of the Post-office, there would be a loss in their carriage of ninepence on every newspaper, or of no less a sum than £2,625,000 annually on the whole number carried. *Fraser's Magazine.*

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As Lady Agnes never denied her son anything, and fell into all his ways with the fondest acquiescence, she was rewarded by a perfect confidence on young Harry's part, who never thought to disguise from her a knowledge of the haunts which he frequented; and, as to carrying home any thing he pleased, from apples from the clubs and billiard-rooms, which the simple lady relished, if she did not understand, "My son goes to Spratt's," she would say to her confidential friends. "All the young men go to Spratt's after the play, and Harry is naturally interested in my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play macao and hazard in Mr. Fox's time. Yes, my dear rather often told me that they sate up *always* until nine o'clock the next morning, with Mr. Fox at Brooks's, and Lord Carnarvon at Drummington, when I was a little girl, in a buff wal-teast and black satin smallclothes. My brother Erith never played as a young man, nor sate up late—he had no health for it; but my young man is as every inch a Carnarvon. Yes, and then he often goes to a place called the Back Kitchen, frequented by all the wits and authors, you know, whom one does not see in society, but whom it is a great pleasure and pleasantry to meet at supper, and to hear the conversations of the day discussed; and my dear father often said that it was our duty to encourage literature, and he had hoped to see the late Dr. Johnson at Drummington, only Dr. Johnson died. Yes, and Mr. Sheridan came over, and drank a great deal of wine—everybody drank a great deal of it—and Mr. Fox said, papa's wine-merchant's bill was ten times as much as Erith's is, who gets it as he wants it from Fortnum and Mason's, and doesn't keep any stock at all." "That was an uncommon good dinner we had yesterday, at the artful Harry broke out. "Their clear soup's better than ours. Mouffiet will put too much tarragon into everything. The *suprême de volaille* was very good—uncommon; and the sweets were better than Mouffiet's sweets. God save the *plombière*, ma'am, and the maraschino jelly!" Stunningly good that maraschino jelly!" Lady Agnes expressed her agreement in these, as in almost all, other sentiments of her son, who continued the artful conversation.—*Pendennis.*

SPITALFIELDS SILK MANUFACTURE

Spitalfields is, however, not yet fairly ruined; but it may be questioned if its products at the present time are not equal, may superior, to those of its best day; under the state of things, the trade does, as a whole, but a small and very extensive character, and its products are thus placed side by side with those of the foreigner, and frequently labelled as "rich Lyons," or the "newest Parisian style." Used for so long a period to depend upon others rather than upon themselves, for many years the expedient devised by the Spitalfields' men to keep up their trade was in constantly copying the designs of the French. Thus it happened that two or three manufacturers would frequently bring out the same pattern at the same time, to the serious loss of each, inasmuch as the particular pattern being duplicated or triplicated, the market was overstocked, and a fall in price was the result. Originality was, and still is, too expensive, except in solitary cases; but it will be found ultimately that the secret of success in Spitalfields, as in France, lies in a constant change of pattern, and this can only be attained by a distinct attention to the question of design. The leading men of Spitalfields see this pretty now, though they do not act upon it to the extent which they might.—*Journal of Design.*

PIRATES OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

There is a philosophy in trade as well as in all other things, and none can comprehend this who does not perceive the infinite extension that civilization would enjoy were the piratical hordes of the Indian Archipelago restrained from their depredations. This is a commercial country, and will not be deluded by the artifices of a whimpering humanitarianism, or the flimsy sophistry of a false economy. It knows the value of our commerce in the Indian Archipelago—it has been shown how great may be its future development, and it is aware how severe are the restrictions imposed upon it by the depredations of a formidable piratical system. The policy, therefore, which would commence from this great enemy, as long as it is characterised by humanity and justice, must be supported by all who have at heart the interests of their own country, and the welfare of the Indian Archipelago. That fertile region is not as a mine whose quick exhaustion floods the owner's coffers with a sudden tide of wealth; but as a vast neglected estate, whose productiveness will be in proportion to the care expended on its cultivation.—*Tait's Magazine.*

CONTENTS OF A SKULL.

I may claim the merit of having originated the suggestion that the will should be looked for in the box. After some search, it was found in the box, at the bottom of a nurse's workbag; wherein (besides hay) there was discovered an old gold watch, with chain and seals, which Mr. Barkis had worn on his wedding-day, and which had never been seen before or since; a silver tobacco-stopper, in the form of a leg; an imitation lemon, full of minute cups and saucers, which I have some idea Mr. Barkis must have purchased in the course of his visit to "Mr. Blackboy," and was "to be left with Barkis till called for;" a table which had elaborately written on the lid, in characters now scarcely legible. He had hoarded all these years, I found, to good purpose. His property in money amounted to nearly two thousand pounds. *David Copperfield.*

THE NEEDLEWOMEN

Many things have been written about shirt-making; but here, perhaps, is the saddest thing of all, not written any where till now, that I know of. Shirts by the fifty thousand are made at twopence-ha'-penny each, and found. Meanwhile, no needlewomen, distressed or other, can be procured in London by any houses life to give, for fair wages, fair help in sewing. Ask any thrifty housemother, high or low, and she will answer: In high houses, and in low, it is the same answer. No *real* needlewoman, "distressed" or other, has been found attainable in any of the houses frequent. Imaginary needlewomen, who demand considerable wages, and have a deadly appetite for beer and tea, I hear of everywhere; but their sewing proves too often a disappearing and botching not sewing, only the fallacious hope of it—a fond imagination of the mind. Good sempstresses are to be heard in every village; and in London, with its famishing thirty-thousand, not at all, or hardly. Is not Nogovernment beautiful in human business? To such length has the Leave-alone principle carried it, by way of organising labour, in this affair of shirtmaking. Let us hope the Leave-alone principle has now got its apotheosis, and taken, wing towards higher regions than ours, to dee. Benefices with a class of affairs more appropriate for it! *Latter-Day Pamphlets, No. 1.*

IRELAND.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Reynolds, M.P., the Lord Mayor, was held on Monday, at his invitation, in the Mansion-house. The attendance was numerous, and the Lord Mayor, who presided in his robes of office, at the commencement of the proceedings, observed that though he had money enough for his private wants, he had not funds sufficient to defend himself against the systematic persecution to which he was subjected, and it was therefore for the people to say whether they would allow him to fight the battle single-handed. He then retired from the meeting, and another chairman having been appointed, a series of resolutions were adopted to the effect that the citizens were resolved to support and aid Mr. Reynolds against the efforts of his enemies, whose hostility they attributed to sectarianism and political enmity; that for that purpose a subscription list be opened to raise a fund, and ward meetings be held to promote the cause.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The rent for the week was but £7 10s. 8d., as announced at the meeting, on Monday, in Conciliation Hall.

MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—The total number of marriages registered in Ireland (as shown by the report of the Registrar-General), in 1847, was 69[illegible], of which 4321 were according to the rites of the Established Church, and 2622 otherwise. Of the whole number, 6 were married by special license, 3697 by the banns, 329 by banns, and 66 by registrar's certificates. Of the Society of Friends, only 10 persons were married; and of the community of Jews, only 1. During the last nine months of 1847, 246 men, and 1210 women, were married who were under age. In the same period, 863 widowers, and 423 widows, were re-married. The decrease of marriages registered in 1847, as compared with 1846, was very great.

Mr. Mitchell, Solicitor-General for Ireland, was elected, without opposition, on Wednesday, M.P. for Windsor, in the room of Lord John Hay, retired.

On Friday night week, the mail-steamer *Thetis*, plying between Greenock and Belfast, ran into the brig *Mathew Kay*, by which both vessels were much damaged, and the mails delayed. The vessels were able to return to port, and no lives were lost.

BANQUET TO NEW ZEALAND CHIEFS, AT WELLINGTON.

WE have been favoured with the following very interesting report of the proceedings at an Entertainment lately given at Wellington, by Dr. Fitzgerald, to a party of Native Chiefs of New Zealand, on the occasion of having received from Earl Grey a portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, as a present to the Colonial Hospital.

The undermentioned Chiefs were present:—

Te Puni; Henare, of Pitone Pa; Matahiwi; To Kepa, of Waiwatu; E. Take; Manihera, of Ngaurunga; Te Watene; Henere Te Keha, Queen Charlotte's Sound; Taringa Kuri, Kawarawara; Moturoa, Poruiti; Ipaia, of Rangitikei; E. Hunia; Mohi; Te Retimona, of Te Aro; Hemi Kaporohehau, of The Huff; Kirikaramu, of Oharin; Watarouhe; Kamai Paroa, of Forina, Mohi; Hopata, of Wanui; Arawa haraka, of Wharerei; Toheroa, of Te Urubi, Tauranga; Hiwi Te Ahu, of Waikanae; Te Matia. Te Puke; Te Hamarahe, of Otaki; Te Ahu; Hakaraia; Tamihana; Matene; Watanui, of Otaki; Tarotoa, of Manawatu.

The following English gentlemen were present as guests: Archdeacon Hadfield; H. S. Hill, resident Magistrate; Dudley Thomas, Andtor-General; T. Fitzgerald, Chief Surveyor; A. E. McDonough, Inspector of Police; Dr. Monteith; H. [illegible] Native Secretary; J. D. Ormond, Acting Private Secretary; Robert [illegible], Esq., and William Vincent, Esq., editors of both the local papers; Walter Mantell, Esq.; J Dughton, Interpreter to the Courts; besides a great number of spectators.

Dr. Fitzgerald took the chair; H. St. Hill, Esq., acted as vice-chairman.

The room, which is spacious and commodious, was most tastefully decorated by Mr. Wilkinson with native evergreens and flowers. At the head of the apartment, over the chair, was the portrait of her Majesty; and over it a splendid crown of dahlias. Underneath were two splendid native war spears, forming, with the floor, a triangle, from the apex of which a pheasant's feather cloak was suspended; three greenstone clubs, also suspended; these, being emblems of New Zealand chieftainship, were intended to represent the cession of sovereignty to her Majesty the Queen. On each side of the picture were two mares (greenstone clubs) intended to represent their support of her Majesty's government. On either side of the portrait, also, but at some distance, were two illuminated stars, which had a most brilliant effect. The room was well lighted. The portrait was a proof impression from the celebrated mezzotint engraving of Cousins, after Hyner's painting, representing the Queen in her robes of state, and calculated, from the accessories introduced into the picture, to impress the natives with some idea of the pomp and circumstance attendant on Majesty.

At half-past six, the guests sat down to a very excellent dinner, which had been laid out in every respect as if for European guests only. The Chiefs were all clothed in their native costume, with the exception of two, who, instead of coats, wore very handsome "kaitaka" mats; they behaved with great decorum, observing the same courtesies of the dinner-table, including the custom of taking wine with their neighbours, as Europeans are accustomed to.

After dinner, Dr. Fitzgerald proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen, which was drunk with great enthusiasm, the natives joining in the honour with true English fashion. The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal Family was also well responded to.

Dr. Fitzgerald, on rising to propose the health of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in whose honour this entertainment was given, addressed the native Chiefs as follows:—"My friends, in rising to propose to you the health of Earl Grey, this is my address to you. You are, perhaps, thinking within yourselves what is the object of this meeting of Chiefs? Hear ye all: The origin of this entertainment is my love to you all—to your people, to your families, and to your sick people. But I am wrong; I am not the only one who has a regard for you and your sick: there is another person whose regard for you is still greater—he lives in England—Earl Grey is his name. He is one of the Queen's confidential advisers; he has sent me this picture of our Queen Victoria (whose power is great in every part of the world), that it might be hung up in the Hospital as an ornament—as a mark of his regard to you, natives, and to your sick. When Earl Grey hears that you have given over the practice of abandoning your sick; that you have forsaken your bad customs; that you are living like white people in everything—in churches, in villages, in mills, in horses, in cows—his heart will rejoice; he will carry his joy to the Queen—the Queen will rejoice; England will rejoice saying, 'Now, indeed, is this people becoming like to the white people!' My friends, let us love one another, and let us not abandon this custom of meeting together. Having said this much, I will now propose to you the health of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for this country." The toast was drunk with the enthusiasm by the chiefs, who repeated each time the noble Earl's name whilst admiring the portrait.

The Chairman then proposed the health of his Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor of New Zealand; stating that they could all bear testimony to the benefits conferred on them by his Excellency; that they had practical proofs of his deep regard and solicitude which he had for their welfare; and that his greatest desire was to see them happy and prosperous, living in love with their white brethren. The natives applauded these few words, and the toast was drunk with three times three.

The health of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was then proposed, and well responded to.

The Chairman then proposed the following toast, which was drunk with great enthusiasm:—"The White Man and the Maori; that they may continue to live together peaceably—that they may have but one mind, and one desire, for the good of this country."

Te Puni rose and said: Listen to me; let us give our allegiance to the Queen; let us join with Lord Grey, with the Governor, with the white people. This is all I have to say.

Tamihana rose and said: This saying is good; let us truly join with the Queen, the Governor, and the white people. I have done.

Te Puke rose and said that this portrait had been the means of bringing them together—a circumstance which had not happened since the white man came to this country. It had brought two hostile tribes into social contact with each other, and he was anxious that they should live on friendly terms with the white people, and join together in their allegiance to the Queen of whom the portrait was a likeness.

Te Matia said that they were brought together from a great distance by this entertainment of Dr. Fitzgerald, and in a friendly manner; that this was the commencement of a new era—a new manner of living—a desire to live thenceforth together in their allegiance as one people to the Queen whose portrait was before them; that their regard for Governor Grey was great—that he was a tried friend; and that he (Te Matia) had brought the Queen.

Rauparaha rose and said, that, having met at this feast, he wished all former differences between him and the Ngatiawas to be set at rest, that they should all join as one people with the Queen, with the Governor, and with the white people.

Nohorua said a few words to the same effect, in which he was joined by *Kapuraheua*, who acknowledged his having fought against the white people during the late disturbances, but never again would he against them; he was now a firm friend.

Robert Harumaihi, of Wanui, cordially assented to all that had been said, but wished to express one still more important, not only of declaring their allegiance to the Queen, and their wish to obey and support the Governor, but also the necessity of submitting to and obeying all the laws and regulations of the two countries. Welington: true law and peace and the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

Matarua, Poroti, Hemi, Mobi, Matene, Toheroa, Henere, Te Kepa, Manitchera, [illegible] Te Watene, and many others, addressed the assembly to the same effect.

[illegible] rose and said, in a concluding speech, that, having made their profession of allegiance to the Queen's Government, in reference to the case murders he asked them if they were all prepared to give their concurrence to the sentence which had been passed upon the Maori prisoner, that he should be put to death; he now called upon them to make a public declaration; they gave their assent in the most emphatic manner, which was three times repeated.

BANQUET GIVEN AT WELLINGTON TO NATIVE CHIEFS OF NEW ZEALAND.

he then proposed the "Health of their Doctor (Fitzgerald), and success to the Colonial Hospital, the benefits of which they all knew."

The native secretary then proposed the "Health of the Rev. O. Hadfield," which was received and drunk with great delight by all present.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The festal reception of the brave Hungarians in the port of New York, and the affection and sympathy shown towards them by the Americans during their stay in that city, are already known to our readers. The President of the United States lately sent an invitation to a large number of the refugees to the city of Washington, where, in the White House as well as in the Congressional Sessions, some eloquent speeches were made in sympathy for these unfortunate exiles. On their way to Washington, they passed through the city of Philadelphia, where Mdlle. Jagello, the heroine, with some six of her compatriots, arrived on Monday, the 7th of January. The officers of the German National Guards and a number of Hungarians awaited them on the wharf, from whence they were respectfully conducted to Washington House, in Chestnut-street. On Wednesday the Governor Ujhazy, with his lady and family, arrived likewise from New York. Immense crowds received them with great enthusiasm. The Governor and his family were quartered in Washington House.

After a few minutes' rest, all the Hungarians were conducted to the Walnut-street Theatre; and, though they did not understand a word of the performances, they seemed very pleased, and remained till the end. On their return from the theatre, a serenade was given them by the united choruses of the German population; when five "männerchors," with about 200 voices, sang several German national melodies, with very striking effect. Meanwhile the Governor, Mdlle. Jagello, and their compatriots appeared on the balcony of Washington House; and, at the close of the last song, Mr. Ujhazy, coming into the street, was received with cheers by the people; and he addressed the crowd in the German language. The venerable face of the old grey-bearded hero—ruddy by the bright glow of a hundred torches, carried by the serenaders—gave a romantic contrast with the deep shadow in the background. His speech was interrupted several times by the shouts of his auditors.

On behalf of the German population, Mr. Rosenthal replied to the Governor. Captain Binder, of the German Guards, then appeared by the side of Mdlle Jagello on the balcony, and, in the name of the heroine, spoke a few words of thanks to the serenaders.

In conclusion, Edward Remeney, one of the exiles, addressed a few words in English to the crowd, which were likewise responded to with loud cheers; and it was morning ere the serenaders and the crowd dispersed, and the exiles retired.

On Thursday, January the 10th, the distinguished guests visited the Hall of Independence, and were received by the Committee. Each of the Hungarians was shown the pictures and statues of Washington, Lafayette, and William Penn.

The party was introduced to Mayor Jones by A. D. Chaloner, M.D., on behalf of the military; when his Honor turned to the Governor Ujhazy, saying that he was happy to give the company a heartfelt welcome in the city of Philadelphia, and that the American people could deeply sympathise with a people struggling with despots for freedom.

The Governor of Comorn replied in German, and Capt. Binder acted as interpreter.

Meanwhile the crowd clamoured loudly for admission; the doors were opened, and the people poured in steadily for two hours. Great numbers shook hands with the heroine. Among the was a Negro, a fair man, whom she cordially shook by the hand—making no distinction between white and coloured men. The Exiles recorded their names in the book kept in the Hall; and then proceeded, amidst the applause of the people, to Frooi's Daguerrëotype Gallery where they sat for their portraits.

RECEPTION OF HUNGARIAN EXILES IN [illegible]

CELEBRATION OF THE "MAJORITY" OF THE HON. A. H. VERNON.

THE TENANTRY AND PITMEN ASSEMBLING AT "THE TOWERS," AT POYNTON.

Among the festal events which it becomes our pleasurable duty from time to time to commemorate in our columns, there is no custom more purely English than the celebration of the "coming-of-age" of the scions of our nobility and landed gentry. Upon such occasions, the *love of the past*, which is so fine a feature of the character of the people of England, shines forth with renewed fervour, and fosters that warmth of feeling which should ever prevail between the wealthy and the industrial classes, to ensure the common benefit of both.

Many such scenes of rejoicing, in the true spirit of the olden time, did the estates of the Vernon family in Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Northumberland present on Friday week, the 1st inst., in celebration of the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon, eldest son of Lord and Lady Vernon, having attained his majority on that day. The principal acts of these festivities was Poynton, about five miles distant from Stockport, where, in the immediate neighbourhood of the old family mansion, lie the valuable "Poynton and Worth Collieries."

It is now some years since Poynton Hall was occupied by the Vernons, and the mansion is in a very dilapidated condition, though it was erected but a century and a half ago. The original abode of the family was castellated, as is evidenced by the two remaining towers.

The Warrens, who were lineally descended from the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, are known to have owned the manors of Poynton and Worth since the year 1189. The late Sir George Warren was the direct lineal descendant of Sir Edward Warren, who became possessed of the title of Baron of Stockport about the year 1332. Sir George left only one daughter, who married, in 1777, Viscount Bulkeley; but leaving no issue by this nobleman, the Poynton and Stockport estates were inherited by her niece, the only daughter of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, who brought them into the Vernon family by her marriage with the late Lord Vernon, who, by Royal license, assumed the arms and name of Warren in the early part of the present century. This lady, after a life spent in works of charity and benevolence, died at Poynton, in 1837; when her only son, the present Lord Vernon, inherited her estates in Cheshire and elsewhere, including the collieries of Poynton and Worth.

The late Lord Vernon, on succeeding to the property through his wife, invited private enterprise, and let the collieries upon lease for some years; but it was only upon the present Peer's succeeding to the estate that any marked improvement in the mode of working took place. Under the able management of Mr. Thomas Ashworth, at the present moment upwards of 1500 miners are employed in Lord Vernon's pits; and an average daily yield is made, amounting in the year to something like 300,000 tons.

The improved value of the property has, happily, been accompanied by a corresponding advance in the character of the workmen employed. The Poynton colliers are now a very superior class of men to their fellow-labourers in some other parts of the kingdom. Lord Vernon has provided them with comfortable brick-built cottages, and the day's labour is only eight hours. The average wages of the Poynton colliers is about 24s. per week, though some of the more industrious frequently earn 30s.

In addition to a handsome school-house, erected in 1838 by Lord Vernon, the present occasion has been opportunely seized by Lady Vernon to build, at her own charge, another school, closely adjoining the former one, and, together with it, affording accommodation for 300 pupils.

When all these circumstances are considered, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the rejoicings on Friday were of the most enthusiastic character.

On Thursday evening, the Hon. Augustus Vernon, accompanied by his brother, the Hon. W. Vernon, arrived at Poynton, from London, and took up their abode at Barlowfold, the residence of Mr. Thomas Ashworth.

Early on Friday morning, salutes of cannon were fired, and the tenantry and dependents of the Vernon family assembled near the Poynton Colliery offices. They were about 2500 in number, and proceeded in the following order to Barlowfold:—

A party of tenant-farmers on horseback, preceded by a banner inscribed with "Speed the Plough."
A band of music from Stockport.
Blacksmiths, walking three abreast.
A second banner, bearing the motto, "Huzza for Old Ned" (the *sobriquet* given to all colliery engines).
A party of millwrights and engineers.
Old colliers, two and two.
Miners and others employed in Lord Vernon's collieries, six abreast.
A second band of music, composed of eighteen performers on brass instruments—all of them colliers employed on the estate.
Macclesfield pitmen, in white frocks and green caps, bearing an immense flag, inscribed on one side with "Long live the Honourable Augustus Henry Vernon;" and upon the other, the Warren-Vernon arms, with the motto, "Ver con semper virit."
A third band of music, from Macclesfield.
Seamen and miners.
Railway men, dippers, and banksmen.
Agricultural labourers and colliery carters.
Women and schoolchildren, &c.

Flags and banners were liberally displayed throughout the procession; and as it filed past the hall, the effect was very striking. A temporary hustings, formed of a waggon gaily decorated with flags, was here drawn up outside Mr. Ashworth's garden, at Barlowfold; and when the procession arrived, Mr. Vernon, with his brother, accompanied by Mr. Christy, M.P., and several other gentlemen and some ladies, came out of the house, and presented themselves to the crowd, by whom they were respectfully greeted, the various parties raising their hats as they passed the young heir. The procession then retired to the further extremity of the meadow; and at a given signal, men, women, and children joined in a race across the green sward, cheering most vociferously; and on their reaching the hustings, the dense mass of spectators having formed in front of the waggon,

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE HON. A. H. VERNON AT BARLOWFOLD.

one Hanson Gill, a veteran of thirty-five years' standing in the service of the family, approached the Hon. A. H. Vernon, and read an address of congratulation. The address was signed by upwards of two thousand persons, engrossed on vellum, and enclosed in an ornamental case. Hanson Gill having handed it to the young heir, Mr. Ashworth received it into his charge; and Mr. Vernon replied. The honourable gentleman was greeted with nine times nine good cheers on concluding his address.

Mr Ashworth then introduced Mr. White, of London, who, as the representative of Lord Vernon, expressed his Lordship's high sense of the excellent conduct of those who were employed upon his estate, coupled with his Lordship's regret that the delicate state of his health compelled him to reside abroad, and would not allow him to visit England at this period of the year.

The Hon. W. Vernon then thanked the assembly for the great kindness with which they had received his brother and himself.

Mr Ashworth next briefly and emphatically thanked the spectators for the hearty manner [illegible] and concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Vernon himself expressing [illegible]

A tremendous burst of cheering followed, and then the soldiers, men and boys, proceed ed towards the schools, where arrangements had been completed for the dining of 1530 persons at one sitting, 760 of this number being accommodated in a temporary wooden building, and the remainder in the girls' and boys' school-room. Both the school-rooms and the temporary building were decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens, interspersed with mottoes, and brilliantly illuminated with gas. Each guest was supplied with three-quarters of a pound of fine beef, a pound of bread, and a quart of strong ale. The beef was the produce of two very fine oxen (Sampson and Goliath), fed by Mr. Ashworth, the dead weight of each of which was 2060 lb. The meat was served on a handsome iron-stone china plate, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Minton, and bearing the family arms in colours, and surrounded with the title, motto, and names of the estates of the Vernon family. The cups and saucers were similarly ornamented, and, as we l as the plates, were given to the guests as mementos of the feast. They were feasted in two batches, and next came the wives and children of the villagers.

Meanwhile, at Stockport, the church bells rang merrily, salutes of cannon were fired, and flags and banners were displayed; and at about four o'clock, the guests invited to the banquet to be given by Lord Vernon to the Corporation, began to assemble at the Warren Bellamy Arms Hotel, where the band of the 90th Regiment played a variety of popular airs

About five o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, with his brother, the Hon. W. Vernon, arrived from Barlowfold, accompanied by Mr. Ashworth and Mr. White, and were received with loud cheering. About half-past five o'clock, the guests advanced to the court-house in procession, headed by the band of the 90th Regiment The interior of the court-house was very tastefully decorated for the occasion.

The Mayor of the borough (Mr. Richard Sykes) occupied the chair, having upon his right hand the guest of the evening, the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon, and upon his left the junior brother of that gentleman, the Hon. W. Vernon. Among the other guests at the cross-table were remarked—Mr. Samuel Christy, M.P.; the Rev. C. K. Prescott, rector of Stockport; Lieutenant-Colonel Eld, 50th Regiment; Mr. Joshua Bradshaw, Mr. R. Marsden, Mr. Thomas Astbury, Mr. Thomas Ashworth, Mr. White (of London), Mr. John Ashworth, and Mr. Henry Ashworth (of Bolton); the Mayor of Bolton, the Mayor of Ashton, the Mayor of Macclesfield, Mr. R. Christy, Mr. John Hadwen, Captain Story, Captain Rees, &c.

The dinner was well served. The bill of fare included fourteen tureens of turtle, and every other delicacy that the season could produce.

After the dessert had been placed on the table, and the customary loyal toasts duly honoured, the chairman, in an address wherein he stated the connexion of the Vernons with the borough of Stockport proposed the health of the Hon. A. H. Vernon, which was drunk with nine times nine good cheers. Mr. Vernon responded to the toast in a feeling manner.

"The health of Lord Vernon, the founder of the feast," was then drunk with all honours, for which the Hon. Mr. Vernon returned thanks. "The health of Lady Vernon and the junior branches of the family" was then duly honoured, and the Hon. W. Vernon acknowledged the compliment.

Then followed the toasts of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese;" "the Members for the Borough;" "the Mayor of Stockport, the chairman of the day;" "the Borough Magistrates;" "the Corporation of Stockport;" "the health of Mr. White;" "the Magistrates of Lancashire and Cheshire acting for the division of Manchester and Stockport;" "the Lords of the manor of Stockport, Worth, steward of the manor and barony of Stockport;" "the Mayor of Bolton;" "the Burgesses of the borough of Stockport;" "the Earl of Chester's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry;" and "Chadderton Fields and Lancashire Lads," all of which, but especially the last, were enthusiastically received; after which the company gra dually separated.

The Hon. Mr. Vernon, with his brother and several of the party, went over to Poynton, and gladdened the hearts of the village by joining in their rustic ball at the school-rooms, where the festivities were prolonged until daybreak

On Saturday morning, Mr. Vernon left Poynton for Sudbury Hall, his father's seat in Derbyshire. The village of Sudbury was gaily decorated in celebration of the "majority," and here a large party of the Vernon tenantry were entertained at dinner, the manor of the district being also liberally regaled in honour of the event. The same degree of hospitality was displayed at Wilmington, in Northumberland, and on the other fami y estates.

The arrangement of the festivities at Poynton was entrusted to Mr. Joseph Penny, of Liverpool, who regulated the vast concourse of people with admirable combining the "loud sincerity" of their joy; thus largely contributing to the ample enjoyment of the great event of the day.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recent open weather has given an impulse to field-sports, and we hear of "good days" in all the hunting districts; albeit, the heavy state of the ground is telling fearfully against the horses; the thorough-breds have alone deserted their stalls for their usual exercise abroad, and the cobs have had to work. Steeple-casting, however, progresses slowly—only one event having come off this week (the Bromley), and the calendar for the next referring only to an amateur meeting on Friday, at Cobham-park. Coursing, however, progresses swimmingly, the fixtures for next week embracing Mamble, on Monday; Wilbury, Combermere, North Berwick, Everley, Hornby, and Cardington, open on Tuesday; and Swinton, on Thursday. The meetings this week have afforded plenty of good sport.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Not much business doing, and no change of interest, except in Cheerful and Bolingbroke, the former rising to 6 to 1, and the latter fluctuating between 10 and 12 to 1, and leaving off with an improving appearance.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

8 to 1 agst Sir John	15 to 1 agst Knight of Arvon	25 to 1 agst Grand Lumiere (t)
8 to 1 —— Rat-Trap	(t)	30 to 1 —— Tipperary Boy
14 to 1 —— The Chandler (t)	20 to 1 —— Little Fanny	

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

7 to 2 agst Bellinchali.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

20 to 1 agst Fernhill (t).

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

6 to 1 agst Cheerful (t)	20 to 1 agst Buck Eagle (t)	25 to 1 agst Damask (t)
15 to 1 —— Skewerton	20 to 1 —— Tranter (t)	25 to 1 —— Quiver (t)
18 to 1 —— Rough (t)	20 to 1 —— Melody (t)	30 to 1 —— Bastinado (t)

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Epirote | 10 to 1 agst Pitsford (t)

CHESTER CUP.

16 to 1 agst Glaus	25 to 1 agst Roland	50 to 1 agst Cockermouth	
20 to 1 —— Miss Ann	28 to 1 —— Rhiwlas	50 to 1 —— Horn of Chase	
20 to 1 —— Warn Cook	40 to 1 —— Harriett	50 to 1 —— Lady Superior	
25 to 1 —— Poor-o'-Day Boy	40 to 1 —— Clermont	50 to 1 —— Lodella Ely	
(t)	50 to 1 —— The Knoot	50 to 1 —— Fulham	
	DERBY.		
15 to 1 agst Ghoille Callum	15 to 1 agst The Italian	33 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)	
20 to 1 —— Bolingbroke (t)	16 to —— Voltigeur	33 to 1 —— Mavors	
10 to 1 —— Knight of Arvon		66 to 1 —— Charley	

OAKS.

13 to 2 agst Probity (t)

TUESDAY.—A marked increase in the odds quoted against Sir John and Rat-Trap for the Steeple Chase, and in Probity for the Oaks, were the "leading features" of a very slack afternoon.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

10 to 1 agst Chandler (t)		12 to 1 agst Sir John
10 to 1 —— Rat-Trap	20 to 1 —— Knight of Gwynne	(t)
	33 to 1 agst Tipperary Boy (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Bon Hunter | 10 to 1 agst Pitsford (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Cheerful	16 to 1 agst Hough	30 to 1 agst Ada Mary

CHESTER CUP.

15 to 1 agst Glaucus (t)	20 to 1 agst Rhiwlas	40 to 1 agst Harriett
17 to 1 —— Miss Ann	25 to 1 —— Roland	40 to 1 —— Clermont
20 to 1 —— Flageolan	33 to 1 —— Whitewell (t)	40 to 1 —— Kettaway
	50 to 1 agst Lochinvar	

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Voltigeur	25 to 1 agst Grey (t)	33 to 1 agst John-o'-Groat (t)
17 to 1 —— Nigger	25 to 1 —— Sweetheart	40 to 1 —— Mickleton (t)
22 to 1 —— Climber	25 to 1 —— Mavors (t)	1000 to 15 agst Charley

OAKS.

10 to 1 agst Probity | 20 to 1 agst Tiff

A committee has been appointed to inquire into and settle the mode of procedure in the County Courts, with a view to a more uniform system of practice. Sergeant Dowling, Judge of York district (chairman); Mr. Bruce, of Manchester circuit; Mr. Espinasse, of the Kent circuit; Mr. Turner, of the Sussex and Brighton circuit; and Mr. Gale, of the Hampshire circuit, are named as composing the committee.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, the inmates of the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry, were alarmed by the cry of "Fire," which, upon inquiry, was found to proceed from the room occupied by Mr. George Thomson, son, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, who had been lecturing, the previous evening, upon financial reform at St Mary's Hall. It appears that the hon gentleman, on retiring to his apartment for the night, had probably put the candle by his bedside for the purpose of reading, when he unintentionally fell asleep, and did not awake until he found himself enveloped in flames. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P. for Bolton, who slept in the adjoining room, hearing a disturbance, hastily rushed out on the landing, and, to his horror, discovered flames issuing from the room occupied by Mr. Thompson. We are happy to state, however, that the hon. gentleman escaped without injury.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 10.—Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday. Queen Victoria married.
MONDAY, 11. Sun rises 7h. 24m., sets 5h. 4m.
TUESDAY, 12.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
THURSDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas Day.
FRIDAY, 15.—Sun rises 7h. 16m., sets 5h. 12m.
SATURDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term divides.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 6	1 23	1 59	2 10	2 22	2 45	3 0
3 13	3 33	3 50	4 1	4 13	4 36	4 51
5 27	5 44	6 0	6 12	6 24	6 47	7 2
7 38	7 55	8 11	8 23	8 35	8 58	9 13
9 49	10 6	10 22	10 34	10 46	11 9	11 25

OPERA COMIQUE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 11, will be produced (for the first time in this country) a Comic Opera, by Adolphe Adam, entitled LE ROI D'YVETOT. The character of Josselyn by Mme. Chaffel, a soprano of great power; the production of the Opera in Paris Wednesday next, Feb. 13, being Ash-Wednesday, there will be no performance; instead of which we have to announce the first and only GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, on THURSDAY, FEB 14, commencing at Half-past Two o Clock, and terminating before Five o'Clock, with the popular Opera, in Three Acts, LE DOMINO NOIR Auguis, by Mdlle. Charton. Preceded by the Airs Bulls, by Mme. Grau. Grand, and the Duet Romantic Spectacle in Two Acts, by T. G. Bulo, entitled CORSE DE LEON; or the Brigand of Savoy; founded on Mr G P R James's Popular Romance of the same name, and produced with new and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c. After which, Daily's peerless SCENES OF THE ARENA; introducing the eminent Equestrians of all the principal Circuses in Europe, in their unrivalled Acts. To conclude with, for the last six nights, Nelson Lee s G orously successful Comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE; or, THE BROWN UPON BUB LITTLE PONY.—On Ash Wednesday, Feb 13, there will be no performances.—Box-office open from 10 o'clock till Four.—Sage Manager, Mr W West

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERTS, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed that the TICKETS for the ensuing SEASON (1850) will be READY for DELIVERY on MONDAY, NEXT, 11th, Regent-street, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats appropriated to Subscribers may be seen.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS for Classical Chamber Compositions will take place at his residence, No. 6, Grafton-street, East, on four alternate Wednesdays, commencing March 6. Violins, M Sainton and Mr. Blagrove; viola, Mr. Hill; violoncello, Mr. Lucas, assisted by other artists. Subscription, One Guinea. All applications to be made to Mr. Lucas, No. 34, Hemers-street.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 13th will be held the SEVENTEENTH CONCERT, which will be an EXTRA NIGHT, and for the B ABEFIT of Mr STAMMERS, Managing Director, full particulars of which will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s (reserved throughout the evening). [illegible] he hall of Mr STAMMERS, at the Office of the Concerts, No. 4, in Exeter Hall (where [illegible] of the seats may be seen), and of all musicsellers

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The first of a Series of LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY for Beginners, on the PHILOSOPHY of MINERAL CHEMISTRY, delivered daily at two o'clock, and in the evenings at eight.—A DIORAMA, by Mr. Pepper, illustrative of the History and formation, daily, and in the evenings. A NEW AND VERY EXTENSIVE DIORAMA OF THE VIEWS OF LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY, and other Dissolving Views, with the Magnificent Picture of ROME, including new views of the interior with the Diver and Diving Bell. New Exhibition of Chromatropes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half price.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—LYCEUM TRIOLOQUISM EXTRAORDINAIRE.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Monday, February 11, and every Evening during the week, at the Assembly Rooms, Oxford-st. On Thursday, Feb 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Bond-st Hotel, Clapham, on Monday, Feb 18, at the Assembly Rooms, Islington. Private Entertainments at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, and on Tuesday, Feb 19, at the residence of Edward Grove, Esq., Clapham. On Wednesday, Feb 20, he will appear at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea. Doors open on each occasion at Seven o'clock, and begin at Eight precisely. Tickets, 3s, 2s, and 1s. Book, containing Programmes, &c, to be had at the Doors, price sixpence.—Agent, Mr. Austin.

ADAMS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that the ANNUAL BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St James s, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, when his company is respectfully requested by Mr. ADAMS and Family, who will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's tickets, 12s 6d each; ladies tickets, 7s 6d; including refreshments. Mr. ADAMS, 3, Princes-street, Hanover-square, and at the Rooms. An early application is particularly requested

BANVARD'S OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, showing Thousands of Miles of American Scenery, extending through the heart of America, exhibiting Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, the beautiful Falls of Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, Memphis, Tennessee, the Cities of New Orleans Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission, Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. "Mr. Banvard is the FIRST PROJECTOR of the enormous paintings of this class."

BURFORD'S PANORAMA of the ARCTIC REGIONS, LEICESTER-SQUARE, will be OPENED on MONDAY, showing the Views as seen in Summer and Winter, from Drawings taken by Lieutenant Browne, R.N., of H.M.S. "Enterprise," during the late Search for Sir James Ross. In search of Sir John Franklin.—The Picture which drawings were presented to Mr. Burford by the Admiralty; including also portraits of Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, Captain Austin, Captain Penny, Captain Sir John Franklin, and Lieutenant Browne, of the "Enterprise," and the sublime effect of an Arctic Storm.—The VIEWS of CAIRO and POMPEII are also now open.—Admission to each View; or 5s 6d to the Three. Schools half-price

THE NILE.—ABOU SIMBEL.—The New Tableau, showing the Interior of the Great Temple of Ibrahimbra, is added DAILY to the EXHIBITION of the GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising the whole of the stupendous works of antiquity near the banks of the sacred river. Painted by Warren, Fahey, and Roberts, from studies made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL for the INSANE, Near Cheadle, Cheshire.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT—John Ley.
PHYSICIAN TO THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. Mackie Ruffini.
ACTING PHYSICIANS FOR THE MALE DEPARTMENT—John Bond, M.D., and Charles W. Bell, M.D., K.L.S.
RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—Thomas Dickson, Esq., L.R.C.S.E.
TREASURER—[illegible] Manchester.
SECRETARY—[illegible] Manchester.

The Hospital [illegible] of about £25,000, in a [illegible] Manchester, and is now open for the reception of patients. [illegible] has been adopted to render it the Manchester Royal Hospital for the Insane, is supported by act of Parliament with the Manchester Royal Infirmary, [illegible] advantages in respect of medical and general superintendence.

Any person [illegible] for those whose position does not entitle them to the benefit of county asylums, this institution seeks to adapt its scale of payments to the circumstances of each case, and by reserving only such accommodation for the more affluent classes at higher rates, aims at receiving those in reduced circumstances at moderate charges.

Forms of admission and other information may be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital, or to Mr. Hadford, Secretary, Manchester Royal Infirmary.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER—Radetzsky was born in 1766. See the Memoir in No. 344 of the Journal [illegible] and [illegible] on serving in not taught at the School of Design.

W R, Queenborough.—The Portrait of [illegible] engraved, and will appear in No. 339 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The other [illegible] Whale Fishery Company sent in No. 34, Cornhill

READER.—The arms of Usher are:—Sa. three Hen's paws couped arg. [illegible] A swan with wings erased, guardant, or, marally coloured, resting the [illegible] dexter claw. The arms of the family of Usher in which was the celebrated Archbishop of Armagh, James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, were the same, between three [illegible] Crest: An arm, habited and cuffed, holding a ba[illegible]

ARMIGER states that the branch of [illegible] about the year 1670

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to A Chancery solicitor.

CORSOMERS.—No arms appear registered to the name of Grimmer

STARLEY.—The family of Dyke claim [illegible] Apply to the incumbent of the parish in which the baptism or death occurred.

H T, Chester.—The address is Exeter Hall, Strand

J M, Rochdale.—See the "London Post-office Directory for 1850."

G H.—There is a Masonic Temple, temp. James II., of no value.

GREAT SMEATON.—A member of Parliament can only vacate his seat by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.

P H.—You would not be legally entitled to use the crest in question, unless you could show its original authenticity, which it seems to want, from not appearing in the archives of the College of Arms

A SUBSCRIBER.—"AD TRIS STEPPS" (Bupas understood).—Through the straight gate. See St Lukes, xiii. v. 24

M Y P.—Every person seised at law or in equity of copyhold lands or tenements for life, or larger estate, of the yearly value of £10 above rents and charges, may vote for a county. (Reform Act, sec. 19)

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Militia is a force chosen by lot from the inhabitants of every county, and officered by the Lord-Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenants, and other principal landholders, for the protection of the realm against foreign or domestic violence. They are not compelled to Labour in the Militia out of their counties unless in case of invasion or actual rebell on or with the consent or any of its dominions, nor in any case compellable to march out of the kingdom. The Yeomanry is a mounted volunteer force. The Militia is the more important body

A CAMBRITISH SUBSCRIBER.—The Lloyds, of Llanfawddog, county Carmarthen have the arms of their ancestors, Caddoc Vaur "Ar arma were granted to them subsequently to the time of their ancestors.

SIGMA.—Hodgson's grandsire tunes are not difficult for amateurs. Write to Cocks and Co, or Wessel

A MUSICIAN AND VOCALIST.—You must work your way: every beginner has difficulties to contend with

A SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden

AGNES.—The form "rococo" in the application you name, signifies burlesque, satiric. It is a term applied to the last style of French art in the reign of Louis XV

W.—For information respecting Assistant Printing, apply to R Appel, 42, Gerard-street, Soho

X X X Jun., Stockwell.—[illegible] cannot patronise

H R S, Bradford.—[illegible] Ewer and Co, Strand

H R S, Bradford.—[illegible] Numbers will be charged 6d each

H H.—Mr Jackson, Pianiste on Wood Engraving

L [illegible] Wednesday.—[illegible] Apply to Mr Sketch

P [illegible] Attorney.—2. The Members for Londonderr are G Arkwright and F Post, Esq.—3. Yes

F F, Woolwich.—We think the substance might be so applied

T D, Aldershot.—The pair is accompanied and shall appear shortly

H S [illegible] 9 Y.—We have not time to search for the fact

[illegible] Wood.—The address of Messrs Cox and Co. is No 54, Regent-street

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—By interest at the Admiralty

LIBERTY OF JOHN HOWARD.—We have not room

A CONSTANT READER, G.—Enter Gresham-street, turn Aldgate: and W T, Sheffield—The address is Exeter Hall, Strand

R F M.—Apply with the autographs, to Mr Walker, bookseller, Fleet-street

I G T, Bristol.—Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the novel are in the Supplement given with our Journal for Jan. 5

A Subscriber.—[illegible] by the celebrated anatomist

NINYA.—The Polytechnic Institution was incorporated in 1838

H W, Beswick.—The subject is engraved, and shall appear shortly

A W S, Birmingham.—We can neither spare time nor space.

A SUBSCRIBER, Manchester.—Address St George's Cathedral, Southwark

[illegible] Apply to Grant and Griffiths, publishers, St Paul's Churchyard

MAG. CANTAB, Edinburgh.—Oil is from the Anglo-Saxon, O Old, "the Lord

A C.—The Annuity question is a case for counsel

MAFFA.—Again this is the longest sign recorded: Herodotus states it to have held out 20 years; Ushur, 19

A C, Maidstone.—See the "History and Practice of Wood Engraving," price 21s, published at 198, Strand

P K, Maidstone, and H R, Macclesfield.—Declined

S G, Dundee, Scotland.—No interpretation is we think, correct

T W.—"Pendeunis," now in course of publication

D C.—The Number at 1s, and the Volume at 18s, may be had by first remitting the amount to 198, Strand

F M and J G should apply to any maker of skates

CAREFUL, Coventry.—We do not see the liability

RAFFLE.—Letters at a coin or jetton of one of the Kings of Prussia

J H, Hartlington.—Any Jew or Quaker may act as a juryman, unless exceedingly fine and rare. Shillings of E zabeth are common

A SUBSCRIBER, Peckham.—Address Mr Cunningham's "Hand-Book for London," at Whittall. There will be no liability to penalty to either case

NICOLA, Surrey.—The price is 8s 6d., and the book may be ordered through your bookseller

PHILO.—The couplet—

"For he that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

generally supposed to form part of "Hudibras," will be found at page 101 of Mennis's and Smith's "Musical Miscellany," 1st edition, 1656

J [illegible] "A County Family" may be defined as one which is possessed of such an *inherited* estate as enables it to maintain its family head to be considered by his neighbours as a gentleman in the county, as independent landed proprietors, for at least three generations

ALEXANDER.—Read either in our dictum. No man is entitled to bear but wife's arms quarterly with his own unless by special grant, of which we have never heard an instance. The lady's arms, according to the laws of heraldry, must be either impaled, or, in the case of an heiress, borne on an escutcher of pretence.

E J P.—The arms of Pike, of Devonshire, are "Per pale arg. and gu. a chev. ax. between three trefoils slipped counterchanged." Of Pike, of Essex, "Sa. on a pale arg. three crosses formee gu. within a border engr. of the second." And of Pike, of London, "Gu. three plates each charged with a key arg. within a border engr. of the second." There is, b sides, a grant of the following arms to Pike, of Gottenburgh, in 1720:—"Sa. three pike staves arg. two and one, each charged with an annulet or." The Irish family of the name bore, "Arg. three trefoils slipped vert."

O. Gib'ster.—The "Manual of Heraldry" was published by How, Fleet-street

ROMEO.—"Quarterly" per fess indented per pale, &c., are terms of heraldry. Crosses, or marks of cadency, may be of any thickness, but they should be made as distinct and conspicuous as possible

YORK VILLAS—Miniatures
JESSICA.—By indictment
CASSIELA.—Readers in [illegible] Dictionary
AMATOR NATURÆ.—We could [illegible] room
A Constant Reader, Ireland
L N, Southampton.—Declined
A SUBSCRIBER, Halifax, is thanked
H M K.—Apply at the Horse Guards

X Y K.—Declined

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Vert-Vert.——Socialism Unmasked.——Woman in the Nineteenth Century.——Hand-book of Games.——Glenny's Hand-book to the Flower-Garden.——Parr's Horticultural Guide.

MUSIC.—"The Oriental Quadrilles."——"Take thou this I swear"

ROME.

In a Few Weeks will be Presented to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

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With EVERY COPY of this NUMBER of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
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Containing a copious Notice of the Opening of the British Institution Exhibition, Reviews of New Books, Parliamentary Debates of the Week, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

THE debate on the Address was languid and uninteresting; and the large majority obtained by Ministers will doubtless have the effect of depriving of much of its formerly anticipated interest the debate on the issue to be raised by Mr. Disraeli in the cause of Protection. In the meantime we are glad to see symptoms of business upon the order-book of the House, in the shape of measures of public utility, to be brought forward by the Government, or by independent members on their own responsibility.

The most interesting debate that has occurred since the opening of Parliament, took place on Tuesday night, when Mr. Hawes, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, and to report whether any such grievances as might be proved could be redressed, and also whether any measures could be adopted for the better administration and government of the colony. The discussion that ensued was highly damaging to the Government. Mr. Baillie, the Chairman of the Committee appointed last session—a committee composed of gentlemen of all parties, and which agreed unanimously in its report—stated that Earl Grey had insulted that committee as never committee had been insulted before. Government had promised it every facility for the examination of witnesses; and then, when the committee, through its chairman, sent a list of witnesses which it considered absolutely essential to summon from Ceylon, Lord Grey announced that two witnesses had already been ordered to England, and that he should not recognise the [illegible] of the chairman of a committee to dictate to the Secretary of State as to what witnesses should be summoned before it. Mr. Baillie added, and he was afterwards supported by Mr. Hume and other members, that

the proceedings of General Haynau in suppressing the bloody revolution in Hungary, were mild, merciful, and legal, compared with the conduct of Lord Torrington—Earl Grey's relative, and one of the family party that governs Great Britain—in suppressing a paltry insurrection in Ceylon. He furthermore accused the Government of attempting to suppress the truth, and to screen Lord Torrington at all hazards. Mr. Disraeli, Sir James Graham, and other members condemned, if not with so much eagerness, at least with equal emphasis, the conduct both of Lord Torrington and the Colonial Office throughout the whole of this business; and Mr. Disraeli moved an amendment amounting to a vote of censure upon Earl Grey. Lord John Russell having declared that he would consider a vote of censure upon Earl Grey as a vote of censure against the Ministry, a great number of members who agreed with Mr. Baillie, but who did not wish to proceed to this extremity, were compelled to vote for the Ministry; and the consequence was, that Mr. Disraeli's amendment was negatived by 140 votes against 68. A second amendment, moved by Mr. Hume, that the witnesses required in the estimation of last year's Committee for the elucidation of the whole truth, should be summoned from Ceylon by the next India mail, was negatived by 109 votes against 100. Further proceedings were nipped in the bud by the adjournment of the House at six o'clock, the standing rule on Wednesdays—a result predicted by those who accused Lords Grey and Torrington, and calculated upon by Mr. Hawes and the defenders of the Ministry. The matter, however, is too serious to be got rid of by such a manœuvre, and will be brought forward again on the first open day. Though the Colonial Office is the sore point of the Ministry, Lord John Russell is not strong enough to brave public opinion upon its mismanagement. The present charge must be fully and fairly met, or the consequences to the Ministry cannot fail to be much more damaging than they have hitherto been.

SOME agitation has been created in Paris by the injudicious conduct of the Prefect of Police, and by the almost simultaneous occurrence of a signal defeat of the Government in the Assembly, and the growth of a difficulty with the Swiss Republic. The present Prefect of Police, a M. Carlier, is a man of a large amount of zeal, and an infinitesimal amount of discretion. Either on his own responsibility, or in obedience to orders from the Government, he resolved that the trees of liberty planted in every quarter of Paris by the foolish populace, immediately after the events of February, 1848, should be removed. Orders were secretly given to the police agents; and in the course of a few days, out of 564 trees of liberty 527 were cut down, including not only the dead stumps dignified with the name of trees, but great numbers that had taken root and flourished. One, more especially, the venerable Nestor of the *genus*, which had remained intact amid all the political and atmospheric convulsions of the capital since the year 1793, was ruthlessly converted into fire-wood. But not only the extreme faction of Red Republicans, but the great bulk of the lower classes of Paris, looked with some degree of affection and respect upon these memorials of a freedom often fought for, but never yet acquired, and expressed loud indignation at their destruction by the Prefect, who seems to have acted in the very spirit of wantonness, and without the slightest real necessity. Crowds, in consequence, formed in the streets; some slight skirmishes took place, and General de Lamoricière, who happened to pass accidentally along the Boulevards, amid the crowd, was forced to descend from his carriage, and to shout three times in succession, "*Vive la République!*" The General's obedience to the popular demand did not save him from outrage and assault. He was beaten on the head; and, perhaps, only escaped with his life, by taking refuge in the house of a friend, and thence proceeding, by the roof, to an adjoining tenement, leading to a back street. Although tranquility has been restored, and the Government has declared that it is quite able to preserve the peace of the capital, these occurrences ought to show it its necessity for caution. The materials of disorder and insurrection are in full existence in Paris. The extreme Republican party is far from extinct, and far from being discouraged; and such hot-headed men as the Prefect of Police ought not to be entrusted with the chance of kindling the embers of discontent into the flame of a popular outbreak. To run a muck at these harmless, though, doubtless, very stupid, memorials of the Revolution, was a positive wickedness in the circumstances of the country.

The defeat of the Government in the Assembly is a fact more significant of approaching danger. The question was simply a proposition of the Ministry for the transference of the prefecture and other public offices of the department of the Rhone, from the old and insignificant town of Montbrison, to the new, industrious, and flourishing town of Etienne, which has grown up, within the last twenty years, to be one of the most important manufacturing towns of the second class in France. The Conservative majority—without reason, and either in wantonness of power, or with a predetermination to find or make an opportunity of showing that it merely tolerates, but does not approve, the present Ministry—rejected the measure, by 335 votes against 160. Such an occurrence in England would necessarily be followed by the resignation of the Ministry; but France is in a transition state, and the President—at all events, for the present—must jog on with his Ministry, and endeavour to come to terms with the strong party opposed to it. A dead lock of the Constitutional machine is the present condition of the matter.

The Swiss business is more perplexing one. Switzerland is now, and necessarily will be as long as the Cantons enjoy their present institutions, the place of refuge for political exiles from the neighbouring states of Germany, Italy, and France. London is a safer and quieter, but not always a more accessible, refuge to men who get the worst of it in the uncertain conflict of revolutions; and the consequence of recent events on the Continent has been to fill Geneva, and other democratic towns in Switzerland, with red-hot Communists and Montagnards from France, and with equally execrable demagogues from Baden, Saxony, and Prussia, as well as from Rome and Venice. The French exiles more especially have used, or abused, the hospitality of Switzerland, to circulate incendiary pamphlets and documents, and to convey them in large quantities over the frontier for distribution in Lyons and other towns in the western departments. The consequence has been a great agitation in that part of France, which has at length reached such a point as to compel the French ministry to make a formal demand upon Switzerland for the expulsion of the refugees. The Prussian Government was still more emphatic, and asserted almost in express terms that the independence of Switzerland must be invaded, and its whole system re-considered, if it continued any longer to be a focus of insurrection, or dangerous to the peace of its neighbours. The Swiss Government replied to these menaces by simply stating the fact, that, in July last, of its own accord, it ordered the expulsion of all the refugees who had been civil or military leaders, and who had abused the asylum granted them in Switzerland, naming amongst others, the notorious Messrs. Struve and Mieroslawski. It declined, however, to act upon the dictation of the Powers, or to expel any refugees who had conducted themselves properly and legally in the asylum offered them. Thus the matter rests at present. The Swiss Minister at Paris has, in a note addressed to the public journals, very ably and temperately defended the conduct of his Government; and Louis Napoleon will, we imagine, find it difficult to reconcile to his conscience, or even to good policy, any hostility towards Switzerland upon this pretext. He cannot but remember how gallantly the Swiss Confederation stood by him in his day of adversity, when a similar question was raised against him by the Government of the ex-King Louis Philippe. It would certainly be an odd and humiliating position for France, to find herself attacking Switzerland on a question like this. It is most likely, however, that the affair will ultimately blow over, and that the real difficulties of the French Government will be found in its home, and not in its foreign policy.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation holden on Tuesday, several graces passed, amongst which was one to extend the time fixed for the report of the Syndicate, appointed on the 31st of October last, "To consider whether any and what regulations may be made with advantage for conducting the examination of candidates for the degree of LL.B.; and whether any and what other measures may be proposed for bringing the law faculty more closely into connexion with the present University system," from the division to the end of the present Lent term. Also a grace, proposing to refer to the Syndicate already appointed to consider the report of the inspector under the Public Health Act, the consideration of the bill about to be introduced into Parliament with regard to certain "contemplated improvements in the borough of Cambridge, the regulation of the markets and fairs thereof, and the regulation of the police," and also to empower the said Syndicate to confer with the authorities of the town as to the contribution paid by the University under the Cambridge Improvement Acts, and respecting the maintenance and management of the borough police force, was withdrawn.

DURHAM.

At a recent convocation, graces were passed for granting to the Warden and Senate £807 1s. 6½d. above the sum annually placed at their disposal, the expense of £920 having been incurred in erecting the new buildings at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, and the remainder in necessary repairs upon the property of the University. Graces were passed for putting the University seal to several leases.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. M. Jones, Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Hertfordshire, to the Rural Deanery of Hays, diocese of St. David's. The Rev. D. A. Williams to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Upper Carmarthen. The Rev. J. W. Pugh to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Llandilo. The Rev. Orlando Hart to the Rectory of Shimpling, Norfolk. The Rev. Sheldon Jodrell to the Rectory of Bayfield, Norfolk. The Rev. James Walker Bird to the Rectory of Melton Constable, with Burgh Parva. The Rev. Charles Whately to the Rectory of Taplow, Bucks. The Rev. Henry Pearson to the Vicarage of Henley, Suffolk. The Rev. Charles Cookson to the Vicarage of Kinsley, Northamptonshire. The Rev. M. Heron Maxwell to the Vicarage of Heddon-on-the-wall, Northumberland. The Rev. Robert Sepphus Below to the Vicarage of South-Lynn. The Rev. R. W. Darnell to the Vicarage of Bourne Deanery. With The Rev. W. J. B. Estcourt to the Vicarage of Sedgeford, Norfolk. The Rev Arthur Andrew Onslow to the Vicarage of Newent, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Jocelyn Willey to the Vicarage of Drax, Yorkshire. The Rev. J. H. Burgar, D.D, S.F.T.C.D, to be Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently had testimonials of esteem and affection presented to them:—The Rev. J. H. Raven, on quitting the Curacy of Mitchenhall, which he had filled for upwards of fifteen years with zeal and fidelity, by the parishioners; the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, Incumbent of Redcar, by Mrs. Greame, of the same place, a beautiful pocket communion service of silver; the Rev. Francis Robert Traill, late Curate of St. Augustine's, Bristol, from some of his former parishioners; the Rev. William Alexander Osborne, Head Master of the Northern Church of England School, on his resigning the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI., at Macclesfield, by the inhabitants; and the Rev. John Allen, Head Master of Ilminster Grammar School, from his former pupils.

THE SALE AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE Sale of the effects of the late Queen Dowager commenced on Tuesday morning. On the previous day several of the Royal Family, and a few leading members of the aristocracy, had a private view of the property. Several purchases were made, including the plate, bought by Lord Albert Denison for a sum approaching £10,000. Her Majesty the Queen bought two dessert services of porcelain: one of Sèvre china, the other of Dresden. His Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, were among the visitors on Monday.

The invitations were from ten to four o'clock, and throughout Tuesday the principal saloons of the mansion were filled with a succession of visitors, including many leading connoisseurs and collectors. Among the more distinguished company we remarked the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, the Countess Dowager Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., the Viscountess Forbes, Lord Ashley, M.P., Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., Mr. Quintin Dick, M.P., Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., the Marquis of Douro, Lady Charles Wellesley and Lady Anaora Pierrepont, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Admiral Lord George Seymour, &c

The arrangements, by Mr. Owen, to whom the Sale has been confided, were highly satisfactory. The company, on entering the mansion, passed into the state dining-room, where was a large quantity of foreign table-linen. A long handsome dessert service of ruby glass, and some elaborate vases were also displayed here: and upon the walls were large whole-length portraits of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, marked at £50. After passing through an ante-room, the company entered the state drawing-room, where tables were covered with articles of *vertu*, and small ornamental furniture, which readily found purchasers, from the prevailing anxiety to possess some memorial of the lamented Queen.

On Wednesday the company was still more numerous than on the previous day. Among the visitors were his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, the Countess Grey and Miss Copley, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Hon. Mrs. G. Anson, Baron Koller, Sir Edward Sugden, &c. Amidst the purchases, a silver dripping-tray, once belonging to Queen Charlotte, of indecent design, and of small intrinsic worth, sold for £15. A portrait of the late Queen's favourite horse, Timour, has been purchased by Mr. Heald, M.P.

The applications at Mr. Owen's residence, in New Bond-street, have been extremely numerous; and it has been announced that no more tickets will be issued until Monday, when the contents of the upper floors of the mansion will be removed to the lower rooms

We believe that a much larger quantity of property remains to be disposed of than was originally expected, owing to her Majesty the Queen having declined to purchase effects contained in Bushy House, on which subject negotiations have been pending.

The mansion will not be opened to-day (Saturday), but the Sale will be continued throughout next week.

It is in contemplation to erect a new church for the populous parish of Fisherton Anger, in the borough of New Sarum, which is rendered necessary by the general decay of the fabric of the old church, which is a very ancient building, we believe, the oldest church in the diocese of Salisbury. The new church is not yet fixed upon, but it is supposed it will be erected on a piece of ground near to the proposed terminus of the Wilts, Weymouth, and Somerset railway.

Advices have been received from Sydney up to the 4th of October last. The ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, with convicts, had touched at Port Phillip, on her way to Moreton Bay. Amongst the prisoners were Messrs Martin and Dogherty, two of the leaders in the attempted insurrection in Ireland in 1848.

At Glasgow, on Sunday, a boy, thinking to steal some whisky, seized a bottle, and hastily swallowed a portion of its contents, which proved to be vitriol. A quantity of carbonate of soda was instantly administered, and by that means the effects of the vitriol were in some degree neutralised, but the patient, who now lies at the infirmary, is not expected to recover.

NOVEL CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Andelot, in the department of the Haute-Marne, the 31st ult.:—"The cholera suddenly appeared a few days since in the small commune of Eoot. There were five deaths in two days. In order to create a diversion to the panic caused by the scourge, M. de Bourgus thought of an expedient, which was attended with complete success. He invited the population to a wild boar hunt. The hunt lasted five days, and forty-two wild boars were killed. Since then not a case of cholera has appeared."

The vessel *Orion*, arrived from Leghorn, has brought as a portion of a general cargo 6000 marble disks. The vessel in which this importation took place belonged to Holland, and therefore this is an instance in which a Dutch vessel has been employed to bring an Italian cargo to this country for home use, which would not have been allowable until the repealed laws of navigation and importation came into operation.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BALLOONS.—Mr. Shepherd, civil engineer, attended at the Admiralty, at one o'clock on Thursday, to exhibit his plan for circulating printed notices of the positions of the searching vessels when they reach the arctic regions, by the means of balloons sent up with the notices attached by a cord, which is liberated, and the notices scatter in the air when a slow match burns a certain period of time. Their Lordships, with a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, went into St. James's-park, where the experiment took place, to witness the balloons being sent up. The first balloon stuck on one of the trees in the garden. The next was of larger dimensions; and when it went up, it hovered for some time over the park, and then made rapid progress for a short period, ultimately alighting in the meadow of a dairyman named George Dickens, at Rotherhithe. In a glass bottle attached to the balloon was a notice that the person finding it would receive a reward of £3 on bringing it to the Admiralty. Mr. George Dickens, who, singular enough, is an old sailor, and received a naval medal about a fortnight ago, brought the balloon to the Admiralty by a quarter-past two o'clock, and received the promised reward from Rear-Admiral Beaufort. The third balloon sent up was found at Charlton, near Woolwich, and brought to the Admiralty in the course of the afternoon

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Royal theatricals at the Castle (noticed elsewhere) have proved the great feature of Court life during the past week.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and attended by her Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Ingelheim) and a Gentleman in Waiting (Baron Schreinkenstein), closed her visit to her Majesty and the Prince on Saturday. In the evening of the same day, the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza F. Howard, Lord Edward Howard, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel, and the Rev. Dr Philpott.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, her Majesty's visitors, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning.

On Monday, there was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Tuesday, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with the Queen and the Prince after the Privy Council.

On Wednesday, the Prince Consort went out hunting, attended by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the Castle the same evening, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Thursday, H.R.H. Prince Albert went to London, and presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibitions of the Works of Industry. Their Excellencies Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, and Lord and Lady Ashley arrived the same evening on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

The Marquis of Ormonde has relieved Lord Camoys in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel the Honourable A. N. Hood has relieved Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Colonel Buckley has relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; and all the other Cabinet Ministers.

At the Council her Majesty picked the list of Sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales during the present year.

The Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, had an audience of the Queen, and presented to her Majesty the Address from the House of Commons.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwick have arrived at Patterson's Hotel, from the Continent.

Viscountess Palmerston held her second *soirée* this season on Saturday last, at the family residence in Carlton-gardens.

Lord Campbell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday last, at Strathden House.

Lord and Lady Feversham and the Hon. Miss Duncombe have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Paris.

The nuptials of Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of the Duke of Manchester, with Lord Osmuiston, M.P., only son of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, were celebrated on Tuesday last, at Kimbolton Castle, the ducal seat, in Huntingdonshire.

The Speaker of the House of Commons commences his customary Parliamentary dinners before Easter, this day.

Mr. Repton, M.P., and Lady Jane Repton have arrived at the Duke of Leinster's, on Carlton-House-terrace, from Warwick Castle.

We are emabled to state, upon authority, that the Hon. Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Lord Campbell and the Baroness Stradbroke, will, early in the course of the ensuing spring, be led to the hymeneal altar by the Rev. Spranger White, of the Close, Roxburghshire. The nuptials of Major Fane, son of the Rev. Edward Fane, rector of Fulbeck, with Miss Hannah Williams, daughter of Sir James and Lady Mary Williams, will also shortly be solemnised.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Herbert Ingram, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Francis, Mr. Pratt, Mr. M'Enteer, Mr. Pitman, and several other gentlemen, representing a large and influential portion of the London and provincial press, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, on the subject of the repeal of the advertisement duty.

Lord John Manners has commenced an active canvass, with every prospect of success, of the borough of Colchester, the representation of which is vacant by the retirement of Sir G. H. Smith.

On Wednesday week, Mr. Toke Simmons, of Canterbury, for a wager, galloped one of his celebrated brown horses, "Water Gay," twenty miles, leaping in the first seven miles twenty hurdles, within two minutes and a half of an hour. Previous to starting, at the request of Mr. Simmons, two veterinary surgeons were appointed to see that no cruelty was exercised towards the horse during the race.

A new writ having been moved for a representative of the borough of Windsor, in consequence of the resignation of Lord John Hay, Mr. Hatchell, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, has issued an address to the electors soliciting their suffrages.

We understand that the stewards of the Jockey Club have declined the match proposed by his Highness the Pacha of Egypt.

A treaty has been agreed upon between the plenipotentiaries of her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Liberia, establishing reciprocal freedom of commerce, treating each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, and engaging (on the part of Liberia) that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for its subjects to be engaged in the slave trade.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Friday evening, the 1st instant, the first of the dramatic performances took place at Windsor Castle, the temporary theatre being fitted up in the Rubens Room, as at the first series of representations.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, entered the theatre, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Countess of Jersey, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Lady Peel, and the other visitors at the Castle. The Queen and Prince were attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain), and the other Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The selected party had been honoured with invitations to the performance, consisting of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess Dowager of Mansfield, and the Ladies Murray, the Dowager Lady and the Hon. Miss Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount Mandeville, Hon Mrs. Charles Grey, Lady and Miss Farquhar, Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. B. and Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bathurst, Lieut.-Col. F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, the Provost of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, the Hon. and Rev. Edward and Mrs. Moore and Miss Moore, Sir George and Lady Cooper, Miss and Mr. Cooper, Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. and Mrs. Grote, the commanding officer of the 1st Life Guards (Colonel Hall), two officers of the Life Guards (Hon. D. C. de Ros and Lord Rokeby), the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards (Colonel Thornton), two officers of the Grenadier Guards (Captain Clifford and Lieutenant Burrard), Mr. Birch, and Mr. Glover.

A part of the theatre was appropriated for the accommodation of a number of the domestics of the Royal household.

Her Majesty's private band was in attendance in an ante-room, and played the overture and different pieces between the acts.

The following was the programme of the dramatic performance:—

ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.

(By Command.)

On FRIDAY, FEB. 1, Shakspeare's Tragedy of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Julius Cæsar		Mr. Charles Fisher.
Octavius Cæsar		Mr. Leigh Murray.
Marcus Antonius		Mr. Charles Kean.
Popilius Lena (a Senator)		Mr. Harris
Marcus Brutus	Conspirators against *Julius Cæsar*.	Mr. Bellamy.
Cassius		Mr. James Wallack.
Casca		Mr. Cooper.
Trebonius		Mr. Cathcart.
Decius		Mr. Cullenford.
Metellus Cimber		Mr. Caulfield.
Cinna		Mr. Worrell.
Flavius (a Tribune)		Mr. Oxberry, jun.
Soothsayer		Mr. W. Davidge
Servus, servant to *Antonius*		Mr. Forrest.
Pindarus, friend to *Brutus* and *Cassius*		Mr. Howe.
Varro	Servants to *Brutus*	Mr. [illegible]
Lucius		Mr. [illegible] Webster
Pindarus, servant to *Cassius*		Mr. Howe.
First Citizen		Mr. [illegible]
Second Citizen		Mr. Add son.
Third Citizen		Mr. Cleva.
Calphurnia (wife to *Cæsar*)		Mrs. Faucit.
Portia (wife to *Brutus*)		Mrs. [illegible]

Ladies in attendance on *Calphurnia* — Mrs. Wyndham and Miss A. Woods.

Senators, Citizens, Guards, Attendants, &c.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN THE RUBENS ROOM, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SCENE FROM "JULIUS CÆSAR.")

Scene, during a great part of the play, at Rome; afterwards at Sardis, and near Philippi.

Director	Mr. Charles Kean.
Assistant Director	Mr. George Ellis.
The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by	Mr. Thomas Grieve.

The King's Drawingroom (or the "Rubens Room," as it is generally termed, from several of the finest paintings by Rubens hanging on its walls) is not the largest of the state apartments; but, as it was the express wish of her Majesty that the arrangements necessary for the theatrical performances should not shut up or interfere with the suite of state rooms generally visited by the public, the Rubens Room was selected as best adapted for the purposes required.

As our Illustration shows, the ceiling of the apartment is massive and large in its panelled decorations: and has, besides, a bold margin, enriched with roses, shamrocks, and thistles. The panels are ornamented in their centres by devices, consisting of the star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and sceptres placed saltire-wise, the angles of the cross being filled up by sprays of oak, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Circles, surrounded by palm, laurel, and oak wreaths, enclosing the monogram G.R., the Royal arms, stars, &c., are in the coving of the ceiling. The walls are covered with crimson satin. The theatre occupies the northern end of the room, and the floor is raised between two and three feet above that of the room; and on the front of this raised part is appropriately inscribed, in old English characters, "All the world's a stage." The proscenium is painted to represent oak carved-work, the pattern of the decorations on the margin of the ceiling being repeated on the pilasters, to carry out a general harmony of appearance; and the other portions of the decorative enrichments to the proscenium are of the Elizabethan character. The effect of the proscenium is extremely pretty and characteristic. Standing on the stage, and looking towards the auditory, the appearance of "the house" is very rich, crimson and gilded work being the chief decoration. For her Majesty and Royal visitors, a platform, three steps in height, is erected, and covered by a magnificent Persian carpet of the richest texture; and on it are placed gilded chairs of Gothic design; whilst crimson curtains, suspended from brass rods, bound the platform on each side. On either hand are ranged three rows of seats, somewhat after the fashion of an amphitheatre, rising on steps; and as these are of crimson, the effect is particularly rich and pleasing. Four candelabra are placed close to the wall, behind the seats, and these are all the lights in the room, as the chandelier is removed, and consequently there is no unnecessary quantity of light to destroy the effect of those on the stage.

Of the character of the scenery it is scarcely needful to speak, as the mention that it is by Grieve is sufficient to prove its exquisite beauty.

The scene we have illustrated is the second scene of the third act, where *Antony* commences his oration over the dead body of *Cæsar*.

MICHIGAN GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY DEPOT.

This extensive range of buildings presents a specimen of the vast scale upon which railway *dépôts* are constructed in the United States. The site of the structures once formed part of the bed of the river Detroit, which has been filled in at a vast expense, and the *Dépôt* founded upon piles. It is one of the largest works of its class in the States having a water front of nearly 1900 feet, and a wharf 40 feet wide, with a depth of water in the dock ranging from 12 to 22 feet. The *Dépôt* itself is 100 feet wide, and 600 feet in length. Two storehouses have lately been added, together with a circular engine-house, 120 feet in diameter the vast dome of which is prominent in the Illustration.

The department for passengers is 300 feet long, and 76 feet wide, and has fire-proof offices in front, making the whole building 325 feet long. Vessels lying at the wharf can directly load and unload from the warehouses, without any cartage. From Detroit the line of rail takes a westerly course, entirely across the peninsula, a distance of 220 miles, to New Buffalo terminus, on Lake Michigan whence the communication is continued across the Lake, 60 miles, to Chicago Illinois, by steam-boats. Two trains are despatched daily, making the transit of nearly 300 miles in twenty-four hours; whereas the journey round the Lake is 750 miles and occupies four or five days.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY DEPOT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.

"THE POST-OFFICE."—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Exhibition of the British Institution was opened to the public on Monday last, and an unusually copious Notice of a majority of the Pictures will be found in the SUPPLEMENT, published gratuitously with the present Number of our Journal. We this week engrave two of the first-class works in the collection.

"THE MILLER'S HOME," BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.,

is engraved from Mr. Creswick's principal contribution. Our Illustration exhibits with fidelity the poetic nature of the composition, which is true to English scenery and English rural life. The execution of the picture is, as we have elsewhere observed, in Mr. Creswick's best manner.

"THE POST-OFFICE," PAINTED BY F. GOODALL,

is a kind of Domestic Wilkie's "Waterloo Gazette." The story is well told, and is meant to indicate the arrival of an Indian Mail with the news of a dear-bought victory. The consequential character of the barber, who is reading aloud, is capitally rendered; but we must refer our readers to another part of our paper for a fuller criticism on this clever picture.

We shall resume our Illustrations next week.

THE SCIENCE OF DEEP DRAINING.

THE art of draining the pocket is so generally practised, that it needs no explanation; but the art of draining the soil is pursued only by a few, and they seem little acquainted with the science. At present, however, as in the year 1640, when Walter Blyth published "The English Improver," England's hope and England's welfare are both closely connected with deep drainage. To that the farmers are told to look, to enable them to compete with all the world in supplying our markets with food. It is said to increase the value of land already cultivated and paying a good rent, 60 per cent.; it will, therefore, be an admirable substitute for the Corn-Law, and will have the double advantage of feeding the people abundantly and enriching the landlords. The reverse of class legislation, it will benefit all, and injure none. We may help forward the progress by laying before our readers, from the last Number of the *Quarterly Review*, published within these few days, an outline of its principles, so that they may be understood by mere amateurs, as well as by farmers who practise the art.

The curious and apparently contradictory facts, that applying water to the surface of the soil, and draining it away that both wetting and drying the ground promote vegetation—have long been known and practised. To drain marshes, and to irrigate the sides of hills and extensive plains, are among the most useful and celebrated works of former ages. What was done on a grand scale for the Pontine Marshes and the plains of Lombardy is equally desirable, and must be done, if we would have the land fertile, for every rainy meadow in England. It has long been apparent—from the necessity to burn down the rank weeds or bushes that cover the soil in a state of nature—that all the food on which man subsists is the produce of tillage. Wheat and maize and cabbages, as well as peaches, cherries, and apples, in their present condition, are all the result of art, whose efforts Nature smiles on and blesses. That fact teaches us to hope even for our own seasons. No competitors can surpass us, whatever may be their soil and their climate, except they be more skilful and industrious than ourselves. Corn does not grow spontaneously; it is the produce of labour, and the most skilful labourers will, in the end, produce, whatever may be the soil they occupy, the cheapest corn. To what extent art may yet improve the soil—giving to that which may be naturally barren the richest fertility—we cannot know; but the effect of drainage and watering, as manifested in various countries, removes far beyond our present vision the bounds of improvement, and convinces us that every foot of land in England may be made to yield as much to industry and skill as "fat Kvesham or Lincoln fen."

It is very nearly a century since Draining (of which alone we mean to write a few words) was brought much into practice amongst us, by the discovery and zeal of Joseph Elkington. Water is found in two distinct conditions in the soil, which require different treatment. It lies on or near the top, mingling with the leaves and surface roots of plants, and forming a quagmire; or it percolates thoroughly the surface for a few inches or one or two feet, and there meeting some impervious or less pervious material, such as clay or sandstone, lodges there and becomes as stagnant as a green pool, though not (like it) mantled over with vegetation. It is much more easy to remove the former, and the means are more obvious, than the latter. They chiefly consist in laying the soil so as to force the water to run away. The water under the surface is more difficult to get rid of. Elkington noticed that in the great majority of such cases the soil was of a gravelly nature, lying in a dipping position, and resting on obdurate clay or sandstone horizontally deposited, and he accordingly set to work to intersect by a bore-hole well sunk to the lowest point of the gravel, he could drain the whole of the surface. His discovery and his exertions were rewarded by some public celebrity and a Parliamentary grant of £1000. His augur was compared to Moses's rod; and since his time, draining, with successive improvements made by Mr. John Reed, of Horsemonden, by Mr. Smith, of Deanstone, and various other persons, has come extensively into use. At present, under the stimulus of competition, though it had been neglected for years, it seems likely to be applied—as it assuredly may be successfully done either to remove the surface or the underground water—to every field in England.

The great advantages of draining are derived from raising the temperature of the soil, and from admitting, or rather compelling, the atmosphere to take the place of the stagnant water around the roots of plants. The average temperature of England approximates to the isothermal line which would run from Rome to the northern and hilly parts of Scotland: it will not ripen: and in many summers in England it ripens imperfectly. As wheat is, on the whole, the most valuable crop, to that which other crops approximate in figure, whatever tends to ripening, by raising the temperature of the soil, ensures a larger crop of better quality. The evaporation of water, as is well known, produces such great cold, that by its means in hot climates water is cooled or even frozen. Evaporation is always rapid, and the cold great in proportion as the water is minutely divided and spread over a large surface. Draining draws the water, which is spread over a large surface, into a body: it diminishes, in fact, the evaporating surface, and the quantity of water to be evaporated. The consequence is, that the temperature of the field to which drainage is applied is raised, as shown by the experiments of Mr. Parkes, at least ten degrees higher than the undrained field which is undrained. The crop ripen better—there is more corn grown, more saved, and it is of a better quality.

Water, it is well known, is a bad conductor of heat applied to its upper surface. The upper portion, if heated, flies off in vapour, but transmits no heat to the portion below. About the temperature of 40° water attains its greatest density; raised above or sunk below that, it expands. In summer the temperature of the air is on the average 20° higher than the temperature of water at its greatest density. If the latter be left on the soil, the warm air cannot penetrate to the water has been evaporated. But the atmosphere contains the elements of vegetable life. It is a necessary nearly for the roots as the leaves of plants, and the effect of draining away the water is to leave the ground open for the air to penetrate. In fact, the pressure being equal on all sides, as we prevent the formation of vapour, and draw off the water below, we compel the air to sink and penetrate into the soil. It follows in the same. The great use of ploughing and harrowing the ground is to clear it of weeds, and expose all the broken-up clods to the action of the sun and air. Draining has similar effects, and is as good as two or three ploughings and harrowings. In a wet or a summer fallow, with the advantage of its action being continual. By draining away the water, we place the surface of the earth, as it were, under an exhausted receiver, and force the water to rise from every part where it was had occupied. The operation, however, has no tendency in winter to cool down the surface below the temperature of the air. Before that reaches the freezing point, or before it can affect the surface, this begins to expand. It resists, therefore, the admission of air cooled down to the freezing point. When formed into ice, it expands, and helps to break up the masses of earth into crumbling fragments. If after the thaw, it be withdrawn below by drainage, the air that has been above the thawed temperature, enters freely into the soil, increases the heat of the surface, and promotes vegetation. That is, we believe, the theory of the very rapid vegetation of countries in high latitudes, when the warm air from low latitudes sets free the hard frozen soil.

The great advantages, then, of draining, are that they increase the temperature of the soil, and penetrate it with air instead of stagnant water.

A practical question of importance is the depth of the drains. The best authorities contend that they should not be less than four feet, or four feet six inches deep. Now, it is ascertained that water, by the force of attraction, will rise upwards amongst the particles of soil as it rises in a sponge of which one end is immersed in water. To what depth evaporation extends is not ascertained, but it is known that water will rise by attraction, as well as by evaporation, in moss soils, from a depth of eighteen inches. To cut off its supply the drainer must go considerably deeper, and thirty inches below is not supposed to be too much to secure against all evaporation except that which falls on the surface. Those who have investigated the phenomena scientifically, therefore, have fixed on four feet as the proper depth for drains.

Being convinced of the necessity of draining, and that the drain should be four feet deep, then comes the question, how is it to be made? It is clear that the best conduit is a pipe made of short earthen tubes with collars, like the water-pipes that are laid down in the streets, the end of one fitting into the collar of another, so as to guard against the entrance of earth. In laying these pipes, according to the plan now in use, the labourer never plants his foot within twenty inches of the bottom. The sides of the trench in which the pipes are laid are not even perpendicular, but shelve in, and the trench is made so narrow at the bottom as just to admit the collar of the pipe to be let in. Such trenches and pipes are ascertained to form the most lasting drain, to be the least liable to be impeded by roots or vermin, and to be at once easily laid and efficacious.

A particular set of tools is required to make the drain and lay the pipes, and the workmen must learn the art. Common agricultural labourers, without specific teaching, are not competent to the work: and the introduction of deep draining is one of the many new arts introduced of late into the agricultural districts, which require in the peasantry superior knowledge and attainments. It is a general fact, that the professors of new arts are better paid than those of old ones; and the improvement of the peasantry must necessarily be the consequence of live hints that, at first sight, appear likely to deprive them of employment and bread.

A STRING OF VALENTINES.

LUCY.

O LUCY, should the wind and rain
Refuse to visit earth again;
Should sunshine, while thou livest, dear,
Deny the foliage of the year;
Should roses cease to be bud and blow,
Or wicked rivers fail to flow,
Why Lucy, then, my heart no more
Might doat upon thee as before:
But till that day I make it thine,
And claim thee for my Valentine.

JANE.

O CRUEL, but bewitching Jane!
I'll never trust a maid again!
I had a house not long ago,
A house to let—as well you know—
Well-built, well-order'd, furnish'd fair,
And open to the sunny air.
But you, sweet thief, one summer-day,
Went by, marauding on your way,
And found, without a bolt or bar,
The windows up, the door ajar;
And entering, as it were your own,
Kindled a fire and sat you down,
And there remained, in spite of me,
The lawful owner of the fee,
As if 'twere clear beyond a doubt
That law must fail to turn you out.
Dishonest Jane! to act such part!
But take the house—oh, take my heart.
I'll make the roguish tenant mine,
And seize for rent—by Valentine!

MARY.

MARY'S eyes! they haunt me ever,
In the dark I see them glowing!
Mary's lips! sweet lips that whisper!
Fair are they as cherries growing.
Mary's cheeks! the sweetest peaches
Ripen'd in the sunniest autumn,
Could not match the white and crimson
Which her youthful years have brought 'em.
Would those eyes look love on me,
Chief of mortals I should be!
Would those cheeks for me but glow,
I would envy none below!
Would those lips say "Love, I'm thine,"
I'd kiss them!—by Saint Valentine!

ANNE.

THY simple name, beloved Anne,
Is music to mine ear,
Three other little words alone
Are half so sweet and dear.
My Anne! my life! my love! my wife!
Three out of four are mine.
Oh, give me right to use the fourth,
And be my Valentine!

ELLEN.

WHEN speaks the Lady of my love,
The very air, with music swelling,
Vibrates with pleasure great as mine,
And owns the loveliness of Ellen.

When smiles the Lady of my love,
Her face is like the morn in splendour;
And roses bloom upon her lips
Drawn by that sunshine to attend her.

When sighs the Lady of my love,
All nature sympathizes duly;—
She shall not sigh, if constant dwell
In heart of him who loves her truly!

Ellen—my Nelly and my Nell,
Each name a beauty—be thou mine;
I've loved thee long, I'll love thee well—
I claim thee for my Valentine.

KATE.

O BLACK-EYED, witty, pretty Kate—
The sweet antipodes of Hate—
I've got a mortal wound from thee;
Oh, aid in my calamity!

O Kate, O blushing Kate, be kind!
Thou art exactly to my mind.
Thou colourest all my waking thought,
My nightly dreams with thee are fraught.

O Kate, refuse me not a boon—
A walk at rising of the moon;
A look, a word, a touch, a sign,
That thou wilt be my Valentine!

CAROLINE.

WELL thy name becomes thee, Cara!
Chanting, trilling all day long,
Sweetest singer, kindest maiden,
Soft, as is thy song.
Carol ever to enchant me,
Carol ever, Caroline,
Only sing or say—"I love thee!"
And I'll be thy Valentine.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.—The *Presse* devotes more than two columns to the details connected with the project of a submarine electric telegraph between France and England, for which Mr. Brett has obtained a privilege of ten years from the French Government. It appears from this account that the contract binds Mr. Brett to have his telegraph completed by the 1st of September next, but the French Government reserves to itself the right of stopping the works before the 1st of September, in the event of circumstances occurring to render this measure indispensable. A joint-stock company, under the name of Brett, Tochè, and Co., the seat of which is to be Paris, has been formed, with a capital of 750,000fr.; but Mr. Brett undertakes to complete the telegraph across the Channel for 459,000fr. The two points fixed upon are Cape Grinez, near Calais, and the Shakspeare Cliff, near Dover. The distance between these points is only 21 miles English; but the line of telegraph, consisting of seven wires properly covered, is to be 33 miles, to allow for oscillations.

THE BAR OF PARIS.—The Council of the Order of Advocates at Paris has come to a decision in the case of the advocates who threw up their briefs on the occasion of the Versailles trials, for not being allowed to plead in defence of their clients the violation of the Constitution. The decision is as follows:—1. A protest against M. Dupin's speech of the 29th ult. was water had occupied. The operation, however, has no tendency in winter to cool down the surface below the temperature of the air. Before that reaches the freezing point, or before it can affect the surface, this begins to expand. It resists, therefore, the admission of air cooled down to the freezing point. When formed into ice, it expands, and helps to break up the masses of earth into crumbling fragments. If after the thaw, it be withdrawn below by drainage, the air that has been above the thawed temperature, enters freely into the soil, increases the heat of the surface, and promotes vegetation. That is, we believe, the theory of the very rapid vegetation of countries in high latitudes, when the warm air from low latitudes sets free the hard frozen soil.

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MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

THE CHORAL HARMONISTS held their second meeting for the season last Monday evening, at the London Tavern. In the first part, Haydn's fourth mass; Hummel's preludes, "Quod, quod in orbe!" two sacred airs by Mollique, from the 103rd and 130th Psalms, were sung by Miss Dolby; Mr. Lockey gave Beethoven's song, "O beauteous daughter of the starry race!" and Mr. Lawler sang in Mozart's motett, "Redemptor Mundi Deus." Weelkes' madrigal, "Now is the bridals of fair Thoralis!" Mr. W. H. Holmes' fine descriptive scena, "The Blind Flower Girl," admirably sung by Miss Dolby; the grand scena from Weber's "Der Freyschütz," "Before my eyes behold him," powerfully rendered by Miss Birch; Mr. J. L. Hatton's song, "Bird of the Wilderness," charmingly sung by Mr. Lockey; Rossini's "Gaza Ladra" overture; Spohr's "Nonetto," ably played by Messrs. Dando (violin), Belleni (viola), Hatton (violoncello), R. Reinagle (contra-basso), Clinton (flute), Horton (oboe), Lazarus (clarionet), Godfrey (bassoon), and C. Harper (horn); and gleanings from Haydn's "Seasons," were included in the second part. There was an agreeable variety in this selection, which was creditably executed. The third concert will be on Monday, the 25th inst.

The great source of attraction at the sixteenth of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, on the 6th inst., for the benefit of Ernst, was his playing of Mendelssohn's new concerto in E minor for the violin that he composed. Ernst's execution of this fine work is well known to be one of his grandest triumphs. In addition to the concerto, Ernst performed his "Ludovic" and "Pirate" fantasies, and his "Andante" and "Carnaval de Venise" giving his admirers quantity as well as quality in the evening's programme.

Miss Ellen Lyon, a pleasing vocalist, and Signor Nappi gave a *soirée musicale* on Tuesday, at Blagrove's Rooms, Mortimer-street, assisted by Madame Masterton, Miss Eliza Lyon, Misses Charman, Messrs. Land, Benson, and Lawler; with Messrs H. R. and W. Blagrove, Watkins, Phillips, Camus, S. J. Noble, W. H. Holmes, J. Thomas, Mrs. J. Macfarren, and Miss Rushforth, as instrumental players.

Mr. Milne, with the Misses Smith, gave their entertainment of Scotch Melodies at the Music Hall, last Monday. On the same evening Mr G. Lake had a concert at the Lecture Hall, Walworth. On Tuesday evening, Mr. F. W. Thomas held his third quarter and sole concert at the Marylebone Institution; and Miss Murrell, on the same night, gave a concert in St. Martin's Hall.

The first subscription Classical Chamber Concert of Mr. H. C. Cooper and Mr. F. W. Hancock was given last Monday, in the small room, Exeter Hall. The executants were Mr. Lindsay Sloper (pianoforte), Messrs. H. Blagrove and Cooper (violin), Mr. Hill (viola), and Mr. Hancock (violoncello). The Quartets were Mozart's No. 2, in D minor; Mendelssohn's No. 1, Op. 44, in D; and Beethoven's, Op. 132, in A minor; with the Trio, Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello Trio, in B flat, of Beethoven.

Of Handel's "Saul," performed by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Friday, at Exeter Hall, we must reserve our notice for our next. Great pains have been taken with this performance, the scene having been carefully copied from the MS. of Handel in her Majesty's library, Mr. Cossa writing the additional accompaniments. The principal vocalists were Misses Birch, Stewart, and Dolby; Messrs. Benson, T. Williams, Lawler, and H. Phillips; Mr. Bromwich presiding at the organ, and Mr. Cooper being first violin. Some of Handel's finest choruses are in this oratorio, such as the "Gird on thy sword," "Envy, eldest born of hell!" "How excellent is thy name!" "Preserve him for the glory." The celebrated "Dead March" is also in this work.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—This evening (Saturday), at the St. Martin's Hall, the 31st concert of the Society of Musicians will be given.——On Monday night, the first public performance in the great room of St. Martin's Hall will take place, conducted by Mr. John Hullah; on which occasion Mr. Henry Leslie's new "Festival Psalm," for two choirs, will be executed for the first time. The opening of the Hall was inaugurated last Thursday evening, by a festival and banquet, at which many noble and influential patrons were present.——On Tuesday next, a concert will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of Mrs. Sewell and Miss Horn, sisters of the late composer Charles Horn. Prince Albert and the Duchess of Gloucester have kindly given their patronage. The scheme will comprise selections from Mr. Horn's "Romantic Oratorio, Faust Prediction," and divers songs, duets, glees, &c. of his writing. The most eminent vocal and instrumental talent will give their aid on this occasion.——M. Blaetz's third and last *séance musicale* will take place on Tuesday next, at the chamber concert of Messrs. Cooper and Hancock on Thursday; and the fourth concert of the Society of British Musicians on Saturday.——Mr. Sternedale Bennett's second series of Classical Pianoforte Music will commence on the 18th inst.——The Philharmonic Concerts commence on the 4th of March.——The 112th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians is fixed for Friday, March 15: his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will be in the chair.——The Distins have been playing this week at the chief towns in the Western counties.——The "Domino Noir" of Auber, the "Zampa" of Hérold, and the "Caïd" of Thomas, have been given this week, at the St. James's Theatre. Next Monday, A. Adam's opera, "Le Roi d'Yvetot," the production of which fell in his original part.——Halévy's "Valley of Andorre" has proved a great success for the Princess's Theatre; a work for three soprani, three tenors, and two basses, is excellently executed.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Grand French Opera has had a fortunate *début* in M. Meillet, a pupil of the Conservatoire. He bids fair to be one of the best baritones of the day. He appeared in *Franiz*, in Flotow's opera, "L'Ame en Peine:" and in the second act, he obtained the almost unprecedented honor of an *encore* in the air, "Depuis le jour j'ai paré ma chaumière." Meillet, whose name alone, in Meyerbeer's "Robert," is much liked in Paris, has performed, for the first time in French (her own language, by the way), *Lucia*, with distinguished success.——Mdme. Viardot, having recovered her voice, appeared last Monday in the "Prophète." Marseilles has been the first town to mount this work: it was done on the 23th ult., and created quite a *furore*. Mdme. Steiner Beauce was *Fidès*; Mdme. Didiet, *Berthe*; Madame Fargues, *Inès*; Mdlle. Zaidet, *Zacharie*; Martin, *Jonas*; Vial, *Oberthal*. The chief dancers were Mdlles. Névoni, Diendonné, and Maceline, with M. Mégé. The first act—the scene of the revolt, the skating scene, the coronation, and the last act, produced the greatest impression. Accounts have also been received of the "Prophète" at Hamburg, on the 25th ult., and Amsterdam on the 29th, when produced in German. It was to have been ready for the 30th, at the Theatre Royal in Dresden, where Meyerbeer himself superintended the rehearsals; and from which city he was to go to Berlin, to mount the work ready for Viardot's arrival. It was to be played in Vienna about the 10th inst.; and it had also been adapted for the Hungarian language at Pesth. The preparations for the revival of the "Huguenots" here, for Madame Viardot to sing *Valentine* in French (she has already sung it in Italian at London, and in German at Berlin) reveal that opera with a renewed interest. Roger will be the *Raoul*; Levasseur, *Marcel* (his original part); and Mdlle. Nau, *Urbain* will be the *Marguerite*, in which she created such a sensation when the opera was given by the Belgian company in London.——Mdlle. Castilaza has made a somewhat suddenly appeared at the Grand Opera last week in *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita:" she was suffering too much from nervous excitement to show whether she still possessed the powers she exhibited at her *début* in 1841.——At the Italian Opera, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" has been revived, with Mdlle. Vera as *Elena*, and Mdlle. Nau in the male part. *Emely* Ernesta Grisi in *Malcolm*; Moriani, *Fuegenes*; Fiavio, *Roderick Dhu*; and Morelli, *Douglas*.——As soon as Mdme. Persiani is recovered from her indisposition, Mozart's "Don Juan" will be given, as the first Parisian production. Signor Tamburini is the former Rossini will play the *Don*, to Lablache's *Leporello*, and Lucchesi, *Don Ottavio*.——The Government has proposed to the Committee of the Italian Opera to take a grant of 400,000 francs to uphold the Italian Opera-house under Ronconi's direction.——Ahlzard, the great French bassoon, died at Marseilles, on the 23rd ult. But for his dwarfish stature and corpulent person, Ahlzard might have been the Paganini of his age. He had a magnificent organ, and sang with impassioned feeling. His *Marcel* and *Zerstrans* were fine performances.——Rossini, who was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Bertolini, the sculptor, the other day, at Florence, is recovering. Meyerbeer is still at Berlin, where he has been joined by Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale. Joachim, the violinist, is creating a great sensation in the musical circles.——We have also several players here: De Beriot, De Kontski, Rosenhein, Cossmann, Batta, Godefroid, Alard, Ropiquet, Cavillon, Maurin, Franchomme, Demonck, &c.

BALFE'S OPERA OF "THE BONDMAN."—Letters from Berlin, dated the 26th ult., state that, under the title of "Der Mulatte," Balfe's popular opera, "The Bondman," was produced on the preceding evening (Friday, Jan. 25), at the Royal Theatre, with the most complete success. The composer conducted his own work. The orchestra consisted of twenty-four, all excellent players: the stringed instruments are excellent, but the wood and brass are somewhat wanting in tone. The chorus was effective. Madame Coster was to be great in his music. The air, but sings in the rudy Teutonic style of dragging the time; she was more successful in a new scena expressly written for her, in the third act, than in the well-known ballads "Child of the Sun" and "It is not fame, it is not fate," two of the airs most charming melodies. Herr Mantius was the *Bondman*: he does not look the Mulatto "Trichina," and he lacks vocal power; but no played the part with feeling and tact. Both the *prima donna* and tenor were called for at the end of the opera. The fine dramatic finale of the second act ensued for Balfe an ovation, which was renewed at the fall of the curtain. He had every reason to be proud of his triumph. The King and Queen of Prussia, and nearly all the members of the Royal Family, were present. Every Royal box (there are six in this beautiful theatre) was filled. The State box is in the centre of the house. The Earl of Westmorland occupied his box; and the assemblage of diplomacy

rank, and fashion was immense, every place having been let for days before. The King of Prussia, on leaving the theatre, expressed to the manager his wish that the "Bohemian Girl," which has been so triumphant at Vienna, Frankfort, Hamburgh, &c., might be speedily represented in Berlin. It should be mentioned that the Berlinese *dilettanti* are generally very critical and difficult to please in musical matters.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. Anderson has clearly marked out his own path of management. It is particular, and he has proceeded with it with his own peculiar musical tastes, not by any general rule to be predicted as a system of management. Pieces associated with his provincial and transatlantic experiences, but which are almost unknown to London, may be therefore expected in success on the stage of Old Drury. Of these, the "Fiesco" of Schiller, adapted by Mr. Planché, is one. Of German plays hitherto fitted for the English theatre, this is certainly the most amiable, but as certainly not the greatest of its poet's works. The meanest specimens of German drama, such as the "Stranger," and the "Robbers," were first imported into this country, and courage is yet wanting to produce the best. Schiller himself thought poorly of "Fiesco;" why, consequently, should an English manager prefer it to "Wilhelm Tell" or "Wallenstein" as one of the highest works of dramatic art in the world? Mr. Planché has thought it expedient to abridge the dialogue and modify some of the situations; but in fact, to render the entire play acceptable, it wants rewriting. Nothing in it but the idea is good: the structure and situations are defective, though the latter are frequently suggestive. The want of domestic interest was severely felt on Monday; and the political matter is scarcely up to the mark in these times, when the questions thereto pertaining are so much better understood than they were in the "first period" of Schiller's poetic career. The effect of the play was much marred by the heavy manner in which it was acted, and the long intervals suffered between the acts. Never was the patience of an audience more put to the test. Mr. Anderson, too, was clouded by hoarseness from doing justice to his conception of the hero. Nevertheless, he acted with persistent vigour. Mr. Vandenhoff, in *Verrina*, was occasionally great; and, indeed, through the alteration of the *denouement*, and the force of the situations in which he is engaged, was throughout the true hero of the drama. Miss Laura Addison, as *Leonora*, was replete with "good intentions," but her efforts were too spasmodic to be pleasing. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the drama is a noble one; and, though it was coldly received on the first night, is likely to grow upon the public. It is put on the stage in a costly manner, and, as a novelty, deserves welcome and a fair trial.

OLYMPIC

On Monday night Mr. Gustavus Brooke was welcomed by a crowded audience, and inaugurated his new season with his old favourite character of *Othello*. This excellent actor has now another chance of success, and it is to be hoped that he will use it better than he did his former one. Mr. Davenport, as Iago, exceeded expectation, and gave to the part an original and effective interpretation, in which sarcasm was the prominent element. Mrs. Mowatt, as *Desdemona*, was both interesting and touching. The tragedy was well mounted.

STRAND.

On Monday, Fielding's comedy of "The Miser," was revived. We need scarcely add that this play is an adaptation of Molière's "Avare"; but it is so much reduced in its proportions, that the character of the original is almost lost. Mrs. Glover, however, was exceedingly expressive as the cranberumid, *Lappet*; while Mr. Farren, in the hero, reminded us of better times. The chances of a run are but slender.

More promise pertains to a trifle, called, after a series of papers in *Punch*, though not founded on them, "A Scene in the Life of an Unprotected Female." It is by Mr. Sterling Coyne, and presents us with Mrs. Sterling in one of those parts in which she is so excellent one in which she has the whole stage to herself, and fills it. As the niece of an old wigmaker, imprisoned in her chamber, she makes the most of her solitude by getting up a communication with her fellow-lodgers in the house, who talk to her, and squabble among themselves, behind the scenes. Next, she becomes histrionic; imitates Mrs. Glover as *Mrs. Hradebury*, and enacts the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet," by aid of a wig-block. All this is admirable and lively, and will doubtless prove attractive.

HAYMARKET.

Mr Douglas Jerrold's drama of "Nell Gwynne" has been successfully revived at the Haymarket. Miss Reynolds, in the heroine, more than fulfils the expectation that she has excited. Her progress in her profession is gradual, but sure. The wit of this piece atones for its defective structure; and excites applause for the details, which else it would not command as a whole. The dialogue is exquisitely keen.

SURREY.

On Monday "Othello" was revived, with Mr. Creswick as the Moor, and Mr. Mead as his tempter.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL CRUISE OF 1850.—It is understood that her Majesty will proceed on her summer cruise, in the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, much earlier than usual this year. The Royal yacht is ordered to be taken out of dock by the 25th of March, and be ready for sea, in every respect, by the 1st of April. It is reported that the *Victoria and Albert* will make an experimental trip to Gibraltar in April; and it will depend upon her performances during that trip whether Admiralty will undertake the visit to the celebrated Rock.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP OF THE COAST GUARD. -As some incorrect reports are in circulation with respect to this office, vacant by the appointment of Captain Houston Stewart, C.B., to be a Lord of the Admiralty, we are confidently state that Captain Alexander Elliot, R.N., who has filled the office of comptroller of steam machinery, at Somerset House, since December, 1846, and which office is now to be absorbed in that of Surveyor of the Navy, becomes the new Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard.

Captain George Frederick Rich has been appointed Captain-Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Naval Hospital at Plymouth, vice Captain Nicolas, superseded.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lords of the Admiralty, on obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, lost no time in deciding as to the plan to be adopted for another expedition, to proceed by the Straits of Davis's Straits, Lancaster Sound, and onwards to Melville Island, in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*; and an express messenger was despatched from the Admiralty on Wednesday afternoon, to Woolwich, with orders to Commodore Henry Eden to get the *Acorn*, 18, sloop, and *Miner*, steam-vessel, ready for sea at the shortest notice. The messenger was also bearer, at the same time, of despatches for Captain Sir John Ross, Knight, superintendent of the victualling-yard, Deptford, to have the necessary provisions ready to be sent to Woolwich, and put on board those vessels. The *Acorn* is at present at Chatham, but she can soon be brought round to Woolwich, and made ready for sea. The *Miner* is a steam-vessel, propelled by the screw; and the last trial she had, when fitted with the disc engines, gave a remarkably favourable result, with a very small consumption of fuel, an object of the greatest importance in a voyage to the Arctic regions. The engines have since been tried for a considerable number of hours consecutively, and found to continue to work well, without being liable to get out of order, and appears to be in every way adapted for the undertaking to the Arctic seas it is now employed upon. It is her Lordships should decide on using those engines now on board the vessel.

USE OF SPIRITS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—Eleven of the members of the naval board assembled to measure out the rum of sparits in the Royal Navy, and resolved on Wednesday at Whitehall. The other two members have not yet joined. The following is a complete list of the members of the board:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom; Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, C.B., G.C.H.; Capt. K. Collier, C.B. (1814); Capt Amar Lowry Corry (1811); Capt. Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B. (1822); Capt. Charles, C.B., of the *Excellent* (1820); Capt. Peter Richards, C.B. (1828); Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. (1833.); Capt. W. H. Henderson, C.B. (1838); Capt. John Kingcome (1838); Capt. Cospatrick B. Hamilton (1847); Capt. H. Pelmell, one of the senior clerks at the Admiralty, Secretary.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The first return of the present session was printed on Monday, containing the annual account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th inst., with a statement of the balances in the Exchequer, &c. The net income of the year was £52,951,748 18s. 5d., and the expenditure £50,953,622 16s. 4d., leaving as excess of income over expenditure of £1,998,126 2s. 1d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of January in the previous year were £8,109,561 13s. 10¼d.; and at the close of the financial year, the 5th ult., they amounted to £9,748,539 12s. 4¾d. There was advanced in the year £1,989 014 4s. 6d. for local works, under various acts of Parliament, including £1,417,077 15s. for drainage, Poor-law unions, and railways in Ireland. The repayments or advances for local works were £1,170 752 13s. 1d. in the year.

The *Presse* of Paris states that the Royal library of Brussels has just acquired, for the library of M. Brisard, of Ghent, a curious and rare volume. It is a copy, printed on satin, of the second edition of a work entitled "Moral and Political Maxims, taken from Telemachus, on the science of Kings, and the happiness of the people, printed in 1756, by Louis Augustus, Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.), for the Court only. A manuscript note at the head of the copy contains the following anecdote: "As soon as the Dauphin had concluded the printing of the work, he had a few copies bound to make presents. One of them was for Louis XV., his ancestor. His Majesty opening the volume, read the article, and said to the Dauphin, 'Monsieur the Dauphin, your work is finished, break the type.'" The article was as follows :—"When kings have once broke down the barriers of good faith and honour, they cannot re-establish the confidence necessary to them, nor bring back to the principles of virtue and justice the men whom they have taught to despise them; they become tyrants, their subjects rebels, and nothing but a sudden revolution can bring back their power to a normal state." The original edition of this volume was made in the very apartment of the Dauphin himself, then aged twelve years. The Count of Provence (Louis XVIII.) and the Count d'Artois (Charles X.) were present at the lithographic operations. The Dauphin printed every copy.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR G—The last end-game, though not at a laborious, is pretty and elegant.

J H S, Stoke-upon-Trent.—The places are all correctly placed in Diagram No. 314, and we doubt the possibility of its being solved in less than the prescribed number of moves

H M E.—We will endeavour to discover in which Numbers the games mentioned appeared. The Problem you have sent is the far-famed "Indian" one. no longer a novelty here, since it has formed the frontispiece to every monthly number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for the last five years

E S, Worcester.—Your request shall be complied with

GERMANICUS.—The celebrated German player, Von Bardebrant der Laza, has been recently appointed Ambassador from the Prussian Court to Switzerland; there is not, therefore, any probab bity of his paying his long-expected visit to this country at present

JUVENIS.—The most "remarkable" sets of chess men which we can call to mind at the moment are—the celebrated Indian ones, which Hyde describes; those of Edward I., the men of ivory and ivory, with a chess-man composed of chrystal and jasper; the set belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, which, with the board, were similar to those of Edward I.; a set of Martin Luther's, of the same costly description, a set designed by the great painter Vandervelt, which are reported to have occupied him eighteen years in design and in construction; a set designed by Albert Durer; a magnificent set belonging to Charles I.; the chess-men and board belonging to Frederick the Great, a splendid set presented to Napoleon Bonaparte from China; and the beautiful figures with most players are acquainted with, called Fazbrandt's chess-men

R D—The little game between Messrs. Bird and Hughes which appeared in our Number for Jan. 26 was not, as we supposed, one of the match just played. In the match, Mr. Hughes gave us his own every game

H S E—Upon re-examination, your last diagram, No. 36, appears defective, since mate may be given as follows—White 1. Kt to Q 4th; 2. Q takes P; 3. Kt to K 6th; 4. Q mates. This is much to be regretted, for the idea of the position is as elegant as it is original

R V—They shall have a place shortly among our Chess Enigmas

OLD BOY.—Will you be good enough to send us the correct diagram *and solution* of "Diamonds"? The versions hitherto received were all defective, and have been destroyed

G M C—If you were much below our standard of merit

SOLUTIONS by Valentine, Silvanus, R V, Cornibal, L B N, F G B, G M G, I T S, Rugeley, the Rev V H, G P, Sambo, Spaniard, Edward, Rochester, Cambrian, Chelsea, Harrowden, M P, F R S, Antiquary, R T and Brammargem are correct.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—On looking attentively at Problem No 313, you will find that, if the Black Knight were to Q R 4th, he will be mated in one move less than the stipulated number

R M—Your forthcoming marks is applauded to come off at Washington, and to commence on the 11th of February

PHILO-CHESS, M E A, C, Oxford, and others.—The games and particulars concerning the great Chess match in America, will be forwarded in the first instance exclusively for the use of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

W W C—Location at 8 attain attended very

H E K—Very ingenious indeed

| H E K.—The best shall have a diagram
| C F, Cheltenham; T M, G S.—Ineligible

* * * The replies to numberless communications on the subject of Chess are deferred, from want of room

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 315.

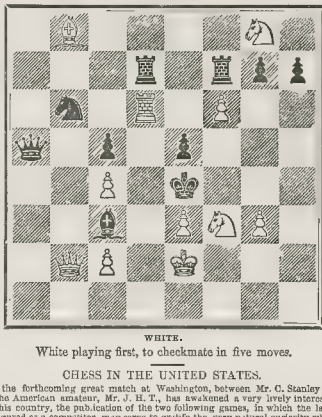
This Problem may be solved in four moves, thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B	P to Q Kt 5th
2. R to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 6th
3. B to R 4th (ch)	K to B 5th
4. R takes P—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 316.

By Mr. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

As the forthcoming great match at Washington, between Mr. C. Stanley and the American amateur, Mr. J. H. T., has awakened a very lively interest in this country, the publication of the two following games, in which the latter figured as a competitor, may serve to gratify the very natural curiosity which has been excited as to the pretensions of this amateur to enter the lists against an adversary so formidable and experienced as the acknowledged Champion of the States. It is right to add that this game was played as far back as 1847, and can hardly, therefore, be cited as a criterion of the present strength of Mr. T.:—

Between Mr. J. H. T. and Dr. M.
(King's Kt's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Dr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Dr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes Kt	K B to his sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q to K R 5th	K R to R 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	15. B to Q 3d (c)	K to Kt sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	16. B to K Kt 6th	P takes B (d)
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	17. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q 2d
6. Castles	P to Q B 3d	18. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q 3d (e)
7. P to Q B 3d	P to K R 3d	19. Q Kt to Q 2d (f)	P to Q B 4th
8. P to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th	20. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
9. Q B takes P (a)	P takes Kt	21. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
10. Q takes P	K Kt to B 3d	22. P to K R 4th (ch)	K to R 4th
11. Q B takes Q P (b)	Q takes B	23. Q to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3d
12. P to K 5th	Q to her sq	And white mates in two moves.	

(a) The sacrifice of the Bishop at this point although productive of many striking situations is hardly to be commended, when the defence is in the hands of an experienced player.

(b) White avails himself skilfully of the advantage his opponent has made him.

(c) If K to K sq (ch), and when the King moved to Q 3d, Q to K B 5th (ch) would have won at once as obnoxious.

(d) If Q to her 4th, he loses the Q; and if B to K 3d, White would answer with R to K sq, but any move at all attack.

(e) K to K 2nd might yet have saved the game.

(f) Threatening mate next move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 537.—From actual play, by Herr KLING.

White: K at Q 4th, Rs at K Kt 4th and Q 6th, B at Q B sq, Ps at K R 3d and Q B 2d.

Black: K at K R 4th; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 3d, Q B 3d, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 538.—By C. B., of the Brighton Chess Club.

White: K at K R 3d, Q at K 2nd, Rs at K Kt 3d and Q R 7th, B at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at K R 3d, Q at K B 6th, Rs at Q 3d and Q Kt 3d, B at Q sq, P at K R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 539.—By J. G W.

White: K at his R sq, Rs at Q R 6th and K 8th, B at K B 6th, Kt at K 3rd; Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q B 2d, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at Q 6th, Ps at K Kt 3rd, K 6th, and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 540. By Mr. KENEY.

White: K at Q B 6th, Q at her 2nd, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at K Kt 4th, and K B 3rd and 6th.

Black: K at his 4th, R at Q R 5th, Kts at K Kt 6th and K B 5th, Ps at Q 6th, and K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—A return made to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Monckton Milnes, shows that the number of juvenile offenders committed to prison in England and Wales in the year 1847, was 11,195. In the year 1848, it was 11,795. Of those committed in 1847, the number who had been before committed was 7734; who were unable to read, 5206; who had not been brought up to any definite employment, 5176. Of those committed in 1848, the number who had lost one parent was 2057; who had lost both parents, 594; who were unable to read, 5206; who had not been brought up to any definite employment, 5727. In 1847, the number of those whipped in prison once was 992; twice, 80; thrice, 3; four or more times, 1. In 1848, the number whipped in prison once was 1617; twice, 98; thrice, 8; four or more times, 3. In 1847, the number committed who had been once convicted before was 3043, who had been twice convicted, 812; thrice, 254; four times, 322; five times, 126; more than five times, 191. In 1848, the number committed who had been once convicted before was 1817; who had been twice convicted, 876, thrice, 386; four times, 334; five times, 191; more than five times, 230. Appended to the return is a list of "charitable institutions for affording temporary refuge to young offenders when discharged from prison." They are 63 in number.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

CHAPTER X. *—(Continued from page 78.)*

THE whole room was in a commotion. The visitors had collected round Nicholls, and, half laughing, seemed to enjoy the sport of "coming in at cousin," as some called it. One or two of the more stately mammas surrounded by their daughters, were already excusing their rapid flight to the pale Mrs. Nicholls; and, in their politeness, begging of her not to imagine that this disagreeable little affair, or that disgusting Jew's horrid, horrid conduct had driven them away—whilst inwardly they vowed that henceforth they were always "out" to the Nicholsses.

When Mr. Isaacs had legally served two more "razor strops," as he called them, he bowed to the company and advanced to the door. On the mat he stood for a moment, and, smiling at Nicholls, told him that there were two more "shentlemen" waiting for him outside, adding that the servants would not believe they were invited to the party, and let them in, because, they said, corduroys were not full dress. With a graceful smile and bow, he requested to be informed whether he could deliver any message to them.

The company tittered at the man's impudence. Nicholls bit his lip and stamped his foot, and the lace-bound handkerchief fell from Sara's hand as swooning she sank upon the ottoman. In less than half an hour the drawing-room was empty. One by one the visitors shook Nicholls by the hand, looking mournfully in his face, and assuring him of their undisguised sympathy. Many wished to heavens they could offer him any assistance, and regretted the event had not happened two days before, for then they had large sums of money lying by them that they did not know what to do with.

But, when once these generous men had passed the drawingroom door, Nicholls could hear the half-smothered chuckle, that gave the lie to all the offers they had made. No, it was fun to them. It would be talk for the next week to come. All the clubs would ring with the anecdote; and, as far as his darling world was concerned, he was henceforth a ruined man.

So Nicholls, still half stupid with his drink, sat on one of his gay amber-satined ottomans, listening to the laughter and loud talking in the hall. Then came the shouts of the linkmen and the rattling of carriages, and he could smell the perfume of the cigars that had been lighted in the hall.

At last all was silent, except the rattling of plates and spoons in the supper-room beneath. The writ had spirited all the friends away as though it had been a fairy's wand. The "strop" was a magic one.

CHAPTER XI.

WHEN Nicholls awoke the next day, he found the shutters closed, Sara risen, and the clock at three. His head was on fire, and his tongue seemed thick and clung to his palate. He rang the bell, and his wife entered. As she opened the shutters, the daylight shone full upon her pale face, and red, swollen eyes, and Nicholls half raised himself in his bed with astonishment at this sudden change in her. But yesterday he had gazed upon her, her eyes brightened by excitement, her cheeks red with pleasure, and her figured satin gown clinging to her slender waist, and he had thought to himself he had never seen her look so well—no, not even on the day she first wore that black velvet gown he gave her. He had looked round the drawingrooms, when they were most crowded, he had examined each belle with the nicest care, and had been forced to admit—despite a slight tiff whilst dressing—that his Sara was the finest woman in the room. His heart had swelled with pride as he saw some of the "men"—manchioned exquisites, who knew every point of beauty in a woman as though she were a horse—leaning against the door-posts, their eyes riveted upon his wife, evidently envying the fate of her lucky husband.

He could not call to mind the exact particulars of the scene that had taken place last night, but he had a dim, confused notion that something dreadful had occurred. Depressed with the excess of wine he had taken, and annoyed at the strange appearance of his wife, he sank back on his pillow, too much in want of a little consolation himself to sympathize with her.

Sara had evidently expected him to say something soothing. She stood for a moment near the bed, but not a word was spoken. At last she broke the silence.

"Will you have anything?" she asked, in an injured tone, as though a severe quarrel had taken place.

"Soda water," was the gruff and laconic reply.

As Nicholls tossed about in his bed, he by degrees called to mind the writs that had been served with. One thought seemed always to rise before him—that of the forgery upon Reuben. He remained almost motionless, his eyes fixed on the window, repeating the act, and trying to recal the sequel of the scene he had figured in. He had not even the energy to rise, but lay turning and twisting the one thought of the forgery over in his mind, made almost torpid under the depression of his excesses. At last the daylight began to fade. The gas-light opposite the house was lit, and sent the reflection of the window on the ceiling. Then he remembered the soda-water, and gaining a little energy from his rising passion, he seized the bell and rang it angrily.

Sara, silent and sullen as before, entered the room.

"I told you to let me have some soda-water," he cried, looking fiercely at her. "I can't get any," was the reply. "Why?"

"Because there are three men waiting outside, and I'm afraid to let any one go out."

The husband felt the force of the objection. He returned no answer, but remained silent, watching the reflection of the gas-lamp on the ceiling. Sara stood for an instant, without moving a limb; but, the silence continuing, she took her departure, closing the door as quietly as if she had quitted a sick-chamber.

About eight o'clock Mr. Nicholls came down to dinner. Even then he spoke as little as he possibly could. He stood with his coat-tails up, warming himself before the fire, his eyes fixed on one of the straw mats on the table. Sara thought to herself that he might as well have made some slight apology for keeping the dinner waiting an hour; but, seeing him look so pale and wretched, she excused him.

At dinner-time they remained silent. Any one would have imagined they had had a violent quarrel. The dinner was one to have pleased the most fastidious, but still he would not draw it into conversation. The dishes—all of them the remains of the overnight's revelry—were removed and replaced, the clatter of the plates, and knives, and forks sounding loudly in the room. The poor barrister was thinking of the miserable end all his silly dreams had come to. Each mouthful he ate had to be paid for. He had obtained it all by a means he dared not think of; had spent his money even before he could call it his own, to please his darling world; and it was clear, by the last night's scene, that it was not at all grateful for the sacrifice. He was cut to the quick with the failure. The disgrace stung him to the heart. "What would they think of him?" he kept asking himself, not daring to dive any further into the question. At last he made an effort and spoke.

How much wine did they drink last night?" he asked.

"I don't know," answered his wife quickly, determined not to give in, but to let "her gentleman" have all the conversation to himself, since he appeared to like quiet so much.

"Then I wish you would count the bottles," continued Nicholls, glad of an excuse for finding fault; "what the deuce is the good of my trying to save expense, if you will keep no check upon the servants?"

Just then the pound-cake elephant was placed upon the table. It was uncut, and inspired Nicholls with a fresh subject for a noise.

"It really seems to me, Sara, that you wish to see me in the *Gazette*."

"I don't understand you, sir," was the dignified answer.

Pointing with a fork to the elephant, he continued, "Nonsense, madam; if you had thought for one moment, you would have known that the confectioner would have taken that cake back again. It is really no use for a man to strive and"

"He wouldn't. I asked him, and he only handed in his bill and demanded his money," returned Sara, interrupting him.

Again they were silent, until Nicholls, warmed with his wine, began to lose his headache. Then he thought to himself, it would be much better to conciliate his wife.

"Do you think the servants know anything about what happened last night, *my dear?*" he asked Sara, in quite an altered tone.

"I don't know," was the unflinching reply.

"There, don't let us quarrel, Sara," said Nicholls, taking her hand. "I am miserable enough as it is. If you leave me, I won't answer for the consequences?" and he gazed at the ceiling madly, in such a way that Sara grew quite alarmed, and fell upon his neck, clasping him to her.

With his arm round her waist they stood before the fire, and he

got his darling to tell him all that had taken place at the party. Then came the great question, How would it be possible for them to regain their standing in the world?

"It is hard," cried Nicholls, "after all my strugglings, after all my battlings with my creditors, after all the money, the frightful amount of money I've paid, to be knocked over in this way—it is hard. And, after all, I wouldn't mind betting a thousand pounds"——

"My dear!" cried Sara, expostulating.

"If I had it, my pet, I wouldn't mind betting it, that nearly every one of those very people that cut us, are just in the very same state as I am in; but I'll fight 'em all, I will."

"How, dear—how?" asked Sara, anxiously.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I'll get Lively Harry to say that he did it for a lark. If I could have paid the scoundrel, I shouldn't have cared; in fact, it would have looked all the better. Oh, curse the write! it drives me mad to think about them. Why didn't I put off the party?" he added half musingly, as his thoughts still returned to the forged bill. "Now all is lost. I am indeed a ruined man."

Sara did not interrupt him for some minutes. At last, wishing to lead his thoughts away from the subject, she asked him, "How, dear, did you ever manage to settle with the jeweller—you never told me?"

Nicholls's arm fell from her waist; he clasped his forehead tightly, and bit his lip. Presently, as she repeated the question, he answered in an angry voice, "Women have no business with money matters."

"I only wanted to know, my dear. I didn't mean to offend you," replied his wife, with all her woman's curiosity alive on the subject.

"There are three men waiting outside, and I'm afraid to let any one go out."

"Never ask me again, then. I am going out. Get my hat," stammered out Nicholls, not daring to remain in the house lest the secret should escape him.

At this moment there was a knock at the door. His troubled mind immediately fancied that it might be some message on the same all-dreaded subject.

"Who's there?" he shouted.

"All right!" a man's voice replied; and a gentleman who had gained admission on pressing family matters, tired of waiting below, advanced without ceremony into the room, and handed to the unfortunate man a writ for sixty pounds, at the suit of Messrs. Cocker and Co., wine-merchants. Nicholls was so astounded and enraged that he could not speak and Mrs. Nicholls was dumb with fright; not a word, therefore, escaped from the pair, as the lawyer's clerk, with a polite bow, hastened from the room and quitted the house.

This seemed to be the climax of the tragedy. Both (startled and confounded with the unexpected blow) gazed mutely one at the other. At last Nicholls, jumping from his seat, paced the room—cursing and swearing, and throwing his arms wildly about him. Sara, bursting into tears, sat in her chair, thinking of the contrast there was between her present gilded misery, and the happy home her girlhood had known at Reuben's farm. The brother's uncouth, yet honest warning rang in her ears; and in her heart she wished she had listened to his counsels.

"It's all up, now," cried Nicholls. "Hang the world!—hang everything! Fool—idiot—fool that I have been! The game's lost. A prison—worse than a prison—(and he struck his forehead)—stares me in the face! Oh, what a dear lesson it has taught me!"

Suddenly turning to his wife, he added, in a tone almost of reproach, "Sara, to-morrow we leave this cursed house. What there is, these vultures of the law may have. Whilst I have yet my liberty, we must fly. Once let me be put in prison, and I am a degraded wretch for ever. Even you would not dare to own me, and my children would be things to point at."

Unable to fathom the meaning of his mysterious words, Sara, startled from her own grief, looked inquiringly in his face, and saw, in the misery that it expressed, how the confession had been wrung from an agonised heart.

"Yes, Wellesley," she cried, "let us leave this house, and, in quitting it, try and forget all our sufferings. We have but one friend in the world now—a friend that is true to us, I know, though, in our pride and folly, we spurned him from our door. Let us go to Reuben—there we shall meet with comfort and welcome."

"It's impossible!" shouted Nicholls—"once for all, it's impossible! I would a thousand times rather meet a prison than your brother;" and, flinging himself on the sofa, he buried his face in the cushion.

At this moment a postman's knock rang through the house. The barrister leapt to his feet again. "Let them come!" he shouted; "bring it up—let me know the worst at once, and put me out of this agony of suspense. What's the lawyer's name, and how much is it?"

As Parker tapped at the door, Mrs. Nicholls advanced to it, opening it only sufficiently to admit the boy's arm. She was still afraid lest the servants should guess their misery.

"Good heavens! it's from Newcastle, and all in black," she cried. "Janet's handwriting, too! what can it mean?"

A ray of hope shone in Nicholls's face as he snatched the letter from his wife. Breaking the seal savagely, he devoured its contents, his wife standing close to him, impatiently waiting for the news.

On the 21st instant, the very day of Nicholls's memorable party, Sir Giles had breathed his last—as his daughter said, "without a groan."

As Mrs. Nicholls took out her white cambric handkerchief, her husband soliloquised, "Poor old man! poor old fellow!" and, having shaken his head three or four times, he added, "Well, taking all in all, the dear old gentleman was better than many fathers. Really," he continued, as the colour returned to his cheeks, "really, it seems as if a Providence was hanging over me. I declare, I am no sooner in a mess, than something or other is sure to turn up to take me out of it. Poor old man! By the by, tell Parker, my poppet, to look out my black clothes. Poor old man! It's no use grieving, my pet; we must submit to the will of Providence—its ways are inscrutable, my love. See, I bear this heavy blow like a man."

"It's a sad, sad loss," simpered Mrs. Nicholls from behind her handkerchief; "he was such a dear old gentleman!"

"It'll be at least a fortnight before we can prove the will and touch the money," said Nicholls, unconsciously revealing the current of his thoughts. Yet he was not an unfeeling man; but his distresses, and his fear of the world, had deadened his heart, and made him for a long time past regard his father only as an interloper who stood between him and affluence.

"I think my friend Cocker will be rather savage when he hears of this. That scoundrelly landlord, too, won't be best pleased. Ah, this is sweet revenge! Ha! ha!"

"Hush! Wellesley dear," interposed Mrs. Nicholls solemnly, as for a moment she removed her handkerchief. "Hush!—laughing whilst your father lies above ground in his coffin. What a sudden bereavement! There's scarcely any time to think of mourning. I wish I had not had my black velvet gown cut up for the children," and she sobbed aloud.

"Never mind, my dear," said her husband, soothingly; "don't give way to this grief. Be comforted, and you shall have as many black velvet dresses as you like."

And when his wife, in answer, had kissed him, he told her that he was determined to write round to all his creditors, and tell them to send in their bills in a fortnight. "It will look so well," he added, "to say that all who have any claims upon the estate of Wellesley Nicholls, Esquire, will be paid in full."

"How shall we manage about the papers, my dear?" asked Sara; "of course, you will have to insert the advertisements?"

"Oh, I'll see to that," answered the husband. "All that it is necessary to state is, that—that we sincerely regret him, and that the bereavement has plunged several distinguished families into mourning. That's very easily done."

For an hour at least they sat planning the manner in which the father should be mourned, and they retrieve the disgrace they were so nearly sinking under. Nicholls begged of his wife not to think of the foolish words that had escaped from him in his grief, as only the wanderings of a mind overstrained by long anxiety. The livery for the servants was fixed upon, the amount of the debts calculated, and a slight dispute as to whether black or white was most becoming to Mrs. Nicholls's complexion amicably settled.

The next train that started for Newcastle carried with it Mr. Wellesley Nicholls.

(To be continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

FREDERICK HENRY PAUL, SECOND BARON METHUEN.

The occasion of seconding the Address immediately on taking the oaths and his seat, was the first appearance and maiden speech in Parliament of the present Lord Methuen. He was born, February 23, 1818, was for a short time Cornet of the Royal Horse Guards, afterwards an Ensign in the 71st Foot, and in 1842 retired from the army. He married, October 14, 1844, Anna Horatio Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. John Samford, of Mynehead, Somerset, and in 1846 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wilts Militia. His father, who was born June 21st, 1771, married, July 31st, 1810, Jane Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Paulett St. John Mildmay, and had for many years a seat in the Commons, as representative of the county of Wilts. He was raised to the peerage, July 13th, 1838, by the title of Baron Methuen, of Corsham, in the county of Wilts, and died during the recent Parliamentary recess.

The family of Methven, or Methuen, is one of ancient distinction, and has its name from the barony of Methuen, in Perthshire, given by Malcolme Canmore, King of Scotland, to a German of some note, who, about the year 1070, came to England with Queen Margaret of Hungary.

John Methven, a descendant of this German, was Secretary of State in Scotland A.D. 1440, and from him descended John Methuen, of Bishops Cannings, Wilts, who, in the reigns of William and Queen Anne, was sent, first, as Chancellor to Ireland, and afterwards as Ambassador to Portugal, where the celebrated wine and wool treaty, signed at Lisbon on the 27th of December, 1703.

This treaty, deemed at the time, and for nearly one hundred and thirty years afterwards, of the greatest importance, came to an end in 1831, by our abolition of the differential duty in favour of Portugal, and against French wines. The prohibition of our woollen manufactures was not renewed; they continued to pass into Portugal in some quantity for home consumpt on, but much more largely for the purpose of being smuggled into Spain.

Sir Paul Methuen, Knight of the Bath, son of the above John Methuen, inherited the diplomatic talent of his father, and held severally under Queen Anne

LORD METHUEN.

and George I. the offices of Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Household, and was sent as Envoy to several foreign states, and as Ambassador to Madrid. In all instances he gained the character of a man of the highest honour and uncompromising integrity. During his residence in Italy he made a large collection of valuable pictures, and obtained considerable celebrity for artistic taste. He left no son, and was succeeded by his cousin, Paul Methuen (to whom he bequeathed his pictures), of Corsham House, Wilts, M.P. for Warwick. This cousin was son of Thomas Methuen, by Anne, daughter of Isaac Self, of Benacre. He married Penelope, daughter and co-heir of Charles Lord Lucas, of Shenfield (Lord Lucas died in 1688, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, at whose death the peerage became extinct). Paul Methuen, of Corsham, was succeeded by his son, Paul Cobb Methuen, for some time member of Parliament for Great Bedwin, and married to Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre. He died in September, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards the first Lord Methuen, and on whose son (the present Peer) has devolved the representation of the above Charles Lord Lucas.

It is but rarely that a member of either House has the courage, in a maiden speech, to read a lecture to his audience. Lord Methuen did so, and did it ably. In a country enjoying such liberty of speech as England does, the public platform should never be used to pander to the passions of the multitude, and set class against class. It is not possible to overrate the importance of public speech as a mode of popular instruction; and it should, therefore, be so earnestly and temperately used, that the nobler powers of men, and not their angry passions, shall be called into activity. There is no need for either party, in any question of human right or progress, to thunder invectives against those who advocate it, or who stand in the way or lag behind. There may be enthusiasm without anger, and strong enforcement of facts and opposing opinions without vituperative charges of motives and angry misrepresentations of the efforts and intentions of opponents.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW

(Concluded from page 51.)

I intended my last communication to be the conclusion, but, on looking over my portfolio, I find another Sketch or two—one of which, at least, you may think worthy of being published. The village of Killard forms part of the Union of Kilrush, and possesses an area of 17,022 acres. It had a population, in 1841, of 6850 souls, and was valued to the Poor-rate at £4254. It is chiefly the property, I understand, of Mr. John MacMahon Blackall, whose healthy residence is admirably situated on the brow of a hill, protected by another ridge from the storms of the Atlantic. His roof-tree yet stands secure, but the people have disappeared. The village was mostly inhabited by fishermen, who united with their occupation on the waters the cultivation of potatoes. When the latter failed, it might have been expected that the former should have been pursued with more vigour than ever; but boats and lines were sold for present subsistence, and to the failure of the potatoes was added the abandonment of the fisheries. The rent dwindled to nothing, and then came the leveller and the exterminator. What has become of the 6850 souls, I know not; but not ten houses remain of the whole village to inform the wayfarer where, according to the population returns, they were to be found in 1841. They were here, but are gone for ever; and all that remains of their abodes are a few mouldering walls, and piles of offensive thatch turning into manure. Killard is an epitome of half Ireland. If the abodes of the people had not been so slight, that they have mingled, like Babylon, with their original clay, Ireland would for ages be renowned for its

THE VILLAGE OF KILLARD.

ruins; but, as it is, the houses are swept away like the people, and not a monument remains of a multitude, which, in ancient Asia or in the wilds of America, would numerically constitute a great nation.

May I, in conclusion, remind your readers that the class of men in whose name, by whose bidding, and for whose supposed advantage all this ruin has been wrought, are still blindly treading in the same path. They are even now taking counsel together, to compel the wretched beings left on the land to seek the means of subsistence from the soil they monopolise. Their hope is, to keep up rent; the effect of their wishes, were they embodied into a law, would be to continue extirpation. A fall of price, and a decay of rent—the necessary consequences of suspending labour and getting rid of consumers—have lessened their incomes, and to gross ignorance of the effects of legislation, are now added decay and anger. It is estimated that the value of property rateable to the poor has fallen from upwards of £18,000,000 to less than £9,000,000 in three years, while all the obligations of the landowners are undiminished, and, in many cases, increased. Some great proprietors have been already sold up; and many of those who escape that desecration will only retain nominal possession of their domains. Under such circumstances it may be expected that the landowners will struggle desperately, but they will struggle in vain; for, in extirpating the people, instead of aiding and encouraging their exertions, they have snapped the sinews of their own strength.

But I must leave this painful subject. The worst, it may be hoped, is passed. Though legislation can only help the people by undoing its work, and setting them free, it is not in human nature to perish without a struggle. The land is still here, all the elements of wealth are still in existence; public attention is intensely directed to social phenomena; opportunities of improvement, as they arise, will be embraced; and landlords, farmers, peasants, and priests will each do something to help themselves, and will promote the prosperity of all.

The late dreadful lesson has given them dear-bought knowledge; suffering has made it a part of their existence, and they cannot get rid of it if they would. For those who have outlived famine, and legislation more desolating than famine, brighter prospects are dawning, but they can only be secured and enjoyed by their own exertions. To grow in prosperity, the Irish must not be continually deterred by a false reliance on those who have hitherto deluded them, and who are even now claiming all the credit of the improvement that is for ever springing from the struggles of individuals to better their condition.

GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH.

GREAT FIRE IN GUILDFORD-STREET, BELVIDERE-ROAD.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN LAMBETH.

On Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Mr. George Myers, of the Ordnance Wharf, Belvidere-road, which, in the extent of its ravages, has exceeded any catastrophe of the kind with which the metropolis has been visited for many years past.

The Belvidere-road is the well-known thoroughfare extending along the South-wark side of the river Thames; and Guildford-street, where the catastrophe occurred, forms a communication between it and the York-road. Both sides of Guildford-street are occupied by extensive manufactories, erected some years since by Messrs Grissell and Peto. One of them, that on the east side of the street, having been occupied for a long period by that firm, and that on the opposite side having been built for Messrs. Christopher Nickels and Company, patent India-rubber web manufacturers, whose freehold the property remains. Mr. Myers, who is an eminent builder and con-tractor, in addition to the Ordnance Wharf, occupied a very large extent of premi-es in the rear of Messrs. Nickels's works, having entrances on either side of the latter from Guildford-street. These premises were bounded on the south by the rear of the houses in the York-road; on the north by some small tene-ments in the Belvidere-road; and on the west by Messrs. Cossers's timber-yard. The fire is supposed to have originated in the north-west corner of Mr. Myers's works—it is generally believed in the blacksmiths' shop—but nothing certain is known on the subject.

The first engines to reach the spot were those of the West of England Fire Office and the Waterloo station of the Brigade Establishment, the officers attached to which lost no time in getting to work. The fire at this period, however, was so difficult to reach that the water thrown in the direction from whence the flames issued had no useful effect, and the conflagration continued to spread with frightful rapidity.

It soon became evident that no salvage could be effected on Mr. Myers's premises; but, in consequence of the very strong party-wall separating Messrs. Nickels's warehouses, it was at first hoped that the former esta-blishment might have been saved. A brisk north-westerly wind, how-ever, fanned the flames in this direction with fatal effect, and within half an hour after the outbreak the fire burst through the roof of this building (re-presented in our Illustra-tion), and shot up into the air in sheets of flame, which rose upwards of twenty feet above the summit of the walls, illu-minating the whole metro-polis and its environs for miles around. Messrs. Nickels's warehouse con-tained a very large quan-tity of valuable machinery, as well as an expensively manufactured stock of India-rubber webs—the whole of which was de-stroyed.

After Messrs. Nickels's factory had ignited, it be-came evident, from the intense heat thrown out by the flames (at this time extending over very nearly half an acre of ground), that the houses in York-road and Belvi-dere-road abutting upon Mr. Myers's yard would be sacrificed in the general wreck, and in a very short period the win-dow casements in the rear of eight houses in the York-road were on fire at the same mo-ment. Great exertions were made to save this property, but com-paratively without avail, five houses having been completely gutted. The tenements in the Belvi-dere-road suffered very much, but not in the same degree, the wind setting in from that quarter, and driving the flames in an opposite direction. Some conception of the degree of heat thrown out by the flames may be gathered from the fact that blocks of solid Portland-stone lying in the yard, of several tons weight each, have been crumbled to fragments, and converted into lime by the action of the fire.

There seems to have been no person on the spot, for some time after the outbreak, at all fa-miliar with Mr. Myers's premises, in consequence of which, four valuable horses, contained in one of the stables, were burnt to death. The quantity of timber in log and plank destroyed is something enormous; but the chief loss, we believe, will arise from the entire destruction of some valuable carved stone-work executed for ecclesiastical structures, for which Mr. Myers is the contractor, under Mr. Pugin, the eminent architect.

The following is an abstract of the official report of the damage, rendered by Mr. Braidwood the chief superintendent of the brigade force to the several insurance offices:—

PEDLAR'S ACRE.

Mr. G. Myers's building and timber-yard.—Offices, saw-mills, workshops, and stables, with their contents (including four horses), wholly destroyed. Insured in the West of England and Phœnix fire-offices.

Messrs. Walter Cosser and Son, timber merchants.—Premises injured by fire, and stock damaged. Insured in the Phœnix Fire-office.

GUILDFORD-STREET

Messrs. Christopher Nickels and Co., patent India-rubber web manufacturers.—Warehouse and manufactory burnt down, and contents wholly destroyed. In-sured in the London and other offices

Mr. Grissell's premises on the opposite side of this street, at present unoccu-pied, are damaged by fire and water, the parapet of the building being burnt, and the front much scorched.

YORK-ROAD

No. 2 Mr. James Heath, livery-stable keeper. Stock and furniture slightly injured by removal.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6—Similarly damaged.

Nos. 7 and 8 —Occupied jointly by Mr. Miskin, surgeon.—The back front very much burnt, and roof and window-frames destroyed. Furniture damaged by fire and water. Insured in the Sun Office.

No. 9 —Mr. Brownsmith. The back windows and roof wholly destroyed, and the house very much injured by fire and water. Insured in the Sun Office.

No. 10 —Mr. Miller. This house has sustained precisely similar injury to the last. The occupant is uninsured.

No. 11 Mr. Hartley. Similar injury, and also uninsured.

No. 12—Mr. R Wardle, superintendent of Messrs. Grissell's workmen at the New Houses of Parliament. Similar injury. Insured in the Norwich Union Office.

No. 13—Mr. Dawson, surgeon. The back front of this house, which forms the corner of Guildford-street, is only slightly burnt, but the furniture has been much injured by the water.

BELVIDERE-ROAD.

No. 2—Mr. Hutchinson. The back front much burnt, and window-frames de-stroyed. Insured in the County Office.

No. 3—Mr. Swanaden. This house has sustained similar damage. Uninsured.

No. 4—Mr. Harris. Similar injury. Uninsured.

No. 5—Mr. Glanvil, house-agent. Similar injury. Uninsured.

No. 6—Mr. Farsweather. Similar injury. Uninsured.

THE FIRE-BRIGADE.

The Abbe Matelène, who was arrested at Paris lately on a charge o being connected with the affair of the Rue Rumfort, and of forming part of the secret society called the Légion de St. Hubert, has been set at liberty by a decree of the Chambre du Conseil.

THE FIRE-BRIGADE.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices just received from the various States of South America state that the Republic of Bolivia was threatened with new disturbances. In the capital and other places insurrections had occurred. An earthquake had occurred at Coquimbo on the 20th November, which did considerable damage to property.

From Chili we learn that on the 30th of November news had been received in Valparaiso of the rising of the Indians in the south, menacing Valdivia and the adjacent provinces. Serious difficulties were apprehended, and the Chilian Government had ordered troops to proceed to the south to put down the insurrection, if possible. At Valparaiso itself importations from all quarters of the world were pouring in, on a scale entirely disproportioned to the wants of the market.

Accounts from Egypt to January 21st, state that Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, seems intent upon removing from Egypt all those who have been in any way connected with his predecessors, and forming creatures of his own; and thus the Porte gains its own ends by weakening the power of Egypt and reducing it to a level with any other pashalic in the Ottoman empire.

Sheriff Pasha, one of the few remaining men of parts and character at Alexandria, has left Egypt for Constantinople, and expects to be appointed Governor of Damascus.

It has been finally decided by the Board of Health at Alexandria, that henceforward the term of quarantine between Egypt and Syria is to be reduced to five days, including the days of arrival and departure, thus making it only three whole days.

The total value of exports from Egypt to all parts during the year 1849 amounted to £1,650,561 sterling, and imports from all parts to £1,474,000 sterling. Of these Great Britain had, as usual, by far the greater proportion—the exports to England amounting to half the whole value, or £807,953; the imports from England amounting to £607,408.

At new Orleans another *crevasse* or split in the Mississippi Dyke has occurred at Iona Plantation, on the south of St. John the Baptist.

Margaret Lennox, *alias* Hamilton, suffered the last penalty of the law for the crimes of forgery and murder, on Thursday morning week, in front of the Court-house, at Glasgow. Strenuous efforts had been made by a number of ladies and other persons to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but their efforts were in vain. The deceased was in the 25th year of her age; she had been married two years, and has left an infant six months old.

An official notice in the *Paris Moniteur* complains of the immense number of applicants to the Ministry of Finance for employment or promotion, which it states to be so great as to preclude the possibility of all the demands receiving proper attention. No candidate for employment by the Administration will in future be attended to, unless his name has been sent through the admi-trative authorities of the department in which he resides.

Within the past week an authentic legal announcement has been made to Thomas Strade Kendal, carpet-weaver, living in Caroline-street, Kendal, that he is heir-at-law to the estates of Miss Burns, at Cringlemire, near South, who died recently at Cheltenham. The value of the real estate is stated at £14,000. The fortunate successor to this property has hitherto been in poor circumstances.

A young man named Bradshaw, at Blackburn, on Monday last, for a wager, drank a quart of rum. Insensibility soon followed, and he died the following morning.

So tame did field hares become during the severe frost, in Lincolnshire, lately, that boys readily beat them down in thorn hedges with long sticks, and took great numbers.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Richard Bratt, of Henbury, near Macclesfield, one morning killed two splendid deer—right and left shots—on the estate of Robert Crawford Cumming, Esq., of Banemman, Dumbartonshire.

The *Surry Post* gives an account of a Mormonite baptism by immersion, on Sunday morning last, in the river, in broad daylight, amidst derisive cheers from a crowd of from four or five hundred persons.

Mr. John Kyan, an English gentleman, well known as the inventor of the process of "kyanizing" wood, died, in Cork, on Saturday, in the 76th year of his age. He had been at some time engaged in maturing for the city authorities a plan for filtering the Crotin water.

Mr. William Westall, the landscape painter, died on the 22d ult., in the 68th year of his age.

Count Ladislaus Teleki and M. Pulszky have addressed letters to the *Journal des Débats*, contradicting a statement in the journal *Le Napoléon*, to the effect that revolutionary committees had been established in the principal cities of Europe, in correspondence with a central committee in London directed by Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Struve, and Pulszky.

The Belgian Government has given notice that, in execution of the new postal convention between Belgium and England, the uniform postage of simple letters between the two kingdoms will, from the 15th instant, be 60c., or 5d. which 40c. are to go to the English post-office and 20c. to the Belgian.

M. de Corslin has recovered from the effects of the wound which he received in the duel on the other day.

For the first time since the Restoration, the bells of the cathedral at Liverpool omitted to ring a muffled peal on the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles, last week.

A new chancel window has been put up at St. Paul's Church, Warwick. The Saviour bearing his cross is the principal figure. The ground is filled up after an elaborate ancient pattern, in which every variety of colour is blended. The Countess of Warwick, Lord Guernsey, and Sir Charles Douglas were among the chief contributors. The church is entirely of the fifteenth century.

Sir William Hartopp, Bart., of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, has placed three beautiful stained glass windows in the chancel of Wisset Church, of which he is the patron.

Both Dr. Pusey and Mr. Dodsworth have announced publications—the one a pamphlet or volume, and the other a sermon—on the dangerous anomaly of the Privy Council usurping the functions of the Church in deciding questions of doctrine.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have made a further donation of £100, making in all (with the site) £600, in aid of the newly-erected district church of All Saints, Monkwearmouth, and the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. B. Kennett, has made a second donation of £50.

The *Moniteur du Soir* announces the departure of Cardinal Dupont from Paris for Portici, on a diplomatic mission to the Pope. A relative of the Pope, who has passed more than one year between Paris, Rome, and Portici, accompanied the Cardinal. Great expectations are entertained that the intervention of the Cardinal will facilitate the arrangement of the Roman question.

Last week nineteen nets belonging to the *Criterion*, of Penzance, which unfortunately became entangled in a blower whale were lost. The missing nets, however, have been since picked up by another boat eight leagues off the Start Point.

M. Mouillard, the editor of *La Liberté*, was sentenced by the [illegible] Court of Paris on [illegible] to pay a fine [illegible] and to [illegible] by the [illegible].

A trip to India and back in three months has just been made by Lieut. R. M. Taylor, of the 29th Regiment, who embarked on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers on the 20th of October last, for Alexandria, and having hastened through Egypt to Madras, remained there twelve days, when he returned and reached Southampton by the same steamer on the 24th inst.

The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, of Dublin, has addressed a letter "to the most Rev. and Right Rev. the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland," announcing that Mr. Richard Devereux, of Wexford, has authorised him to put down his name for £200, towards establishing a Catholic University in Ireland.

Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in a letter to the *Tablet*, states that he has over a thousand pounds a year at his disposal, for the use of a Catholic University, should one be established in Ireland.

A [illegible] of the *Londonderry Standard* states that, at the last [illegible] the agent of the Harold estates presented to [illegible] distress in the Unions of Kilrush, Ennistymon, Listowel, and other districts in that part of Ireland, are still most deplorable. Those who visit the country, and inquire into its state, say they can see no means of remedying the distress in that portion of it.

The American line of packet ship *Prince Albert*, just arrived in the docks from New York, has brought three packages of cotton seed consigned to order. Although the importations of cotton in a raw state from the United States are of so numerous and extensive a character, the importation of the seed is not of common occurrence; and, for whatever purpose the present arrival of the article may have been taken place, it is of interest.

The lugger *Ann* arrived in Dover harbour on the afternoon of Friday week with several chests of tea, picked up off Hythe. A large Indiaman was on shore at Dungeness Point, and, from the quantity of wreck floating, there can be no doubt that she was breaking up.

The rumour of Lord Denman's retirement from the bench, and of his being succeeded by Lord Campbell, has been again revived and contradicted—both "on good authority."

The government of the United States has ordered tests to be applied to all drugs which are imported and pass through the Custom-house. This is no less commendable, in consequence of the monstrous frauds committed in the drug market; to such an extent has the adulteration been carried, that many drugs are often useless.

The committee appointed to organize and collect subscriptions for the Great Exhibition of Industry of all nations, consists of Lord Granville, Mr. Alderman Thompson, George Drew, and [illegible] Fuller, Esqrs., who meet daily at the Board of Trade.

Highway robberies have recently become frequent in Glasgow. On Saturday evening last a gentleman was knocked down in Gallowtreegate, dragged into a close, and his gold watch and other valuables taken from him. A labourer, the same night, was treated in the same manner in Duke-street.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.—On Saturday afternoon the hundredth annual general meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The object of this society is to maintain and educate the orphans of poor clergymen until they are capable of providing for themselves. The Right Hon. the Bishop of London took the chair. From the financial statement, it appeared that the income of the society for the past year, from all sources, only amounted to £4600, while the expenditure for the same period was £5300, leaving a balance against the society of £700. On the motion of Sir R. H. Inglis, the Right Rev. the Bishop of London was re-elected president for the ensuing year. In returning thanks, the rev. prelate took occasion to deplore that, after having been for so many years connected with the society, he should see the claims upon its benevolence increasing, and the means of meeting those claims so rapidly diminishing. While the present improvements were going on in the Church, by dividing large parishes into small cures, there was every probability of increased demands upon the society for the past years, from all sources, of amounted to £4600, while the expenditure for the same period was £5300, leaving a balance against the society of £700. On the motion of Sir R. H. Inglis, the Right Rev. the Bishop of London was re-elected president for the ensuing year. In returning thanks, the rev. prelate took occasion to deplore that, after having been for so many years connected with the society, he should see the claims upon its benevolence increasing, and the means of meeting those claims so rapidly diminishing. While the present improvements were going on in the Church, by dividing large parishes into small cures, there was every probability of increased demands upon the society for the past years, from all sources, orphans. The clergy themselves, upon whom so many of the daily calls had done all in their power to support the society, and so had many of the laity; but he was sure, that, if the public at large were made acquainted with the objects and present condition of the institution, many would be found able and willing to aid their funds by pecuniary assistance. On the motion of Archdeacon Jones, Sir R. H. Inglis was re-elected vice-president, after which five boys and eight girls were elected into the schools of the society at St. Johnswood, making the number at present in that establishment amount to 183—namely, 76 girls, and 77 boys.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—At the usual meeting of this institution, on Monday night—Mr. Sidney Smirke, vice-president, in the chair—the Royal gold medal, placed at the disposal of the Institute, by her Majesty, as an honorary distinction to be conferred annually upon architects of eminence of any country, was unanimously awarded to Mr. Charles Barry, a fellow of the Institute, for having designed and executed various works of high merit. For the Soane Medallion there were six competitors, only one of whom approached in any degree the standard of excellence which an institution like this had a right to expect. The design thus preferred was inscribed, "Faith, Hope, and Charity;" but, notwithstanding the "hope" and the "faith" of the artist, the council thought it so full of serious defects as to withhold the medal. The silver prize was awarded to the author of the most satisfactory paper on "The life, the genius, and the works of Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola," a great Italian architect of the sixteenth century. A large number of valuable drawings of the chief works of Vignola, many of which were furnished by Professor Donaldson, Mr. Falkener, and other Associates, were exhibited in the room of meeting. After the conclusion of the paper, an animated discussion ensued, in which Professor Cockerell, Mr. Tite, Mr. Bellamy, and the chairman took part, upon the disadvantages which the system of competition, as at present conducted, presents to young architects, which, in their opinion, was not at all compensated for by the new more fashionable devotion of their energies to mediæval works. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Angell, and the meeting adjourned.

AGED POOR SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society, which was instituted about 150 years since, to assist by pensions the poor of the Roman Catholic faith, was held on Monday evening at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, the Right Reverend Dr. Wiseman presiding. A report, which was circulated among the company—about seventy gentlemen sitting down to a very comfortable dinner—stated that the past year had not realised the cheering prospects which they had anticipated at the commencement, the income of the year not having been sufficient to meet the expenditure; and, as a necessary consequence had been compelled to allow another Christmas to pass without placing any additional pensioners upon the list. When the last balance-sheet was presented to the subscribers, there was a deficit of nearly £60, to meet which a special collection was made for £360 stock from the almshouse fund, to be replaced before any additional names were placed on the pension list—the directors, in the meantime, paying three per cent. instead of five per cent. to the bankers. By these means the accounts were made to show a small balance in favour of the society, and the directors trusted to the increased support of their Roman Catholic brethren, and some fortuitous circumstances, to get them out of the difficulty in which they were placed. Six pensioners and one annuitant had died during the year, and from the circumstances above detailed the vacancies thus created had not been filled up. The directors hoped shortly to be able to announce the purchase of a piece of land, on which to erect the long-wished-for and sufficient funds for the purpose, the amount in hand being £2706 16s. 3d. The balance-sheet showed that for the general purposes of the charity the amount received during the past year (including £461 8s., the proceeds of the almshouse stock) was £1106 19s., while the expenditure (including the balance against the society last year of £138 3s. 11d.) £1102 7s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £4 [illegible] An [illegible] eloquent sermon was preached, on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Kenrick in Carbonaro chapel, Aldersgate-street, to be devoted chiefly to the use of the poorer inhabitants, and after which the sum of £70 was collected in the room, which amounted to about £170, of which £15 15s. were subscribed in aid of the almshouse fund. Among the principal subscriptions we observed—Y. Z., by the secretary, £30; the Right Hon. Lord Arundell, £20; Mr. Ignatius Bonaparte, £10; Mr. Pegg, £5; Dr. Morris, £3 3s.; Mr. Dixon, £3 3s., &c. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the musical talents of Messrs. Kenny, Sowerbutty, Lee, and Moody.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—On Monday a lecture was delivered by Mr. John Lauda Tabberner, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on the best means of supply of water to the metropolis by means of Artesian wells and other modes now before the public, pointing out, upon the necessity, on the ground of efficiency and economy, of placing the general water supply, as public property, together with the other departments of our sanitary system, under the management of one responsible head or direction. Having at some length explained to a numerous assembly the nature and the properties of the soil on which London is built, the lecturer strongly urged the benefits he had witnessed in the plan of drawing water from wells—namely instead of the sandy formation, whereby from thirty to fifty million gallons of water per diem could be procured by establishing twelve hundred miles of piping of seven-inch bore, allowing a square of each piping to send forth, so to say, arranged that if any accident occurred in one, they could easily supply the deficiency from any of the others. The arguments of the lecturer chiefly went to prove, that in the metropolis there existed no scarcity of water, which he could not exist in the sand, inasmuch as it had been found that wherever water was obtained from sand it rapidly diminished in quantity, whereas in the other case they had only to increase the flow of water that they discovered no reduction. All the statements that had been made as to the unwholesomeness of the water obtained from chalk, and that it contained chalybeous matter were thoroughly refounded. He further elucidated, with the assistance of carefully prepared diagrams, the artesian system, now applied to the great water-bearing stratum of chalk under and around London, and stated in conclusion that his object was to take the water supply out of the hands of private companies and place it where it originally was, in the hands of the people, to whom it belonged as a primitive right. For that purpose he had made a general proposition for placing, by act of Parliament, the future control of the whole water supply as public property under a consolidated management, to be paid for by the present purveyors of each district. For that end it would be necessary that they should start with a capital of £2,611,000 to purchase the right which the existing companies held; a few years would be required for the working of this system, and he pledged himself that in a few years, by making the water supply subservient to the rating, and instituting a rate of 2½d. instead of the present water-rate of 10d., there would be a saving of £300,000 per annum to London. The lecturer answered many questions put by the scientific gentlemen present in a satisfactory manner, and his observations met with much applause.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A numerously attended meeting of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, and others interested in the sanitary improvements of the metropolis, was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Bishop of London in the chair. The Bishop of Chichester proposed the first resolution:

That, with the exception of the City of London, containing only 125,000 inhabitants, this metropolis, with more than 2,000,000 of souls, forming a large proportion of the town population of England, is destitute of any adequate provision or effective organization whereby the comfort, health, and lives of the people can be watched over and protected. That notwithstanding numerous efforts made to the metropolitan districts to procure a sanitary enactment mainly contributed to the passing of the Nuisances Removal Act, yet those districts are the only parts excluded from the benefits of that enactment. This exclusion has led to much misery and a great sacrifice of life. That it is the opinion of this meeting, therefore, it is expedient that a comprehensive bill be forthwith introduced into Parliament, to remedy the grievous evils which afflict and oppress the inhabitants generally, but more particularly the working classes of this vast metropolis.

Lord Ashley seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.* Lord R. Grosvenor moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wylde, and carried:—

That the reports of the medical superintending inspectors employed during the late visitation have brought to light facts which fall most heavily on the labouring population, who are least able to sustain and totally unable to remove the causes of disease, and that it is expedient to call at the same time demanding the most prompt, energetic, and carefully-devised means of relief.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming proposed the third resolution:—

That in the metropolis the late epidemic destroyed 18,000 persons, of which number it is not stated nor can it be known how many would have perished under the pressure of previously adopted been simply resorted to; and that more than 18,000 persons annually perish from disease, whose lives might, under the Divine blessing, be preserved by sanitary precautions. That this great sacrifice of human life is accompanied by an amount of physical degradation and mental depravity, which are an effective barriers to the inculcation either of social obligations or of Car stian virtues.

Mr. Charles Dickens, who seconded the resolution, was received with loud and continued applause. The following are the remaining resolutions:—

That the total want of efficient machinery wherewith to meet the recurrent ravages of cholera and the constant devastations of typhus and other epidemic diseases induced by the state of the dwellings of the poor and of their surroundings, by the defective water supply and drainage, by the overcrowding of houses, by the imperfect, perfect, and [illegible] and by the non removal of refuse, and by the prevalence of nuisances and of offensive and noxious trades and manufactures, imperatively calls for legislative interference

That an association, termed "The Metropolitan Sanitary Association," having been formed for the purpose of obtaining a sanitary act for the metropolis adequate to its requirements, and for the adoption of such other measures as may be deemed advisable to improve the social condition of the labouring classes, the following gentlemen and gentlemen be appointed to act as officers [illegible]

A petition to the Legislature, founded on the foregoing resolutions, was adopted.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL.—The board of management of this institution held their usual monthly meeting on Tuesday. After the ordinary business was disposed of, the deputation which had been appointed to proceed to Bristol for the purpose of promoting the raising of the building fund, were called upon to report the result of their visit. The secretary stated that the deputation, on their arrival in Bristol, had been introduced to the principal bankers, merchants, and commercial houses in the city. A public dinner was proposed, and the deputation waited upon the Mayor, to request him to preside on the occasion, and, with characteristic urbanity and kindness, his worship immediately consented. Before the deputation left Bristol, the members of a local committee was formed. The secretary went on to state, that since the deputation had left Bristol, several communications had been received, from which it appeared that a meeting of merchants and others was held on Thursday week, J. G. Shaw, Esq., in the chair, when resolutions were passed, in which a confident hope was expressed that Bristol would second the general effort making for the attainment of the objects of the charity. A committee was also appointed to aid in exciting public sympathy, and it was resolved that the inhabitants of the city should be invited to attend a dinner of the supporters of the institution, on February 21, at the White Lion. The secretary proceeded to state that the local committee had commenced an active canvass for donations, and that upwards of £400 had already been obtained. The utmost satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the deputation had been received in Bristol, and with the progress of the Bristol fund. Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor of Bristol, and to the principal supporters of the institution in that city. A deputation was also appointed to attend the dinner to be held at Bristol on the 21st inst.

HOUSE OF CHARITY.—A numerously attended meeting of Associates and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the Rooms, 9, Rose-street, Soho, the object of which was to make known, and especially to the parochial clergy, the various forms of relief which the means afforded by it for the temporary relief of the deserving poor. The attendance of both of ladies and gentlemen was numerous. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Sir George Prevost, Bart.; Hon. Gilbert Talbot, and the Rev. J. Armstrong, Vicar of Tideneham. After a few words of introduction, Lieutenant-Colonel Sheil, the honorary secretary, the Rev. G. C. White, the warden, who occupied the chair, explained at length the objects of the institution, which were:—1. To afford temporary relief to the poor of the metropolis, carefully selected. 2. To enable persons whose time is much occupied by professions or other active duties, as well as those who have more leisure, to co-operate in works of charity without the trouble of personal inquiry. Experience had convinced the first of these heads, that the help of the charity might be given under the following circumstances:—1. To patients discharged from hospitals, and out-patients unable to do full work, through the debility of the body, and unable to obtain either without assistance. 2. Persons dependent on those who, by accident or sudden disease, have been taken into hospitals. 3. Persons suddenly, and by no fault of their own, thrown out of work, as in the case of a fire, or the bankruptcy or death of an employer, and who are in immediate search of friends or of employment, and are not successful in their object. 5. Persons, especially females, whose health requires a short respite from laborious work, though they cannot afford to take the expense of a visit to the country. 6. Persons having no friends in London, and wanting either for the means or the opportunity to emigrate. 7. Persons for whom an asylum is desired, in which they [illegible] a probationary discipline previous to their admission towards recovering a position which they have lost by misconduct. The great majority of cases eligible would, he believed, fall under one or other of these heads. With regard to admission, the council were at all times ready to receive the recommendations of district visitors, medical men, officers of public charities, and above all of the parochial clergy, whose co-operation was regarded as an essential element of the success of the charity. The persons admitted were required to have prospects of employment on leaving the house, as it must be borne in mind that the asylum offered was only a temporary one, and that unless permanent good were to follow, it would be almost thrown away. The council also preferred to be made acquainted with the previous character of applicants. Inmates were ordinarily admitted for one month, but in special cases requiring it, the time might be prolonged. The relief given consisted of food and lodging, and other needful temporal assistance, accompanied with spiritual counsel and comfort, and such offices of personal kindness, advice, and instruction as each individual case might require. Since the opening of the house in January, 1847, to the 1st January, 1850, there had been admitted 269 persons, more than 16 families and 34 children. Of these, the greater part on leaving the house have obtained employment. Some have been sent home to their friends or parishes in the country, others have emigrated, and others transferred to the hospitals, including, with those in London, the Bath Hospital and the Infirmary at Margate. Some few have been discharged for misconduct or irregularity; and many have been assisted to emigrate to the British Colonies, aided by funds of money and clothing, raised through the kindness of friends. In most cases by a "free" or "assisted" passage, obtained from her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners. The Rev. Nugent Wade, Lord Castlereagh, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which broke up.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH.—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of ladies and gentlemen residing in the district of Christ Church, May-fair, took place in the vestry-room, Hanover-street, for the purpose of promoting the erection and endowment of a new church in Carlisle-street, Portman-market, to be devoted chiefly to the use of the poorer inhabitants, and which, when erected, is to be called St. Augustine's. The sum required for the erection of the church is to be £9,000, of which one-half is to be expended on the building, and the other on the endowment of the church. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted. Lord Arundell, of Wardour, was in the chair on occasion.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND-TAX.—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, a deputation of gentlemen, comprising delegates from several metropolitan parishes, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by appointment, at his official residence in Downing-street, with the view of urging upon the consideration of the Government a more equable arrangement of the above impost. The deputation, which was introduced by Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Lord Lyndhurst, the members for Westminster, was composed of delegates from the following districts:—The Liberty of the Rolls; St. Paul's, Covent-Garden; St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. Clement Danes; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. James's, Clerkenwell; Christchurch, Newgate-street; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was accompanied by Mr. John Wood, the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Mr. Miller, of the Chancery bar, acted as the spokesman of the deputation, and showed the excessive inequality of the present tax, and urged, that, if no general equalisation could be brought forward, the Government ought at least to remedy the present defective state of the law with regard to the mode of assessing the tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said, that as the general equalisation of the land-tax, that was too large a question for him to pronounce an opinion upon, particularly after the manner in which the tax had been dealt with at the time the Redemption Acts were passed. Mr. Pitt having treated the quotas then fixed as perpetual, because the Government would make no further purchases, and as to the partial relief sought, it did not appear to him that the party who appeared in the Holborn division had executed all the remedies given him by the act, and he considered there was valid reason why relief should not be given to towns under that head been done. In Lord Aylesford's case, referred to in Mr. Wood's evidence before the agricultural committee in 1830, it was laid down that if the commissioners did not meet the application to make an equal rate, a power was given to apply to the Court of Exchequer in order to compel them to do so. Mr. Miller said that with regard to the remedy suggested by the Chancellor against the commissioners, the point had been considered by the most eminent counsel, all of whom were of opinion that the decision of the commissioners was final, and that the parties appealing were without remedy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made no further observation on the subject; and the deputation, after a few complimentary words, left the room, retired from his presence.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Camden and Kentish Towns took place on Thursday evening, at the Victoria Tavern, Kentish Town, for the purpose of considering the best means of securing an abundant supply of pure water, at the cheapest rate, Mr. Morrow Timpson in the chair. After a long discussion on the necessity for such a supply, and explanations from Mr. Chamberland (the Secretary) and Mr. Paton, the promoter of the London (Watford) Spring-water Company, resolutions to the following effect were carried:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present supply of water is impure in quality, insufficient in quantity, and exorbitant in price, and that this meeting approves the proposals of the London (Watford) Spring-water Company, this meeting is of opinion that they are deserving their support. A Petition to Parliament in favour of the company was then read and signed; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—A quarterly court of the governors of this institution was held on Thursday at the Hospital, Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair. It appeared from the balance-sheet for the quarter ending Lady-day, that the income for the year had been £8818, which was an excess over the receipts of £3638. The chairman then proceeded to read a list of legacies, and stated that, if they had all proved good, this charity would not be in the state it was at the present time. The number of patients in the house during the last year was two hundred and fifty; and of the out-patients, nine hundred. The balance-sheet was then produced, and signed; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

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ALIENATED TITHES.—The board of the Tithe Redemption Trust, on Wednesday, held their quarterly meeting, at their offices, No. 1, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, in the absence of Lord John Manners, Francis E. Wegg Prosser, Esq., M.P., was in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and much interesting matter relating to many pressing cases was brought under their notice, evincing that nothing but pecuniary aid is required to accomplish an important work on behalf of the Church. It is impossible to refrain from deeply sympathising with the numbers of the parochial clergy whose cause, on account of the inadequacy of their incomes to meet, has in various claims upon them, this society is advocating; and it was determined that more extensive measures should forthwith be adopted to bring its claims before the public during the ensuing year.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, P. N. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair; when a statement was laid before the proprietors that there was an available profit in hand of £2367 [illegible] for the last half year; but that the directors considered it advisable to retain from the capital in hand £500 to extend [illegible] and [illegible] and to purchase and erect one of an improved description, as they had hitherto erected

by Pattison's patent process, whereby only 1 per cent. would be lost instead of 9, and render that profitable which under the old process would not be worth crushing. After some discussion, it was resolved that the payment of dividends should be stopped until the required capital was raised, when it should be entered upon the scrip as an additional call paid up. By this operation, the payment of dividends, which for the last three years and a half have been at the rate of 10 per cent., will be deferred for about twelve months.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, John Sadler, Esq., M.P., in the chair. A report was read to the meeting which stated that the net profits for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1849, amounted to £8745 7s. 8d. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum for the half-year, which would leave £2735 7s. 8d. to be carried to the guarantee fund, which would be thereby increased to £11,115 17s. 2d. The directors during the year had taken the business of Messrs. Trapp and Co., of Bedford; opened a branch at Knightsbridge, and at Epsom, in connexion with the Croydon branch. The report was adopted, the dividend declared, and votes of thanks given to the chairman, the other directors, and officers; after which the meeting separated.

THE TRADES OF LABOUR.—A public meeting was held on Thursday night at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton buildings, for the purpose of considering the ruinous principles of competition, and for establishing a system of regulation for all branches of industrial employment. Mr. Lovett was in the chair. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed to the effect, that as labour was the source of all wealth, it evidently followed that the prosperity and independence of Great Britain and her colonies would be best promoted by employing and protecting the greatest numbers of a healthy, industrious, intelligent, and moral population, which could be educated and comfortably maintained by their own industry; and therefore it was the first and most important duty of the British Legislature and Queen's Government to adopt such measures as would best secure employment to every one of the population, and for their labour an abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—A very important meeting was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Thursday, the Hon. Chetwynd Talbot, M.P., in the chair; which was addressed by the Bishops of Glasgow and Chichester, Earl Nelson, Archdeacon Manning, Viscount Fielding, Mr. Nugent, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., and other influential gentlemen; when resolutions were carried to the effect that the Committee of Education having, in their capacity, no definite creed, but encouraging the teaching of such conflicting forms of belief, was rapidly assuming the attitude, and engrossing the functions of a legislative body of public instruction, at variance with the principles of the Constitution, and rendering the apprehensions which were expressed in Convocation in 1839 by our ancient Prelates and laymen of the Church; that, notwithstanding the resolutions adopted by the House of Lords in 1839, and the remonstrances on the part of the Church Society, the Committee of Council have persistently been making fresh aggressions, and had thus impaired the energies and obstructed the Church in the discharge of her functions in educating the people; that the apprehensions expressed of the tendencies of the new system were confirmed by the establishment of a normal school at Kneller Hall, and the expenditure of £30,000 of public money without previous Parliamentary sanction; and that it had been the necessary result of the refusal of Government to remove the impediments which precluded many Church schools from receiving public money voted by Parliament, and of aiding the Church in educating the people on her own principles. An address to the Queen, and petitions to Parliament, founded on the resolutions of which the above is an abstract, were unanimously adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE LOCK HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.—The anniversary dinner of this institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by a numerous and influential body of gentlemen, presided upon the occasion. The usual toasts then removed, and the usual preliminary toasts having been drunk, the noble chairman then proposed "Success to the Lock Hospital," and the secretary proceeded to read the report, from which it appears that "the number of patients who have received care during the year at the hospital amounts to 791 (714 in patients), making an aggregate, from the first opening of the institution, in 1747, of 88,456 patients who have been cured. In proof of the high medical skill, as well as the zeal and ability of the staff of the establishment, the report stated, with deep gratitude, that, during the past year—memorable for its almost unparalleled mortality—only one death has occurred within the walls, and this from an accidental cause, which could not have been anticipated. That the future prospects of the charity have at last assumed a somewhat more hopeful aspect. It is true that the receipts of the year have fallen short of the expenditure by nearly £900; yet, when it is stated that the subscription of former years have not been reduced upon that which stood against the hospital a year ago by about £400, the governors consider that the clouds which have so long hung over this house are beginning to break away. The regular income of the hospital is now almost adequate to its current expenses; when therefore this debt is removed, as it is hoped it may be by the proceeds of the approaching anniversary dinner, the governors will be able to carry out the plans anticipated. That the financial buildings, according to the original plan, by the erection of another wing on the eastern side of the institution for the reception of additional patients. The addition to the wing is the more necessary, as persons to endure the cold, and vegetables in general suffered prodigiously. But on the 14th of January, 1780, the mercury was 20 degrees below the freezing point" The *Gateshead Observer* adds, that in the year 1740 Ravensworth Castle was for a month or two, in 1800 the Thames was frozen nine weeks; in 1291 most of our rivers were frozen six weeks; in 359 Scotland had 14 weeks of frost; in 908 the rivers of Britain were frozen up above two months; in 695 the Thames was frozen six weeks, and another in 1716 for a like time; a frost began which endured from Oct. 1 to Feb. 25; in 827 a nine weeks' frost; in 859 and 860 the Adriatic and Mediterranean were frozen over; in 908 most of the English rivers were frost-bound; 923, 987, and 998, frosts set in which lasted for many weeks; on Midsummer day, 1035, grain and fruit were destroyed by frost; 1063, 1076, 1114, 1205, 1207, 1234, 1241, 1295, 1306, 1323, 1340, 1402, 1408, 1423, 1426, 1506, 1420, 1434, were also periods of severe frost; in 1740 the Thames was frozen nine weeks; in 1291 most of our rivers were frozen six weeks; in 359 Scotland had 14 weeks of frost; in 908 the rivers of Britain were frozen up above two months; in 695 the Thames was frozen six weeks,

FÊTE OF LIGHTS, ON THE BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN, AT PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 82.)

VISIT OF RARE WINTER BIRDS TO ENGLAND.

We find in a statement of the *Doncaster Gazette* the following record of the late severe and long-continued frost having brought to our shores some very rare visitants to the British Isles. Their presence may be deemed a sure indication of the severity of the season in far-off regions. Among-t those now in the possession of Mr Hugh Reed, for preservation, are specimens of the Black-throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*), one of our rarer winter visitors; the Red-throated Diver (*C. septentrionalis*); the Sclavonian Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*); the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and that exceeding rarity, the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser phœnicopus*). This last species was first distinguished from the Bean Goose (*A. ferus*), which it closely resembles, by M. Baillon, in 1833, and by Mr. Bartlett, in 1838. Its peculiar characteristics are the shortness of the beak and the peculiar pink colour of the legs and feet. This goose is believed to breed in the outer Hebrides, and several were observed in the London markets in 1838, 1839, and 1840. Since those dates, it has very rarely occurred in England. We have also been visited by a number of the beautiful Waxen Chatterer, or Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*). Of these elegant birds, no less than sixteen have been shot in the immediate neighbourhood of Doncaster. Four were killed near Conisbro', two at Warmsworth, and one near Hexthorpe. It is only at short intervals, and during severe frost, that this beautiful bird ventures to brave a passage from the Continent in search of the berries of the mountain ash and the hips of the wild rose, on both of which fruits it delights to feed. It is now thirteen years since any number of the waxwing—so called from the singular and brilliant wax-like appendages on the wing coverts—has been seen in this country; and it is highly probable that a similar period may elapse before another opportunity is afforded to naturalists of adding this beautiful stranger to their collections.

Interesting as this information may be to naturalists, it has produced the following kindly remonstrance, in a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, from one whose tender sympathies have been moved in defence of these "feathered tribes."

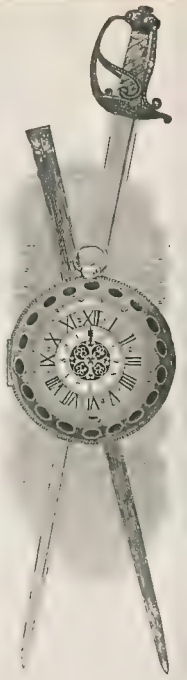
"Sir,—One frequently reads in the newspapers that some feathered visitant to our shores, 'rarely found in this country, has recently been shot by Mr. So-and-so.' Do, pray, allow me, sir, through your powerful agency, to raise my feeble voice against this cruel, useless, and oft-repeated practice. The *Times* of to-day gives, from the *Doncaster Gazette*, a long list of these atrocities. In the list of the slaughtered we find there were 'of the beautiful waxen chatterer, or Bohemian waxwing, no less than sixteen,' of which nine are now in the hands of one person. The writer adds, 'It is only at short (rare ?) intervals this beautiful bird ventures to brave a passage from the Continent in search of the berries of the mountain ash and the hips of the wild rose, on which it delights to feed. It is now thirteen years since any number of the wax-wings has been seen in this country.' Can any one, sir, read this little episode—it is repeated over and over again every month and every year—without a feeling of sorrow? A little stranger flies to England, driven from an inhospitable home, in search of the humblest fare, and finds its resting-place on some bird-collector's shelves. May it not be possible, sir, by being less cruel and more generous, and thus securing the more frequent return to, if not the permanent residence of those beautiful creatures in, our country, to spare both the curiosity and paragraph-mongers much of the trouble which their pursuits entail?

"Your obedient servant,

"Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, Jan. 26. A WOMAN."

CURIOSITIES.—XIII.

SWORD AND WATCH OF OLIVER CROMWELL.



SWORD AND WATCH OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

The Sword represented in the annexed Engraving is in the very interesting collection of antiquities in the United Service Museum. This sword is the identical weapon used by Oliver Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda, on the 10th of September, 1649; and it bears on its blade the tokens of war, as there are the marks of two musket bullets on it, which present the appearance of fractures in a peculiar star-like form. The hilt and guard are parcel black, and richly ornamented with gilded trophies, arabesques, &c.; the grip is of black shagreen.

The history of the Sword, as related in the catalogue of the Museum, is that it was inherited by Joshua S. Simmons Smith, Esq., as a collateral descendant of the Protector; and it was presented by him to the Museum. It is related that, at the siege of Drogheda, Cromwell's troops mounted the breach twice, and were twice repelled; but that he himself led at the third assault, and conquered.

The Watch is a singular specimen, and bears the name of Jaques Cartier as its manufacturer. The outer case of the Watch is of leather, perforated, and studded with silver. In Scott's "Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England," whence our representation is copied, the Watch is said to be a repeater; but we apprehend it is a *clock* watch, which strikes the hours, as repeaters, strictly so called, are of rather more recent date than this one. This Watch is in possession of J. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the Watch and Sword are not drawn of their proper relative sizes.

RARE WINTER BIRDS RECENTLY SHOT IN YORKSHIRE.

1. Black throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*).
2. Pink-footed Goose (*Anser phœnicopus*).
3. Waxen Chatterer (*Ampelis garrulus*).
4. Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*).
5. Sclavonian Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).
6. Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 9, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 412.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850. [GRATIS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THIS is the forty-fourth exhibition of "modern masters" at the British Institution, and is one, we think, of a very pleasing character—one, indeed, of more than average merit. The number of exhibitors is 339, and the number of works exhibited 500, or not two works apiece. The most prolific contributor is Mr. Lance, the fruit painter, who has six pictures, and all of merit.

The striking feature of the Exhibition is, that, with the single exception of Mr. George Jones, R.A., it is wholly unsupported by the forty Royal Academicians. Mr. Jones could be spared, we think, without much, or indeed any, detriment to the merit of the Exhibition. It was once otherwise at the British Institution. The Royal Academicians, we remember, used formerly to occupy the principal places in the North or best Room. Till within these very few years Edwin Landseer used to send. We believe this change may be attributed to the increased sale of works of art; and that where purchases used to be effected in the Exhibition room, they are now made almost entirely in the studios of the artists. The British Institution, it should always be remembered, was established for facilitating the sale of pictures by living British artists, and that one of its leading characteristics is the exclusion of portraits from its walls.

Six Associates of the Royal Academy contribute to the Exhibition—Mr. Sydney Cooper has three pictures; Mr. Creswick three; Mr. Redgrave one; Mr. Frost one; Mr. Danby one; and Mr. Marshall has a bust of "Sabrina." Of the 500 works of art, therefore, of which the Exhibition consists, *twelve* alone are contributed by that influential body against which Mr. Coningham and the *Times* are now running a tilt.

Most of our readers are aware of the size, and shape, and lighting of the British Institution; that the gallery, so called, consists of three rooms, with a staircase running up the centre, so as to turn every inch of ground to good account; that the principal room is to the north, and that a better light for pictures could hardly be desired. But we may observe in passing, that the plan of the central staircase might be imitated at the National Gallery, with much advantage. The waste of room at the Gallery with that excessive hall, is much to deplored.

The places of honour in the present Exhibition have been assigned by the "hanging" directors to Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. Linnell, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Creswick, and others. Mr. Cooper occupies the place of honour immediately above the fire-place—a capital position for a cabinet picture; Mr. F. Goodall has the centre of the east side of the principal room, and Mr. F. Stone the centre of the west side. Mr. Goodall is supported by Mr. E. W. Cooke and Mr. Jutsum; and Mr. Stone by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Linnell.

The amoitious painters, as far as subject is concerned, are Sir George Hayter, who sends "Our Saviour after the Temptation;" Mr. Salter, who exhibits "The Toilet of Venus;" and Mr. Newenham, who contributes "Oliver Cromwell dictating to Milton." The less ambitious painters, and, certainly, the more successful, are Mr. Frost, Mr. Danby, Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Lance, Mr. Linnell, Mr. E. W. Cooke, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Ansdell, Mr. Herring, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. G. Cole, and Mr. Carpenter. The gem or Jew's-eye of the Exhibition is a small picture by Mr. Frost, "Musidora," from Thomson's "Seasons." But the most taking with the public at large will be found to be Mr. Stone's "Sympathy," and Mr. Goodall's "Village Post-Office." In the high poetic line Mr. Danby takes the lead. But in real excellence of landscape art the palm of superiority must be given to Mr. Linnell on land and to Mr. Cooke at sea. After this brief prefatory description we shall now proceed with our comments, taking the pictures in the numerical order in which they are presented to us.

No. 1. "A Group on a Common." T. Sydney Cooper, A.R.A.—This carefully-finished picture occupies the place of honour over the fire-place, in the North Room, and represents a donkey and three sheep. The drawing and colouring are of the greatest nicety of hand and touch. It is a small picture, two feet two inches by two feet six inches, and is in Mr. Cooper's best style. There is the blow of a healthy breeze upon the canvas. It is long since we have seen a donkey among the cattle pieces of this unequalled master in his own way—the Cuyp of our English school of art.

2. "Medora." W. Fisher.—A half-length portrait of an Eastern lady, as the name denotes. The face is very beautiful, the expression good, and the execution careful. It forms a striking but pleasing contrast to its pendent "The Highland Gleaner (No. 17).

3. "A Farm-yard." J. F. Herring.—One of those masterly representations of horses, ponies, pigs, peacocks, and ducks, for which Mr. Herring is so deservedly distinguished. We doubt if he has succeeded on any other occasion in rendering the texture of the skin of horses with such painstaking truth of touch as in the picture before us, which, in point of size (three feet five inches by four feet one inch), as well as of execution, is one of Mr. Herring's most successful works. This picture will bear the minutest examination throughout—there is no shirking in any part of it.

6. "A View of Peath, in Hungary." G. Jones, R.A.—A small picture, chiefly remarkable as the contribution of a Royal Academician. The composition is not displeasing, but the execution is feeble and monotonous. It is not, however, devoid of truth.

7. "A Study." C. Wilson.—A clever little picture, representing a cottage-girl seated, with her bonnet dangling from her left arm, and her hands folded before her. It is a small full-length, most carefully painted. The expression of the face is thoughtful and appropriate.

16. "Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, dictating to John Milton, his Latin secretary, the celebrated despatch in favour of the persecuted Protestants of the Valleys of Piedmont." The Protector declared his determination to move the power of England in their behalf, if justice were not promptly rendered them.—F. Newenham.

> Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
> Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold;
> Ev'n them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
> When all our fathers worshipt stocks and stones.
> Forget not, in thy book record their groans
> Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
> Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that roll'd
> Mother with infant down the rocks.—*Milton's Sonnets.*

This is a large picture of 9 feet in height by 11 feet 10 inches in width, with figures of Cromwell and Milton of the size of life. Milton is seated listening to catch the words as Cromwell utters them. There is great dignity about Cromwell's face and figure, and the youthful look of Milton has been caught successfully. All the accessories—the chest with its iron bands, the carved table and chair, the globe, &c.—are all well introduced and well painted. But Cromwell may be dictating any other dispatch than that in favour of the persecuted Protestants of Piedmont. There is nothing to mark or indicate the particular dispatch. Painters often fall into this error. We have more than one picture representing the Duke of Wellington writing his Waterloo dispatch; but one and all might be called his Salamanca or his Talavera dispatch, so almost impossible is it to represent a real difficulty of this kind. When the sculptor Gratian was given to Chantrey, the committee asked the artist to place the statue on "the rock of the Constitution," for a pedestal. "But how," said Chantrey, "am I to represent this particular rock? Shall I carve a rock and cut beneath; 'This is the rock of the Constitution?'—I know no other way." So with Mr. Newenham; we want the catalogue to tell us that this is the Piedmontese despatch The price of the picture is 300 guineas.

17. "The Highland Gleaner." T. Brooks.—Hardly worthy of Wordsworth's beautiful lines—

> Sweet Highland girl! a very shower
> Of beauty is thy earthly dower;

but still a nice picture, and true to the characteristics of Scottish beauty. The artist has caught the ruddy look of health very successfully.

18. "The Miller's Home." T. Creswick, A.R.A.—One of those truthful representations of English scenery for which Mr. Creswick is so deservedly distinguished. The very title conjures up pleasant associations, all of which Mr. Creswick has happily succeeded in transferring to his canvas. The rustic stone bridge, the groups of happy children, the sweet position of the mill, the running water, are all most appropriately introduced and rendered. This we have had engraved for our present paper.

19. "Kenilworth from the Tilt-Yard." G. Barnard.—True and careful: a little picture which every year will invest with greater interest.

21. "Rich and Ripe." G. Lance. (Two pictures of grapes and peaches in one frame.)—Marvellous for truth, and sufficient to justify the story of the bird which pecked at the painted grapes of the Greek artist.

22. "Study of Kids." J. F. Herring.—A small and very beautiful picture. The still life is admirably painted; the birch-broom and old boots most appropriately introduced.

30. "Astronomy." J. Sant.—A fine picture, representing, in a circle, a female head gazing heavenward. The figure is leaning over a globe; the expression is poetic. How grand was Raphael in subjects of this nature! how noble in his "Philosophy!" how still nobler in his "Poetry!" This is the best picture that we have ever seen from Mr. Sant's pencil. It is marked 'sold,' and deserved to find an early and a liberal purchaser.

40. "The Regretted Companion." R. Ansdell.—A large oblong picture, representing an old wayfaring man kneeling by the side of his ass, a pretty girl as a friend. The thoughtful look of the old man is shared that has just expired. The thoughtful look of the old man is shared by his dog. The dead ass, the dog—every portion of animal nature—is painted with admirable dexterity and truth. The story, too, is well told. The hands of the old man are careful, and finished studies from nature.

45. "Dutch Pilots Warping their Craft out of Harbour in Rough Weather." E. W. Cooke.—A busy scene, full of sea life, and suggestive of healthy breezes. Mr. Cooke's well-deserved reputation for pictures of this character hardly requires that we should say more than that he is here true to himself and to nature, as well as to the peculiarities of Dutch skies and Dutch craft. No artist more thoroughly understands the different hues of sky and sea scene which characterise the countries of Cuyp, Vanderveide, and Ruysdael. Mr. Cooke should paint three pictures in one frame, with divisions, showing the peculiarities which he feels, and can paint so thoroughly.

52. "The Post-Office." F. Goodall.—This is Mr. Goodall's single contribution to the Exhibition. It is a large picture, 4 ft. 5 in. in height by 5 ft. 10 in. in width, and represents the exterior of a country post-office, with a barber busy reading the *Times* aloud to a group of anxious listeners: a boy loiters with his tray of fish; the "boots" of an inn (another Sam Weller) ceases to polish a pair of top boots; and all the different hues of sky and scene which characterise the countries of Cuyp, Vanderveide, and Ruysdael. Mr. Cooke should paint three pictures in one frame, with divisions, showing the peculiarities which he feels, and can paint so thoroughly.

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54. "The Salmon-Leap at Lymmouth, North Devon"—J. Uwins—is the work of a young artist, who seems to divide his time between Italy and Devon. He has shown great variety in what he does. He is more true, however, to Italy than to England.

56. "A Peep in the Palace of William III." J. D. Wingfield.—A carefully-painted interior of that part of Hampton Court Palace wherein the Charles II. beauties are hung. The picture supplies a peep into the adjoining room. The portraits of the beauties are faithfully introduced. This is a nice memorial of an Anglo-Dutch palace.

57. "Evening: Coming Home to the Farm." H. Jutsum.—A large landscape, 4 feet in height by 5 feet 5 inches in width, and certainly the best picture (in point of composition and execution) that we have seen of Mr. Jutsum's. It is true to English scenery, and to the effect of evening. It is marked "sold." Good pictures are soon picked up. A really good picture is seldom suffered to pass unsold.

64. "The Plays of Shakspeare." J. Gilbert.—A clever embodiment of all the principal characters in the plays of Shakspere, not on Stothard's principle—seen on one line, but on a double stage. The principal figures are *Henry VIII., Shylock,* and *Lear*; but every character has its due consequence on the canvas. The grouping is most ingenious, and the several attributes most carefully distinguished. There is some nice painting in parts.

70. "Scene near Cuckfield, Sussex." Copley Fielding.—A little bit of genuine wild English nature: containing many of the beauties which Mr. Fielding catches so well in water-colours transferred to canvas. The peep between the stems of the trees at the stack of red and white buildings is introduced with great judgment and effect.

77. "Elizabeth Castle, Jersey"—R. C. Leslie—is by the son of Mr. C. R. Leslie, the Royal Academician. Young Mr. Leslie is improving in his art, but his advance is less rapid than an earlier effort, still better than this, had taught us to expect.

78. "A Girl with Water-cresses." E. U. Eddis.—A full-length, seated on a bank, nearly the size of life; far from good in point of colour, but with a thoughtful character of look about it both pleasing and appropriate. Mr. Eddis is always attentive to the requirements of his art, but he has not a good eye for colour. His drawing is generally careful.

81. "Domestic Ducks." J. F. Herring.—A small oval. Mr. Herring is as true to duck nature as Mr. Lance is true to fruit nature, and Mr. W. Hunt to flower nature. The execution in this picture is particularly careful.

87. "The Corsair." E. W. Cooke.

> O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he throws,
> Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it glows.

One of those beautiful coast scenes of Italy, which the admirers of Mr. Cooke call upon him to multiply from year to year. A sweeter picture, of its class and character, Mr. Cooke never painted. It is sold.

88. "A Group in the Meadows." T. Sydney Cooper, A.R.A.—Three cows—most beautifully drawn. An unusually small-sized picture for Mr. Cooper.—2 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.

94 "Morning." J. P. Pettitt.

> Nor hung the sun his daily course withheld,
> But added colours to the world revealed.—DRYDEN.

Dryden has not been very successful in his descriptions of external nature; and this, which Mr. Pettitt quotes in illustration of his picture, is one of his worst. It is not worse, however, than the picture it is dragged in to illustrate.

96. "The Watchful Shepherd." R. Redgrave, A.R.A.—Mr. Redgrave's single contribution to the Exhibition, representing the slope of a hill, on which sheep are feeding, with a peep into one of those thickets which Mr. Redgrave is so fond of painting. The execution is unusually hard, but the general composition is novel and pleasing.

97. "Harvest Time." F. Taylor.—A small half-length of a gleaner carrying wheat on her head. The *pose* of the figure is good, and the face pretty; but it has more studio nature about it, than field nature.

98. "Painting." C. H. Stanley, jun.—A small full-length, representing a young lady copying a picture by Cuyp. She wears a bonnet, and her face is altogether unseen. The execution is careful, but hard.

100. "Sancho's Surprise on seeing the Squire of the Woods' Nose." George Cruikshank.—By the admirable caricaturist, who has this year (for the first time, we believe) taken to painting in oil-colours. Mr. Cruikshank will not add to his reputation by pictures of this class and character. It is very bad.

101. "Cottage Scene: Dolgelly, North Wales." R. Brandard.—An interior, painted in a style something between Isaac Ostade and F. Goodall. There is a young mother, a cottage repast, a girl feeding a goat, chickens feeding, &c. The feeling throughout is excellent: the execution, too, is good.

102. "The Jewels and the Gem." G. Lance.—Rich stones most richly painted. The gem is a miniature of the Princess Royal set in diamonds.

107. "The Pilgrim—*vide* 'All's Well that Ends Well.'" H. W. Phillips.—A female head, by the son of the late Royal Academician Phillips. There is a solemn thoughtfulness about this head, that lifts it a little beyond mere portraiture.

118. "Fecamp, Coast of Normandy." J. D. Harding.—Mr. Harding's single contribution to the collection. The composition is careful; but it is not what collectors call a pleasing picture. It is true to the coast of Normandy, and reminds us, in parts, of Mr. Collins.

120. "Gypsy Trampers." F. Tayler.—Girls (with donkeys) begging. The look of the elder girl, who is holding out a hat, is nicely felt and rendered. The group is well pat together, and the whole picture is in Mr. Tayler's best manner; and what that manner is, is well known to all Exhibition-goers.

124. "Southdown." T. Creswick, A.R.A., and R. Ansdell.—A joint affair (we disavow the least allusion to a joke)—one of those combinations which Callcott and Landseer, Lee and Cooper, have rendered so popular. Mr. Ansdell has painted the sheep, and Mr. Creswick the down, with all their accustomed truth of nature and dexterity of pencil. We hope to see them again in other and equally successful efforts. This sort of combinations puts both artists on their mettle.

129. "Sympathy." F. Stone.—Two beautiful girls; one sympathising with, and soothing the (nicely indicated) sorrow of the other. We could have wished that the dresses had been somewhat different—less like Stone's well-known style. But with the faces we could not wish for the slightest change. This charming picture has been bought by Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, and will be engraved.

133. "Opening the Gate." J. Linnell.—A small landscape, fit, in point of size, for any gentleman's drawing-room, and fit, in point of quality and execution, for any collection of English pictures. The cows and children might be somewhat better defined—but with the trees, the foliage throughout, and the distance, there could be no change that would tend to improve it. A sweeter landscape Mr. Linnell never painted.

134. "Minna Troil—*vide* 'The Pirate.'" T. M. Joy.—One of those transition-pictures, half portrait, half ideal. We will not say that Mr. Joy has caught the Minna Troil of the great novelist, but he has succeeded in making a pleasing work of art.

137. "A Welsh Mill." H. J. Boddington.—With all Mr. Boddington's well-known fidelity and finish.

138. "The Novice." Alex. Johnston.

> This vestal cloak shall fold my fading bloom—
> Of virgin vows and purity the token.
> This cell, sepulchral-like, shall be the tomb
> Of wither'd hopes, vows broke as soon as spoken;
> Of love despised, of peace destroy'd and of a heart quite broken.
> MS., WALKER MARSHALL.

Small full-length of a lady fastening a bracelet. It is not good in point of expression, or even of composition, but it is rich in colour. The "Novice" would seem a misnomer.

140. "Dover." J. Holland.

> There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
> Looks fearfully in the confused deep.—SHAKSPEARE.

One of those pictures representing common scenes which defy detection. But for the catalogue, we shou d never have taken this odd combination of blue and red for Shakspeare's Cliff. This is a perversion of landscape painting. Dull, common fidelity is better than this.

143. "Musidora." W. E. Frost, A.R.A.

> At the doubtful breeze alarmed.

We have already alluded to this charming little picture, as the gem of the Exhibition. Often as "Musidora" has been painted before, she was never made so beautiful, or done so much artistic justice to, as by Mr. Frost in this picture. For exquisite female delicacy, for beauty of face, and general excellence of composition, this little picture is worth attention to the pictures of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Roberts. We do not wish to see these artists re-produced at second-hand; but there is much that Mr. Goodall might learn with advantage, without copying.

166. "The Triumph of Venus." W. Fisher.

> She, with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
> The conscious stir of her triumph drawing nigh,
> Half-whisper'd in his ear, "I promise thee
> The fairest and most loving wife in Greece."
> She spoke and laugh'd: I shut my sight for fear;
> But when I look'd, Paris had raised his arm,
> And I beheld great Juno's angry eyes,
> As she withdrew into the golden cloud.
> *Œnone.*—ALFRED TENNYSON.

This is by the painter of "Medora" (No. 2), already noticed. We have said that Mr. Goodall might study Roberts and Stanfield with advantage, so in the same way Mr. Fisher might study Mr. Frost. "The Musidora" (No. 143) has all those excellences which the Venus should have in the same degree. There is merit in Mr. Fisher's composition and some nice painting in parts. He works as if he loved his subject and he shows that love for what he is about.

157. "English Peasantry." W. E. D. Stuart.—This is an oval, representing the interior of a kitchen, with a young mother and young affectionate husband by her side, an old woman teaching a child, and a girl and a boy making love of the back-kitchen. It is very stiffly

painted, but the idea is not ill made out, while the whole picture evinces a promise of success in future efforts.

We now enter the

MIDDLE ROOM.

169. "Castle of Wellburg." C. R. Stanley.—A large and an ambitious picture, somewhat in the style of Mr. Pyne, but without his airy excellence and his knowledge of perspective. There is much, however, in many parts, that is good, and it is a large picture.

178. "San Lorenzo, Coast of Genoa." T. S. Robins.—We have too many pictures annually produced hovering on the debateable land between amateur art and artistic excellence, and we take this picture to be a composition of the kind. Artists only half-fledged should restrict their flights, and take less canvas. What is pardonable on a small scale, becomes offensive when paraded on a large surface. Mr. Robins, however, has many merits to redeem his defects.

182. "Ruins of the Library in Hadrian's Villa." W. Linton.—A small but most effective little picture, imbued with the poetry of association which it calls up. There is not much in it in point of labour, but what is there is good.

184. "A View of Buda and Ofan, from Pesth." G. Jones, R.A.—Only remarkable as the work of a Royal Academician.

191. "A Good Place for Trout." T. Danby.—Not up to the mark of Mr. Danby's last year's efforts. Let us trust that he is reserving himself, as we hear he is, for the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is frequently unfair to weigh the merits of an artist by his British Institution pictures, which are generally small things painted to pay off Christmas bills; the greater efforts are sent to the Academy.

192. "The Portico of the National Gallery." A. C. Hayter, jun.—A most ingenious piece of composition, in which the steeple of St. Martin's is introduced with good effect. The figures between the columns and on the steps are well arranged and well painted.

196. "Blenheim." G. E. Hering.—A well-painted view of the Palace from the water: a capital illustration of the justice of Sir Joshua Reynolds's criticism on the picturesque character of Vanbrugh's architecture. Reynolds said that Vanbrugh treated his building as part of a landscape, and Mr. Hering has shown how true the criticism is, by the skill which he has shown in this assimilation.

198 "A Golden Moment." F. Danby, A.R.A.

> The robin on the gilded spray
> Chants his vesper to the dying day;
> The wild-fowl, with her yellow brood,
> Paddles beneath the hanging wood;
> Where most the woodland choir now
> Already nestle on the shaded bough;
> While insect millions, in their only day,
> Still lingering fill the glowing ray.

A red evening effect, painted with surprising skill, and dipped in the finest poetry—much finer poetry than Mr. Danby has given in illustration of his meaning. But the picture is not in want of verse to explain its beauties, though its fine poetic qualities are of that high character which the lovers of literal landscape will fail to appreciate, and may miss entirely. "A Golden Moment" is like a picture by an old master, accidentally introduced into a room where all is new.

199. "Cranmer summoned before the Privy Council: Thomas Wriothesley, Chancellor; Lord Paget, Secretary; Lord Russell; Duke of Norfolk; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Thomas Lord Seymour, and Bishop Gardiner." E. Morris.

Henry sent for Cranmer, and said, "Go you to the council, and demand to be confronted with your accuser. Should there be a moment's hesitation, produce this ring." Cranmer followed the instruction of his Sovereign, but his righteous request was made in vain; their Lordships insisted upon his immediate commitment to the Tower. Upon this Cranmer produced the ring.—*Life of Cranmer.*

Our criticism must be very short. Mr. Morris has not wrought successfully: his Cranmer, though not ill conceived, is but a poor candidate for future martyrdom.

203. "Aladdin's Present to the Sultan." J. Gilbert.—Another of these versatile effects of Mr. Gilbert's facile pencil; but not, we think, in his happiest mood.

205. "Lance Reproving his Dog." Left unfinished by the late Sir A. W. Calcott, and completed by J. Calcott Horsley.—A favourite subject with artists; every exhibition having at least one Lance. What each would call the scene (a Boccaccio-like garden) is admirably chosen; but Lance is not very characteristic, and his dog is somewhat indifferently painted. Landseer has taught us to like dogs only as he has painted them. Mr. Ansdell himself suffers by such comparison. It was well and wittily said that Mr. Ansdell was an admirable artist when you compared him with nature, but he would not do when you compared him with Landseer.

206. "An Old Well on the Appian Way, Campagna of Rome." J. Uwins.—An illustration of the justice of our former remark, that Mr. Uwins is happier in rendering Italian, than he is English scenery. This is nicely painted.

210. "A Fruit Shop at Angers." E. A. Goodall.—Careful, as Mr. Goodall never fails to be, and better than the general average of his pictures. Angers, we observe, has been his field of study during the last autumn.

211. "Piazzetta di S. Marco." J. Holland.—This is by the painter of the eccentric "Dover," which we have recently condemned. When Mr. Holland can paint thus charmingly, why should he play such will-o'-the-wisp tricks with his palette and pencils? The deep rich colouring of this picture is especially fine.

212. "The Purchased Flock." J. Linnell.—A smaller picture than Mr. Linnell's other contribution to the rooms, but conceived and executed in the same masterly spirit and manner. A more desirable specimen of Mr. Linnell's art we have never seen. It holds the post of honour in the middle of the room, and found a purchaser at once.

213. "Chiavara on the Riviera di Levanti." G. E. Hering.—A companion picture to Mr. Holland's "Piazzetta;" more thinly painted (somewhat in Mr. Pyne's manner), but clever and effective. We must continue to watch Mr. Hering's progress. The "Blenheim" just noticed, and the picture now under review, are not every-day productions.

214. "The Desert Steed." C. Tschaggeny.—A large picture, representing an Arabian desert, and a horse of the true breed, painted sufficiently well to satisfy a jockey.

221. "The Disputed Point." R. Brandard.—We have already noticed a clever interior of an Irish cottage by Mr. Brandard; but this is a different way, and is equally clever. It is a kind of "Wilkie's Village Politicians," but painted more in Bird's manner than in Wilkie's. If Mr. Brandard could colour as well as Mr. Goodall, or Mr. Goodall catch character and expression as well as Mr. Brandard, both would be much better artists than they are at present.

228. "Porto Pesaro; Gulf of Sgnezzia." G. E. Hering.—Another of Mr Hering's careful studies, and one which fully justifies all our previous commendations.

248. "Interior: Royal Chapel, Hampton Court." J. D. Wingfield.—The view is from the Royal pew—a somewhat disadvantageous position, as it lessens the apparent height of the roof. No one enters more zealously than Mr. Wingfield into all the parts and points of interest in old buildings, and few catch Hampton Court character with more artistic excellence. He is apt to be hard, but this hardness suits wood or stone.

256. "Morning: the Stream in the Hills." T. Creswick, A.R.A.—One of those fine Creswick-like pictures which brings to mind the line in Thomson—

> Now down the steep the dashing torrent flies

and that glorious stanza in Burn's "Hallowe'en":—

> Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
> As through the glen it wimpl't;
> Whyles round a rocky scar it strays,
> Whyles in a wheel it dimpl't:
> Whyles glittered to the nightly rays,
> Wi' bickering dancing dazzle;
> Whyles cookit underneath the braes,
> Below the spreading hazel.

We recommend the stanza to Mr. Creswick. He would make a fine composition from such genuine nature as Burns has given.

258. "Detaining a Customer." R. McInnes.—A small picture, representing a shoemaker with his fiddle, intent on learning a favourite tune. He is reminded by an old woman, that whilst he is thus engaged a customer (a young girl, nicely painted) is waiting to be served. The lesson "to mind your business before your pleasure" is well made out.

259. "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea we wept, when we remembered Zion." Psalm cxxxvii, v. 1. W. Gale.—A subject much beyond Mr. Gale's pencil.

178. "Jeanie Deans and the Laird of Dumbiedikes," Alex. Frazer.—

> "Jeanie, I will make ye Lady Dumbiedikes afore the sun sets, and ye may ride to Lunnon in your ain coach, if ye like. Take what siller will serve ye."—*Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

We are glad to see Mr. Frazer again an exhibitor, and in his old Wilkie-and-Allan like way. There is much that is excellent in Jeanie, and old Dumbiedikes is full of character.

283 "Borgo Castello, Calabria Ultra." W. Linton.—One of Mr. Linton's most effective compositions, revealing all his appreciation of the poetry of landscape nature. It was well said by Fuseli, that "selection is the invention of a landscape painter." This quality of "selection" is generally apparent in all Mr. Linton's transcripts from nature.

290. "Our Saviour after the Temptation." Sir George Hayter, M.A.S.L.

> Again the Devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and showeth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. . . . . Then the Devil leaveth him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto him.—*St. Matthew*, chap. iv.

There is much that is good in the composition of this picture, and, considering the grandeur of the subject, a great deal that is excellent. (We shall engrave this Picture in a future Number.)

301. "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in Pedro's Hut." G. Cole.—This is a clever picture, and is marked "sold," but at a price far below its merits, viz. twenty-five guineas. The general arrangement is capital, the character throughout well preserved, and some of the painting firm and excellent. We do not remember seeing on canvas a better Rosinante. Mr. Cole is a new name in art, and apparently an accession.

311. "Myrrha." H. O'Neil.—A small three-quarter picture of a female, painted with all that delicacy of touch for which Mr. O'Neil has acquired a well-earned reputation. There is a tranquil thoughtfulness and beauty about the face, that is particularly winning. The shot-silk dress is, however, somewhat *Swan-and-Edgarish*. The price is fifty guineas, nor is it dear at that price.

We now enter the third, and last, room—called in the catalogue the

SOUTH ROOM.

317. "The Departure of the Chevalier Bayard from Brescia." J. C. Hook.

> As he quitted the chamber to take horse, the two fair damsels met him, each bearing a little offering which she had worked during his sickness. Greatly did the brave knight thank them for this courtesy, saying that such presents from such lovely hands were worth ten thousand crowns. Then gallantly fastening the bracelets on his arm, and the purse on his sleeve, he vowed to wear them both for the honour of the fair donors while his life endured.—*Life of the Chevalier Bayard.*

There is much to commend in the conception and execution of this picture. The Chevalier himself is well painted; and the squire, or page, who is fastening on his master's spurs, is well drawn and appropriately introduced, so as to vary the arrangement of the composition.

326. "A Dead Drake." H. Weekes, jun.—The first production of the son of Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, and assistant of Sir Francis Chantrey. It is small, and is hung too high to be seen to advantage. It shews an eye for nature.

333. "Interior of a Cottage, Kent." G. Hardy.—Most carefully and minutely painted; but not exhibiting any advance on Mr. Hardy's part.

352. "A Bit of Holland." E. W. Cooke.—A little bit, indeed, but quite a gem in its way—speaking pleasantly of Vanderveldes and Ruysdael. The pitch, we observe, is twenty guineas. Mr. Cooke is fond of painting these small slips of sea views, and he knows wherein his strength consists.

361. "At Undercliff, Isle of Wight." Sidney R. Percy.—A beautiful bit of wild nature, placed on the canvas with a fine and masterly touch. This is no common artist; and seldom, indeed, have we seen a truer rendering of nature of this description. The glimpse of the sea is introduced with skill, and gives variety to the composition.

367. "Master's Out; or, the Painter's Holiday." R. W. Buss.—Mr. Buss is one of Mr. Kidd's school; and, though always clever, he never gets beyond cleverness.

368. "Nature and Art." G. Lance.—Two small circular pictures, in one frame, representing fruit in one, and in the other jewels set in gold. Shall we say, with the fine lady in Swift, "Nature must give way to art?"

369. "The Villa Borghese, from the Walls of Rome." E. W. Cooke.—The whole of the trees included in the scene, with Raphaelle's house on the left, were razed to the ground by the Romans in 1849, to prevent the occupation of the villa by the French troops.

Mr. Cooke has evidently indulged in throwing an air of melancholy over his picture, as if the trees were conscious of their coming destruction. This is an enviable memorial of what was once a lovely scene.

376. "Sleep and Death conveying the body of Sarpedon to Lycia." J. Wood.

> Then Sleep and Death, two twins of winged race,
> Of matchless swiftness, but of silent pace,
> Receiv'd Sarpedon at the god's command,
> And in a moment reach'd the Lycian land;
> The corse amid his weeping friends they laid,
> Where endless honours wait the sacred shade.—POPE'S *Homer.*

This well-grouped composition reminds us of the late Mr. Watson's admirable bas-relief of the same subject; but Mr. Wood's picture is not a cento, by any means, from Mr. Watson.

381. "Valentine's Day." R. Farrier.—A boy behind a door, laughing at a knot of pretty girls, who are reading and enjoying the Valentine he has sent one of them. There is much quiet merriment in this picture, and some good painting.

388. "The First Impression." H. C. Selous.—This is a picture representing Gutteniburg showing to his wife his first experiment in printing from moveable types. The whole composition is too made-up, and the accessories are somewhat violently introduced. The lady is a great deal too grand.

394. "The Cattle Fair." Aster R. C. Corbould.—A large truthful picture, well grouped, and full of character, but painted in a hard, tentray manner.

401. "The Evening Sun upon a Mountain called Tryfan, in North Wales." T. Danby.—Painted with a large portion of that poetic appreciation of nature which distinguishes the compositions of Mr. Danby's father; the style, however, is quite Mr. T. Danby's own, and it is good.

403. "Spanish Produce." G. Lance.—Another of Mr. Lance's delightful transcripts from nature.

410. "A Study of Weeds." James Hall.—Evidently copied direct from nature by one whose skill is not equal to his appreciation of what is beautiful.

412. "Mole Guest, near Port Madoc, North Wales." J. Danby.—A clever landscape, by another of Mr. Danby's sons. Lord Northwick has bought it since the Exhibition opened.

413. "Venus dissuading Adonis from the Chase." W. Salter.—Mr. Salter is a worthy follower of what is high and exalted in art. He does not deal with common subjects; Scripture and the Classics are his text-books. He is decidedly better this year than he has been for some time: his drawing has improved.

425. "The Interview between James IV. and the celebrated outlaw Murray, on Fermen's-cote, on the banks of the Yarrow." J. M. Joy.

> Out! Gods forbade, quoth the outlaw, then
> I hope your grace will better be:
> Else ere you come to Edinburgh port,
> I trow thun guarded sell ye be.
> The lands of Ettrick forest fair,
> I won them from the enemie:
> Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
> Contrarie a' kings in Christendie.

Mr. Joy is evidently fond of Scotch traditions and ballads; and shews at times considerable skill in transferring them to canvas. He has here, however, been less successful than on former occasions. He is not enough with his subject.

427. "Remnants." G. Lance.—The remnants of a feast—a miscellaneous collection of fruit, capitally sorted for colour and effect.

429. "A Dead Drake." G. Lance.

> What shall he have who killed the drake?
> A jug of ale his thirst to slake,
> Such as the jolly fellows see
> In the foamy tankards of Trinity.—*The Cambridge Garland.*

Still life, most marvellous for execution, and somewhat different in subject from the usual run of Mr. Lance's works. Mr. Lance must himself enjoy a change from fruit and gems to brown jugs and the plumage of our native birds.

430. "Watering Cattle: Sunset." T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A.—Admirably true to nature.

431. "Still Life." M. P. Jackson.—This is by the son of the late John Jackson, R.A., one of the best of our portrait painters (witness his admirable heads of Flaxman and Canova). We have always great pleasure in heralding to notice the first productions of the sons of eminent men. It is a just tribute to excellence. Mr. Jackson commences modestly and well. He is grounding himself in the grammar of his art.

445. "Disturbing the Congregation." George Cruikshank.—Mr. Cruikshank's second contribution. A boy has let his top slip from his hands, much to the annoyance of a pompous beadle, who hardly knows how to act. There is evidently a struggle between parochial duty and the Book of Common Prayer. Some of the boys are full of character—but when was Cruikshank deficient in character?

451. "Farm House and Mill, at Isques, near Boulogne." G. Stanfield.—By the son of Clarkson Stanfield. We notice with pleasure an improvement since last year.

452. "The Falconer." J. D. Wingfield.—*Out* of Mr. Wingfield's usual class of subjects, but still in his way. The execution is careful.

457. "The Peanland Hills, near Edinburgh, from the neighbourhood of Dalkeith." James Hall.—A more ambitious effort than "The Weeds," by the same artist, already noticed. Mr. Hall is an amateur, and therefore should not be too severely dealt with by the critics.

465. "The Toilet of Venus." W. Salter, M.A.F.—

> The ready Graces wait, her baths prepare,
> And stir with fragrant oils her flowing hair;
> Her flowing hair around her shoulders spreads,
> And all adown ambrosial odour sheds.
> Last, in transparent robes her limbs they fold,
> Enrich'd with ornaments of purest gold.
> And thus attired.—*Homer's Hymn to Venus.*—CONGREVE.

Venus is somewhat wanting in beauty—a sad deficiency in a subject of this nature. The colouring is rich and full.

466. "Interior of a Dartmoor Cottage." G. Hardy.—Very careful, but still not denoting any advance, we fear.

475. "Morning: A Scene in Devonshire."—F. C. Lewis—is chiefly remarkable as the production of a gentleman whose skill with the etching needle has never been surpassed. The best of Mr. Cousins's fine mezzotints were etched by Mr. Lewis.

488. "Titania; or, the Fairy Queen." J. G. Lough.

> For she his hairy temples then had rounded
> With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers.
> *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

490. "Puck." J. G. Lough.

> What hempen home spuns have we swaggering here?
> *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

For the "Titania" Mr. Lough asks 500 guineas; and for the "Puck," 250 guineas. Both are in marble. The "Puck" deserves to find a purchaser; and, but for recent reverses in money matters, would no doubt have been sold when it was exhibited at Mr. Graves's, in Pall-mall.

491. "Hindoo Girl testing the Fate of her Lover." A model. T Earle.

Lalla Rookh was all curiosity, when one of her attendants informed the Princess that it was the usual way in which the friends of those who had gone on a dangerous voyage offered up vows for their safe return. If the lamp sunk immediately, the omen was disastrous; but if it went shining down the stream, and continued to burn till entirely out of sight, the return of the beloved object was considered as certain. *Lalla Rookh.*

Mr. Earle was long an ardent workman in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey; but he did not catch his love of the poetry of his art in Chantrey's studio. His own sense of the beautiful has been his guide on all occasions, and he has seldom succeeded better than in the "Hindoo Girl," which deserves to be transferred to marble.

493. Bronze statuette of "Ariel directing the Storm." J Thomas.—By the able sculptor of the statues throughout the whole of the New Houses of Parliament.

496. "L'Allegro." Marble bust. J. Earle.

> Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
> Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles;
> Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
> And love to live on dimple sleek.—MILTON'S *L'Allegro.*

Somewhat wanting in Miltonic truthfulness; but who can work up to Milton's "L'Allegro?"

500. "Sabrina." A bust in marble. W. Calder Marshall.—The best piece of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, and somewhat nearer Milton than Mr. Earle's "L'Allegro."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(*From a Correspondent*)

Our six days' work is done—the week's last night
Sees us all circled round our hearth-fire's light—
But nothing can our minds amuse;
For we are watching ev'ry knock and ring,
In anxious hope the tardy post will bring
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

My wife has darn'd the last unmended hose,
My daughters' worsted flowers no more disclose
Their glowing greens, and reds, and blues;
And little Jack has left his picture-book,
And wrote on his low stool, with weary look,—
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The music stands untouch'd, unheeded by—
No song nor sound breaks the monotony.
Save when one ventures to abuse
The ling'ring post, whose tardiness would chase,
The week's last evening of its greatest treat—
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Hark! that's the postman's well-known knock—"All right!"
The welcome folded packet greets our sight,
And quick'ly changes tones and views;
Now, Alice, stir the fire, and, wife, do you
Just trim the lamp—we'll have good light to view
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Now, leaf by leaf, we slowly turn it o'er,
On ev'ry sketch with height'ning rapture pore.
Dire scenes of battles, smart reviews,
A town, a tower, a mountain pass, and rill,
A storm, a stranded ship, are scenes that fill
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A warrior chief, with spear, and sword, and crest,
A gallant horse, a modish lady dress'd
In Paris Fashion's latest hues;
Rare plants, great actors, poets, birds of song,
Huge reptiles, monstrous lions, tigers throng
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

All novelties of science and of art,
All news of men and manners, mine and mart,
Here in all fullness we peruse;
Fat oxen, sheep and pigs, great beasts that win
The prize for bigness, find a place within
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Plays, pictures, painters, pantomime, and song,
Great politicians, all the pages throng—
With authors, sculptors, and the muse.
In fact, all scenes on which the sun has shone,
As the globe turns, are photograph'd upon
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Herald of pleasure; throughout all the year,
Long may thy pictured weekly sheets appear,
To entertain, instruct, amuse,
And may the winter, summer, autumn, spring,
With all their changes, ne'er omit to bring
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

7th Jan., 1850. Y.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT WEAPONS OF WARFARE.—While some labourers were employed a few weeks since in excavating for the foundation of a house at Slaughter Bridge, near Camelford, in Cornwall, they dug up some implements of ancient warfare, consisting of a battle-axe, a spear, and a spur, supposed to have lain buried there since the days of King Arthur. Tradition says that on that spot a sanguinary battle was fought between the troops of Arthur and those opposed to him, and that the nephew of Arthur was killed in the fight. His remains were interred near the spot, and were afterwards removed to Glastonbury. The persons who found the articles named gave them away, setting but little value on them. The spur is now in the possession of Mr. Creeper, of the White Hart Inn, Camelford.

LITERATURE.

EVANGELINE: A TALE OF ACADIE. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. London: David Bogue.

Evangeline is a beautiful story of village life in America. It has, in our estimation, but one fault; it is written in hexameters, whose rhythm—if rhythm it can be called—seems to us utterly irreconcileable with the genius of the English language. Mr. Longfellow has a fine ear for the music of words, and is a poet in the truest sense of the term. All who remember his beautiful lyrics, more especially his "Excelsior" and his "Hymn of Life," will gratefully acknowledge the pleasure derivable from his writings; but, in proportion to the greatness of their appreciation of his excellence as a lyrist, will be their disappointment on reading his hexameters. No poet, writing in the English language, could make a greater mistake than in wedding his thoughts to such a rhythm. Southey's failure, in "The Vision of Judgment," was sufficient to warn all other adventurers from such a waste of their time and genius as the cultivation of this ancient exotic, so utterly unsuited as he proved it to be to our soil and atmosphere. We therefore wonder all the more that a man like Professor Longfellow should not have been deterred by an example so flagrant. Not even the respect we feel for a man of genius who has done good service in the cause of literature, can prevent us from laughing at such a ludicrous attempt at music as the following, which we extract at random from the pages of "Evangeline:"—

Bent like a labouring oar, that toils in the surf of the ocean,
Bent, but not broken, by age was the form of the notary public:
Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken floss of the maize, hung
Over his shoulders; his forehead was high; and glasses with horn bows
Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal.
Father of twenty children was he, and more than a hundred
Children's children rode on his knee, and heard his great watch tick.

Nor will the following excite any other feeling in the mind of any reader who appreciates the beauty of our ordinary English metres:—

Not far withdrawn from these, by the cypress and bee-hives,
Michael the fiddler was placed, with the gayest of hearts and of waistcoats.
Shadow and light from the leaves alternately played on his snow-white
Hair, as it waved in the wind; and the jolly face of the fiddler
Glowed like a living coal, when the ashes are blown from the embers.

There may be some ears upon which the foregoing, as well as the following extract, may sound melodiously, and in harmony with the genius of the language, but we must confess that ours are not of the number.

Then Evangeline lighted the brazen lamp on the table,
Filled, till it overflowed, the pewter tankard with home-brewed
Nut-brown ale that was famed for its strength in the village of Grand Pré;
While from his pocket the notary drew his papers and ink-horn,
Wrote with a steady hand the date and the age of the parties,
Naming the dower of the bride in flocks of sheep and in cattle.

We are aware that a great controversy has arisen upon this subject, and that much has been urged not only in defence but in laudation of English hexameters. We can understand also that the classical predilection of many readers—to whom the rhythm of the ancients has become familiar from long use—may dispose them in favour of the gallant attempt to naturalize it amongst the moderns. But that which was musical to the Greeks and Romans is not necessarily musical to us; we doubt even whether if their music, properly so called—their melodies and harmonies—the airs they played upon the harp and the lyre, had come down to us, like their literature, we should be able to understand them, and find in them the same pleasure that we take in the music which has been the growth of our own circumstances, ideas, habits, and education. The music of a Chinaman is not very pleasing to the ears of an Englishman; and the sounds which may give delight to the people of one nation, may utterly fail in communicating the same feeling to the people of another. Even in the following beautiful passage—beautiful from the phraseology, and in the success of charming pictures which it paints to the mental eye—we are obliged to qualify the admiration we cannot help feeling, by the expression of our regret that the poet has not employed the good old English blank verse—that perfect music, when well written—or any form of Spenserian, heroic, or lyric measure, to clothe his meaning:—

And with these words of cheer they arose and continued their journey.
Softly the evening came. The sun from the western horizon
Like a magician extended his golden wand over the landscape;
Twinkling vapours arose; and sky and water and forest
Seemed all on fire at the touch, and melted and mingled together.
Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of silver,
Floated the host with its dipping oars, on the motionless water.
Filled was Evangeline's heart with unspeakable tenderness.
Touched by the magic spell, the sacred fountains of feeling
Glowed with the light of love, as the skies and waters around her.
Then from a neighbouring thicket the mocking-bird—wildest of singers—
Shook from its little throat such floods of delirious music
That the whole air, and the woods, and the waves seemed silent to listen.
Fainter it grew as the tones, and sad; then soaring to madness,
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.
Then single notes were heard, in sorrowful, low lamentation;
Till, having gathered them all, he flung them abroad in derision,
As, when after a storm, a gust of wind through the tree-tops
Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal shower on the branches.
With such a prelude as this, and hearts that throbbed with emotion,
Slowly they entered the Teche, where it flows through the green Opelousas.
And through the amber air, above the crest of the woodland,
Saw the column of smoke that arose from a neighbouring dwelling;—
Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distant lowing of cattle.

We trust that Professor Longfellow is satisfied with his experiment, and with having done better than any man ever did before him, what no man can ever do well; and that, when he next comes before the public to solicit their admiration for his poetry, he will take no more liberties with our beautiful language; but be contented with the rhythm of Milton and Shakspeare, if he loves blank verse—with that of Spenser and Byron, if he prefers dignity and rhyme in combination—or with the countless forms of the lyric stanza, of which our best poets, from the days of Shakspeare to those of Moore, Shelley, Campbell, and their living successors, offer him so many brilliant examples.

One word as to the present edition. The publisher has lavished all the resources of art upon it, and produced a true *livre de luxe* for the poet's admirers. It contains no less than forty-five wood-cuts of the very highest merit and beauty. The rural subjects by Mr. B. Foster are perfect gems, and surpass anything of the kind that has lately come under our notice. The engraving, the typography, and the binding are of the first excellence, and reflect the highest credit upon all concerned in the publication.

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST. By MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 2 vols. Colburn.

The popularity of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," has, in all probability, led the publisher to expect for the present work a co-extensive share of success. There is, however, but little in the lives here chronicled to justify such expectation; though it is not unreasonable to suppose a large class of readers to have calculated upon an amount of interest in these memoirs akin to that of the lives of our female Sovereigns. As Mrs. Green states in her Preface, some of these Royal daughters "have graced foreign Courts, and played an important part abroad;" but this very circumstance renders their memoirs of comparatively slender attraction; more especially as they present but little of that domestic character which is a leading charm of female biography.

The volumes before us comprehend but a portion of Mrs. Green's design; for the lives extend but to that of the sixth daughter of Edward I. Of the five daughters of William the Conqueror, the eldest, Cecilia, dedicated her life to the cloister, and died, Abbess of the Holy Trinity, at Caen. "Many maidens of the noblest houses in Normandy were under her maternal care; for, after the example had been set by William the Conqueror, the Abbey of the Holy Trinity became the favourite resort for those who forsook the allurements of high rank for the seclusion of a monastic life."

Adela, William's youngest daughter, occupies a more prominent place in history than any of her sisters; and her intrepid character and religious zeal have led to many details of her life being preserved with grateful care. After her marriage with Earl Stephen, her benefactions to the Church were very extensive; and, under her pious auspices, the Cathedral of Chartres, which had formerly been an unadorned structure of wood, was built of stone, and in a handsome style of architecture. Her crusading enthusiasm lasted until the infirmities of old age led her from the world to the cloister.

To Gundred, the supposed daughter of the Conqueror, Mrs. Green devotes some ten pages. The interment of her remains in the chapter-house of Lewes is noticed, as is also the discovery of her tomb in Isleld Church, and its removal to St. John's Church, Southover, in 1775. But we are surprised to find no mention whatever of the finding of the bones of Gundred among the remains of the Priory at Lewes—an event rendered extensively known by its copious illustration in this Journal. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 8, 1845.)

To these brief notices succeeds a Memoir of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., extending over a hundred pages—an importance which Mrs. Green thus justifies:—

Matilda, the only daughter of Henry I., and Matilda the Atheling, is the first descendant of our Anglo-Norman Sovereigns, who is, strictly speaking, entitled to the name of an English Princess; and on this position which she occupies in the Royalty of England is a peculiar and most important one. Born in England, bleeding in her veins the Norman blood with that of the race of Saxon Monarchs so long and so justly venerated, she was the foundress of a dynasty which swayed the English sceptre for upwards of three centuries, and under whose energetic rule this country was raised to its highest pitch of martial glory: and although the name of Plantagenet has long since been superseded, yet through the Plantagenet Queen of Henry VII., her direct lineal descendant still graces the throne of these realms, in the person of her present Majesty. In Matilda, too, the right of female succession to the English crown was first distinctly acknowledged—an important point, since it is remembered how many of the continental Princes could transmit their dominions through their male descendants *only*. Though it may be argued that she never was the settled and undisputed Sovereign of England, still the point was gained, which, twice during the infirmities of her father, the assembled barons swore fealty to her as his heiress; and it is to the enterprising ambition of her rival, and still more to her own unyielding haughtiness of character, rather than to any real or even pretended invalidity in her claim, that we must attribute her failure in establishing her title.

At the close of the biography it is noticed, as a singular coincidence—

That no two of the family of Matilda were united in sepulture. Her father, King Henry, was interred in the Abbey of Reading; her mother in that of Westminster; and the billows of the ocean rolled over the unburied bones of her only brother. Her Imperial husband found a proud resting-place among the monuments of his ancestors at Spires, or perchance in the lonely burial-ground of an obscure monastery. Geoffry Plantagenet, the father of her children, was interred in the cathedral of Mons; Geoffry the younger within the city of Nantes; and her youngest son, William, in the cathedral of Rouen. The Empress herself chose the abbey of Bec as her final resting-place, while the bones of her beloved son, King Henry, repose under a stately monument in the abbey of Fontevraud.

Stephen's eldest daughter, Matilda, was betrothed when a cradled infant of two years old, and died a baby-bride. She was interred beside her brother Baldwin, in the Priory of the Holy Trinity, then called Christ's Church, Aldgate. The memory of her dead children was tenderly cherished by their mother, the Queen, who, in 1148, built and endowed the Church and Hospital of St. Katherine's, near the Tower, "in pure and perpetual alms," to secure the repose of the souls of her infants, Baldwin and Matilda. This hospital and its fine church were taken down in 1825, to make way for the present St. Katherine's Docks; the establishment being rebuilt in the Regent's Park.

Mary, the youngest of Stephen's family, from her infancy was destined by her parents for the cloister: she was sent, when a child, to the nunnery of Stratford, but subsequently removed to Lillechurch, where the Lady Mary was installed prioress. The Queen was a frequent visitor here. The Lady Mary subsequently exchanged the convent of Lille Church for the more illustrious one of Romsey, in Hampshire, of which she became abbess—not through Royal influence, but by the free choice of her sisters. Mary married Matthew of Flanders, but she subsequently resumed the veil. Earl Matthew re-married; after which, however, he still spoke of "the Countess Mary his wife." She died, after thirteen years in her second seclusion, and left two daughters—Ida and Matilda; the posterity of the latter succeeding to the Earldom of Boulogne.

Of the three daughters of Henry II., Matilda (the second wife of Henry the Lion) died in her thirty-third year.

Eleanora (Henry's second daughter) was neither English born nor English bred, and passed only a few years of her childhood in England. She married Alphonso the Good, King of Castile, who is said to have been much pleased with the little Leonor—though his delight must have been rather that of a boy, amused with the novelty of his position, and happy in the society of an agreeable playmate, than that of a grave Monarch, gratified to find that his matrimonial speculation had turned out so successfully. Queen Leonor lived to see her only surviving son a King; and her four married daughters each in due time arose to the regal circlet: "so that of the Princess Eleonora it may truly be said, that she was the daughter, sister, wife, mother, and grandmother of Kings, as she was the daughter, sister, wife, mother, and grandmother of Queens, the ancestress of the races of mighty Monarchs who, even now, occupy two of the most powerful thrones of Europe."

Henry's youngest daughter, Joanna, passed her childhood principally in Normandy, where the Royal family at that time resided more frequently than in England. She was partly educated in the monastery of Fontevraud, and manifested great reverence for Thomas-à-Becket, though he died when the Princess was only six years old. At a very early age she married William, King of Sicily, who left her a widow at twenty-four. From her imprisonment by the usurper Tancred she was released by her brother, Richard Cœur de Lion. Fourteen years elapsed between the brother and sister had parted: "the little bride of eleven had grown up into a graceful and dignified woman; while the headstrong and reckless Earl of Poictou, not a whit less reckless than before, had become burdened with the weighty cares of Royalty, though in truth the crown never sat heavily upon the hatefully brow of Richard Cœur de Lion." Eleanora accompanied her brother to the Holy Land. On her return to Europe, she married Raimond of Toulouse. She was soon after attacked with heavy sickness: as the hour of death approached, her conscience became alarmed; she was received as a sister and nun of Fontevraud, and died almost immediately after, in her thirty-fourth year. The subsequent history of Raimond, and his protection of the newly-risen sect, the Albigenses, forms a very interesting episode in this portion of the work.

"We have traced," says Mrs. Green, "the splendid destinies of the daughters of the enterprising and ambitious Henry II., all of whom were wooed to occupy the most brilliant positions; but for otherwise was with the unfortunate Princesses whose fates depended on the policy of King John, or the all but imbecile weakness of his son and successor, Henry III."

Joanna, the first of these Princesses, and the eldest daughter of John by his beautiful wife, Isabella of Angoulême, was betrothed, when a child, to Hugh de Lusignan, the eldest son of the Earl of March, the former suitor of Queen Isabella; to her, on the death of John, she was married, notwithstanding the anomalous position he occupied as her intended son-in-law. The letter of Isabella to her young son, King Henry III., announcing her second marriage, and her reasons for substituting herself for her daughter as the bride of the gallant Lusignan, is still preserved in the Tower of London, and is a most curious specimen of diplomatic skill and woman's *finesse*.

Joanna was married to Alexander II., King of Scotland: she died early, of consumption, and was buried, according to her own request, at the nunnery of Tarente, in Dorsetshire, where a marble tomb and continually burning tapers were set up to her memory.

Isabella, John's second daughter, when scarcely five years old, had her suite of servants; for, in 1219, Henry III. granted one penny per day to Margaret, her nurse, which was to be paid every day by the hands of the Viscount of Hertford. "Paltry as this sum may appear at the present day, yet, if we multiply it by 16, which, according to recent computation (Hardy's 'Introduction to the Close Rolls'), is the proportion which the money of our time bears to that of the period in question, we shall find that her wages amounted to 8s. 9d. per week, or nearly £23 a year." Mrs. Green adds:—

The attention paid by our Monarchs of the olden time to those who had tended their childhood, brings us back in imagination to the tender simplicity of patriarchal days. King John gave fourpence a day to the nurse of his son Richard, and twopence per diem was given to the nurse of his brother, Richard the Lion-hearted; and King Henry followed the example, by giving fourpence and then twopence more per day to "our dear nurse Elena," as well as an allowance of fire-wood from the Royal forests. Entries also occur for Isabella's cook, valet, and other servants, several of whom were pensioned off in their later years by her brother.

Isabella was married to the Emperor Frederic II.; though Mrs. Green tells us, as a curious fact which has hitherto escaped observation, that ten years previously negotiations had been made for her marriage with the Emperor's son, Henry, King of Germany. This appears from a letter in the Tower collection, written by the Bishop of Carlisle to Henry III. In 1234 she became an inmate of the Tower of London, which in this reign first became a frequent Royal residence, instead of a mere fortress. "The chapel of the White Tower was then used for the Royal household.

Our olden chronicles glow with details of the splendour of the marriage of Isabella with Frederic, who proved faithless and profligate. She died at Naples, much to the grief of King Henry, to judge by the amount of his benefactions in memory of her—affording food to upwards of 101,000 paupers, at a cost, according to the proportional value of money in our day, of £6315.

Of Eleanora, John's third daughter, the memoir is unusually copious: her early marriage to William de Mareshal, Earl of Pembroke, and her subsequent union with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, are the leading events in her career, by no means an unimportant one. The domestic history of this memoir is likewise very attractive; the pictures of the Earl of Leicester's courtly splendour at Kenilworth are minutely painted: his retainers numbered 140 among his domestic servants only; and a curious picture of the household economy of the period exists in a roll of the Countess Eleanora, which has lately been found in an obscure French monastery, where it had lain for centuries, and has been purchased for the British Museum. "This document, one of the most ancient of the kind now in existence, is written on a roll of parchment about 20 feet in length, and one foot in width, and is still in excellent preservation."

After Kenilworth passed into the hands of the Royalists, Eleanora fell a prey to despondency, and retired to the nunnery of Montargis, where she is stated to have died.

Margaret, Beatrice, and Katherine, the three daughters of Henry III., are next portrayed; their personal history being aided by some interesting pictures of the times, yet too minute for quotation.

The remainder of the work is occupied with the lives of the six daughters of Edward I. Of these, Mary, the youngest, became a nun at Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, when seven years old; the chronicle telling us that she was veiled nun by her great-aire, Edward, King of England, at the wish of her grandmother, the Queen Eleanora, and by the assent of the Lady Eleanora, her mother. Her consecration was witnessed by the King and Queen, and the whole of the Royal family, even including the infant Prince Edward, with many of the principal Earls, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots of the realm; thirteen young ladies of noble birth being selected as the companions of Mary. Of the conventual life of the period, this memoir presents several glimpses. She is presumed to have died in the year 1332. "She was at this time," writes Mrs. Green, "in her fifty-fourth year, and was the longest liver, as well as the last survivor, of the family of Edward I. and Eleanora of Castile. She outlived her brother, Edward II., six years, and her sister Margaret, the next to herself in longevity, fourteen years. Mary was interred in the monastery which for forty-eight years had been her principal abode. The hand of Time has been heavy upon this structure; and a picturesque ruin, with its mantle of ivy and wreath of wild flowers, is all that now remains to point out the spot which was at once the abode and the tomb of the nun Princess." Ambresbury, by the way, tells us that the last Abbess of Ambresbury was a Kirton—who was 140 years old when she dyed;" she was great-aunt to Mr. Child, Rector of Yatton Keynell, from whom Aubrey had this information; and he adds, "Mr. Child, the eminent banker in Fleet-street, is Baron Child's cozen-german."

Throughout these volumes, there is abundant evidence of laborious research to ensure authenticity; as well as of the care "bestowed upon the verification of names, dates, genealogies, and other points of historic importance." In the second volume there is, perhaps, a superabundance of detail from household expenses, which, notwithstanding their popular interest, are but the *properties* of historical writing, and should be employed sparingly; and should likewise be accompanied with elucidation, if the object be to enlighten the reader upon the actual life of the period. Of such aid Mrs. Green has availed herself in some instances, especially as regards the comparative value of money; but this illustrative plan has not been carried out so fully as it might advantageously be. Of technical errors there occur a few; such, for example, as the mistaking of Vicecomes, the ancient county sheriff, for Viscount, a title of recent date.

In the succeeding volumes of Mrs. Green's work, it is reasonable to expect that the interest will be increased in proportion to the multiplicity of the illustrative stores which it is a favourite pursuit of the present age to render available to the historian and biographer.

VIEWS OF NATURE; OR, CONTEMPLATIONS ON THE SUBLIME PHENOMENA OF CREATION. With Scientific Illustrations. By ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated from the German by E. C. OTTE and H. G. BOHN. Bohn.

The records of physical science present few parallels to the fact of a philosopher in his eighticth year calmly sitting down to revise a labour of half a century since; and, by the exercise of a vivid memory through this long vista of years, remoulding his work to meet the demands of the age. Yet such is the sublime picture which Baron Humboldt presents in the volume before us.

The "views" originated in a series of detached fragments written amidst the noblest objects of Nature—on the ocean—in the forests of the Orinoco, in the savannahs of Venezuela, and in the solitudes of the Peruvian and Mexican mountains. This æsthetic mode of treating subjects of Natural History, Humboldt admits to be fraught with great difficulties—in the wonderful luxuriance of Nature presenting an accumulation of separate images, and thus disturbing the harmony and effect of a picture. Yet this want of unity has not interfered with the philosopher's main object in these essays—to direct the reader's attention to the perpetual influence which physical nature exercises on the moral condition and on the destiny of man. "It is to minds oppressed with care," says Humboldt, "that these pages are especially consecrated. He who has escaped from the stormy waves of life, will joyfully follow me into the depths of the forest—over the boundless steppes and prairies, and to the lofty summits of the Andes."

As the enjoyment of the immediate contemplation of Nature is heightened by an insight into the connexion of the occult forces, Humboldt has subjoined to his "Views" scientific illustrations and additions, nearly all of which have been either enlarged or replaced by new and more comprehensive ones in the edition before us, dated from Berlin, in the spring of last year.

The work opens with an eloquent chapter on "Steppes and Deserts," those treeless wastes and seas of sand, which present phenomena at every turn. It would require more space than we can devote for the purpose to instance the fervid eloquence of the text, or the scientific wealth of the notes and illustrations; though a few points of popular interest may be selected, for the reader's gratification.

Among the results of Humboldt's long life, not the least gratifying is the confirmation of his views by contemporary observers; as in the case of his opinions on the much-disputed *Mar de Sargasse*, which the late Major Rennell confirmed by many new observations. The Sargasso Sea of the older writers Humboldt states to consist of two groups of sea-weed, which, with the transverse band uniting them, occupy an area equal to six or seven times that of Germany.

In a note on "Herds of Wild Dogs" occurs the following:—

Von Tschudi makes the singular remark, that on the Cordilleras, at elevations of more than 12,000 feet, delicate breeds of dogs, and the European domestic cat, are exposed to a particular kind of mental disease. "Innumerable attempts have been made to keep cats as domestic animals in the town of Cerro de Pasco (lying at an elevation of 14,100 feet above the sea's level), but such endeavours have invariably been frustrated, as both cats and dogs have died in convulsions at the end of a few days. The cats, after being attacked by convulsive fits, attempt to climb the walls, but soon fall to the ground exhausted and motionless. I frequently observed instances in Cuzil of this chorea-like disease; and it seems to arise from insufficient atmospheric pressure."

A vulgar error respecting the lion in the desert is thus corrected:—

"That lions exist in the desert," says M. Carette, "is a myth popularised by the dreams of artists and poets, and has no foundation but in their imagination. This animal does not quit the mountains, where it finds shelter, food, and drink. When the traveller questions the natives concerning those wild beasts, which he deems rightly to be their companions in the desert, they reply, with imperturbable *sang froid*, 'Have you, then, lions in your country which can drink air and eat leaves? With us, lions require running water and living flesh; and, therefore, rarely appear where there are wooded hills and water. We fear only the viper (*leyla*), and, in humid spots, the innumerable swarms of mosquitoes which abound there."

The following passage on the "Analogies of Language" is striking:—

We know, as yet, too little of the languages of America, entirely to renounce the hope that, amid their many varieties, some idiom may be discovered that has been spoken, with certain modifications, in the interior of South America and Central Asia, or that might at least indicate an ancient affinity. Such a discovery would, undoubtedly, be one of the most brilliant to which the history of the human mind can hope to attain! Such analogies of language are only deserving of confidence when mere resemblances of sound in the roots are not

alone the object of research, but attention is also directed to the organic structure, the grammatical forms, and those elements of language which manifest themselves as the product of the intellectual power of Man.

In the chapter on the "Cataracts of the Orinoco" it is related—

There is a legend amongst the Guarake Indians, that the brave Atures, when closely pursued by the cannibal Caribs, took refuge on the rocks of the cataracts—a mournful place of abode, in which this oppressed race perished, together with its language! In the most inaccessible portion of the fearful, other graves of the same character are met with; indeed, it is probable that the last descendants of the Atures did not become extinct until a much more recent period. There still lives—and it is a singular fact—an old parrot in Maypures which cannot be understood, because, as the natives assert, it speaks the language of the Atures!

"The sources of the Orinoco have never been visited by any European." Thus wrote Humboldt in the year 1807, and he repeats with equal truth the same statement after an interval of forty-one years; the problem having been only partially solved by Sir Richard Schomburgk.

From an extensive accumulation of Illustrative Notes to the remaining papers we select a few facts:—

The Chinchilla.—The opinion prevalent in Europe, that the beautiful rodent, the Chinchilla, whose soft and glossy fur is so much esteemed, is found in the highest mountain regions of Chili, is an error. The *Chinchilla laniger* (Gray) lives only in a mild lower zone, and does not advance further south than the parallel of 30°.

The Humming-bird and the Condor.—The region which may be regarded as the common resort of the Condor, begins at the elevation of Mount Etna. It embraces atmospheric zones which are from 9,000 feet to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Humming-birds were seen by Von Tschudi in Puna, at an elevation of 14,600 feet. There is a pleasure in comparing the largest and the smallest of the feathered inhabitants of the air. The largest among the Condors found in the Cordilleras, near Quito, measure nearly 15 feet across the expanded wings, and the smaller ones 8½ feet. This size, and the visual angle at which the birds are seen vertically above one's head, afford an idea of the enormous height to which the Condor soars in a clear sky. A visual angle of four minutes, for instance, would give a vertical elevation of 7330 feet. The cavern (Mackay) of Antisana, opposite the mountain of Chussulongo, and where we measured the birds soaring over the chain of the Andes, lies at an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet above the surface of the Pacific; the absolute height which the Condor reached must, therefore, be 23,773 feet—a height at which the barometer scarcely stands at 12·7 inches! But which, however, does not exceed that of the loftiest summit of the Himalayas. It is a remarkable physiological phenomenon that the same bird, which wheels for hours together through these highly rarefied regions, should be able suddenly, as, for instance, on the western declivity of the volcano of Pichincha, to descend to the sea-shore, and thus, in the course of a few hours, traverse, as it were, all climates. At heights of 23,000 feet and upwards, the membranes of the eyes of the Condor undergo a remarkable degree of inflation after being filled in lower regions of the atmosphere. This bird probably raises itself *voluntarily* to a greater height from the surface of our earth than any other living creature. It has the expression of "voluntarily," since small insects and siliceous-shelled infusoria are frequently borne to greater elevations by a rising current of air. It is probable that the Condor flies even higher than the above calculations would appear to show.

The transparency of the mountain air is so great under the Equator, that, in the province of Quito, the white cloak (*poncho*) of a horseman may be distinguished with the naked eye at a horizontal distance of 89,664 feet, and therefore under an angle of thirteen seconds. At this distance, Humboldt saw his friend Bonpland moving along a black rocky precipice on the volcano of Pichincha.

Of the merits of this translation, and the care taken to adapt it for popular reading, we can scarcely speak too highly. The principal Latin, French, and Spanish quotations are translated; and all the foreign measurements are converted into English. A copious summary of contents and index complete the means of ready reference.

The frontispiece is a view of Chimborazo, from a sketch by Humboldt, printed in colours, the vertical height of this mountain is, according to our author's measurement, 21,422 feet. If we could suppose the pass of St. Gothard, Mount Athos, or the Righi piled on the summit of the Chimborazo, we should have the elevation which is at present ascribed to the Dhawalagiri, in the Himalaya.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION, 1640—1688. By M. GUIZOT. London: Murray.

No man of the position, attainments, and antecedents of M. Guizot can write upon such a subject as the history and philosophy of revolution, without commanding for his work the respectful attention of thinkers and politicians. The very faults of character which unfitted him for playing a successful part in the great drama of contemporary history, the austerity, the obstinate impracticability, the severe judgment of men and things, and the stern unflinching devotion, amid the noisy and conflicting concerns of the busy world, to the theories formed in the quiet and seclusion of the closet, qualify him for passing a cool and impartial judgment upon the past. The living age is not sufficiently durable for statesmen of his class and temperament to worship the pure reason, and ignore the passions of their fellow-creatures; but the facts of history, bloodless and impassible as time has made them, yield their more ready obedience. The theorist can shape them with facility into the forms which he may desire. Thus, whilst as a statesman M. Guizot is great in nothing but his obstinacy, and little in the parliament, he is very respectable, and valuable as a historian. His philosophy does not lead him astray when he deals with the dead past. He revives it in the light of his clear and passionless intellect, traces events to their causes with unerring sagacity, and draws the true moral from bygone revolutions. His own sufferings have sharpened his apprehension—he sees the past through the microscope of his personal experience in the present—and, bringing a naturally acute and well-trained mind, and a most laborious, pains-taking, and conscientious industry to bear upon every subject that passes under his review, he presents the result of his investigations in a manner as clear and as convincing as the solution of a mathematical problem. To this praise M. Guizot is fairly entitled. His "Lectures upon European Civilization" are masterpieces of historical philosophy: his "Democracy in France" is no less able, searching, and exhaustive of the important question of which it treats. His present work is worthy of his literary fame, and will be read with profit and instruction, not only by the great English public, to whom the facts touched upon are familiar in all their phases, but by the larger public of his own and other European countries, by whom they are still but partially known, or imperfectly understood, and who need, in this hour of change, perplexity, tribulation, and peril, the high lesson that they teach.

The work is not of great extent. It is merely, as its second title sets forth, "a discourse, designed as an introduction to the history of the reign of Charles I.;" but, though introductory, it is complete in itself. M. Guizot presents his subject in the following terms:—

The success by which the English Revolution was crowned has not only been permanent, but has borne a double fruit: the author has founded representative Monarchy in England; and in America, their descendants founded the Republic of the United States. These great events are now completely known and understood; time, which has given them its sanction, has also shed over them its light. Sixty years ago France entered on the path opened by England, and Europe lately rushed headlong in the same direction. It is my purpose to show what are the causes which have crowned Constitutional Monarchy in England, and Republican Government in the United States, with that solid and lasting success which France and the rest of Europe are still vainly pursuing, through those mysterious trials and revolutionary struggles which, according as they are well or ill passed through, elevate or pervert the nation for ages.

It was in the name of Religion and liberty of conscience that the conflict which began in the sixteenth century—and, though occasionally suspended, has been constantly renewed—was undertaken. The tempest which still agitates the world, or hurries it along in an impetuous torrent, gathered in the inmost recesses of men's minds, and burst over the Church before it reached the State.

It has been said that the Protestantism was a political rather than a religious revolution—an insurrection of worldly interests against the established order of the Church, rather than the outbreak of an ardent conviction concerning the eternal interests of man. This judgment has been superficially formed, and lightly pronounced; and the error on which it rests has led the powers, whether spiritual or temporal, who have adopted it, into a line of conduct fatal to their own security. Intent on repressing the revolutionary element of Protestantism, they have overlooked or misunderstood its religious element. The spirit of revolt is doubtless very powerful, but not powerful enough to accomplish, alone and unaided, things of such magnitude. It was not merely to shake off a yoke, it was also to cause its free profession and practice of a faith, that the Reformers of the sixteenth century rose up against authority, and persevered in the conflict. This is demonstrated by a decisive and incontestable fact. The most Protestant countries—Switzerland, England and Holland, are still the countries in which the Christian faith has the greatest vital energy and power. It betrays a strange ignorance of human nature to believe that religious zeal would have remained at such a pitch of elevation, after the successful termination of the revolt, if religion had not been the mainspring of the whole movement.

The revolution which took place in Germany, in the sixteenth century, was religious and not political; that in France, in the eighteenth, was political and not religious. It was the peculiar felicity of England in the seventeenth century, that the spirit of religious faith and the spirit of political liberty reigned together, and that she entered upon the two revolutions at the same time. All the great passions of the human soul were thus excited and brought into action, while some of the most powerful restraints by which they are controlled remained unbroken; and the hopes and aspirations of eternity remained to console and tranquillise those whose earthly hopes and ambitions had suffered shipwreck.

An idea, the reader will ask, were in M. Guizot's opinion the causes of the success of the English Revolution? His discourse is one long reply to the question; but he sums it up himself in a few sentences, at the conclusion of his Essay:—

England (he says) endured much, and struggled long, to avoid a second revolution; but did she resign herself to it? She saw on the one hand her ancient rights, her honour, and her faith. It is the glory of the Revolution of 1688, and the main cause of its success, that it was an act of mere defence and of necessary defence. Whilst this revolution was defensive in principle, it aimed at precise and limited objects. Its great political and social conviction, its fever of boundless and impious ambition sometimes seizes upon society; men think themselves entitled to lay hands upon everything, and to remodel the world at their will. These vague and presumptuous schemes of human creatures treating the great and complex system in which their place is marked out as if it were a chaos, and striving to exalt themselves into creators, are as impotent as they are insane: the utmost that they can do is to throw all that they touch into the confusion of their own delirious dreams. England did not fall into this wild error. Instead of aspiring to alter the foundation of society and the destinies of mankind, she asserted and maintained her religion and her positive laws and rights, and did not carry her claims, or even her desires, beyond the limits which they prescribed. With a singular mixture of magnanimity and discretion, she accomplished a revolution which gave to the country a new head and new guarantees, but which stopped short with the attainment of those objects. This great change was not brought about by popular risings, but by political parties, organized long before the revolution, with a view to the settlement of a regular Government, and not in a revolutionary spirit. Neither the one party nor that of the Whigs (spite of the revolutionary elements which mingled in it) had been formed for the purpose of overthrowing established institutions. They were parties occupied with constitutional politics, not with conspiracy and revolt. Although they were led by imperious circumstances to change the government of their country, the design was foreign to their character and principles, and they returned with little regret to the ordinary course of affairs, when the object they had abandoned for a moment, not from taste or levity, but from necessity. Nor was the merit or the burden of the revolution limited to either of the great parties which had been so long opposed to each other. They were in about an equal, and by mutual concessions. It was imposed on both by a common necessity, and was not, to either, a victory or a defeat. Though watching its approach with widely-different opinions, both saw it to be inevitable, and shared its accomplishment.

M. Guizot is right. The English people, when they made a revolution, knew what they wanted. They acted with their eyes open, and with a clear understanding, both of their actual position, and of the changes which their revolution would operate. It is with no wish to disparage the French and their revolutions, that we would point out, in few words than M. Guizot has employed—but in the same spirit, and with the same meaning—that the three great revolutions of the French have failed, because the French did not know what they wanted, and because they entered upon the boundless and stormy ocean of change, without any clear idea whether there was land in it or not. Experience, however, will be their teacher. They have learned something from their past misery; and they, as well as other continental nations, will discover in due time, that construction, not destruction, must be the great end and object of communities that overthrow their rulers. The French, as yet, have shown no aptitude for the former; and in their blind fury have destroyed, not simply their existing institutions, but the very materials for raising up new ones. M. Guizot reads this lesson to his countrymen, not obtrusively or impertinently, but quietly and forcibly, in almost every page of his work; and in so doing acts the part of a public benefactor. France has yet much to learn from the History of England; and M. Guizot, the historian and philosopher, may, in his literary retirement, make some amends to his country for his errors as a statesman—errors which, if they did not actually cause, most indubitably precipitated a revolution—by warning the existing generation of Frenchmen of the quicksands and shoals in the dangerous navigation on which they have entered. We regret we have not space for many further extracts from this interesting work, more especially for the brilliant sketches of the characters of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William III.; and for the masterly portraits of Oliver Cromwell, and the sturdy Puritans and Republicans of that remarkable era. There is no quotation, however, which we cannot make from the entrance into the court, where six of them form an archway under which a carriage may pass."

"But the curtains—you say he is curtained?"

"Yes—at least to those who have not seen many very old houses. I was astonished at the thickness of the walls, especially the partition wall between the staircase and the kitchen, which is nine feet thick. The stairs, too, are remarkably narrow, for the house was built in the ancient times part of a friary, and Sir Walter made very few alterations in it. There is, I am told, some remarkable oak carving over the drawingroom fireplace of early date, but unfortunately there, over the fireplace, hangs the daughter of the resident possessor was L1, and we could not be admitted beyond the parlour, which is a long low room with three deep windows, nearly the same now, we were told, as when Sir Walter resided there, perhaps the only room in the original, at least the most preserved, part of his life, when far from all the torments and excitements of ambition and rivalry, and before he had become the object of the injustice of party strife and the malevolence of his enemies."

"I must read his history again," said Evelyn.

"Then I recommend his life by Francis," said Mrs. Manvers. "It is excessively interesting; and the character of the times is well depicted, I think."

The sight of a swarm of bees during the ladies' walk, suggests a variety of anecdotes of the wonderful insects; when Mrs. Manvers relates how, in Cachmere, where honey forms an important part of rural economy, the farmers usually establish their bees in their own dwelling-houses, and in a very peculiar manner, so that even as many as ten hives have been known to be in one house.

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He shews, for example, the folly and impiety of M. Proudhon, who says "God is evil; God withdraw thyself (*Dieu retire-toi*)"—a terrible kind of blasphemy, considering that in God, who is everywhere, "we live and move and have our being;" only to be discriminated from utter madness, by knowing that in France, and some other countries, the name of the Deity has long been taken in vain, and that the God M. Proudhon bids to withdraw is the imaginary being whom certain men have made, after their own hearts, for their own selfish purposes. So his palpable contradiction, or, rather, his nonsensical assertion, "that property is robbery," which is like saying that a square is round, assumes only the property which is extorted from the French by taxation

with a black handkerchief, on account of a slight cut which I had received from a hussar a few days before; my white cloak covered with spots, gray, black, brown, and yellow, mantled with streaks of blood, in those with sword cuts, balls, and firebrands of the bivouac; the *tschako* cut through and bent; instead of the neat *tschismen* (hussar boots), clumsy fishermen's boots over the trowsers. And the black and yellow sash stripped of its fringe; my sword, from the many strokes that it has dealt and parried, is full of notches and covered with rusty blood-stains.

A bivouac is thus cleverly described:—

Shoving my saddle under my head, wrapping myself in a woollen coverlet, I lay down by the watch-fire to contemplate the scene about me. Above, the dark wintry firmament, with its sparkling stars, reddened in the distance by the glare of a conflagration, such as we saw almost every day—for Kossuth's hands burned in their retreat many dwellings, and even whole villages inhabited by Germans and Honvés—in a wide circle around me, our horses completely covered with their warm clothes, either stretched at full length, or feeding out of their nose-bags, part of them of course saddled and bridled, ready at the first signal to bear their riders against the enemy. Near me, tinged by the bright blazing fire, the dancing hussars, in their white cloaks—all hale fellows—with dark, expressive countenances, black eyes, and the lower part of the face covered with a thick black beard. Add to all this, the tones of the gipsy music, which was not amiss—and the shouting, the singing, the snapping, the clattering of wine. At a distance were heard occasionally the cry of our videttes; and here and there, from the recesses of the woods, the howling of wolves, which are still tolerably numerous in Hungary. About midnight my order put an end to the scene—the men could not be allowed to waste their strength to no purpose: and all whose duty did not keep them waking were soon stretched by the watch-fire, sleeping the sound sleep of the weary, which the soldier always does on the field.

THE HEIRESS IN HER MINORITY; OR, THE PROGRESS OF CHARACTER. By the Author of "Bertha's Journal." 2 vols. Murray.

All who remember how quietly the pleasant little "Journal" of Bertha won its way to the favour of those who provide books for the young, and will expect a like store in these two volumes of some thousand pages; filled to overflowing with sketches of interesting objects and picturesque scenery, narratives of events and circumstances worth remembering, entertaining explanations of striking phenomena of nature and curious works of art, brief discourses upon Scriptural passages, anecdotes of remarkable persons, precepts in the form of pleasantry, and glances at original and antiquities and philological puzzles—which give the book the character of a little cyclopædia, just fitted to gratify the curiosity of intelligent inquirers. The moral of the book is to show how self-control may be practically developed in a young and ardent mind, when brought under the influence of high and noble motives. The form of the work is that of a Journal; the form of the work is conversational, and the characters are purely imaginary. This kind of framework has of late years become somewhat out of favour: in skilful hands it is, however, the most attractive form of communicating information to the young. We can only spare room for one specimen of the manner of the book. Evelyn, who is the "heiress in her minority," and Mrs. Manvers, her friend and neighbour, are walking in the neighbourhood of Youghal, when the conversation turns upon the introduction of the potato into Ireland, which Mrs. Manvers regards as a fortunate circumstance for the country.

"But," replied Evelyn, "I have heard Mr. Stanley and others say that its being brought to Ireland was unfortunate, as it encourages laziness."

"That objection is easily made," said Mrs. Manvers, "but I cannot agree to it. I have seen so many instances of the poor man enjoying the comfort of his store of potatoes, when perhaps he could not have managed to cultivate enough of any other crop to support his family, that I shall still rejoice in their possession of that most excellent vegetable. Many rich landlords have endeavoured to add to the comforts of the people by causing them to build better houses, and to cultivate useful grain, and whenever I hear an instance of such exertion I respect them for it: but for my part I shall always consider Sir Walter Raleigh, 'the benefactor to the Cessna,' as a greater public character than he was one of our benefactors: and the little garden at Youghal, where the first potato grew in Ireland, seemed to me a sacred spot that should be dear to all my countrymen."

"You have been at Youghal, then, and have seen the myrtles of which I have heard?"

"Yes, both in the garden and against Sir Walter's ancient house, which is a greater curiosity than the myrtles, for they grow luxuriantly near the sea in various parts of Ireland, or even than the vaulted arch at the entrance into the court, where six of them form an archway under which a carriage may pass."

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and law. The stern logic of M. Proudhon, and his bitter sarcasms, are all based on the utterly false assumptions or principles of other men, to which he and they alike give the sacred names of God and property.

M. Gouraud, in like manner, unmasks the Phalangeriate, who, in complete opposition to the fact that the two sexes are born in about equal numbers, and in opposition to all our feelings, propose "polygamy as the most precious germ of family union." He unmasks, too, the Socialist clubs of Paris, headed by Barbès and Blanqui, who propose, as the means of happiness, a Committee of Safety with unbounded power—that is, a bloody despotism. He unmasks also those foolish men who, like Louis Blanc, would organize labour, not seeing that labour is now organized in every part of society, dovetailing one operation into another, in China, in the United States, and in England, in a marvellous manner far surpassing human wisdom to devise—and give the idle and the blundering, in complete contradiction to the natural laws of society, an equal reward with the industrious and the skilful. So M. Gouraud exposes the foolishness or the knavery of many of the men, who, in these latter times, particularly in France, have taken advantage of the great distress of the poor to propound nostrums of their own, and have not hesitated in the madness of ambition to propose to carry them by force into effect, to the terror and almost ruin of society. Well does he say of the schemes of such men who have written Socialism on their banner, that the "very name is a lie." For a plain, short, and forcible exposure of their absurdities, M. Gouraud deserves public approbation; but we must not be diverted from the steady pursuit of improvement, by the follies of the ignorant enthusiasts, or the wickedness of the political knaves, who see in the miseries of many of our fellow-creatures only the means of advancing their own foolish or sordid ends.

THE JUVENILE CALENDAR; OR, ZODIAC OF FLOWERS. A Gift-Book. By MRS. T. K. HERVEY. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

This is an elegant book for children, in which a higher object is achieved than is sought to be effected by works of this class. First, we have twelve illustrations of the months from the poetic pencil of Mr. Richard Doyle; appended to each of which is a little fairy tale, with its legend and moral from the face of Nature during the month. Accompanying these twelve fancies are notes on the natural history of the month, with a list of flowers and herbs, yet so few as not to overburthen the memory of the young reader. There is a playful fancy throughout the illustrations which is very charming; whilst the legends are in the true poetic spirit by which Nature is distinguished in each month of the year. Yet, there is a tasteful simplicity which must successfully woo the youthful heart to its delights, whilst it wins the older one with recreation from graver pursuits. It is no easy task to combine in the same page attraction for young and old; yet, in the volume before us, we find it gracefully accomplished.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE FOR 1850. Whittaker and Co.

The return of the parliamentary season has brought with it a new edition of this well-known standard work, which contains several additions and improvements. Amongst these we may mention the additional notices rendered necessary by the large number of individuals who have been added to the several ranks of the aristocracy; the many translations that have taken place amongst the Bishops, and the Judges who have resigned and been replaced, &c., since the publication of the last edition. The article on Precedence, also, has been much augmented and improved, and additional particulars have been obtained respecting many individuals who have been hitherto briefly noticed. The latest facts have been recorded respecting every Peer, every Peeress (including the Dowager Peeresses who derive their titles from extinct families), every Bishop, English, Irish, Scottish, and Colonial; every Lord of the Court of Session; every Baronet of England, Ireland, and Scotland; every member of the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland, every Knight of the Bath, every Knight of St. Michael and St. George, every Knight Bachelor of Great Britain and of Ireland, and every person who by courtesy bears the prefix of Lord, Lady, or Honourable.

Altogether, the work is a very perfect compendium of the varied details of the state of the peerage. It is one without interfering with larger works of greater pretension of the same kind, it forms quite a handbook of useful knowledge on matters pertaining to the aristocracy and gentry of the country.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1850. Whittaker and Co. This excellent little manual, in its present new edition, enters the eighteenth year of its existence, and the extent of alterations caused by the lapse of a year has rendered such a complete revision of the whole work necessary, that the present edition must be considered as a new publication, though its continued accuracy will, it is hoped, still entitle it to the character of an old favourite.

Among the features of the new edition are these:—That part of the volume devoted to Constituencies has undergone a more minute revision than any other portion of the work, and now exhibits the number of registered electors and £10 householders entitled to vote according to the latest Parliamentary returns. Under the head of Parliamentary Terms will be found an account of those alterations in the conduct of Parliamentary proceedings which were effected in the course of last Session. Eighteen members wholly new to Parliament, or not included in the previous edition, have been elected, and a corresponding number have retired from Parliament, or have died; and the various other changes of the year have been carefully and ably noticed.

WHO'S WHO IN 1850? Bally Brothers.

THIS is a kind of little "Red-book," and analysis of our bulky works on the Peerage. It contains: Lists of the Royal Family and Household; Ministers and Officers of State; Privy Councils and Houses of Parliament; the Nobility of the United Kingdom: their title, rank, age, family-name, and heir; lists of the Judges, the Clergy, Baronage and Knightage; Naval and Military Officers; Ecclesiastical Dignitaries; Civic Authorities; Commercial Lists, &c. This little book will be found an almost indispensable companion to the library-table, for the leading information it presents within the least possible compass.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

SONGS OF THE HUNGARIAN VOCALISTE, WITH THE ORIGINAL WORDS. The English Version by G. LINLEY, Esq. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

AN elegant volume has been got up in a very superior style, containing five songs, two duets, and six glees, of sterling original and national music, brought within the range of ordinary voices for the drawing-room. Pagnani, on being asked by the noblemen at the Catch Club his opinion of our English glees and singing, replied, that he greatly admired the music, but found fault with the tameness of the execution. The Hungarian Vocalists,—whose *debût* at the Musical Union were noticed in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last season—satisfied the most fastidious by their marked and charming contrasts of light and shade; and their rich, powerful voices, in the more vigorous passages, gradually modified into a mere whisper—their *crescendo* and *sforzando*—gave a charm to their vocalisation that never palled.

The No. 1, "My Bonnie Girl," a delicious strain, worthy of Schubert, is beautifully pathetic; it is also published, as we remember hearing it, as a tenor solo, with four-part harmony sustained by two tenors and two basses on the accompaniable "ah!"—an excellent solfeggio exercise. No. 2, "Hush'd in death the Minstrel lies," a known and admired melody, is adapted to words appropriate to the occasion when it was sung by the choirs at the funeral of its lamented composer, Mendelssohn. Mr. Linley has well executed his task, in the expression of which, "sublime, indeed, now sympathizes with the lofty theme." No. 3, "The Moon so stilly calm," is descriptive and expressive—it is by Braun: the Hungarians produced a thrilling effect in the dissonance at its close. No. 5, by Weber, "Lovely Syrian land," was another popular piece, and will remain so, both as a contralto song and a quartet. The two duets No. 6 and 7 are the wild lays of the Carpathian shepherds—national Hungarian tunes—quaint, original, and expressive. Perhaps the most soul-stirring composition of the selection is the "Life and Song," by Storch, for two tenors and two basses. The singing clubs will soon render this spirited lay popular—it was the *choral de bataille* of the Hungarians. We may add, the pianoforte arrangement has been nicely done, and that there are admirable lithographed likenesses of the ten vocalists, drawn on stone by Mr. E. Grimstone.

COCKS' MUSICAL ALMANACK FOR 1850. Cocks and Co.

As the only Almanack in existence for musical purposes, the publication is of infinite value, and ought to be in the hands of every professor and amateur. The historic dates relative to the distinguished composers and singers, the list of musical societies, the anecdotes and biographies of musicians, are most useful for easy and quick reference. The work, however, is susceptible of great improvement: and the omission of some glaring puffery in a future year would be advisable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY inquired whether the accounts that appeared in the newspapers relative to our hostile proceedings in Greece were correct.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the accounts in the newspapers were substantially correct. But no demand had been made by the British Government that was not strictly founded in justice. The Greek Government had been repeatedly required to make compensation, and had as repeatedly delayed doing so, and had at last refused to give any answer. The Government had no objection to produce all the papers, from which their Lordships would see that the Government had taken no step towards Greece that they were not morally and legally justified in taking.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed his dissatisfaction at this occurrence, especially with the demand for the restoration of the two islands.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained that the question about the islands of Sapienza and Cervi were not mixed up with the demands for compensation for the personal injuries suffered by British subjects and Ionians.

After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord STANLEY, the subject —which was treated more at large in the Commons—dropped.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a Bill for the reconstitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR-LAW AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that, on the first order day, he should move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the propriety of making such a revision of the law for the relief of the poor as may mitigate the distress of the agricultural classes.

BORNEAN PIRATES.

To questions from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell replied that he had no objection to lay on the table all the information the Government had relative to the operations for the suppression of piracy against the natives of Borneo during the last year; as also the production of correspondence between the Governor of Malta and the Government respecting the Italian refugees; nor to the production of correspondence relative to the affairs of Cephalonia.

To a question from Mr. Ewart, Mr. GREENE stated that, though it would be possible to have the new chamber for the House of Commons ready by Easter, it would not be possible to have the necessary refreshment and other rooms—the indispensable adjuncts to the chamber—fully prepared before the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREECE AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In answer to Mr. Gibson, Lord PALMERSTON related the course of events that had taken place at Athens. Mr. Wyse, our Minister at the Greek Court, had demanded compensation for injuries done to the British and Ionian subjects, whose claims were of long standing; the demand not having been satisfactorily answered, Mr. Wyse had gone on board Admiral Parker's ship: there the account stopped. He (Lord Palmerston) had no objection to lay on the table papers showing the whole transaction, should any hon. member ask for their production.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the noble Foreign Secretary's answer reminded him that the assurances given in the Speech from the Throne were premature. Those assurances, with respect to foreign relations, were, during the last two years, more meagre and unsatisfactory than usual. It was customary for the Sovereign to inform the Parliament that she had received from foreign powers assurances of friendly dispositions. But the language used this year only amounted to this—that we were not at war. He (Mr. Disraeli) wished to be informed if diplomatic relations had as yet been renewed with the Court of Madrid. He desired also to know if there was any prospect of having an Ambassador from Vienna sent to reside in London. With respect to the dispute between the Porte and the two Imperial Governments, the paragraph of the Speech appeared to be very obscurely worded: it appeared from their context that amicable arrangements had been completed first, and that then we intervened, when our interference was no longer required. He desired to know, likewise, if the Danish question had been yet settled. During two years the noble Foreign Secretary had held out the hope of this settlement, but it seemed as far off as ever.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the grievances for which redress had been demanded from the Greek Government, were the wrongs done to Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico, and one or two Ionian subjects. The islands of Sapienza and Cervi were by treaty recognised parts of the Ionian estate, and there could be no doubt about them. With respect to Spain, diplomatic relations were not renewed, nor had any arrangement been made up to the present moment for so doing. With respect to Austria, there was no Ambassador now at our Court; but, as an indication of our most friendly sentiments towards that empire, we continued our Ambassador at Vienna. Should the Austrian Government resolve to discontinue their Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, of course we should discontinue at Vienna an officer of higher rank than he should be accredited to us. With respect to Denmark, there was a great many interests and wills complicated in the question relative to it, and he could not pretend to say that much progress had been made towards a final settlement; but the wishes of parties seemed now seriously inclined towards a settlement, and therefore there was ground to hope for a successful termination of the dispute. As to the late misunderstanding between the Porte and the two Imperial Governments, the good offices of her Majesty's Government had accompanied the explanations which had proved so mutually satisfactory.

In answer to a question from Mr. Anstey, Lord PALMERSTON replied that he had reason to believe the Russian Government entertained none but friendly feelings towards the Turkish Government.

Sir R. INGLIS required to be informed if our officers in Greece had, in the late transactions, acted with the concurrence of the Governments of Russia and France.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that, in cases of seeking compensation for individual grievances, it was not usual to make application to other powers. Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico were British subjects.

The matter here dropped.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Mr. LOUGHNAN, in reply to a question, stated that he desired to see the question of Railway Audit taken up by railway companies themselves. In his opinion, a measure would come from them better than from the Government. He would, therefore, wait and see what the railway companies would propose.

THE REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

On bringing up the report on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, a short discussion on the present condition of the agricultural interest ensued; at the close of which, the report of the Address was then received, which was ordered to be presented to her Majesty on Tuesday.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM remonstrated strongly with the Government on the severe treatment of Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott since the late court-martial.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to inquire the particulars from the First Lord of the Admiralty.

CLERGY PROCEEDINGS BILL.

The Bishop of LONDON re-introduced his Clergy Proceedings Bill, the same in its provisions as that of last year, with the addition of a clause providing for appeals in cases of heresy and false doctrine. The right rev. prelate said, he proposed by the new clause in this bill to establish a court of appeal, first to the Bishops, and then to the Archbishops, in cases of heresy and false doctrine, in lieu of that at present to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY approved of the plan of the court of appeal suggested by the right rev. prelate, and hoped the bill would pass into law.

Lord BROUGHAM likewise approved of the proposal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR proposed to give full attention to the subject.

The bill was read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a Bill for amending the Marriage Law of Scotland.

After a few remarks from the Earl of ABERDEEN and Lord BROUGHAM, it was read a first time.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for railway returns, and pressed on the attention of their Lordships the necessity of an independent and efficient audit of railway accounts. He suggested that in future no railway bill should be read a first time unless a full statement of its financial condition up to the most recent period should be previously laid on the table.

After a few words from Earl Granville, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Brougham, the returns were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HORSMAN submitted to the House a resolution—"That a committee of this House, to which was entrusted an inquiry into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission, having recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners for the management of the property under the commission, it is expedient that effect be given to that recommendation." In support of his motion, the hon. member gave his history of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and censured in unmeasured terms the mismanagement of the affairs entrusted to them. He stated, amongst other accusations, that, although the commission was composed of the highest dignitaries of the Church, all the responsibility was cast upon the secretary, who had received, between the years 1835 and 1845, sums of money amounting to above a million sterling, all of which he had passed, without control or audit, to his own banker, and dealt with at his own pleasure. It was by an accident that attention was called to this extraordinary state of things. A motion having been made in Parliament for a return of the names of all persons who were shareholders in railway companies for amounts over £2000, the secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission was returned as a subscriber to the extent of £580,000. This fact led to inquiry, and it was found that the commission was bankrupt, and that the secretary had run away with all the money he could secure. A committee was subsequently appointed, and, although its members were selected with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, they came to the unanimous resolution that the management of the commission was indefensible; and they recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners to superintend the management of the property of the commission. In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, he asked the House to agree to his motion.

Sir C. GREY admitted that the composition of the Ecclesiastical Commission was defective, in so far as it consisted of a body too large, and in which the responsibility was too divided. There was, without doubt, a want of regular and systematic attention to business, and the management was left too much to the secretary: therefore, he concurred in the recommendation of the committee that the constitution of the commission required amendment. A bill has been introduced in the other House, which proposed the appointment of two paid commissioners, instead of three, as recommended by the committee. But the hon. gentleman asked the House to anticipate the discussion that would more properly be taken when the bill came regularly before them in committee. If his objection to the bill was that the paid commissioners were not three, he might propose an amendment in accordance with his opinion. But it was an unprecedented and unparliamentary course for the House to fetter its discretion with respect to a bill before the other House of Parliament; therefore he should resist the motion. The right hon. gentleman rebuked Mr. Horsman for his very strong language, and, in concluding his speech, referred to Mr. Horsman's letter to his constituents, in which he charged him (Sir C. Grey) with unworthy conduct in respect to this commission, and said that, as the honourable member did not attempt to repeat his charges in the House, he would not condescend to reply to them.

Mr. Aglionby, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. J. E. Denison made a few observations.

Mr. HORSMAN withdrew his motion, admitting that sufficient parliamentary ground had been given for not affirming it. He denied, however, that he shrunk from the charges made in his letter to his constituents against the Home Secretary, though he did not think proper to repeat them in the House.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of Real Property, which was read a first time.

Mr. MOFFATT obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the LAW relating to BANKRUPT Members of the House of Commons, and to vacate the seats of Bankrupt and Insolvent Members of the House of Commons, and to facilitate the Recovery of Debts from such Members.

Mr. FAGAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make Life Policies of Insurance assignable at law, and to make other amendments in the law relating thereto.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir R. INGLIS moved for reports, statements, and plans relative to the Arctic expedition, and stated that his object was to induce the House to express sympathy with those brave men who were passing—it had been ascertained—their fifth winter in the Polar regions, and to urge the Government to make vigorous and immediate exertions for the rescue of our enterprising countrymen by the use of steam-vessels, by a division of numbers, and by the dispersion of small balloons. The cause of humanity, of national honour, and of science was involved in this last great effort.

Mr. ANSTEY seconded the motion.

Sir F. BARING said, that it was the intention of the Government to send out an expedition by the eastern route, and he would lay on the table a minute of the details. He assured the House that he was ready to consider with attention every practicable plan for the recovery of our brave countrymen. Money was no consideration, though it was a consideration how far Government would be justified in risking more lives. However, there was still sufficient hope to justify further attempts to ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin and his companions.

After a few words from Mr. WYLD, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish County financial Boards for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

Mr. ANSTEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Irish Fisheries Acts, which was read a first time.

Mr. MORRELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the act of last session for the collection of County Cess in Ireland. Agreed to, and read a first time.

Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the holding of Sinecures in Plurality, which was read a first time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. W. LASCELLES appeared at the bar with her Majesty's answer to the Address. It contained the usual expression of thanks, and assurances on the subject of her Majesty's sincere desire to promote the interests of her people, and to preserve unimpaired the institutions of the country.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of process and practice in the superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, also a bill to simplify and improve the proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Ireland; also a bill to amend the laws for the registration of assurances of lands in Ireland; also a bill to amend the laws concerning judgments in Ireland. The hon. and learned member shortly explained the scope and details of his bills. The object of the first was to assimilate the practice in Ireland, as far as possible, to that in England, and the second, to get rid of the gratuity and the unnecessary delay of Chancery proceedings; of the third, to provide a complete land index, based on the trigonometrical survey, and an index of titles, an index of wills, &c.; and of the fourth, to prevent judgments from being a charge on the whole lands, as at present, in Ireland, and to restrict them to particular lands, in the same way as mortgages.

A general declaration of approval of the scope of these bills having been given, and a like feeling having been expressed by Mr. Fagg Wood, Mr. Henley, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Walpole, and other hon. members for an extension to England of the Chancery reforms contemplated for Ireland, leave was given to bring in the bills.

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Mr. HAWES moved the reappointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, in connexion with the administration and government of that colony, and to report their opinion whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of any grievance of which there may be shown just reason to complain, and whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of that dependency. The hon. Under-Secretary made his motion without any remark.

Mr. J. E. BAILLIE related the circumstances under which the committee of last year separated. They had come to a resolution that the chairman should communicate with the Secretary of State respecting the bringing over the witnesses necessary for examination on the charges made against the Governor of Ceylon. It was understood that that course was approved by the Colonial-office. But when application was made to Lord Grey, that noble Lord refused to bring over the witnesses, on the paltry ground of the expense; and he did this, by the management of the Colonial-office, the inquiry would be protracted beyond the present session. Had the required witnesses been produced, and had the inquiry been fairly carried out, (Mr. Baillie) hesitated not in declaring that acts of atrocity would have been proved against the Governor of Ceylon to which all that had been reported of Field-Marshal Haynau in Hungary would appear mild and merciful. Should the inquiry be pursued at all, he hoped the House would insist that it should be a fair and searching one, despite the unblushing attempts made by the Colonial-office to baffle and impede it. Referring to the case of British Guiana, the honourable member desired to know if the three recommendations of the committee on this colony had been carried out. If the salary of the Governor had been reduced, if a searching inquiry had been made into the appointments made by the late Governor, and if the constitution of British Guiana was altered in finally concert with the colonial authorities? If not, he (Mr. Baillie) heard was true, the changes made in the colony were effected by violence, and in contempt of the colonial authorities.

Mr. HAWES stated that the British Guiana committee had recommended the reduction of the Governor's salary; and asserted that reductions had been effected in the expenses of the colony to the extent of between £70,000 and £80,000 a year. The hon. Under-Secretary also asserted, that the recent changes in the constitution of the colony had been made with the concurrence and approval of the colonial authorities. With respect to Ceylon, Mr. Hawes declared, that a more hollow and rotten case, or a meaner conspiracy, was never attempted to be concocted. He charged Mr. Baillie with injustice and want of candour in making his statement, and emphatically denied that Earl Grey had refused to bring over the witnesses required by the committee. Had the witnesses named by Mr. Baillie arrived in November, been sent for, they could not have left Ceylon before the middle of February, and could not be here for some months. But there was abundant evidence on the spot for the committee to observe, other witnesses were coming, and as far as the committee might require them, others would be brought over. He (Mr. Hawes) pledged himself that the inquiry should go on to its legitimate conclusion, though he thought Mr. Baillie had better not go out of it and let it drop.

After a few words from Mr. HUME,

Mr. DISRAELI said the question for the House then to decide was a simple one, and should be confined to the understanding between the Government and the committee of last year relative to the production of witnesses. He thought the case was complete against the Government, and that they had evaded their agreement with the committee. Mr. Disraeli therefore moved, as an amendment to the motion, to the effect—"That in assenting to the reappointment of the committee," &c., "the House deems it expedient to express its disapprobation of the manner in which her Majesty's Government have evaded its understanding with the committee last year for the further production of witnesses."

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the committee had gone beyond the regular powers of committees in delegating to its chairman the power to select witnesses during six months, and also beyond the understanding come to by him (Lord J. Russell) in that house. Even on the admission of the chairman of the committee himself, only two months had been lost, for it was no until the end of November that Mr. Baillie had written to Lord Grey for the four witnesses he then required. The noble Lord concluded his remarks by declaring that pre-judgment of the case, and calling on the House to weigh well the great interests involved in their decision.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM declared that he knew no man less capable of breaking an understanding, or of impeding an inquiry instituted by the House of Commons, than the noble Lord at the head of the Government. That was his general impression. But his special recollection of the understanding come to by the noble Lord was limited, and was to the effect, that the committee should meet on the earliest possible day; that they should agree upon the documents and evidence they would require, and what witnesses should be summoned; and that these should be notified to the Secretary of State. But this understanding was of secondary importance; the grave question placed before the House by

Mr. Disraeli's amendment was, whether a vote of censure on the Government should be taken without notice, and in an incidental way.

After a few words of explanation from F. Maule, Mr. Bright said that Mr. Disraeli had shown his tact as a party leader in the amendment he had proposed. But he (Mr. Bright) could not vote for it. He would, however, vote for the addition to the original motion of the words "and that the four witnesses following (inserting their names) be forthwith summoned."

Mr. Disraeli had no wish to pass a vote of censure on the Government without notice, and would therefore withdraw. He was willing to accept the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Manchester, and would therefore support it, quite satisfied with the expression of censure on the conduct of the Government conveyed in its terms.

Major Beackall, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Henley made a few observations.

Lord J. Russell refused to allow Mr. Disraeli's amendment to be withdrawn, as it was a motion of censure on him as head of the Government.

The House divided :—

For Mr. Disraeli's amendment	.. ..	68
Against it	.. ..	140
Majority against the amendment	..	—72

Mr. Bright then proposed his amendment.

Lord J. Russell said that if the first amendment was a censure on the Government, this was a censure on the committee.

The House again divided :—

For Mr. Bright's amendment	.. ..	100
Against it	.. ..	109
Majority against the amendment	..	—9

Six o'clock having arrived before the division was over, the committee was not nominated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented by the Earl of Bandon and the Earl of Feversham.

The Earl of Feversham also presented a petition from York, praying for the closing of every post-office on Sunday.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Lord Brougham gave notice, that he should the next day call the attention of their Lordships to the circumstance that, in the year 1840, when the bill was passed appointing the Ecclesiastical Commission, on the last day before the bill passed, the last clause was introduced, by which a certain person was appointed secretary and treasurer of the commission for life.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Hatchell, the new member for Windsor, in the room of Lord John Hay, took the oaths and his seat.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Tufnell, a new writ was ordered for Kirkcudbright, in the room of Mr. Maitland, late Solicitor-General for Scotland, appointed one of the Lords of the Court of Session in Scotland, in the room of Lord Jeffrey.

Several petitions were presented by hon. members on private and public subjects.

REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hume gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for leave to bring in a bill for an extension and equalisation of the suffrage, and for vote by ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliament.

THE IRISH COURTS.

The Solicitor-General brought in the four bills, for the introduction of which he obtained leave yesterday.

THE MALT-TAX.

Mr. Cayley gave notice that he would, on the earliest possible day, bring forward his motion with respect to the repeal of the Malt-Tax.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

Mr. Hayter gave notice that, as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to attend the House, he would introduce the Bill for the improved management of the Woods and Forests.

THE IRISH COUNTY COURTS.

In answer to a question from Mr. Fagan, Sir Wm. Somerville said, that although he could not give any assurance that any measure would be introduced for assimilating County Courts in Ireland to those in England, a measure on the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

THE MINT.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell said that a measure was in preparation, and would be shortly introduced, with respect to the management of the Mint.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Roebuck called the attention of the House to a letter which had been addressed by the hon. gentleman the member for Cockermouth (Mr. Horsman) to his constituents, accusing the noble Lord at the head of the Government with having committed a fraud on the House with reference to the bill which he had introduced last Session for the regulation of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Lord John Russell indignantly denied that he had been guilty of any fraud or unfair dealing. When it was found necessary to amend the bill with respect to the Ecclesiastical Commission, he was compelled to print the bill with the amendments to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and those amendments were at the same time printed and circulated, to among others the hon. gentleman the member for Cockermouth. After having done so, and acted in the most open manner in the whole business, he thought it was great presumption in the hon. gentleman the member for Cockermouth to accuse him (Lord John Russell) of having committed a fraud upon Parliament.

Sir George Grey said that he had read the letter of the hon. gentleman the member for Cockermouth, but from its tone and language he thought it beneath his notice. There was not the slightest ground for making the charge of fraud which was contained in it; and it appeared to him a wretched exhibition of bad temper, unworthy of notice; and he gave to the charge contained in it the most unqualified denial.

Mr. Horsman said that he would in the face of Parliament reiterate his charge, and, if an opportunity were allowed to him, he would be prepared to prove it.

Lord J. Russell said that when such a charge had been made against the Government, the hon. gentleman should have been prepared to come down and move for a Select Committee to investigate his charge, and he (Lord J. Russell) would certainly not oppose the appointment of such a committee.

The subject then dropped.

LOCAL TAXATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

Mr. P. Scrope moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt dwelling-houses below a certain value from local taxation. From the letters which had appeared in the *Times*, signed "S. G. O.," from reports presented by various commissions, and from the letters which had recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, it was made manifest to the world that the state of the humbler classes of householders in this country imperiously demanded the consideration of Parliament, with the view of improving their social and physical comforts. It was creditable to the landlords of the country to build commodious dwellings for the poor upon their estates, but he feared that in erecting them the landlords looked more to the ornamenting of their properties than to the comfort and the means of the persons who were to inhabit them. Even the sites of the houses so built for the labouring classes were selected, not with regard to the accommodation of the persons who were to occupy them, but for the purpose of giving an increased value to the property. The population was increasing at the rate of 1000 a day, and that increase of population required enlarged house-room; but instead of meeting the necessity in that way, they were decreasing the means of house-room acc mmodation. The question to which he wished to call the attention of the House was, whether, with the increased necessity for greater house-room, the House was willing to pass a measure to give facilities for greater accommodation -or whether, as at present, they were to limit the amount of house-room in an inverse ratio to increased population ? (Hear.) The only way in which they could give additional facilities and encouragement to increased house-accommodation for the poor was by exempting them from local and public burdens; and if, as was the case, palaces and large mansions were exempted from local taxation, he saw no reason why the dwellings of the poor should not also be exempted. All the woods and all the mines (except coal mines) of the country were exempted from taxation; and if exemptions were made to those important and wealthy interests, exemptions should be made also in favour of the classes who were not able to bear local taxation. His proposition was, that in towns where the population was under 10,000, the occupations of persons occupying houses at a rental of £5 per annum should be exempted; in country districts he wished to see exempted all houses under £7 or £8 a year; and in towns in which the population amounted to near 50,000, he was of opinion that houses of £10 rent should be relieved from local taxation.

Mr. A. Stafford said he proposed to test the opinion of the House on the principles and provisions of the bill on the first reading; as from the nature of the bill, he thought that would be the more constitutional course. He believed the object of the bill would be to increase the rent of small tenements, and not to diminish them, and to place in the pockets of the landlord and not of the tenants the reduced taxation.

Sir George Grey said it was most satisfactory to observe that both in the metropolis and in the provinces great exertions had recently been made to improve the dwellings of the poor, and he feared that the bill of his hon. friend would interfere with the progress of that exertion and its results. He was perfectly satisfied that if the bill were passed, the owners, and not the occupiers of small tenements, would derive all the benefits which it was intended to confer.

Mr. Slaney was of opinion that if the bill passed, it would have the effect of preventing the building of a better class of small tenements than was erected at present. He would, therefore, vote against the bill

Mr. P. Scrope, in reply, said that he had not anticipated any opposition to the bill on the motion which he had made, as he had laboured under the impression that the discussion would have taken place on the second reading, but as a disposition had been evinced by the House not to allow the bill to progress to a second reading, he felt bound to state that he had been most severely dealt with.

Mr. Vernon Smith was of opinion that the bill would not confer any benefit on the classes to whom the hon. gentleman the member for Stroud (Mr. P. Scrope) had alluded, and he thought the best thing his hon. friend could do was to withdraw the bill.

Mr. P Scrope ultimately withdrew his motion.

THE LATE WAR IN HUNGARY.

Lord Dudley Stuart rose to move "an address for copies or extracts of any correspondence between the British Government and the Embassies at Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, respecting the demands of Russia and Austria for the extradition of Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees : of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Turkey, Russia, and Austria, on the same subject : of any correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the Embassies at Vienna and St. Petersburg, respecting the late Hungarian war : of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Austria and Russia, on the same subject : copies of any proposal addressed by the late national Government of Hungary to the Governments of Great Britain, respecting the admission of British manufactures and produce into Hungary : also, copies or extracts of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the ambassadors at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and the consuls at Bucharest and Galaty, respecting the occupation of the principalities of the Danube by Russian troops : of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Turkey and Russia, on the same subject : and copy of the circular of Count Nesselrode, dated the 19th to the 31st day of July, 1848, addressed to the representatives of the Russian Government at the different Courts of Europe." His Lordship declared in that address that Austria had violated the Hungarian Constitution, and had, by the alterations which she had introduced, changed the tenure and right of property in Hungary to a great extent. The House of Commons, and the other constituent authorities of Hungary, came to certain resolutions, but Colonel Jellachich, the Viceroy of Austria, opposed the carrying out of those alterations, and by violence convoked the General Assembly of Croatia, in order to annul, or, at any rate to oppose, the action of the Hungarian Diet. An energetic protest was published against his principles and actions ; and in a work which was in the course of passing through the press by a Hungarian lady, and an early copy of which had been handed to him, a full account was given of the conduct of the Austrian Government, in order to effect the atrocious objects of that Government against Hungarian freedom. The noble Lord read several extracts from the work in question, detailing the atrocities committed, and the details of which have frequently appeared in our paper at the time. When the Hungarian Constitution had been violated, when the patriots of Hungary were driven to extremities, when reluctant to destroy the Constitution of their country, and when the Austrian Government had, by means of armed force, attempted to destroy the liberties of Hungary, they came to the resolution that the line of Hapsburgh should cease to exist on the throne of Hungary. The Hungarians had only followed the example of England, when it changed the reigning family because that family had swerved from the principles of the Constitution, and had endeavoured to substitute despotic and arbitrary Government for a Constitutional one. After the contest between the people of Hungary and the Austrian Government had been decided upon the battle-field, and mainly decided by means of Russian interference, the refugee Hungarian army took refuge in Turkey and Russia, the latter power having improperly, and against the law of nations, been called in to aid Austria. Russia, again, in violation of the law of nations, stated that such of the refugees as were Polish should be delivered up to the tender mercies of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Russia had done this willingly, no doubt; but she had the pretext of doing so at the instigation of the Austrian Government ; and such was the indignation felt amongst the Hungarians against the treacherous and servile actions of the Austrian Government in that respect, that they would rather serve with the Russian than the Austrian forces. The Russian forces had been called into Hungary by the Austrian Government, and those forces were not maintained at the expense of the Austrian Government, but at the expense of the unfortunate inhabitants of Hungary ; and he should like to know how the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could justify a payment of such sums not to mention an army, quartered upon him and placed in his house, and have to pay the weekly bill for their maintenance? (Hear, hear.) That infamous proceeding had called forth the indignation of Europe, and not of Europe only, but that of America, the principal member of the Government of that country having unequivocally expressed himself in favour of the Hungarian struggle. Again it was a violation of the law of nations, and of subsisting treaties with Turkey, to keep the Russian troops in the Danubian territories after the contest was over. It was the conduct of a country not from mere principles of justice alone to oppose Russia, but also from interested motives; for there was no doubt, and every statesman knew the fact, that Russia desired to advance her power into our Eastern Empire ; and it was therefore the duty of the English Government to frustrate her attempts to injure other states, as a preparatory effort, the more readily and easily to get at her objects on British India. For the present, the Russians had abandoned their attempts on the Turkish territory, because a British fleet had made its appearance in the Dardanelles ; but he could assure the House that the attempt would be again repeated. He concluded by moving the motion of which he had given notice.

Lord Palmerston's Government was anxious to give every information upon the subject to which the noble Lord had alluded that it could do : but as the motion stood, it embraced so extensive a field that, if agreed to, it would be necessary for the Government to produce papers from all corresponding with it would be exceedingly undesirable to publish ; and he, therefore, hoped the Government would be allowed to make such selections as would not be prejudicial to the public service. The Government was anxious to give every information on the subject of foreign countries. Last session he had fully stated his opinions with respect to the Hungarian question, and he believed that opinion had been reciprocated by the all but unanimous voice of the country. He was confident that the House did great credit to the feeling of this country. He was enabled to say that the Russian Government would very speedily reduce its force in Moldavia and Wallachia to 10000 men, and he was sure that would be satisfactory to the House. The noble Lord then referred to the manner in which had treated Turkey in appeal to England, and said it was but right to state, in justice to the Russian Government, that when that appeal had been made, Russia consented no longer to insist upon certain concessions that she had once required, and the manner by which Turkey became bound to remove the Polish refugees from the Turkish soil. The diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey had been re-established; and although the Circassian affair would continue to be a subject of dispute, it had not been actually established, there was every prospe t of their being so very speedily. Throughout these difficult and intricate transactions, Sir Stratford Canning had acted with consummate judgment and ability, and it was in a great measure to him that credit was due for the re-establishment of a settlement of the misunderstandings which had arisen. Under these circumstances, he hoped the noble Lord would not press his motion, but would be satisfied with such extracts as he (Lord Palmerston) would feel authority to give.

Mr. C. Anstey said that the opinion which he had expressed in the House last session on this most important and interesting subject, he saw no reason, from what had subsequently occurred, to change ; and, notwithstanding the statement of the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he could not see why the papers asked for should not be given. Russia had, throughout the transactions to which allusion had been made, violated her pledged faith, and the assurance of the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary that Russia would reduce her forces was anything but satisfactory. They had no assurance from that Power of Russia or the Government that it would withdraw would take place ; and, under these circumstances, he hoped the House would insist on the production of the papers called for by his noble friend the member for the borough of Marylebone.

Lord Dudley Stuart said that he would be satisfied with such papers as the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary could lay on the table of the House ; but, at the same time, he trusted the noble Lord would lay on the table papers relating to every attempt which had been made by Austria or Russia to attempt the life of Kossuth ; and he hoped that the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign-Office would use his influence to prevent such attempts.

Lord Cockburn deplored the condition of the poor Lord in asking that an attempt had been made to poison some of the Hungarian refugees. If the noble Lord felt fully that such an attempt had been made, it was the duty of the noble Lord to bring forward the proof, and not to allow the matter to rest on the subject, and not make sweeping assertions, which had no foundation except in the imagination or malevolence of those who instructed the noble Lord.

Mr. Cockburn said, that the motion appeared to him to be founded upon that the Government had not done its duty, and he regretted, after the admirable speech of the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary last session, that any such doubt should have been thrown out. He believed that the struggle between Hungary and Austria was founded on the rights of the people of Hungary for their ancient Constitution ; and he could not but regret that, in the English House of Commons, an English gentleman should stand up to defend the proceedings of Austria in Hungary ; and that, in the face of the resolutions of this country which had been done in Austria had been done in England under similar circumstances ; and he might also refer to wholesale murders which were daily taking place in Ceylon and other dependencees of England. When their own conduct was in this doubtful, and exacting language of the noble Lord, he could not but wish caution of the conduct of other Governments. Nothing gratified him more than to hear so great a care evinced for the integrity of the Turkish Empire ; he only remembered a time when he had the honour to hear and advocated the integrity of that empire, he found himself in a minority, and that by the acts and policy of a Liberal Government. The Liberal Government had entered into a treaty for the sustaining of the Turkish Empire, and had at Navarino they had made their first attack in that cru ade. He was glad, however to find that the Foreign Secretary and his friends had taken Canning for their example ; he hoped the Government would pursue its system of recantations of their former policy, even if that was done in scanty Houses. The noble Lord the Foreign Secretary would, if left alone, do tolerably well ; but he was pressed forward by the Liberal party to interfere in matters with which he had nothing to do, and that party in utter ignorance of the matters on which they spoke and dictated to Parliament.

Sir De Lacy Evans censured the conduct of the Austrian Government in its conduct towards Hungary, and defended the conduct of the Hungarians, and of the English Government in respect to the late war in Hungary.

After a few words from Sir R. Inglis,

Mr. Monkton Milnes said he was gratified to find that the debate had called out so general a sympathy with the Hungarians.

Mr. Henry Grattan hoped it would not be considered that the noble Lord (Lord Claude Hamilton) had expressed the sentiments of the people of Ireland with regard to the Hungarians, for the great majority of the people of Ireland sympathised with the noble Hungarians.

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF SUDBURY.

Major Beckett presented a petition from Sudbury, praying that they might be represented in Parliament.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF KENSINGTON, &c.

Mr Macgregor moved, "that in consideration of the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith, containing a population of about 120 inhabitants, residing on an area not exceeding 6700 acres, and comprising also above 13,000 houses, of the annual rental of £10 and upwards ; and further, in consideration that there is no other district in Great Britain with so great a number of inhabitants and houses unrepresented directly in this House, it is expedient and just to incorporate, by an Act of Parliament, the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith, into a parliamentary borough, empowered to return two members to this House, to fill up the vacancies caused by the disfranchisement of the said borough of Sudbury."

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Bagshaw said, that a new race having got up in Sudbury since it had been disfranchised, he hoped the House would not agree to the motion, but would give to to the people of Sudbury the right of returning members to Parliament.

Mr. Campbell opposed the motion

Sir George Grey said, there might be conflicting claims in other parts of the country, and until that subject was fully considered he would oppose the motion. At the time of the Reform bill the state of the representation had been very fully considered, and he thought the enactment of the representation then made should not be lightly disturbed. The House had not at present sufficient information to legislate upon the subject, and he therefore hoped the House would not consent to the motion.

Mr. Hume said the number of members of the House of Commons was not at present complete ; and, as the parishes mentioned in the motion were large and populous ones, he thought it ought to be constituted into a parliamentary borough, and be entitled to return two members to Parliament. He admitted that other places had claims, but the House would soon be forced to decide the question. He was disappointed that the noble Lord at the head of the Government had not stated his views on the subject of an extension of the franchise, which they expected to have heard earlier, from what had appeared in the demi official organ of the Government.

After a few words from Col. Dunne, Mr. M'Gregar withdrew his motion.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

Mr. Stuart Wortley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and alter an act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of William the Fourth, so far as to remove certain impediments to marriages within certain prohibited degrees of affinity. The hon. and learned gentleman said, that in the bill which he wished to introduce, he did not wish to interfere with the laws of the Church, and there was no compulsory provision in it making it imperative upon members of the Church to solemnize marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

Sir R. Inglis said, that the measure was alike against the law of the land and the law of the Church, and against the feelings of the people ; and he therefore felt it necessary to persevere in the opposition which he had on former sessions given to his little different from the present bill. With respect to a large body of the people of England, there was but one, and that a hostile, opinion with regard to the bill ; and with regard to the people of Scotland and Ireland, they were unanimously opposed to any alteration of the existing law.

Mr. Sidney Herbert said, that, speaking for himself, as a member of the Church of England, he was opposed to the bill, but, looking at the interests and the different opinions of the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters, he felt constrained to give his support to the introduction of the measure ; and he felt also that to oppose marriages with a deceased wife's sister, as made by the Dissenters if it was refused to lay the bill on the table of the House.

Mr. Law thought the bill a violation of the law, and one which should not be allowed to be introduced. If the bill, which was a violation of the law, were allowed to pass, there would be enactments framed to violate the law in every respect.

Mr. Mangles was in favour of the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Goulburn was unfavourable to the measure. He had opposed the previous bill, and the present bill would be condemned (Mr. Stuart Wortley) on the same subject ; and he saw nothing in the present bill which would induce him to view the present bill more favourably than its predecessors.

The question was then ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	.. ..	149
Against it	.. ..	68
Majority	.. ..	—84

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

Mr. Scholefield moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the further Extension of Summary Jurisdiction in cases of Larceny.

Mr. Parker moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal an Act of the 6 o Geo. IV., for encouraging the capture or destruction of piratical ships and vessels.

After a few words from Mr. Goulburn, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. P. Wood, returns connected with the Court of Chancery were ordered to print.

Mr. Bright withdrew his motion with respect to memorials and addresses presented with respect to Margaret Hamilton, executed at Glasgow on the 31st of January.

PENAL ACTS AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

Mr. C. Anstey moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the penal acts against the Roman Catholic religion.

Sir R. Inglis wished to know from the Secretary for the Home Department whether the Government would oppose or support the bill.

Mr Law also wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to support the bill ; because, if they did not, it would be better to save the time of the House by refusing to allow it to be introduced.

Sir George Grey said it was not his intention to support the bill as a whole, but he was not opposed to the repeal of certain penal statutes affecting the Roman Catholics. He believed there was very little prospect of the bill passing, and he would advise the hon. and learned gentleman to withdraw it.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there appeared :—

For the motion	.. ..	73
Against it	.. ..	77
Majority	.. ..	—5

The bill, consequently, was not introduced.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of; and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

At the Court at Windsor, the 5th day of February, 1850, the following Sheriffs were appointed by her Majesty in Council for the year 1850 :—

Bedfordshire.—Richard Thomas Gilpin, Esq., of Rockliffe Grange.

Berkshire.—Robert Allfrey, Esq., of Wokefield Park.

Buckingham.—William Selby Lowndes, Esq., of Whaddon Hall.

Cambridge and Huntingdon.—Thomas Agar Upton, Esq., of Sutton.

Cumberland.—Thomas Saikeld, Esq., of Holm Hill.

Cheshire.—Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, G.C.B., of Aston.

Derbyshire.—Robert Wright, Esq., of Stainsby.

Devonshire.—William Arundel Yeo, Esq., of Fremington.

Dorsetshire.—Henry Ralph Willett, Esq., of Merley House, Wimborne Minster.

Durham.—Robert Hildyard, Esq., of Horsley.

Essex.—Thomas Burch Western, Esq., of Felix Hall.

Gloucestershire.—Thomas Maurice Power, Esq., of Highnam Court.

Herefordshire.—James Cheese, Esq., of Huntington.

Hertfordshire.—Fulke Southwell Greville, Esq., of North Myms Place.

Kent.—Mather Bell, Esq., of Bourne House, Sittingbourne.

Leicestershire.—Thomas Stokes, Esq., of New Parks.

Lincolnshire.—Henry Fane, Esq., of Fulbeck Hall

Monmouthshire.—Brownlow Hailey, Esq., of Lanthewy Court.

Norfolk.—Edward Roger Pratt, Esq., of Ryston.

Northamptonshire.—William Bruce Stopford, Esq., of Drayton House.

Northumberland.—Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington.

Nottinghamshire.—Edward Strutt, of Kingston Hall.

Oxfordshire.—Henry Hall, Esq., of Barton.

Rutlandshire.—The Hon. Wenman Melvill ton Noel, of Ketton.

Shropshire.—Colonel Charles Baker Esq., of Aston.

Somersetshire.—Latimer St Albyn, Esq., of Acreton.

Staffordshire.—Joseph Spode, Esq., of Armitage Park.

Suffolk (or West).—Charles Cornwallis Cornwallis, Esq., of Basing Park.

Surrey.—Sir Thomas Jackson Grage, Bart., of Hengrave Hall.

Sussex.—James Wm Freshfield, Esq., of Moor Place, Betchworth.

Warwickshire.—Darwin Galton, Esq., of Ingon Grange.

Wiltshire.—Henry Galsford Gibbs Ludlow, Esq., of Heywood House.

Worcestershire.—John Gregory Watkins, Esq., of Woodfield.

Yorkshire.—William Ruison, Esq., of Newby Wiske.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Richard Griffith, Esq., of Bodowyrisaf.

Brecknshire.—Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart., of Therrw.

Carnarvonshire.—Isaac Walker, Esq., of Llanwnda.

Carmarthenshire.—William Davys Harris Campbell Davys, Esq., of Neuaddfaur.

Cardiganshire.—Thomas Davys Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd.

Denbighshire.—John Burton, Esq., of Minera Hall, Wrexham.

Flintshire.—Rudolph William Basal Viscount Feilding, of Downing.

Glamorganshire.—Rowland Fothergill, Esq., of Hensol Castle.

Montgomeryshire.—John Davies Corrie, Esq., of Dyserth.

Merionethshire.—Edward Griffiths, Esq., Gwastadtyn.

Pembrokeshire.—William Richards, Esq., of Tenby.

Radnorshire.—Edward Morgan Stephens, Esq., of Llannanno.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Registrars Office Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time and passed.

Viscount COMBERMERE presented two petitions from the county of Chester, developing of agricultural distress, and praying for Protection.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA presented a similar petition, agreed to at a county meeting held at Lincoln.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that, on Monday, the 18th instant, he should call the attention of their Lordships to the unfortunate circumstance connected with the affair at Dolly's Brae on the 12th July last, and the circumstances relating to the dismissal of the Earl of Roden and two other magistrates. He gave this early notice, in order that the Lord-Lieutenant might have such timely notice as to enable him to be present.

The Earl of RODEN trusted the Lord Lieutenant would be in his place on the occasion.

Lord BROUGHAM said he found the clause to which he had called their Lordships' attention on Thursday, relative to the appointment of the Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, had not been surreptitiously introduced but publicly; and he should, therefore, withdraw the notice which he had given for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a Bill to amend the Law of Distress in Scotland.

On the motion of the noble and learned Lord, the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill was read a second time.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a petition from the Archdeacon and clergy of East Cornwall, against the performance of Post-office duties on Sundays.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. HEALD presented petitions from Lancashire, praying for the cessation of labour in the Post-office on the Sabbath.

Several similar petitions were presented from various places throughout the Kingdom.

Mr. W. BROWN presented a petition from a place in Lancashire, praying for the establishment of local boards to govern the county expenditure.

Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY presented from Cork, praying for a grant from Parliament for national education in Ireland.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH presented a petition from New Zealand, complaining of various grievances. He had a petition from New South Wales, complaining of various breaches of faith with them on the part of the Colonial Office, and praying that it might not again be made a penal settlement.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House should at its rising adjourn to Monday next.—Agreed to.

Mr. C LISTOWEL said, since he had given notice of his intention to put a question to the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) relative to the city of London election, he had been informed that there was a petition pending against the return of Baron Rothschild, and, as under these circumstances his question would be premature, unproductive, irregular, and disrespectfull to the House, he should withdraw it.

In reply to a question from Mr. J. Williams, Lord DUNCAN said he would on an early day renew his motion for the repeal of the Window-tax.

In reply to a question from Mr. H. Berkeley, Sir G. GREY said, it was the intention to introduce a measure, if possible, in the present session, upon the subject of intramural interments

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of a motion for Monday next, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the charges which he had made against Lord John Russell and Sir G. Grey

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.—THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, he believed few hon. members were not impressed with the necessity of some general statement being made with regard to the colonies, and to be pursued by the Government. So many statements had been put forward, and so many acts ascribed to them, that he thought it the imperative duty of the Government to state what was to be their future policy with regard to the colonies of the British Crown. He confessed that he felt himself almost appalled by the magnitude of the task; but he was consoled by the reflection that there were in that House many hon. members who had devoted their attention to the colonial policy of the country for years past, and who would be able to throw more additional light upon the subject. He thought it of importance that they should know the extent and importance of their colonies generally, that the House might know what it was sought to govern, and what it was they were anxiously to maintain in connexion with the mother country. Setting aside the American colonies, which had shaken off all connexion with the mother country, he would first refer to the original settlements in the West Indian Islands. He reminded the House of the expedition fitted out by Cromwell, which accomplished the reduction of the Island of Jamaica. In the reign of George II. other islands were added and that was the commencement of their West Indian colonies. In the beginning of the next century, Gibraltar was taken possession of; and after the glorious war of 1756, additional islands were obtained, besides the important cession of Canada, including those known by the name of the Canadas. In the two great periods in which they had been obtained, he found that between 1600 and 1700 they had obtained Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Bermuda, Providing Island, Nevis, the Virgin Islands and the entire establishment of Gambia on the African coast. From 1700 to 1792 they had obtained Gibraltar, Canada, Sierra Leone, the first settlement of New South Wales, St. Vincent, Tobago, and some other West India islands. Between 1799 and 1815 they obtained St. Lucia, British Guiana, Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Van Diemen's Land, &c. Most of these colonies were peopled by emigrants, either sent out by the Government at home or by private enterprise. It was found that the best and most free system of Government; but up to 1793, the policy that generally prevailed was that of governing those colonies by proclamations, and in a manner not altogether upon the model of the British constitution. Commercial regulations were afterwards granted by Mr. Huskisson to the West Indian colonies, to enable them to establish a more intimate intercourse with the United States; and the repeal of the Navigation Laws in the last year had, in his opinion, put an end for ever to the system of commercial monopoly which had so long prevailed. He did not propose at the present time to discuss the wisdom or the expediency of that policy; but it might have given rise to a question which, although modified by various writers, might be broadly stated as this—whether it would be advisable to retain the se colonies in connexion with the British Crown. Before he came to that question, however, he would refer to the large increase that had taken place in the population of the various colonies. From 1801 to 1841 British North America had increased in the following ratio—from 462,000, in 1816, to 1,093,000 in 1838; and thence to 1,856,000 in 1847. In Upper and Lower Canada the increase from 1820 to 1840 was 65 per cent; from 1831 to 1843, it was 55 per cent. , from 1843 to 1848, it was 28 per cent. In New South Wales—which, some years after it was founded, had only a population of 2000 (half of whom were convicts)—the population of not less than 200,000 was found, (half of whom only 6000 were convicts. The exports of the Australian colonies generally had also increased in a very considerable ratio, and were, at the present time, very prosperous. He now referred to the state of slavery, which was a peculiar circumstance (he meant the West India Islands), which had undergone a great social change in the abolition of slavery, and which had necessarily established a considerable amount of inconvenience and loss upon them. He found that on the average of three years under the old system of slavery, up to 1815, the quantity of sugar manufactured for home consumption was 2,947,524 cwt.; that for the three years before emancipation was 3,850,820; that the average, before the changes in the sugar duties was 2,645,212 cwt.; and the average of three years since that period was 2,807,656 cwt. They had, therefore, borne the severe period of trial through which they had passed better than the Government, under all the circumstances, had a right to have come to the question that had been recently mooted, namely, whether they were come to that period when their best policy would be to give up these colonies. He, for one, trusted and that it was the bounden duty of the country to maintain the colonies that had been placed under their charge; they could not abandon them, nor get rid of their responsibility. (Loud cheers) He might refer to the Canadas, in which the extension of their colonial system of policy had produced in New Zealand, where a population existed which was formerly addicted to the most horrible and unobvilised practices. There was also Port Natal, in which they found a race extremely susceptible of improvement and cavilisation. It was urged that, like the United States, these co.onies, if left to themselves, would become free and independent, and great; but he would ask the House to mind how many of these colonies were so small and so weak, that they would be utterly unable, if left to themselves, to maintain their integrity and independence, and that they would fall an easy prey to their neighbours, by whom they were surrounded. It was, therefore, in his opinion, impracticable, as it would be most impolitic, to remove that course. Another suggestion was that these colonies should be left to themselves, and that the mother country should exercise no interference with their local government. Why, they had an example in the course of last session of the difficulty of drawing a line between the laws which should emanate from the House and those which should originate with the colonial authorities; and he should, therefore, think it would be extremely difficult to draw any precise line that would satisfy both parties. The noble Lord then referred to the difficulties that existed in the case of the West India colonies, with regard to the Protection to be afforded to the emancipated Negroes, and the regulations for the future government of the colony, after they had been made free, all of which, he was happy to say, no longer existed. The great essential point, in his opinion, was that the House should know and understand upon what principles this great and valuable Colonial Empire should be maintained? (Hear, hear.) They ought to see that these principles were sound in legislation; that they were a credit to the country, and a source of happiness to the colonies. (Cheers.) He was glad in the first place that the system of commercial monopoly was for ever at an end. But, with regard to their future government, it appeared to him that they could not, as a general rule, do better than proceed upon the maxim of their ancestors, namely, that wherever the English people went, they should carry with them English freedom and English constitutional systems and institutions. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then referred to the declaration that had lately emanated from a number of members of that and the other House of Parliament (the Colonial Reform Association), with regard to the mode in which the colonies should be in future governed. It appeared to him that their correspondence with those colonies was a question of very dubious policy. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Commencing with the North American colonies and Canada, he would observe, that up to 1838 grave discussions had taken place in that colony, and these dissensions had ultimately broken out in a rebellion, which the energy and loyalty of the people had ultimately put down. The House was aware of the unhappy discussions that had taken place in that colony, and they had appeared to the gentlemen composing this association so serious in their nature, that it was suggested they should abandon the Canadas, and annex them to the United States of America. To that proposition, should it be made, her Majesty's Government could give nothing but a most decided negative. (Loud cheers.) He trusted, therefore, that such a proposition would not emanate from that association, seeing that it was the determination of this country, should any appeal be made, not to permit of its being carried into effect, so far as was in their power. Since the recent alteration in the constitution of Canada, he believed the appeals to the Secretary for the Colonies had been much less frequent, and that, upon the whole, the new constitution had been found to work extremely well. He now came to the Cape of Good Hope, from which colony applications had been frequently made; but, up to the time when the noble friend, Lord Stanley, left the Colonial Office, the obstacles were such that they could not be satisfactorily arranged. Recent circumstances, and more mature deliberation, had reduced her Majesty's Government to come to the conclusion that representative institutions should be introduced into the Cape of Good Hope. (Cheers.) Instead of imitating the constitutions of Jamaica and Canada, they proposed that a council should be established elective in its character, but that the election should be by persons having a much higher qualification than those who were to choose the representatives. They proposed, also, that the representatives should be elected for a period of five years, that the electoral council for a period of ten years, but that half the members of the council to retire every five years, somewhat after the model of the Belgian constitution. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the Australian [colonies, the Government proposed to form a council select—two-thirds of them nominatives of the people, and one-third to be nominated by the Government. At the same time they thought it would be advisable that the colonies should have the power of altering the form of the constitution to suit the wants and wishes of the people. He proposed that Port Philip should be separated from New South Wales, and have its own legislative council; that the popular element should also be introduced into the constitution of Van Diemen's Land, which had at present a legislative council, and that it should be upon the same model as the others. In South Australia, also, a similar body should be organised. Then with regard to the price of land, the Government thought it would be advisable that it should be sold at a uniform price of twenty shillings throughout all the colonies of Australia; and to prevent one colony bidding against the other for emigrants, that no alteration should take place in the price of land in the colonies it took place in all. He trusted that the proposition they were now submitting to the House with regard to the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian colonies would be such as to give full scope to the will of the people, and enable them to work their way to their own prosperity, without being trammelled or interfered with by any laws or regulations emanating from the mother country. (Cheers.) With regard to British Guiana and the Mauritius, it was proposed to add to the free institutions they already enjoyed, to give them the benefit of municipal councils at the seat of government, which would tend, naturally, according to the communications he had had from their respective Governors, to promote their internal prosperity. He now came to a question of the greatest importance as connected with the future welfare of these colonies; he meant the system of transportation to the Australian colonies and the Cape of Good Hope. It had ever been the anxious wish of the Government to put a last system to an end least possible injury to the interests of these colonies. The noble Lord then referred to the resistance of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope to the landing of 300 convicts sent there from Ireland; it was merely a temporary expedient, arising out of the peculiar circumstances of Ireland at the time; and it appeared to him that the fears of the colonists had been, in that instance, greatly exaggerated; they had, however, been sent on to Van Diemen's Land, but he thought the House would soon have seriously to consider whether it would not be advisable to make some large and extensive alteration in the present system of transportation, and its application to classes of offences which were not of the very greatest character. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the equally interesting and important question of emigration, and its applicability to the circumstances of their colonies. After reviewing the different modes in which the system of emigration was carried on, he observed, that the emigration from that country had for the last three years been carried out at the rate of 265,000 per annum, being the entire amount of the estimated increase of the population in this country. He believed they could annually send a similar number emigrating for several years to come. He did not think any Government system could have answered the purpose of emigration so well, or could have been carried to so great an extent. If the Government had the means of a million or two to that purpose, it would have led to the greatest possible abuses. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, he should deprecate any large interference on the part of the Government. Another system of emigration was in operation with regard to the Australian colonies. He found the Commissioners had sent out in the years 1848 and 1849 no less than 37,000 emigrants. He had now gone through the whole of the propositions which the Government had to lay before the House. It appeared to him that they ought to treat with the colonies on the principle of purchasing the productions which the colonies could not produce so cheap, wherever they could be obtained on the best terms, and that they should concede to the colonies all the internal messages. (Cheers.) They should also proceed upon the wise maxim of their ancestors, and introduce, wherever it was practicable, political freedom and liberal institutions. (Loud cheers.) These were the sound principles upon which they ought to proceed—and were the principles on which the Government intended to proceed—and which, they trusted, would obtain the sanction and approbation of that House. The question was not now whether they would keep up the colonies, or leave them to take care of themselves, for, although the forces at present stationed in those colonies might be reduced, they were bound to give them at all times the means of defence. He did not mean to say that the day might not arrive when some of these colonies might be enabled to contribute to the support of this country; but whether that period would ever arrive or not, th ir duty was to place them in such a position as they would be enabled to govern themselves and to work out most effectually their own prosperity and happiness. The noble Lord sat down amidst loud and general cheering.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH complained of the series of blunders and mismanagement that had prevailed for so many years with regard to the colonies, and which fully justified the charges that had been brought against the Colonial Office, and the many serious disturbances that had taken place in some of these colonies. With regard to the plan now submitted to the House by the noble Lord, he confessed that there were some parts of it he could not very well understand. It would appear that something like the existing Belgian constitution was to be imported into this country, and thence sent out to the Cape of Good Hope, with a power to adopt or reject it, as they thought proper. He reminded the House of the ignorance displayed by the Colonial Secretary on former occasions with regard to the constitutions enjoyed by the Australian Colonies. The noble Lord was now about to found upon them a representative government, which he alledged was framed upon the model of the free British Constitution; but where one-third of the representatives were to be officials, and immediately connected with the Government, the House would see the absurdity of such a system of freedom (Hear, hear.) He regretted to find that it was the intention of the noble Lord and his Government to adhere still to the objectionable course of policy which had produced all their previous embarrassments with the colonies. In the Cape of Good Hope, in Van Diemen's Land, and in other places, there prevailed a strong feeling of dissatisfaction, and in many of them the Government was accused of a direct breach of faith. After reviewing at some length the present condition of New Zealand, he concluded by expressing his disappointment at the speech of the noble Lord, and his dissatisfaction with the present line of colonial policy which the Government appeared to have resolved upon.

Mr. ANSTEY also objected to the plan of the Government for Van Diemen's Land, it being in his opinion most indesirable to have one-third of the council mere nominees of the Crown.

Mr. BAILLIE commented upon the constitution which the Colonial Government had selected for British Guiana; the Government of that settlement had stated, according to the noble Lord, that the number of electors had increased as well as the population. Now he would leave it to anyone in judging how far this was the case when he stated that there were but two voters in the province of Essequibo —the gaoler and the clerk of the court. The Attorney-General was the candidate, and was proposed by the gaoler, seconded by the clerk of the court, and, of course, returned, because there was no one else in the province. (A laugh)

Mr. LABOUCHERE referred to the statements made in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Port Philip Colonist*, for the purpose of showing that the proposition of the Government had given unqualified satisfaction to the colonists As an abstract principle, he was in favour of three estates in the government of a country, and it was only in deference to the understood wishes of the Australian colonists that the Government had departed from that principle in the bill which was about to be introduced into that House. He was ready to admit that errors had arisen, which were in some measure inseparable from the constitution of the Colonial Office. He believed it to be the interest of the country and of the Colonies would be consulted by adopting the course suggested by his noble friend; and he hoped the House would give its unanimous sanction to the bill which he now prop. sed to introduce.

Mr. ROEBUCK found fault with the proposition of the Government as regarded the Australian colonies, and regretted that they had surrendered their better judgment to the opinion of a few of the colonists. He feared the council which was to be established would be so somewhat Conservative, and regretted there was not more uniformity in the plan which had been put forward. He thought the experiment of a single chamber would not work well

Mr. HAWES said the sense of the colony had been fairly taken with regard to the proposition of a single or a double chamber, and they had decided by a majority of two to one that a single chamber would best meet their wants and wishes. He would remind the House that the colony also had the power of altering the new constitution, if public opinion changed. It might be hereafter modified, and nothing, he thought, could more clearly mark the desire of the Government at home to defer to the wishes of the people of Australia. He did not want to disparage the exertions of the Colonial Reform Association, but he must, in justice to the Government, state, that these reforms and improvements had been planned and publicly announced long before that association was thought of. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find that the measure of his noble friend, which was as large and liberal as it could well be framed, was likely to meet with the general concurrence of the House, and that these colonies would soon have the benefit of free and enlightened institutions, which had been found to work so well in the mother country.

Mr. GLADSTONE would not enter upon the extensive question of the general colonial policy of the Government, nor would he defend the Colonial Reform Association—although, he must say, that they were at least entitled to the credit of having given a useful stimulus to the proceedings of the Colonial Office. He (Mr. Gladstone) was desirous that that House should not commit any error in the (Hear, hear.) He was desirous that that House should not commit any error in the formation of this Australian constitution; but, while giving credit to the Government for its honesty and sincerity in the proposition of a single chamber, he feared that the system would not be found either satisfactory or confident. He feared that the system would not be found either satisfactory or confident. He feared also that the remedy provided by the bill would be found inoperative in the event of the colonists wishing to have an upper elective chamber. Mr. Hawes had stated that the Governor of Van Diemen's Land had given an opinion in favour of a single Chamber; but in the month of July last the Governor had written home a most strenuous recommendation in favour of a second upper chamber; and so far the hon. gentleman had entirely mistaken the feeling of that colony. He thought it right to point out these defects in the proposition of the Government, which otherwise met with his general approval.

After a few words of explanation from Mr. HAWES,

Mr. HUME wished to say a few words upon one of the most important debates that had taken place in that House for many years. If fully carried out, it would effect a considerable reduction in the expenses of the mother country, and would tend to promote the prosperity of the colonies. He congratulated the noble Lord on the statement he had submitted to the House, and hoped it would be carried out to its fullest extent.

Mr. ADDERLEY said the only ground on which the distinctions between the constitutions of the Cape of Good Hope and for the Australian colonies had been defended by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, had been shewn to be utterly untenable. The Cape of Good Hope had, in his opinion, obtained the best constitution, because it had shown the most spirit in resisting the Government at home; and that, he thought, was like holding out an inducement to other places to do likewise. It had been assumed that the present proposition of the Government was a sort of concession to popular clamour, but he did not think such was the case. It was a simple reparation of rights to which British subjects abroad were as much entitled as British subjects at home, and on these grounds he would give the measure his support.

Mr. ADLIONBY defended the conduct pursued by the Colonial Reform Association, and denied that they had acted in any way that would falsely bring them under the censure of the noble Lord at the head of the Government. On the contrary, he maintained that it had done good service to the colonies, by hastening the proceedings of the Government, and compelling them the sooner to mature their plan, and bring it before the House. He was somewhat disappointed that what was considered the model form of government for the Cape of Good Hope, was not to be one, which was to be applied to the Cape of Good Hope, but to the Australian colonies. He referred to the colony of New Zea and in particular, the history of which was one of disappointment and persecution, and trusted that a more liberal and enlightened system of policy would now beadopted by the Government.

Mr. J. SCOTT ridiculed the idea of the members of her Majesty's Government relying upon a passage in the *Sydney Morning Herald* as a justification for their establishing a single elective chamber instead of a double one. He did not think they were justified in throwing upon the people of New South Wales the onus of having given their assent to a single chamber. So far as he knew anything of the sentiments of the colonists, they were decidedly opposed to having the unnatural one of the Crown sitting in either chamber He believed the Colonial Reform Association deserved the thanks of that House for having brought about the present concession from the Colonial Office; and to them was mainly attributable the putting an end to the state of alarm and disturbance that prevailed in so many of the colonies up to a recent period. It was admitted by the noble Lord that it was to the mismanagement and the serious errors of former ministers that they owed the loss of their North American Colonies, but the same vacillating and vexatious and contradictory system of policy had been applied to the Canadas, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to Australia.

The resolution was then agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Monday next.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a Bill, the provisions of which were similar to the former one, to restrain Party Processions in Ireland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable persons having limited interests in land in Ireland to make building and improving leases. Also, a Bill to facilitate and better secure the due Administration of Criminal Justice.—The bills were severally read a first time.

The House adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION THROUGH LANCASTER SOUND.—

We understand that it is probable that the vessel which shall command the new expedition for the search of Sir John Franklin by way of Lancaster Sound; but we believe the searching squadron will consist of two steam-vessels and two sailing-vessels, instead of four, as at first intended. It is said that the *Monk*, two screw-yard lighters. There is no truth in the statement at first current, that the vessels selected for the expedition, for they are amongst the very worst that could be thought of. It is more likely that the *Assistance* and the *Acorn*, 12, are the vessels selected for the service, and that the *Monk* will be one of the vessels *Archer*, now screw steam sloop, now at Sheerness, will be employed as a dockyard vessel. The expedition in which Mr. Penny (late the master of the *Advice* whaler) is to be employed, will be totally distinct from that of the Royal Navy, although having the same object in view—the relief of Franklin.

WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-PACKET "ONYX."—Intelligence has been received from Ostend of the running ashore, on Wednesday last, that place, of her Majesty's Dover mail steam-packet, *Onyx*, in endeavouring to make the harbour during the heavy prevailing gales. The passengers and mails were safely landed, but small hopes were entertained for the recovery of the vessel. The *Onyx* was commanded by Lieutenant Raymond. She is an iron vessel, built about four years since, has auxiliary of 125 horse-power, and cost about £12,580. The watchful and experienced commander superintending the steam-packet service at Dover, immediately on learning the accident, dispatched her Majesty's steam-packet *Princess Alice* to Ostend, with anchors, cables, &c., to render assistance.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris represent the city as having resumed its wonted quietness, and all appearance of excitement and alarm as having ceased. The shops that were closed during the first days of the week were again opened, and business was transacted as usual.

Some agitation was felt at Lyons in consequence of the violent proceedings in Paris during the early part of the week, but no serious danger was anticipated.

At the meeting of the Assembly on Thursday, M. Richardet complained that the church had neglected of late in not calling M. de la Borde to order on the previous day for the wanton attack upon his character. The President justified his conduct by saying that he was unaware that any remark had been committed to which he could properly have enforced the rules of the Chamber. The subject then dropped. During the evening, a duel was arranged between the parties; but when the moment arrived for the combatants to enter the field, M. de la Borde refused to go there to fight with pistols, and retracted the offensive expressions. Thus the affair terminated. M. Coislin, lately wounded in a duel, was one of the seconds to M. de la Borde.

GREECE.

The representative of the Court of Athens at Paris has published several documents connected with the late dispute between England and Greece. The Foreign minister of Greece protests against the conduct of Admiral Parker in seizing vessels of the Greek navy, and in order to avoid disastrous consequences, the Foreign Minister beseeches the representatives of Russia and France to order the vessels of their respective countries which are in the neighbourhood of Greece to lend the latter nation their support and co-operation in meeting the urgent necessities of the Government.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin, under date of the 6th, we learn that the King had taken the oath to the Constitution. After the King had taken his oath, the Ministers of State were sworn to the Constitution, which they did in saying, "I swear, so help me God!" after the reading of the formula. After this the members of both Houses advanced and took their oaths at the steps of the throne; and this solemn ceremony being over, his Majesty rose and retired.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

TRING, READING, AND BASINGSTOKE.—On Saturday, the Master in Chancery (Richards) declared a distribution of 10s. per share amongst the shareholders, out of the assets accruing from the winding-up of this company's affairs. A further return is expected.

DUNDALK AND BELFAST.—The third contract, from Dundalk to the Wellington Inn, near Newry, is now nearly ready to receive the permanent way; and were the Government loan obtained, the line to Portadown could be completed in less than twelve months.

BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND TONBRIDGE WELLS RAILWAY.—On Saturday the Master in Chancery (Sir William Horne) proceeded with a list of shareholders in the above company, and placed thereon contributories, liable to shareholders in the above company, and placed thereon contributories, liable to a *pro rata* payment in discharge of the liabilities, amounting to £5000, 1100 shareholders who had applied for shares, and had them allotted, but who had neither paid the deposit nor signed the deed of contract.

THE REPRESENTATION OF COLCHESTER.—The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Colchester, in the room of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., resigned, commenced on Thursday last, when Lord John Manners and Mr. George Musgrove Cooke, the barrister and author, were respectively put in nomination; and on a show of hands being taken, the choice was declared by the returning officer (the Mayor) to have fallen on the latter gentleman. A poll was, however, demanded by the friends of Lord John Manners.

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Ditto, with the full chronometer escapement, jewelled in four or six holes, and highly finished, with the dust-tight Russell movements, jewelled in 10 holes, 3rd size | 14 14 0 | 8 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of FINE GOLD NECK CHAINS, a yard and a quarter long, at the following very reduced prices, according to the weight of sovereigns.

Neat Pattern	Fashionable Pattern Link
The weight of 2 sovereigns £2 3	The weight of 4 sovereigns £3 15
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The weight of 4 sovereigns 5 5	The weight of 6 sovereigns 7 7
The weight of 5 sovereigns 6 6	The weight of 7 sovereigns 8 15

GOLD GUARD CHAINS charged according to the same scale. A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis, at SARL and SONS, 19, Cornhill.

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Respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the eight following Advertisements.

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SALE of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, at 54, PRINCE'S-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE, during the ensuing week, will be offered for sale the following, all kinds remaining on hand from last Spring; as they must be entirely disposed of before the Summer Stock arrives, they have been reduced to prices very far below their original cost and actual present value. They consist of Rich Silks, Fancy Muslins, Ladies' Dresses of all descriptions, Ribbons, Lace Robes, Collars, &c., Fancy Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c. &c. The Ladies will find among these goods really good articles and great bargains! Recent Hints (ALL SIGNS), 52s. 6d., and 243, Regent-street.

THE LEVANTINE PARASOL
Reg stered, Act 8 & 7 Vict., c. 65.
Some time ago, a Member of the "Art-Union" Journal contributed a letter from a Lady on the Coast of Paraguay, the writer of which tastefully suggested that a great improvement might be made in their appearance, by shading in their Portraits the configuration of Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.
This suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the invention of the FLOR-FORM PARASOL, which exhibits, when open, the appearance of an expanded flower.
The FLORIFORM PARASOL may be purchased of all first-class Mercers and Parasol Makers throughout the Kingdom and colonies, of JOHN MORLAND and SON, Manufacturers, 20, Ratcliffe, London-bridge.

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LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for the Continent and Colonies, are supplied by JOHN CAPPER and SON, 102, Shoreditch-street, LONDON, In a Separate Department, under competent Female Superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.
MARY LINN,
of superior experience, is specially cheap.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.
LISTS, FREE, and PACKING-PAID to Ladies on application.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Millinery. Complete Bonnets, in every shape and size, of Rich Lyons Bonnets, all colours, Crape, &c., complete, 12s 9d to 18s 9d; Mourning Bonnets, of Crape, Lyons, and Velvet, complete, 12s 9d to 18s 9d; Ditto of Lyons' Bonnets, with Double Crape Veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White or Black Crape Bonnets, Satin Strings, 7s 6d; Straw Hats, Straw Shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d; Fine Rice Straws, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine ditto, 5s 11d. Many fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price; and the largest stock in London to select from, for Cash only, at Greenborne House, No. 20, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, E. WOOD and Co.
Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly.

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most respectfully invites the distinguished Patrons and Ladies in general, to view his extensive and magnificent Stock of Foreign and British Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c. &c.
The prices commence as follows, viz.
Striped Lustre Silks, 18s 6d the dress.
Rich Striped Glaces at 25s.
Figured ditto, 25s.
Checked ditto, 25s.
The Richest Quality at 35s.
Very Rich Glace Foule de Soies, at 35s the dress
would be very cheap at two Guineas.
Rich Rose and Damask Silks,
Of the richest quality.
The Richest Quality, at 35s.
Very Rich Brocaded and Striped Glaces,
at 42s 77s, and 42s the full dress.
Very Rich Black Glace Silk,
at 30s, 42s, and 50s the dress.
Superior Black Satins,
at 2s 6d per yard.
Ladies are most respectfully informed that Patterns of the above will be forwarded Postage Free to any part of London.
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CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The Balsamic Properties of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL unrivalled in the East in its embryo state, eradicates its growth, sustains it in maturity, and continues the possession of beauty to the latest period of human life. Genial and pervading, it spreads all scent and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary.
Many spurious imitations are offered for sale, the purchasers of which have not been aware of the imposition until the almost total loss of their hair has convinced them that they have been using a compound of deleterious ingredients. Instead of the genuine ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that those words are on the wrapper. Price, 3s 6d.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s 6d.; and double that size, 21s.—Sold by 20, HATTON-GARDEN, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE REGISTERED IRON COT.—These COTS are made with moveable sides of perforated metal, in imitation of cane, forming a perfectly safe and very handsome Bed or Cot for children of all ages. They are strongly recommended for the elegance of their appearance, their great durability, and their entire safety for even the youngest child cannot possibly get between the bars. Iron Bedsteads made with the Patent Dovetail Joints and all the latest improvements. The Furnishing Ironmongery, Bedding, and every article of Bedding.—TYLOR and SONS, Patentees and Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon. Show-rooms, Chapel-street, Pimlico.—Price Lists, with Engravings, forwarded on application.

LANCET-EDGE RAZOR (Registered Jan. 23, 1846).—Gentlemen are invited to inspect this unequalled and beautiful invention, which is the best of the present day. It possesses the only two points necessary to a good razor, viz., an edge of surpassing keenness and its top durability. This article of utility is warranted the best ever produced. "New Razor."—Messrs. Murphy, of Sheffield, have registered a "Lancet-edge razor," from their having succeeded in obtaining an edge possessing the fine ness of the lancet point, whilst it retains the firmness and lasting qualities of the finest cutting razor, long sought in razor manufacture." Vide Illustrated London News, Dec. 1, 1849. Manufactured by JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, 91, Norfolk-street, Sheffield. Sold retail by all venders of cutlery throughout the United Kingdom, and wholesale at Joseph Mappin and Brothers' Warehouse, 10, Royal-exchange, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKAS, the most unique, and the only perfect fitting Shirt made. Detailed catalogues, containing lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, sent post-free. Patterns of all the new coloured shirtings sent post-free, on receipt of six postage stamps.—Richard Ford, 189, Strand, London, corner of Bedford-street.

SHIRTS.—THE ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May 7, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65.—They are the best fitting Shirts ever produced. Caution.—Be sure to ask for the Zetetique Shirts, at 40s, 42s, 45s, and 50s. The Non-Re-movable Collars, at 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, and 4s. Also, all the newest patterns in Coloured Shirts and Dressing Gowns, at 21s each. Directions for Self-Measurement, and List of Prices, sent post free. JAMES WATSON BLACKBURN, 47, Cheapside, London

ANTIDOTE to COLD.—The ELASTIC ANGOLA DRAWERS and VESTS, manufactured of the finer qualities of Angola Wool, retain an agreeable sensation of warmth in the coldest weather. In qualities suitable for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, at 3s 6d to 6s 6d; wholesale prices being charged in every instance.—JOHN RODGERS and SON, 39 and 40, Chiswell-street, Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, the original and by far the best, requiring no preparation, offers the surest means of protection for every variety of household linen and wearing apparel, and cannot be washed out, for which reason be careful to ask for the genuine article, prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 20, Long-acre, and 4, Broad-street, Bloomsbury. Sold by most chemists, stationers, and medicine vendors. Price 1s. a bottle

PIANOFORTES.—TOLKIEN'S splendid lound Piccolos, with 6½ octaves, G. G. Fall, Metallic Plate, only 40 guineas. Perfect instrument for the money, and the best for country use; we do well to purchase at TOLKIEN'S old established house, 27, 28, and 29, Tavistock-street, Bedford-bridge. Drawing of the instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange.

PISTOLS.—The best and most complete stock of every description of Holster, Belt, and Pocket Pistols. Sporting Rifles and Fowling Pieces. Double ditto, from 30s; Single ditto, from 15s a pair; Improved Air Canes, 63s.
MANTON and SON, No. 6, Old Bond-street.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthless imitations; but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured at the Old Establishment, 42, Ludgate-hill.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by EDWARD'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—Sold by all Oilmen and Grocers. 500 lbs. carriage free on receipt of a post-office order for 16s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON, 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

ANTIQUE VASES.—One dozen Antique A Vases, filled with HOBF'S IMPERIAL BLACKING, for 13s. Carriage free. Manufactory, 1000 London agents.—Also HOBF'S IMPERIAL FRENCH VARNISH.

FULTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE should be tried by all who wish Coffee perfectly free from sediment, of a delicious flavour, and wholesome beverage. In Bottles, 1s. and 2s. each. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists Wholesale, of HENRY CARR, Agent, 8, st. Swithin's-lane, London; or W. FULTON and Co., Glasgow.

WHO'D BE WITHOUT A DRESSING-CASE? when one can be obtained for 15s—large enough to be useful, small enough to be portable, and cheap enough for the pocket, good enough for the fastidious, and, though last, not least, exchangeable and returnable.—WILLIAM and MARY'S MANUFACTORY, 86, QUADRANT, REGENT-STREET. N.B. A quantity of Unwrought and other Ivory Tablets to be disposed of at less than cost price.

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METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth brush, constructed with hard and soft bristles, and standing in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; is. Peculiarly penetrating Elastic Sponges, from the Smyrna sublimated Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes brush, 2s 6d; Improved Flesh brush, 4s 6d. Lastly, the Lustrous Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'s only Establishment, 130a, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Observe, 130a, Oxford-street (Corner House).

ABBOTT and SON'S PALE ALE.—Bow Brewery, Middlesex.—Brewers, by special appointment, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Families and Clubs are respectfully informed that a beautiful description of light Ale may now be obtained from the above Brewery at 32s, 42s, and 63s per barrel of 36 gallons—the two latter sizes being allowed if paid for on delivery. Supplied in 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks. Delivered in London daily, and the subscribers' casks returned. Stout and Strong Ale in casks and bottles.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

THE REGISTERED CYLINDRICAL GAS STOVE possesses all the advantages which belong to Gas Stoves in general, with the additional one of being adapted for cooking delivery. Supplied in 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks. Delivered in London daily, and the subscribers' casks returned. Stout and Strong Ale in casks and bottles.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

THE REGISTERED CYLINDRICAL GAS STOVE possesses all the advantages which belong to Gas Stoves in general, with the additional one of being adapted for cooking by the heat of a single Argand burner, by which none of the products of combustion are allowed to escape into the atmosphere in contact with the food, but are carried off by the chimney. It will be found one of the utmost value to Families, Schools, Hotels, Taverns, Boat-builders, Nurseries, Greenhouses, Conservatories, &c. Prices, 20s, 30s, 40s, and 50s each; and the LARGE FAMILY SIZE, PACKED and PAID to the Gas-fitting Manufactory, No. 3, Arthur-street East, London-bridge.

THE NOVELTY most recently introduced by Messrs NICOLL is called NICOLL'S RIDER DOWN PALETOT; and is the result of the adaptation of older forms in the formation of NICOLL'S PALETOT, the original elegance and utility of which it combines and improves.
Riders are found in greatest numbers in Iceland and the Fern Islands, where the severity of the climate renders down a well known to be proof against the most severe cold; and even the small quantity which can be compressed and concealed between the two hands will serve in the formation of a Garment which in its new material possesses lightness, impermeability, more warmth than the finest and thickest beaver, the finest cashmere, and the lightest gauzing that has ever been compiled, namely, personal warmth without fatigue
Paletôts prepared in Arctic Down, £10 10s.
Rider Paletôts in various materials at Messrs. NICOLL'S wholesale and retail warerooms,
114, 116, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London.

THE NICOLL PALETOT (registered 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65) WAREHOUSES, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.—Many have assumed the use of the word Paletot, but the Paletot is the exclusive property of the designs and material. The Wholesale and Gauzing-house Departments for all London branches are the same as Messrs. Woodyer Trades area Jan paley, Cornhill, and 120, Regent-street.
The Nicoll is the only outstanding name given to a garmentmaker by Royal Letters Patent from the Crown, in imitation. It has all the advantages of Messrs NICOLL'S original invention, the B. A. TERRIS PALETOT CLOTH. The Nicoll Paletot, charged One, Two, Three, and Three-and-a-half Guineas, according, with the different degrees of expense in the material.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, &c.
PASSENGERS to the COLONIES, generally, may obtain their OUTFITS from S. W. SILVER and CO.'S WAREHOUSE, 66, and 67, CORNHILL, at wholesale prices. SILVER and Co. make nearly the whole of their goods expressly for the Colonies, and guarantee durability, at that the Cabin Folding Furniture may become permanent Household Furniture on arrival at their destination.
They also engage PASSAGES, and give ship-sailing INFORMATION, free of charge, to Passengers who favour them with their orders, being the only PASSENGER-AGENTS who place themselves in that branch every benefit, and they forward small packages for their customers through the Post to the COLONIES at moderate charges.
SILVER and Co. give DRAFTS on AUSTRALIA, at sixty days' sight, for £100 and upwards.

THE INDIA Outfitting Branch is at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, near the London Tavern, and is replete with every article and female, including bedding, may be obtained for FOUR POUNDS.
A Branch of each at 8, GEORGE'S-CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND PANELLED DECORATIONS.—By Royal Letters Patent.—E. T

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 412.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850. [GRATIS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THIS is the forty-fourth exhibition of "modern masters" at the British Institution, and is one, we think, of a very pleasing character—one, indeed, of more than average merit. The number of exhibitors is 339, and the number of works exhibited 500, or not two works apiece. The most prolific contributor is Mr. Lance, the fruit painter, who has six pictures, and all of merit.

The striking feature of the Exhibition is, that, with the single exception of Mr. George Jones, R.A., it is wholly unsupported by the forty Royal Academicians. Mr. Jones could be spared, we think, without much, or indeed any, detriment to the merit of the Exhibition. It was once otherwise at the British Institution. The Royal Academicians, we remember, used formerly to occupy the principal places in the North or best Room. Till within these very few years Edwin Landseer used to send. We believe this change may be attributed to the increased sale of works of art; and that where purchases used to be effected in the Exhibition room, they are now made almost entirely in the studios of the artists. The British Institution, it should always be remembered, was established for facilitating the sale of pictures by living British artists, and that one of its leading characteristics is the exclusion of portraits from its walls.

Six Associates of the Royal Academy contribute to the Exhibition: Mr. Sydney Cooper has three pictures; Mr. Creswick three; Mr. Redgrave one; Mr. Frost one; Mr. Danby one; and Mr. Marshall has a bust of "Sabrina." Of the 500 works of art, therefore, of which the Exhibition consists, *twelve* alone are contributed by that influential body against which Mr. Coningham and the *Times* are now running a tilt.

Most of our readers are aware of the size, and shape, and lighting of the British Institution; that the gallery, so called, consists of three rooms, with a staircase running up the centre, so as to turn every inch of ground to good account; that the principal room is to the north, and that a better light for pictures could hardly be desired. But we may observe in passing, that the plan of the central staircase might be imitated at the National Gallery, with much advantage. The waste of room at the Gallery with that excessive hall, is much to deplored.

The places of honour in the present Exhibition have been assigned by the "hanging" directors to Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. Linnell, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Creswick, and others. Mr. Cooper occupies the place of honour immediately above the fire-place—a capital position for a cabinet picture; Mr. F. Goodall has the centre of the east side of the principal room, and Mr. F. Stone the centre of the west side. Mr. Goodall is supported by Mr. E. W. Cooke and Mr. Jutsum; and Mr. Stone by Mr. Harding and Mr. Linnell.

The ambitious painters, as far as subject is concerned, are Sir George Hayter, who sends "Our Saviour after the Temptation;" Mr. Salter, who exhibits "The Tedder Vows;" and Mr. Vowenham, who contributes "Oliver Cromwell dictating to Milton." The less ambitious painters, and, certainly, the more successful, are Mr. Frost, Mr. Danby, Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Lance, Mr. Linnell, Mr. E. W. Cooke, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Ansdell, Mr. Herring, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. G. Cole, and Mr. Carpenter. The gem or Jew's-eye of the Exhibition is a small picture by Mr. Frost, "Musidora," from Thomson's "Seasons." But the most taking with the public at large will be found to be Mr. Stone's "Sympathy," and Mr. Goodall's "Village Post-Office." In the high poetic line Mr. Danby takes the lead. But in real excellence of landscape art the palm of superiority must be given to Mr. Linnell on land and to Mr. Cooke at sea. After this brief prefatory description we shall now proceed with our comments, taking the pictures in the numerical order in which they are presented to us.

No 1. "A Group on a Common." T. Sydney Cooper, A.R.A.—This carefully-finished picture occupies the place of honour over the fire-place, in the North Room, and represents a donkey and three sheep. The drawing and colouring are of the greatest nicety of hand and touch. It is a small picture, two feet two inches by two feet six inches, and is in Mr. Cooper's best style. There is the blow of a healthy breeze upon the canvas. It is long since we have seen a donkey among the cattle pieces of this unequalled master in his own way—the Cuyp of our English school of art.

2. "Medora." W. Fisher.—A half-length portrait of an Eastern sdy, as the name denotes. The face is very beautiful, the expression good, and the execution careful. It forms a striking but pleasing contrast to its pendent "The Highland Gleaner (No. 17).

3. "A Farm-yard." J. F. Herring.—One of those masterly representations of horses, ponies, pigs, peacocks, and ducks, for which Mr. Herring is so deservedly distinguished. We doubt if he has succeeded on any other occasion in rendering the texture of the skin of horses with such painstaking truth of touch as in the picture before us, which, in point of size (three feet five inches by four feet one inch), as well as of execution, is one of Mr. Herring's most successful works. The picture will bear the minutest examination throughout—there is no shrinking in any part of it.

6. "A View of Pesth, in Hungary." G. Jones, R.A.—A small picture, chiefly remarkable as the contribution of a Royal Academician. The composition is not displeasing, but the execution is feeble and monotonous. It is not, however, devoid of truth.

7. "A Study." C. Wilson.—A clever little picture, representing a cottage-girl seated, with her bonnet dangling from her left arm, and her hands folded before her. It is a small full-length, most carefully painted. The expression of the face is thoughtful and appropriate.

16. "Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, dictating to John Milton, his Latin secretary, the celebrated despatch in favour of the persecuted Protestants of the Valleys of Piedmont." The Protector declared his determination to move the power of England in their behalf, if justice were not promptly rendered them.—F. Newenham.

> Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
> Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold;
> Ev'n them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
> When all our fathers worship'd stocks and stones.
> Forget not, in thy book record their groans
> Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
> Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that roll'd
> Mother with infant down the rocks.—*Milton's Sonnets.*

This is a large picture of 9 feet in height by 11 feet 10 inches in width, with figures of Cromwell and Milton of the size of life. Milton is seated listening to catch the words as Cromwell utters them. There is great dignity about Cromwell's face and figure, and the youthful look of Milton has been caught successfully. All the accessories—the chest with its iron bands, the carved table and chair, the globe, &c.,—are all well introduced and well painted. But Cromwell may be dictating any other dispatch than that in favour of the persecuted Protestants of Piedmont. There is nothing to mark or indicate the particular dispatch. Painters often fall into this error. We have more than one picture representing the Duke of Wellington writing his Waterloo dispatch; but one and all might be called his Salmanca or his Talavera dispatch, so almost impossible is it to represent a real difficulty of this kind. When the statue to Grattan was given to Chantrey, the committee asked the artist to place the statue on "the rock of the Constitution," for a pedestal. "But how," said Chantrey, "am I to represent this particular rock? Shall I carve a rock and cut beneath: 'This is the rock of the Constitution?'—I know no other way." So with Mr. Newenham; we want the catalogue to tell us that this is the Piedmontese despatch The price of the picture is 300 guineas.

17. "The Highland Gleaner." T. Brooks.—Hardly worthy of Wordsworth's beautiful lines—

> Sweet Highland girl! a very shower
> Of beauty is thy earthly dower;

but still a nice picture, and true to the characteristics of Scottish beauty. The artist has caught the ruddy look of health very successfully.

18. "The Miller's Home." T. Creswick, A.R.A.—One of those truthful representations of English scenery for which Mr. Creswick is so deservedly distinguished. The very title conjures up pleasant associations, all of which Mr. Creswick has happily succeeded in transferring to his canvas. The rustic stone bridge, the groups of happy children, the sweet position of the mill, the running water, are all most appropriately introduced and rendered. This we have had engraved for our present paper.

19. "Kenilworth from the Tilt-Yard." G. Barnard.—True and careful: a little picture which every year will invest with greater interest.

21. "Rich and Ripe." G. Lance. (Two pictures of grapes and peaches in one frame.)—Marvellous for truth, and sufficient to justify the story of the bird which pecked at the painted grapes of the Greek artist.

22. "Study of Kids." J. F. Herring.—A small and very beautiful picture. The still life is admirably painted; the birch-broom and old boots most appropriately introduced.

30. "Astronomy." J. Sant.—A fine picture, representing, in a circle, a female head gazing heavenward. The figure is leaning over a globe; the expression is poetic. How grand was Raphael in subjects of this nature! how noble in his "Philosophy!" how still nobler in his "Poetry!" This is the best picture that we have ever seen from Mr. Sant's pencil. It is marked 'sold,' and deserved to find an early and a liberal purchaser.

40. "The Regretted Companion." R. Ansdell.—A large oblong picture, representing an old wayfaring man kneeling by the side of his ass, that has just expired. The thoughtful look of the old man is shared by his dog. The dead ass, the dog—every portion of animal nature—is painted with admirable dexterity and truth. The story, too, is well told. The hands of the old man are careful, and finished studies from nature.

45. "Dutch Pilots Warping their Craft out of Harbour in Rough Weather." E. W. Cooke.—A busy scene, full of sea life, and suggestive of healthy breezes. Mr. Cooke's well-deserved reputation for pictures of this character hardly requires that we should say more than that he is here true to himself and to nature, as well as to the peculiarities of Dutch skies and Dutch craft. No artist more thoroughly understands the different hues of sky and scene which characterise the countries of Cuyp, Vandervelde, and Ruysdael. Mr. Cooke should paint three pictures in one frame, with divisions, showing the peculiarities which he feels, and can paint so thoroughly.

52. "The Post-Office." F. Goodall.—This is Mr. Goodall's single contribution to the Exhibition. It is a large picture, 4 ft. 5 in. in height by 5 ft. 10 in. in width, and represents the exterior of a country post-office, with a barber busy reading the *Times* aloud to a group of anxious listeners: a boy loiters with a tray of fish; the "boots" of an inn (another Sam Weller) ceases to polish a pair of top boots; and all gather round the consequential barber. In another part of the picture, a pretty girl is reading a letter she has just received to an old Chelsea pensioner. On the door-step of the office, another pretty girl, overcome with the news she has received, is hiding her head in grief; while, with admirable indifference to what is passing, the guard of the mail, who had brought the post-bag, is whistling aloud, as if to say, "This is stale news to me! I knew all this before I mounted my box." Such is the story of the picture. The execution is, of course, careful: every part has been well considered; but the composition is somewhat scattered, and the expression of the several faces is not above the ordinary mark of Mr. Goodall's former pictures. This we have had engraved.

54. "The Salmon-Leap at Lynmouth, North Devon"—J. Uwins—is the work of a young artist, who seems to divide his time between Italy and Devon. He has shown great variety in what he does. He is more true, however, to Italy than to England.

56. "A Peep in the Palace of William III." J. D. Wingfield.—A carefully-painted interior of that part of Hampton Court Palace wherein the Charles II. beauties are hung. The picture supplies a peep into the adjoining room. The portraits of the beauties are faithfully introduced. This is a nice memorial of an Anglo-Dutch palace.

57. "Evening: Coming Home to the Farm." H. Jutsum.—A large landscape, 4 feet in height by 5 feet 8 inches in width, and certainly the best picture (in point of composition and execution) that we have seen of Mr. Jutsum's. It is true to English scenery, and to the effect of evening. It is marked "sold." Good pictures are soon picked up. A really good picture is seldom suffered to pass unsold.

64. "The Pinys of Shakspere." J. Gilbert.—A clever embodiment of all the principal characters in the plays of Shakspere, not on Stothard's principle—seen on one line, but on a double stage. The principal figures are *Henry VIII.*, *Shylock*, and *Lear*; but every character has its due consequence on the canvas. The grouping is most ingenious, and the several attributes most carefully distinguished. There is some nice painting in parts.

70. "Scene near Cuckfield, Sussex." Copley Fielding.—A little bit of genuine wild English nature: containing many of the beauties which Mr. Fielding catches so well in water-colours transferred to canvass. The peep between the stems of the trees at the stack of red and white buildings is introduced with great judgment and effect.

77. "Elizabeth Castle, Jersey."—R. C. Leslie—is by the son of Mr. C. R. Leslie, the Royal Academician. Young Mr. Leslie is improving in his art, but his advance is less rapid than an earlier effort, still better than this, had taught us to expect.

78. "Girl with Water-cresses." E. U. Eddis.—A full-length, seated on a bank, nearly the size of life; far from good in point of colour, but with a thoughtful character of face about it both pleasing and appropriate. Mr. Eddis is always attentive to the requirements of his art, but he has not a good eye for colour. His drawing is generally careful.

81. "Domestic Ducks." J. F. Herring.—A small oval. Mr. Herring is as true to duck nature as Mr. Lance is true to fruit nature, and Mr. W. Hunt to flower nature. The execution in this picture is particularly careful.

87. "The Corsair." E. W. Cooke.

> O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he throws,
> Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it glows.

One of those beautiful coast scenes of Italy, which the admirers of Mr. Cooke call upon him to multiply from year to year. A sweeter picture, of its class and character, Mr. Cooke never painted. It is sold.

88. "A Group in the Meadows." T. Sydney Cooper, A.R.A.—Three cows—most beautifully drawn. An unusually small-sized picture for Mr. Cooper.—2 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.

94. "Morning." J. P. Pettitt.

> Nor long the sun his daily course withheld,
> But added colours to the world revealed.—DRYDEN.

Dryden has not been very successful in his descriptions of external nature; and this, which Mr. Pettitt quotes in illustration of his picture, is one of his worst. It is not worse, however, than the picture it is dragged in to illustrate.

96. "The Watchful Shepherd." R. Redgrave, A.R.A.—Mr. Redgrave's single contribution to the Exhibition, representing the slope of a hill, on which sheep are feeding, with a peep into one of those thickets which Mr. Redgrave is so fond of painting. The execution is unusually hard, but the general composition is novel and pleasing.

97. "Harvest Time." F. Taylor.—A small half-length of a gleaner carrying wheat on her head. The pose of the figure is good, and the face pretty; but it has more studio nature about it, than field nature.

98. "Painting." C. H. Stanley, jun.—A small full-length, representing a young lady copying a picture by Cuyp. She wears a bonnet, and her face is altogether unseen. The execution is careful, but hard.

100. "Sancho's Surprise on seeing the Squire of the Woods' Nose." George Cruikshank.—By the admirable caricaturist, who has this year (for the first time, we believe) taken to painting in oil-colours. Mr. Cruikshank will not add to his reputation by pictures of this class and character. It is very bad.

101. "Cottage Scene: Dolgelly, North Wales." R. Brandard.—An interior, painted in a style something between Isaac Ostade and F. Goodall. There is a young mother, a cottage repast, a girl feeding a goat, chickens feeding, &c. The feeling throughout is excellent: the execution, too, is good.

102. "The Jewels and the Gem." G. Lance.—Rich stones most richly painted. The gem is a minature of the Princess Royal set in diamonds.

107. "The Pilgrim—*vide* 'All's Well that Ends Well.'" H. W. Phillips.—A female head, by the son of the late Royal Academician Phillips. There is a solemn thoughtfulness about this head, that lifts it a little beyond mere portraiture.

118. "Fecamp, Coast of Normandy." J. D. Harding.—Mr. Harding's single contribution to the collection. The composition is careful; but it is not what collectors call a pleasing picture. It is true to the coast of Normandy, and reminds us, in parts, of Mr. Collins.

120. "Gypsy Trampers." F. Tayler.—Girls (with donkeys) begging. The look of the elder girl, who is holding out a hat, is nicely felt and rendered. The group is well put together, and the whole picture is in Mr. Tayler's best manner; and what that manner is, is well known to all Exhibition-goers.

123. "Southdowns." T. Creswick, A.R.A., and R. Ansdell.—A joint affair (we disavow the least allusion to a joke)—one of those combinations which Callcott and Landseer, Lee and Cooper, have rendered so popular. Mr. Ansdell has painted the sheep, and Mr. Creswick the clown, with all their accustomed truth of nature and dexterity of pencil. We hope to see them again in other and equally successful efforts. This sort of combinations puts both artists on their mettle.

129. "Sympathy." F. Stone.—Two beautiful girls; one sympathising with, and soothing the (nicely indicated) sorrow of the other. We could have wished that the dresses had been somewhat different—less in Mr. Stone's well-known style. But with the faces we could not wish for the slightest change. This charming picture has been bought by Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, and will be engraved.

133. "Opening the Gate." J. Linnell.—A small landscape, fit, in point of size, for any gentleman's drawing-room, and fit, in point of quality and execution, for any collection of English pictures. The cows and children might be somewhat better defined—but with the trees, the foliage throughout, and the distance, there could be no change that would tend to improve it. A sweeter landscape Mr. Linnell never painted.

134. "Minna Troil—*vide* 'The Pirate.'" T. M. Joy.—One of those transition-pictures, half portrait, half ideal. We will not say that Mr. Joy has caught the Minna Troil of the great novelist, but he has succeeded in making a pleasing work of art.

137. "A Welsh Mill." H. J. Boddington.—With all Mr. Boddington's well-known fidelity and finish.

138. "The Novice." Alex. Johnston.

> This vestal cloak shall fold my fading bloom—
> Of virgin vows and purity the token.
> This cell, sepulchral-like, shall be the tomb
> Of mother'd hopes, vows broke as soon as spoken;
> Of love despised, of pains destroy'd and of a heart quite broken.
> MS, WALKER MARSHALL.

Small full-length of a lady fastening a bracelet. It is not good in point of expression, or even of composition, but it is rich in colour. The "Novice" would seem a misnomer.

140. "Dover." J. Holland.

> There is a cliff, whose high and bending hail
> Looks fearfully in the confined deep.—SHAKESPEARE.

One of those pictures representing common scenes which defy detection. But for the catalogue, we should never have taken this odd combination of blue and red for Shakspeare's Cliff. This is a perversion of landscape painting. Dull, common fidelity is better than this.

143. "Musidora." W. E. Frost, A.R.A.

> At the doubtful breeze alarmed.

We have already alluded to this charming little picture, as the gem of the Exhibition. Often as "Mus.dora" has been painted before, she was never made so beautiful, or done so much artistic justice to, as by Mr. Frost in this picture. For exquisite female delicacy, tor beauty of face, and general excellence of composition, this little picture is worth fifty of those rude studies which Mr. Etty's patrons kept him employed upon for so long a period. This fine picture was "sold" before it went to the Exhibition.

145. "Cottage near Lindfield, Sussex." Copley Fielding.—One of Mr. Fielding's truthful transcripts from the scenery of his favourite Sussex.

147. "The Gleaner's Child." Mrs. Carpenter.—A small, well-painted picture, representing the head and shoulders of a fine healthy child. The name has not been inaptly given.

148. "A View of Angers." E. A. Goodall.—A faithful map of a picturesque place (by the way, very unlike Mr. Holland's "Dover," just noticed). Mr. Goodall should, in works of this character, give more attention to the pictures of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Roberts. We do not wish to see these artists re-produced at second-hand; but there is much that Mr. Goodall might learn with advantage, without copying.

156. "The Triumph of Venus." W. Fisher.

> She, with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
> The herald of her triumph drawing nigh,
> Half-whisper'd in his ear, "I promise thee
> The fairest and most loving wife in Greece."
> She spoke and straightway: I shut my sight for fear;
> But when I look'd, Paris had raised his arm,
> And I beheld great Juno's angry eyes,
> As she withdrew into the golden cloud.
> *Œnone.*—ALFRED TENNYSON.

This is by the painter of "Medora" (No. 2), already noticed. We have said that Mr. Goodall might study Roberts and Stanfield with advantage, so in the same way Mr. Fisher might study Mr. Frost. "The Musidora" (No. 143) has all those excellences which the Venus should have in the same degree. There is merit in Mr. Fisher's composition and some nice painting in parts. He works as if he loved his subject and he shows that love for what he is about.

157. "English Peasantry." W. E. D. Stuart.—This is an oval, representing the interior of a kitchen, with a young mother and young affectionate husband by her side, an old woman teaching a child, and a girl and a boy making love of the back-kitchen. It is very stiffly

painted, but the idea is not ill made out, while the whole picture evinces a promise of success in future efforts.

We now enter the

MIDDLE ROOM.

160. "Castle of Wellburg." C. R. Stanley.—A large and an ambitious picture, somewhat in the style of Mr. Pyne, but without his airy excellence and his knowledge of perspective. There is much, however, in many parts that is good, and it is a large picture.

172. "San Lorenzo, Coast of Genoa." T. S. Robins.—We have too many pictures annually produced hovering on the debateable land between amateur art and artistic excellence, and we take this picture to be a composition of the kind. Artists only half-fledged should restrict their flight, and take less canvas. What is pardonable on a small scale, becomes offensive when paraded on a large surface. Mr. Robins, however, has many merits to redeem his defects.

182. "Ruins of the Library in Hadrian's Villa." W. Linton.—A small but most effective little picture, imbued with the poetry of association which it calls up. There is not much in it in point of labour, but what is there is good.

184. "A View of Buda and Ofen, from Pesth." G. Jones, R.A.—Only remarkable as the work of a Royal Academician.

191. "A Good Place for Trout." T. Danby.—Not up to the mark of Mr. Danby's last year's efforts. Let us trust that he is reserving himself, as we hear he is, for the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is frequently unfair to weigh the merits of an artist by his British Institution pictures, which are generally small things painted to pay off Christmas bills; the greater efforts are sent to the Academy.

192. "The Portico of the National Gallery." A. C. Hayter, jun.—A most ingenious piece of composition, in which the steeple of St. Martin's is introduced with good effect. The figures between the columns and on the steps are well arranged and well painted.

196. "Blenheim." G. E. Hering.—A well-painted view of the Palace from the water: a capital illustration of the justice of Sir Joshua Reynolds's criticism on the picturesque character of Vanbrugh's architecture. Reynolds said that Vanbrugh treated his building as part of a landscape, and Mr. Hering has shown how true the criticism is, by the skill which he has shown in this assimilation.

198 "A Golden Moment." F. Danby, A.R.A.

> The robin on the gilded spray
> Chants his vesper to the dying day;
> The wild-fowl, with her yellow brood,
> Paddles beneath the hanging wood;
> Where most the woodland choir now
> Already nestle on the shaded bough;
> While insect mill ons, in their only day,
> Still, lingering fill the glowing ray.

A red evening effect, painted with surprising skill, and dipped in the finest poetry—much finer poetry than Mr. Danby has given in illustration of his meaning. But the picture is not in want of verse to explain its beauties, though its fine poetic qualities are of that high character which the lovers of literal landscape will fail to appreciate, and may miss entirely. "A Golden Moment" is like a picture by an old master, accidentally introduced into a room where all is new.

199. "Cranmer summoned before the Privy Council: Thomas Wriothesley, Chancellor; Lord Paget, Secretary; Lord Russell; Duke of Norfolk; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Thomas Lord Seymour, and Bishop Gardiner." E. B. Morris.

Henry sent for Cranmer, and said, "Go you to the council, and demand to be confronted with your accuser. Should there be a moment's hesitation, produce this ring." Cranmer followed the instruction of his Sovereign, but his righteous request was made in vain; their Lordships insisted upon his immediate commitment to the Tower. Upon this Cranmer produced the ring.—*Life of Cranmer.*

Our criticism must be very short. Mr. Morris has not wrought successfully: his Cranmer, though not ill conceived, is but a poor candidate for future martyrdom.

203. "Aladdin's Present to the Sultan." J. Gilbert.—Another of these versatile effects of Mr. Gilbert's facile pencil; but not, we think, in his happiest mood.

205. "Lance Reproving his Dog." Left unfinished by the late Sir A. W. Callcott, and completed by J. Callcott Horsley.—A favourite subject with artists; every exhibition having at least one Lance. What actors would call the scene (a Boccaccio-like garden) is admirably chosen; but Lance is not very characteristic, and his dog is somewhat indifferently painted. Landseer has taught us to like dogs only as he has painted them. Another Landseer suffers by such comparison. It was well and wittily said that Mr. Ansdell was an admirable artist when you compared him with nature, but he would not do when you compared him with Landseer.

206. "An Old Well on the Appian Way, Campagna of Rome." J. Uwins.—An illustration of the justice of our former remark, that Mr. Uwins is happier in rendering Italian, than he is English scenery. This is nicely painted.

210. "A Fruit Shop at Angers." E. A. Goodall.—Careful, as Mr. Goodall never fails to be, and better than the general average of his pictures. Angers, we observe, has been his field of study during the last autumn.

211. "Piazzetta di S. Marco." J. Holland.—This is by the painter of the eccentric "Dover," which we have recently condemned. When Mr. Holland can paint thus charmingly, why should he play such will-o'-the-wisp tricks with his palette and pencils? The deep rich colouring of this picture is especially fine.

212. "The Purchased Flock." J. Linnell.—A smaller picture than Mr. Linnell's other contribution to the rooms, but conceived and executed in the same masterly spirit and manner. A more desirable specimen of Mr. Linnell's art we have never seen. It holds the post of honour in the middle of the room, and found a purchaser at once.

213. "Chiavara on the Riviera di Levanti." G. E. Hering.—A companion picture to Mr. Holland's "Piazzetta;" more thinly painted (somewhat in Mr. Pyne's manner), but clever and effective. We must continue to watch Mr. Hering's progress. The "Blenheim" just noticed, and the picture now under review, are not every-day productions

214. "The Desert Steed." C. Tschaggeny.—A large picture, representing an Arabian desert, and a horse of the true breed, painted sufficiently well to satisfy a jockey.

221. "The Disputed Point." R. Brandard.—We have already noticed a clever interior of an Irish cottage by Mr. Brandard; but this is a different way, and is equally clever. It is a kind of "Wilkie's Village Politicians," but painted more in Bird's manner than in Wilkie's. If Mr. Brandard could colour as well as Mr. Goodall, or Mr. Goodall catch character and expression as well as Mr. Brandard, both would be much better artists than they are at present.

228. "Porto Fesano; Gulf of Spezzia." G. E. Hering.—Another of Mr Hering's careful studies, and one which fully justifies all our previous commendations.

248. "Interior: Royal Chapel, Hampton Court." J. D. Wingfield.—The view is from the Royal pew—a somewhat disadvantageous position, as it lessens the apparent height of the roof. No one enters more zealously than Mr. Wingfield into all the parts and points of interest in old buildings, and few catch Hampton Court character with more artistic excellence. He is apt to be hard, but this hardness suits wood or stone.

256. "Morning: the Stream in the Hills." T. Creswick, A.R.A.—One of those fine Creswick-like pictures which brings to mind the line in Thomson—

> Now down the steep the dashing torrent flies

and that glorious stanza in Burn's "Hallowe'en":—

> Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,
> As through the glen it wimpl't;
> Whyles roun a rocky scaur it strays,
> Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't:
> Whyles glittered to the nightly rays,
> Wi' bickering dancing dazzle;
> Whyles cookit underneath the braes,
> Below the spreading hazel.

We recommend the stanza to Mr. Creswick. He would make a fine composition from such genuine nature as Burns has given.

258. "Detaining a Customer." R. Mclnnes.—A small picture, representing a shoemaker with his fiddle, intent on learning a favourite tune. He is reminded by an old woman, that whilst he is thus engaged a customer (a young girl, nicely painted) is waiting to be served. The lesson "to mind your business before your pleasure" is well made out.

259. "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea we wept, when we remembered Zion." Psalm cxxxvii, v. 1. W. Gale.—A subject much beyond Mr. Gale's pencil.

178. "Jeanie Deans and the Laird of Dumbiedikes," Alex. Frazer.—

> "Jeanie, I will make ye Lady Dumbiedikes afore the sun sets, and ye may ride to Lunnon in your ain coach, if ye like. Take what siller will serve ye."—*Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

We are glad to see Mr. Frazer again an exhibitor, and in his old Wilkie-and-Ailan like way. There is much that is excellent in Jeanie, and old Dumbiedikes is full of character.

238 "Borgo Castello, Calabria Ultra." W. Linton.—One of Mr. Linton's most effective compositions, revealing all his appreciation of the poetry of landscape nature. It was well said by Fuseli, that "selection is the invention of a landscape painter." This quality of "selection" is generally apparent in all Mr. Linton's transcripts from nature.

290. "Our Saviour after the Temptation." Sir George Hayter, M.A.S.L.

> Again the Devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and showeth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. . . . Then the Devil leaveth him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto him.—*St. Matthew*, chap. iv.

There is much that is good in the composition of this picture, and, considering the grandeur of the subject, a great deal that is excellent. (We shall engrave this Picture in a future Number.)

301. "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in Pedro's Hut." G. Cole.—This is a clever picture, and is marked "sold," but at a price far below its merits, viz. twenty-five guineas. The general arrangement is capital, the character throughout well preserved, and some of the painting firm and excellent. We do not remember seeing on canvas a better Rosinante. Mr. Cole is a new name in art, and apparently an accession.

311. "Myrrha." H. O'Neil.—A small three-quarter picture of a female, painted with all that delicacy of touch for which Mr. O'Neil has acquired a well-earned reputation. There is a tranquil thoughtfulness and beauty about the face, that is particularly winning. The shot-silk dress is, however, somewhat *Swan-and-Edgarish*. The price is fifty guineas, nor is it dear at that price.

We now enter the third, and last, room—called in the catalogue the

SOUTH ROOM.

317. "The Departure of the Chevalier Bayard from Brescia." J. C. Hook.

As he quitted the chamber to take horse, the two fair damsels met him, each bearing a little offering which she had worked during his sickness. Greatly did the brave knight thank them for this courtesy, saying that such presents from such lovely hands were worth ten thousand crowns. Then gallantly fastening the bracelets on his arm, and the purse on his sleeve, he vowed to wear them both for the honour of the fair donors while his life endured.—*Life of the Chevalier Bayard.*

There is much to commend in the conception and execution of this picture. The Chevalier himself is well painted; and the squire, or page, who is fastening on his master's spurs, is well drawn and appropriately introduced, so as to vary the arrangement of the composition.

326. "A Dead Drake." H. Weekes, jun.—The first production of the son of Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, and assistant of Sir Francis Chantrey. It is small, and is hung too high to be seen to advantage. It shews an eye for nature.

333. "Interior of a Cottage, Kent." G. Hardy.—Most carefully and minutely painted; but not exhibiting any advance on Mr. Hardy's part.

352. "A Bit of Holland." E. W. Cooke.—A little bit, indeed, but quite a gem in its way—speaking pleasantly of Vandervelde and Ruysdael. The price, we observe, is twenty guineas. Mr. Cooke is fond of painting these small slips of sea views, and he knows wherein his strength consists.

361. "At Undercliff, Isle of Wight." Sidney R. Percy.—A beautiful bit of wild nature, placed on the canvas with a fine and masterly touch. This is no common production; and seldom, indeed, have we seen a truer rendering of nature than this description. The glimpse of the sea is introduced with skill, and gives variety to the composition.

367. "Master's Rest; or, the Painter's Holiday." R. W. Buss.—Mr. Buss is one of Mr. Kidd's school; and, though always clever, he never gets beyond cleverness.

368. "Nature and Art." G. Lance.—Two small circular pictures, in one frame, representing fruit in one, and in the other jewels set in gold. Shall we say, with the fine lady in Swift, "Nature must give way to art?"

369. "The Villa Borghese, from the Walls of Rome." E. W. Cooke.—The whole of the trees included in the scene, with Raphaelle's house on the left, were razed to the ground by the Romans in 1849, to prevent the occupation of the villa by the French troops.

Mr. Cooke has succeeded in throwing an air of melancholy over his picture, as if the trees were conscious of their coming destruction. This is an enviable memorial of what was once a lovely scene.

376. "Sleep and Death conveying the body of Sarpedon to Lycia." J. Wood.

> Then Sleep and Death, two twins of winged race,
> Of matchless swiftness, but of silent pace,
> Receiv'd Sarpedon at the god's command,
> And in a moment reach'd the Lycian land;
> The corse amid his weeping friends they laid,
> Where endless honours wait the sacred shade.—POPE'S *Homer.*

This well-grouped composition reminds us of the late Mr. Watson's admirable bas-relief of the same subject; but Mr. Wood's picture is not a cento, by any means, from Mr. Watson.

381. "Valentine's Day." R. Farrier.—A boy behind a door, laughing at a knot of pretty girls, who are reading and enjoying the Valentine he has sent one of them. There is much quiet merriment in this picture, and some good painting.

388. "The First Impression." H. C. Selous.—This is a picture representing Guttemburg showing to his wife his first experiment in printing from moveable types. The whole composition is too made-up, and the accessories are somewhat violently introduced. The lady is a great deal too grand.

394. "The Battle Fair." Aster R. C. Corbould.—A large truthful picture, well grouped, and full of character, but painted in a hard, teatray manner.

401. "The Evening Sun upon a Mountain called Tryfan, in North Wales." T. Danby.—Painted with a large portion of that poetic appreciation of nature which distinguishes the compositions of Mr. Danby's father; the style, however, is quite Mr. T. Danby's own, and it is good.

403. "Spanish Produce." G. Lance.—Another of Mr. Lance's delightful transcripts from nature.

410. "A Study of Weeds." James Hall.—Evidently copied direct from nature by one whose skill is not equal to his appreciation of what is beautiful.

412. "Mole Guest, near Port Madoc, North Wales." J. Danby.—A clever landscape, by another of Mr. Danby's sons. Lord Northwick has bought it since the Exhibition opened.

413. "Venus dissuading Adonis from the Chase." W. Salter.—Mr. Salter is a worthy follower of what is high and exalted in art. He does not deal with common subjects; Scripture and the Classics are his text-books. He is certainly better this year than he has been for some time: his drawing has improved.

425. "The Interview between James IV. and the celebrated outlaw Murray, on Permen Moore, on the banks of the Yarrow." J. M. Joy.

> Out Gods forbade, quoth the outlaw, then
> I hope your grace will better be!
> Else ere you come to Edinburgh port,
> I trow thou guarded sall ye be.
> The lands of Ettrick forest fair,
> I wan them from the enemie:
> Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
> Contrarie a' kings in Christendie.

Mr. Joy is evidently fond of Scotch traditions and ballads; and shews at times considerable skill in transforming them to canvas. He has here, however, been less successful than on former occasions. He is not enough with his subject.

427. "Remnants." G. Lance.—The remnants of a feast—a miscellaneous collection of fruit, capitally sorted for colour and effect.

429. "A Dead Drake." G. Lance.

> What shall he have who killed the drake?
> A jug of ale his thirst to slake,
> Such as the jolly fellows use
> In the foamy tankards of Trinity.—*The Cambridge Garland.*

Still life, most marvellous for execution, and somewhat different in subject from the usual run of Mr Lance's works. Mr. Lance must himself enjoy a change from fruit and gems to brown jugs and the plumage of our native birds.

430. "Watering Cattle: Sunset." T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A.—Admirably true to nature.

431. "Still Life." M. P. Jackson.—This is by the son of the late John Jackson, R.A., one of the best of our portrait painters (witness his admirable heads of Flaxman and Canova). We have always great pleasure in heralding to notice the first productions of the sons of eminent men. It is a just tribute to excellence. Mr. Jackson commences modestly and well. He is grounding himself in the grammar of his art.

445. "Disturbing the Congregation." George Cruikshank.—Mr. Cruikshank's second contribution. A boy has let his top slip from his hands, much to the annoyance of a pompous beadle, who hardly knows how to act. There is evidently a struggle between parochial duty and the Book of Common Prayer. Some of the boys are full of character—but when was Cruikshank deficient in character?

451. "Farm House and Mill, at Isques, near Boulogne." G. Stanfield.—By the son of Clarkson Stanfield. We notice with pleasure an improvement since last year.

452. "The Falconer." J. D. Wingfield.—*Out* of Mr. Wingfield's usual class of subjects, but still in his way. The execution is careful.

457. "The Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, from the neighbourhood of Dalkeith." James Hall.—A more ambitious effort than "The Weeds," by the same artist, already noticed. Mr. Hall is an amateur, and therefore should not be too severely dealt with by the critics.

465. "The Toilet of Venus." W. Salter, M.A.F.—

> The ready Graces wait, her baths prepare,
> And oint with fragrant oils her flowing hair;
> Her flowing hair around her shoulders spreads,
> And all adown ambrosial odour sheds.
> Last, in transparent robes her limbs they fold,
> Enrich'd with ornaments of purest gold.
> And thus attired.—*Fawkener's Hymn to Venus.*—CONGREVE.

Venus is somewhat wanting in beauty—a sad deficiency in a subject of this nature. The colouring is rich and full.

466. "Interior of a Dartmoor Cottage." G. Hardy.—Very careful, but still not denoting any advance, we fear.

475. "Morning: A Scene in Devonshire."—F. C. Lewis—is chiefly remarkable as the production of a gentleman whose skill with the etching needle has never been surpassed. The best of Mr. Cousins's fine mezzotints were etched by Mr. Lewis.

488. "Titania; or, the Fairy Queen." J. G. Lough.

> For she his hairy temples then had rounded
> With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers.
> *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

490. "Puck." J. G. Lough.

> What hempen home spans have we swaggering here?
> *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

For the "Titania" Mr. Lough asks 500 guineas; and for the "Puck," 250 guineas. Both are in marble. The "Puck" deserves to find a purchaser; and, but for recent reverses in money matters, would no doubt have been sold when it was exhibited at Mr. Graves's, in Pall-mall.

491. "Hindoo Girl testing the Fate of her Lover." A model. T Earle.

Lalla Rookh was all curiosity, when one of her attendants informed the Princess that it was the usual way in which the friends of those who had gone on a dangerous voyage offered up vows for their safe return. If the lamp sunk immediately, the omen was decisive; but if it went shining down the stream, and continued to burn till entirely out of sight, the return of the beloved object was considered as certain. *Lalla Rookh.*

Mr. Earle was long an ardent workman in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey; but he did not catch his love of the poetry of his art in Chantrey's studio. His own sense of the beautiful has been his guide on all occasions, and he has seldom succeeded better than in the "Hindoo Girl," which deserves to be transferred to marble.

493. Bronze statuette of "Ariel directing the Storm." J. Thomas.—By the able sculptor of the statues throughout the whole of the New Houses of Parliament.

496. "L'Allegro." Marble bust. J. Earle.

> Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,
> Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles;
> Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
> And love to live in dimple sleek.—MILTON'S *L'Allegro.*

Somewhat wanting in Miltonic truthfulness; but who can work up to Milton's "L'Allegro?"

500. "Sabrina." A bust in marble. W. Calder Marshall.—The best piece of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, and somewhat nearer Milton than Mr. Earle's "L'Allegro."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

OUR six days' work is done—the week's last night
Sees us all circled round our hearth-fire's light
But nothing can our minds amuse;
For we are watching every knock and ring,
In anxious hope the tardy post will bring
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

My wife has darn'd the last unmended hose,
My daughters' worsted flowers no more disclose
Their glowing grass, and reds, and blues;
And little Jack has left his picture-book,
And waits on his low stool, with weary look,
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The music stands untouch'd, unheeded
No song nor sound breaks the monotony,
Save when one ventures to abuse
The ling'ring post, whose tardiness would cheat
The week's last evening of its greatest treat—
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Hark! that's the postman's well-known knock—"All right!"
The welcome folded packet greets our sight,
And quickly changes tones and views;
Now, Alice, stir the fire, and, wife, do you
Just trim the lamp—we'll have good light to view
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Now, leaf by leaf, we slowly turn it o'er,
On ev'ry sketch with thought'ning rapture pore.
Dire scenes of battles, smart reviews,
7th Jan., 1850.

A town, a tower, a mountain pass, and rill,
A storm, a stranded ship, are scenes that fill
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A warrior chief, with spear, and sword, and crest,
A gallant horse, a modish lady dress
In Paris Fashion's latest hues;
Rare plants, great actors, poets, birds of song,
Huge reptiles, monstrous lions, tigers strong
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

All novelties of science and of art,
All news of men and manners, mine and mart,
Here in all fullness we peruse;
Fat oxen, sheep and pigs, great beasts that win
The prize for hugeness, find a place within
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Plays, pictures, painters, pantomime, and song,
Great politicians, all the pages throng—
With authors, sculptors, and the muse.
In fact, all scenes on which the sun has shone,
As the globe turns, are photograph'd upon
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Herald of pleasure; throughout all the year,
Long may thy pictured weekly sheets appear,
To entertain, instruct, amuse,
And may'st thou winter, summer, autumn, spring,
With all their changes, ne'er omit to bring
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

T.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT WEAPONS OF WARFARE.—While some labourers were employed a few weeks since in excavating for the foundation of a house at Slaughter Bridge, near Camelford, in Cornwall, they dug up some implements of ancient warfare, consisting of a battle-axe, a spear, and a spur, supposed to have lain buried there since the days of King Arthur. Tradition says that on that spot a sanguinary battle was fought between the troops of Arthur and those opposed to him, and that the nephew of Arthur was killed in the fight. His remains were interred near the spot, and were afterwards removed to Glastonbury. The persons who found the articles named gave them away, selling but little value on them. The spur is now in the possession of Mr. Creeper, of the White Hart Inn, Camelford.

LITERATURE.

EVANGELINE: A TALE OF ACADIE. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. London: David Bogue.

Evangeline is a beautiful story of village life in America. It has, in our estimation, but one fault; it is written in hexameters, whose rhythm—if rhythm it can be called—seems to us utterly irreconcilable with the genius of the English language. Mr. Longfellow has a fine ear for the music of words, and is a poet in the highest sense of the term. All who remember his beautiful lyrics, more especially his "Excelsior," and his "Hymn of Life," will gratefully acknowledge the pleasure derivable from his writings; but, in proportion to the greatness of their appreciation of his excellence as a lyrist, will be their disappointment on reading his hexameters. No poet, writing in the English language, could make a greater mistake than in wedding his thoughts to such a rhythm. Southey's failure, in "The Vision of Judgment," was sufficient to warn all other adventurers from such a waste of their time and genius as the cultivation of this ancient exotic, so utterly unsuited as he proved it to be to our soil and atmosphere. We therefore wonder all the more that a man like Professor Longfellow should not have been deterred by an example so flagrant. Not even the respect we feel for a man of genius who has done good service in the cause of literature, can prevent us from laughing at such a ludicrous attempt at music as the following, which we extract at random from the pages of "Evangeline:"—

Rent like a labouring oar, that toils in the surf of the ocean,
Bent, but not broken, by age was the form of the notary public:
Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken flocs of the maize, hung
Over his shoulders; his forehead was high; and glasses with horn bows
Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal.
Father of twenty children was he, and more than a hundred
Children's children rode on his knee, and heard his great watch tick.

Nor will the following excite any other feeling in the mind of any reader who appreciates the beauty of our ordinary English metres:—

Not far withdrawn from these, by the cypress and box-hive,
Michael, the fiddler was placed, with the gayest of hearts and of waistcoats.
Shadow and light from the leaves alternately played on his snow-white
Hair, as it waved in the wind; and the jolly face of the fiddler
Glowed like a living coal, when the ashes are blown from the embers.

These may be some ears upon which the foregoing, as well as the following extract, may sound melodiously, and in harmony with the genius of the language, but we must confess that ours are not of the number.

Then Evangeline lighted the brazen lamp on the table,
Filled, till it overflowed, the pewter tankard with home-brewed
Nut brown ale that was famed for its strength in the village of Grand Pré;
While from his pockets the notary drew his papers and ink-horn,
Wrote with a steady hand the date and the age of the parties,
Naming the dower of the bride in flocks of sheep and in cattle.

We are aware that a great controversy has arisen upon this subject, and that much has been urged not only in defence but in laudation of English hexameters. We can understand also that the classical precision of many readers—to whom the rhythm of the ancients has become familiar from long use—may dispose them in favour of the gallant attempt to naturalize it amongst the moderns. But that which was musical to the Greeks and Romans is not necessarily musical to us; we doubt even whether if their music, properly so called —their melodies and harmonies—the airs they played upon the harp and the lyre, had come down to us, like their literature, we should be able to understand them, and find in them the same pleasure that we take in the music which has been the growth of our own circumstances, ideas, habits, and education. The music of a Chinaman is not very pleasing to the ears of an Englishman; and the sounds which may give delight to the people of one nation, may utterly fail in communicating the same feeling to the people of another. Even in the following beautiful passage—beautiful from the phraseology, and in the succession of charming pictures which it paints to the mental eye—we are obliged to qualify the admiration we cannot help feeling, by the expression of our regret that the poet has not employed the good old English blank verse—that perfect music, when well written—or any form of Spenserian, heroic, or lyric measure, to convey his meaning:—

And with these words of cheer they arose and continued their journey.
Softly the evening came. The sun from the western horizon
Like a magician extended his golden wand o'er the landscape;
Twinkling vapours arose; and sky and water and forest
Seemed all on fire at the touch, and mingled together.
Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of silver,
Floated the boat with its dipping oars, on the motionless water.
Filled was Evangeline's heart with inexpressible sadness,
Touched by the magic spell, the sacred fountains of feeling
Glowed with the light of love, as the skies and waters around her.
Then from a neighbouring thicket the mocking-bird—wildest of singers—
Shook from its throat such floods of delicious music
That the whole air, and the woods, and the waves seemed silent to listen.
Plaintive at first were the tones, and sad; then soaring to madness,
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.
Then single notes were heard, in sorrowful, low lamentation;
Till, having gathered them all, he flung them abroad in derision,
As, when after a storm, a gust through the tree-tops
Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal shower on the branches.
With such a prelude as this, and hearts that throbbed with emotion,
Slowly they entered the Teche, where it flows through the green Opelousas,
And through the amber air, above the crest of the woodland,
Saw the column of smoke that arose from a neighbouring dwelling;—
Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distant lowing of cattle.

We trust that Professor Longfellow is satisfied with his experiment, and with having done better than any man ever did before him, what no man can ever do well; and that, when he next comes before the public, to solicit their admiration for his poetry, he will take no more liberties with our beautiful language; but be contented with the rhythm of Milton and Shakspeare, if he loves blank verse—with that of Spenser and Byron, if he prefers dignity and rhyme in combination—or with the countless forms of the lyric stanza, of which our best poets, from the days of Shakspeare to those of Moore, Shelley, Campbell, and their living successors, offer him so many brilliant examples.

One word as to the present edition. The publisher has lavished all the resources of art upon it, and produced a true *livre de luxe* for the poet's admirers. It contains no less than forty-five wood-cuts of the very highest merit and beauty. The rural subjects by Mr. B. Foster are perfect gems, and surpass anything of the kind that has lately come under our notice. The engraving, the typography, and the binding are of the first excellence, and reflect the highest credit upon all concerned in the publication.

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST. By MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 2 vols. Colburn.

The popularity of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," has, in all probability, led the publisher to expect for the present work a co-extensive share of success. There is, however, but little in the lives here chronicled to justify such expectation; though it is not unreasonable to suppose a large class of readers to have calculated upon an amount of interest in these memoirs akin to that of the lives of our female Sovereigns. As Mrs. Green states in her Preface, some of these Royal daughters "have graced foreign Courts, and played an important part abroad;" but this very circumstance renders their memoirs of comparatively slender attraction; more especially as they present but little of that domestic character which is a leading charm of female biography.

The volumes before us comprehend but a portion of Mrs. Green's design; for the lives extend but to that of the sixth daughter of Edward I. Of the five daughters of William the Conqueror, the eldest, Cæcilia, dedicated her life to the cloister, and died, Abbess of the Holy Trinity, at Caen. "Many maidens of the noblest houses in Normandy were under her maternal care; for, after the example had been set by William the Conqueror, the Abbey of the Holy Trinity became the favourite resort for those who forsook the allurements of high rank for the seclusion of a monastic life."

Adela, William's youngest daughter, occupies a more prominent place in history than any of her sisters; and her intrepid character and religious zeal have led to many details of her life being preserved with grateful care. After her marriage with Earl Stephen, her benefactions to the Church were very extensive; and, under her pious auspices, the Cathedral of Chartres, which had formerly been an unadorned structure of wood, was built of stone, and in a handsome style of architecture. Her crusading enthusiasm lasted until the infirmities of old age led her from the world to the cloister.

To Gundred, the supposed daughter of the Conqueror, Mrs. Green devotes some ten pages. The interment of her remains in the chapter-house of Lewes is noticed, as is also the discovery of her tomb in Isfield Church, and its removal to St. John's Church, Southover, in 1775. But we are surprised to find no mention whatever of the finding of the bones of Gundred among the other remains of the Priory at Lewes—an event rendered extensively known by its copious illustration in this Journal. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 8, 1845.)

To these brief notices succeeds a Memoir of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., extending over a hundred pages—an importance which Mrs. Green thus justifies:—

Matilda, the only daughter of Henry I., and Matilda the Atheling, is the first descendant of our Anglo-Norman Sovereigns, who is, strictly speaking, entitled to the name of an English Princess; and the position which she occupies in the Royalty of England is a peculiar and most important one. Born in England, blending in her veins the Norman blood with that of the race of Saxon Monarchs so long and so justly venerated, she was the foundress of a dynasty which swayed the English sceptre for upwards of three centuries, and under whose energetic rule this country was raised to its highest pitch of martial glory: and although the name of Plantagenet has long since been superseded, yet through the Plantagenet Queen of Henry VII., her *direct* lineal descendant still graces the throne of these realms, in the person of her present Majesty. In Matilda, too, the right of female succession to the English crown was first distinctly acknowledged—an important point, when it is remembered how many of the Royal Princes could transmit their dominions through their male descendants *only*. Though it may be argued that she never was the settled and undisputed Sovereign of England, still the point was gained, when, thrice during the lifetime of her father, the assembled barons swore fealty to her as his heiress: and it is to the enterprising ambition of her rival, and still more to her own unyielding haughtiness of character, rather than to any real or even pretended invalidity in her claim, that we must attribute her failure in establishing her title.

At the close of the biography it is noticed, as a singular coincidence—

That no two of the family of Matilda were united in sepulture. Her father, King Henry, was interred in the Abbey of Reading; her mother in that of Westminster; and the billows of the ocean rolled over the unburied bones of her only brother. Her Imperial husband found a proud resting-place among the monuments of his ancestors at Spires, or perchance in the lonely burial-ground of an obscure monastery. Geoffry Plantagenet, the father of her children, was interred in the cathedral of Mons; Geoffry the younger within the city of Nantes; and her youngest son, William, in the cathedral of Rouen. The Empress herself chose the Abbey of Bec as her final resting-place, while the bones of her beloved son, King Henry, repose under a stately monument in the abbey of Fontevrand.

Stephen's eldest daughter, Matilda, was betrothed when a cradled infant of two years old, and died a baby-bride. She was interred beside her brother Baldwin, in the Priory of the Holy Trinity, then called Christ's Church, Aldgate. The memory of her dead children was tenderly cherished by their mother, the Queen, who, in 1148, built and endowed the Church and Hospital of St. Katherine's, near the Tower, "in pure and perpetual alms," to secure the repose of the souls of her infants, Baldwin and Matilda. This hospital and its fine church were taken down in 1825, to make way for the present St. Katherine's Docks; the establishment being rebuilt in the Regent's Park.

Mary, the youngest of Stephen's family, from her infancy was destined by her parents for the cloister: she was sent, when a child, to the nunnery of Stratford, but subsequently removed to Lillechurch, where the Lady Mary was installed prioress. The Queen was a frequent visitor here. The Lady Mary subsequently exchanged the convent of Lille Church for the more illustrious one of Rumsey, in Hampshire, of which she became abbess—not through Royal influence, but by the free choice of her sisters. Mary married Matthew of Flanders, but she subsequently resumed the veil. Earl Matthew re-married; after which, however, he still spoke of "the Countess Mary his wife." She died, after thirteen years in her second seclusion, and left two daughters—Ida and Matilda; the posterity of the latter succeeding to the Earldom of Boulogne.

Of the three daughters of Henry II., Matilda (the second wife of Henry the Lion) died in her thirty-third year.

Eleanora (Henry's second daughter) was neither English born nor English bred, and passed only a few years of her childhood in England. She married Alphonso the Good, King of Castile, who is said to have been much pleased with the little Leonor—though his delight must have been rather that of a boy, amused with the novelty of his position, and happy in the society of an agreeable playmate, than that of a grave Monarch, gratified to find that his matrimonial speculation had turned out so successful. Queen Leonor lived to see her only surviving son a King; and her four married daughters each in due time arose to the regal circlet: "so that of the Princess Eleonora it may truly be said, that she was the daughter, sister, wife, mother, and grandmother of Kings, and the ancestress of the races of mighty Monarchs who, even now, occupy two of the most powerful thrones in Europe."

Henry's youngest daughter, Joanna, passed her childhood principally in Normandy, where the Royal family at that time resided more frequently than in England. She was partly educated at the monastery of Fontevraud; and manifested great reverence for Thomas-à-Becket, even though he died when the Princess was only six years old. At a very early age she married William, King of Sicily, who left her a widow at twenty-four. From her imprisonment by the usurper Tancred she was released by her brother, Richard Cœur de Lion. Fourteen years had elapsed since the brother and sister had parted: "the little babe" had eleven had grown up into a graceful and dignified woman; while the headstrong and reckless Earl of Poicton, not a whit less reckless than before, had become burdened with the weighty cares of Royalty, though in truth the crown never sat heavily upon the helmeted brow of Richard Cœur de Lion." Eleanora accompanied her brother to the Holy Land. On her return to Europe, she married Raimond of Toulouse. She was soon after attacked with heavy sickness: as the hour of death approached, her conscience became alarmed; she was received as a sister and nun of Fontevraud, and died almost immediately after, in her thirty-fourth year. The subsequent history of Raimond, and his protection of the newly-risen sect, the Albigenses, forms a very interesting episode in this portion of the work.

"We have traced," says Mrs. Green, "the splendid destinies of the daughters of the enterprising and ambitious Henry II., all of whom were wooed to occupy the most brilliant positions; but far otherwise was it with the unfortunate Princesses whose fates depended on the policy of King John, or the all but imbecile weakness of his son and successor, Henry III."

Joanna, the first of these Princesses, and the eldest daughter of John by his beautiful wife, Isabella of Angoulême, was betrothed, when a child, to Hugh de Lusignan, the eldest son of the Earl of March, the former suitor of Queen Isabella to her, on the death of John, the two married, notwithstanding the anomalous position he occupied as her intended son-in-law. The letter of Isabella to her young son, King Henry III., announcing her second marriage, and her reasons for substituting herself for her daughter as the bride of the gallant Lusignan, is still preserved in the Tower of London, and is a most curious specimen of diplomatic skill and woman's *finesse*.

Joanna was married to Alexander II., King of Scotland: she died early, of consumption, and was buried, according to her own request, at the nunnery of Tarente, in Dorsetshire, where a marble tomb and continually burning tapers were set up to her memory.

Isabella, John's second daughter, when scarcely five years old, had her suite of servants; for, in 1219, Henry III. granted one penny per day to Margaret, her nurse, which was to be paid every day by the hands of the Viscount of Hereford. "Paltry as this sum may appear at the present day, yet, if we multiply it by 15, which Sharon Turner, in a recent computation (Hardy's 'Introduction to the Close Rolls'), is the proportion which the money of our time bears to that of the period in question, we shall find that her wages amounted to 8s. 9d. per week, or nearly £23 a year." Mrs. Green adds:—

The attention paid by our Monarchs of the olden time to those who had tended their childhood, brings us back in imagination to the tender simplicity of patriarchal days. King John gave fourpence a day to the nurse of his son Richard, and many grants were made by him to the nurse of his brother, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; and King Henry followed the example, by giving Isabella and then twopence more per day to "our dear nurse Elena," as well as an allowance of fire-wood from the Royal forests. Entries also occur for Isabella's cook, valet, and other servants, several of whom were pensioned off in their later years by her brother.

Isabella was married to the Emperor Frederic II.; though Mrs. Green tells us, as a curious fact which has hitherto escaped observation, that ten years previously negotiations had been made for her marriage with the Emperor's son, Henry, King of Germany. This appears from a letter in the Tower collection, written by the Bishop of Carlisle to Henry III. In 1234 she became an inmate of the Tower of London, which in this reign first became a frequent Royal residence, instead of a mere fortress. The chapel of the White Tower was then used for the Royal household.

Our olden chronicles glow with details of the splendour of the marriage of Isabella with Frederic, who proved faithless and profligate. She died at Naples, much to the grief of King Henry, to judge by the amount of his benefactions in memory of her—affording food to upwards of 101,000 paupers, at a cost, according to the proportional value of money in our day, of £6315.

Of Eleanora, John's third daughter, the memoir is unusually copious: her early marriage to William de Mareshal, Earl of Pembroke, and her subsequent union with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, are the leading events in her career, by no means an unimportant one. The domestic history of this memoir is likewise very attractive; the pictures of the Earl of Leicester's courtly splendour at Kenilworth are minutely painted: his retainers numbered 140 among his domestic servants only; and a curious picture of the household economy of the period exists in a roll of the Countess Eleanora, which has lately been found in an obscure French monastery, where it had lain for centuries, and has been purchased for the British Museum. "This document, one of the most ancient of the kind now in existence, is written on a roll of parchment about 20 feet in length, and one foot in width, and is still in excellent preservation."

After Kenilworth passed into the hands of the Royalists, Eleanora fell a prey to despondency, and retired to the nunnery of Montargis, where she is stated to have died.

Margaret, Beatrice, and Katherine, the three daughters of Henry III., are next portrayed; their personal history being aided by some interesting pictures of the times, yet too minute for quotation.

The remainder of the work is occupied with the lives of the six daughters of Edward I. Of these, Mary, the youngest, became a nun at Amesbury, in Wiltshire, when seven years old; the chronicle telling us that she was veiled nun by her great-sire, Edward, King of England, at the wish of her grandmother, the Queen Eleanora, and by the assent of the Lady Eleanora, her mother. Her consecration was witnessed by the King and Queen, and the whole of the Royal family, even including the infant Prince Edward, with many of the principal Earls, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots of the realm; thirteen young ladies of noble birth being selected as the companions of Mary. Of the conventual life of the period, this memoir presents several glimpses. She is presumed to have died in the year 1332. "She was at this time," writes Mrs. Green, "in her fifty-fourth year, and was the longest liver, as well as the last survivor, of the family of Edward I. and Eleanora of Castile. She outlived her brother, Edward II., six years, and her sister Margaret, the next to herself in longevity, fourteen years. Mary was interred in the monastery which for forty-eight years had been her principal abode. The hand of Time has been heavy upon that structure; and a picturesque ruin, with its mantle of ivy and wreath of wild flowers, is all that now remains to point out the spot which was at once the abode and the tomb of the nun Princess." Aubrey, by the way, tells us that the last Abbess of Ambresbury was a Kirton who "was 140 years old when she dyed;" she was great-aunt to Mr. Child, Rector of Yatton Keynell, from whom Aubrey had this information; and he adds, "Mr. Child, the eminent banker in Fleet-street, is Baron Child's cozen-german."

Throughout these volumes, there is abundant evidence of laborious research to ensure authenticity; as well as of the care "bestowed upon the verification of names, dates, genealogies, and other points of historic importance." In the second volume there is, perhaps, a superabundance of detail from household expenses, which, notwithstanding their popular interest, are but the *properties* of historical writing, and should be employed sparingly; and should likewise be accompanied with elucidation, if the object be to enlighten the reader upon the actual life of the period. Of such aid Mrs. Green has availed herself in some instances, especially as regards the comparative value of money; but this illustrative plan has not been carried out so fully as it might advantageously be. Of technical errors there occur a few; such, for example, as the mistaking of Vicecomes, the ancient county sheriff, for Viscount, a title of recent date.

In the succeeding volumes of Mrs. Green's work, it is reasonable to expect that the interest will be increased in proportion to the multiplicity of the illustrative stores which it is a favourite pursuit of the present age to render available to the historian and biographer.

VIEWS OF NATURE; OR, CONTEMPLATIONS ON THE SUBLIME PHENOMENA OF CREATION. With Scientific Illustrations. By ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated from the German by E. C. OTTE and H. G. BOHN. Bohn.

The records of physical science present few parallels to the fact of a philosopher in his eighteenth year calmly sitting down to revise a labour of half a century since; and, by the exercise of a vivid memory through this long interval of years, remodelling his work to meet the demands of the age. Yet such is the sublime picture which Baron Humboldt presents in the volume before us.

The "Views" originated in a series of detached fragments written amidst the noblest objects of Nature—on the ocean—in the forests of the Orinoco, in the savannahs of Venezuela, and in the solitudes of the Peruvian and Mexican mountains. This eclectic mode of treating subjects of Natural History, Humboldt admits to be fraught with great difficulties—in the wonderful luxuriance of Nature presenting an accumulation of separate images, and thus disturbing the harmony and effect of a picture. Yet this want of unity has not interfered with the philosopher's certain object in these essays—to direct the reader's attention to the perpetual influence which physical nature exercises on the moral condition and on the destiny of man. "It is to minds oppressed with care," says Humboldt, "that these pages are especially consecrated. He who has escaped from the stormy waves of life, will joyfully follow me into the depths of the forest—over the boundless steppes and prairies, and to the lofty summits of the Andes."

As the enjoyment of the immediate contemplation of Nature is heightened by an insight into the connexion of the occult forces, Humboldt has subjoined to his "Views" scientific illustrations and researches, nearly all of which have been either enlarged or replaced by new and more comprehensive ones in the edition before us, dated from Berlin, in the spring of last year.

The work opens with an eloquent chapter on "Steppes and Deserts," those treeless wastes and seas of sand, which present phenomena at every turn. It would require more space than we can devote for the purpose to instance the fervid eloquence of the text, or the scientific value of the notes and illustrations; though a few points of popular interest may be selected, for the reader's gratification.

Among the results of Humboldt's long life, not the least gratifying is the confirmation of his views by contemporary observers; as in the case of his opinions on the much-disputed *Mer de Sargasse*, which the late Major Rennell confirmed by many new observations. The Sargasso Sea of the older writers Humboldt states to consist of two groups of sea-weed, which, with the transverse band uniting them, occupy an area equal to six or seven times that of Germany.

In a note on "Herds of Wild Dogs" occurs the following:—

Von Tschudi makes the singular remark, that on the Cordilleras, at elevations of more than 12,000 feet, delicate breeds of dogs, and the European domestic cat, are exposed to a particular kind of mortal disease. "Innumerable attempts have been made to keep cats as domestic animals in the town of Cerro de Pasco (lying at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea's level), but such endeavours have invariably been frustrated, as both cats and dogs have died in convulsions at the end of a few days. The cats, after being attacked by convulsive fits, attempt to climb the walls, but soon fall to the ground exhausted and motionless. I frequently observed instances in Yauli of this chorea-like disease; and it seems to arise from insufficient atmospheric pressure."

A vulgar error respecting the lion in the desert is thus corrected:—

"That lions exist in the desert," says M. Carette, "is a myth popularised by the dreams of artists and poets, and has no foundation but in their imagination. This animal does not quit the mountains, where it finds shelter, food, and drink. When the traveller questions the natives concerning these wild beasts, which Europeans suppose to be their companions in the desert, they reply, with imperturbable *sang froid*, 'Have you, then, lions in your country which can drink air and eat leaves?' With us, lions require running water and living flesh; and, therefore, they only appear where there are wooded hills and water. We fear only the viper (*le fa*), and, in humid spots, the innumerable swarms of mosquitoes which infest them."

The following passage on the "Analogies of Language" is striking:—

We know, as yet, too little of the languages of America, entirely to renounce the hope that, amid their many varieties, some idiom may be discovered that has been spoken, with certain modifications, in the interior of South America and Central Asia, or that might at least indicate an ancient affinity. Such a discovery would, undoubtedly, be one of the most brilliant to which the history of the human race can hope to attain! But analogies of language are only deserving of confidence when mere resemblances of sound in the roots are not

alone the object of research, but attention is also directed to the organic structure, the grammatical forms, and those elements of language which manifest themselves as the product of the intellectual power of man.

In the chapter on the "Cataracts of the Orinoco" it is related—

There is a legend amongst the Guarake Indians, that the brave Atures, when closely pursued by the cannibal Caribs, took refuge on the rocks of the cataracts—a mournful place of abode, in which this oppressed race perished, together with its language! In the most inaccessible portion of the Raudal, other graves of the same race have been found, instead of living tribes. It is probable that the last descendants of the Atures did not become extinct until a much more recent period. There still lives—and it is a singular fact—an old parrot in Maypures which cannot be understood, because, as the natives assert, it speaks the language of the Atures!

"The sources of the Orinoco have never been visited by any European." Thus wrote Humboldt in the year 1807, and he repeats with equal truth the same statement after an interval of forty-one years; the problem having been only partially solved by Sir Richard Schomburgk.

From an extensive accumulation of Illustrative Notes to the remaining papers we select a few facts:—

The Chinchilla.—The opinion prevalent in Europe, that the beautiful rodent, the Chinchilla, whose soft and glossy fur is so much esteemed, is found in the highest mountain regions of Chili, is an error. The Chinchilla (*Lanigera*) (Gray) lives only in a mild lower zone, and does not advance further south than the parallel of 35°.

The Humming-bird and the Condor.—The region which may be regarded as the dwelling of the Condor, begins at the elevation of Mount Etna. It embraces atmospheric strata which are from 10,000 feet to 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. Humming-birds were seen by Von Tschudi in Pana, at an elevation of 14,600 feet. There is a pleasure in comparing the largest and the smallest of the feathered inhabitants of the air. The largest among the Condors found in the Cordilleras, near Quito, measure nearly 16 feet across the expanded wings, and the smaller only 3 feet. This size, and the visual angle at which the birds are seen vertically above one's head, afford an idea of the enormous height to which the Condor soars in a clear sky. A visual angle of four minutes, for instance, would give a vertical elevation of 13,750 feet. The cavern (Mackay) of Antisana, opposite the mountain of Chussulongo, and where we measured the birds soaring over the chain of the Andes, lies at an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet above the sea-level. Now, if we add to this height that which the Condor reached most, therefore, be 23,273 feet—a height at which the barometer scarcely stands at 12 inches; but which, however, does not exceed that of the loftiest summits of the Himalayas. It is a remarkable physiological phenomenon that the same bird, which wheels for hours together through these highly rarefied regions, should be able suddenly, as occurred to the author, to descend to the sea-shore, and thus, in the course of a few hours, traverse, as it were, all climates. At heights of 23,000 feet and upwards, the membranous air-sacs of the Condor must undergo a remarkable degree of inflation after being filled in lower regions of the atmosphere. This bird probably raises itself *voluntarily* to a greater height from the surface of our earth than any other living creature. I use the expression "voluntarily," since small insects and siliceous-shelled infusoria are frequently borne to greater elevations by a rising current of air. It is probable that the Condor flies even higher than the above calculations would appear to show.

The transparency of the mountain air is so great under the Equator, that, in the province of Quito, the white cloak (*poncho*) of a horseman may be distinguished with the naked eye at a horizontal distance of 89,664 feet, and therefore under an angle of thirteen seconds. At this distance, Humboldt saw his friend Bonpland moving along a black rocky precipice on the volcano of Pichincha.

Of the merits of this translation, and the care taken to adapt it for popular reading, we can scarcely speak too highly. The principal Latin, French, and Spanish quotations are translated; and all the foreign measurements are converted into English. A copious summary of contents and index complete the means of ready reference.

The frontispiece is a view of Chimborazo, from a sketch by Humboldt, printed in colours. the vertical height of this mountain is, according to our author's measurement, 21,422 feet. If we could suppose the pass of St. Gothard, Mount Blanc, or the Righi piled on the summit of the Chimborazo, we should have the elevation which is at present ascribed to the Dhawalagiri, in the Himalaya.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION, 1640—1688. By M. GUIZOT. London: Murray.

No man of the position, attainments, and antecedents of M. Guizot can write upon such a subject as the history and philosophy of revolution, without commanding for his work the respectful attention of thinkers and politicians. The very faults of character which unfitted him for playing a successful part in the great drama of contemporary history, the austerity, the obstinate impracticability, the severe judgment of men and things, and the stern unflinching devotion, amid the most conflicting concerns of the busy world, to the theories formed in the quiet and seclusion of the closet, qualify him for passing a cool and impartial judgment upon the past. The living age is not sufficiently pliable for statesmen of his class and temperament. They worship the pure reason, and ignore the passions of their fellow-creatures; but the facts of history, bloodless and impassible as time has made them, yield their more ready obedience. The theorist can deal with them with facility into the forms which he may desire. Thus, whilst as a statesman M. Guizot is great in nothing but in his obstinacy, his errors, and his fall, he is, in every respect, admirable as a historian. His philosophy does not lead him astray when he deals with the dead past. He revives it in the light of his clear and passionless intellect, traces events to their causes with unerring sagacity, and draws the true moral from bygone revolutions. His own sufferings have sharpened his apprehension—he sees the past through the microscope of his personal experience in the present—and, bringing a naturally acute and well-trained mind, and a most laborious, pains-taking, and conscientious industry to bear upon every subject that passes under his review, he presents the result of his investigations in a manner as clear and as convincing as the solution of a mathematical problem. To this praise M. Guizot is fairly entitled. His "Lectures upon European Civilization" are masterpieces of historical philosophy; his "Democracy in France" is no less admirable, and exhaustive of the important question of which it treats. His present work is worthy of his literary fame, and will be read with profit and instruction, not only by the great English public, to whom the facts touched upon are familiar in all their phases, but by the larger public of his own and other European countries, by whom they are still but partially known, or imperfectly understood, and who need, in this hour of change, perplexity, tribulation, and peril, the high lesson that they teach.

The work is not of great extent. It is merely, as its second title sets forth, "a discourse, designed as an introduction to the history of the reign of Charles I.;" but, though introductory, it is complete in itself. M. Guizot presents his subject in the following terms:—

The success by which the English Revolution was crowned has not only been permanent, but has borne a double fruit. Its authors founded Constitutional Monarchy in England, and in America, they descendants founded the Republic of the United States. These great events are now completely known and understood; time, which has given them its sanction, has also shed over them its light. Sixty years ago France entered on the path opened by England, and Europe lately rushed headlong in the same direction. It is my purpose to show what are the causes which have crowned Constitutional Monarchy in England, and Republican Government in the United States, with that solid and lasting success which France and the rest of Europe are still vainly pursuing. Through those mysterious trials and revolutionary struggles which, according as they are well or ill passed through, elevate or pervert a nation for ages.

It was in the name of Religion and liberty of conscience that the conflict which began in the sixteenth century—and, though occasionally suspended, has been constantly renewed—was undertaken. The tempest which still agitates the world, or hurries it along in an impetuous torrent, gathered in the inmost recesses of men's minds, and burst over the Church before it reached the State.

It has been said that Protestantism was a political rather than a religious revolution—an insurrection of worldly interests against the established order of the Church, rather than a movement of the conscience concerning the eternal interests of man. This judgment has been superficially formed and lightly pronounced; and the error on which it rests has led the powers, whether spiritual or temporal, who have adopted it, into a line of conduct fatal to their own security. Intent on repressing the revolutionary element of Protestantism, they have overlooked or misunderstood its religious element. The spirit of revolt is doubtless very powerful, but not powerful enough to accomplish, alone and unaided, things of such magnitude. It was not merely to shake off a yoke, it was also to secure the free profession and practice of a faith, that the Reformers of the sixteenth century rose up against authority, and persevered in the conflict. This is demonstrated by a discourse and by contestable fact. The two most Protestant countries of Europe, England and Holland, are still the countries in which the Christian faith has the greatest vital energy and power. It betrays a strange ignorance of human nature to believe that religious zeal would have remained at such a pitch of elevation, after the successful termination of the revolt, if religion had not been the mainspring of the whole movement.

The revolution which took place in Germany, in the sixteenth century, was religious and not political; that in France, in the eighteenth, was political and not religious. It was the peculiar felicity of England in the seventeenth century, that the spirit of religious faith and the spirit of political liberty reigned together, and that also entered upon the two revolutions at the same time. All the great passions of the Puritan soul were thus excited and brought into action, while some of the most powerful restraints by which they are controlled remained unbroken; and the hopes and aspirations of eternity remained to console and tranquillise those whose earthly hopes and ambitions had suffered shipwreck.

And what, the reader will ask, were in M. Guizot's opinion the causes of the success of the English Revolution? His discourse is one long reply to the question; but he sums it up himself in a few sentences, at the conclusion of his work:—

England (he says) endured much, and struggled long, to avoid a second revolution; nor did she resign herself to it till she saw no other way of saving her rights, her honour, and her faith. It is the glory of the Revolution of 1688, and the main cause of its success, that it was an act more defensive and of necessary defence. Whilst this revolution was defensive in principle, it aimed at precise and limited objects. In great political and social convulsions, a few of boundless and impious ambition sometimes seize upon society: men think themselves entitled to lay hands upon everything, and to remodel the world at their will. These vague and presumptuous schemes of human creatures treating the great and complex system in which their place is marked out as if it were a chaos, and striving to exalt themselves into creators, are as impotent as they are insane: the utmost that they can do is to throw all that they touch into the confusion of their own delirious dreams. England did not fall into this wild error. Instead of aspiring to alter the foundation of society and the destinies of mankind, she asserted and maintained her religion and her positive laws and rights, and did not carry her claims, or even her desires, beyond the limits which they prescribed. With a singular mixture of magnanimity and discretion, she accomplished a revolution which gave to the country a new head and new guarantees, but which stopped short with the attainment of those objects. This great change was not brought about by popular risings, but by political parties, organized long before the revolution, with a view to the settlement of a regular Government, and not in a revolutionary spirit. Neither the Tory party nor that of the Whigs (spite of the insurrectionary elements which mingled in it) had been formed for the purpose of overthrowing established institutions. They were parties occupied with constitutional politics, not with conspiracy and revolt. Although they were in the most important circumstances to change the government of their country, the design was foreign to their character and principles, and they returned with little effort to those habits of order and obedience which they had abandoned for a moment, not from taste or laxity, but from necessity. Nor was the merit or the burden of the revolution limited to either of the great parties which had been so long opposed in opinion. They brought it about in concert, and by mutual concessions. It was imposed on both by a common necessity, and they won, at no distance, a victory over a defeat. Though each had its approvers with widely-different opinions, both saw it to be inevitable, and shared its accomplishment

M. Guizot is right. The English people, when they made a revolution, knew what they wanted. They acted with their eyes open, and with a clear understanding, both of their actual position, and of the changes which a revolution would operate. It is with no wish to disparage the French and their revolutions, that we would point out, in fewer words than M. Guizot has employed—but in the same spirit, and with the same meaning—that the three great revolutions of the French have failed, because the French did not know what they wanted, and because they entered upon the boundless and stormy ocean of change, without any clear idea whether there was land in it or not. Experience, however, will be their teacher. They have learned something from their past misery; and they, as well as other continental nations, will discover in due time, that constructive, not destructive, must be the ground and object of communities that overthrow their rulers. The French, as yet, have shown no aptitude for the former; and in their blind fury have destroyed, not simply their existing institutions, but the very materials for raising up new ones. M. Guizot reads this lesson to his countrymen, not obtrusively or pretentiously, but quietly and forcibly, in almost every page of his work; and in so doing acts the part of a public benefactor. France has yet much to learn from the History of England; and M. Guizot, the historian and philosopher, may, in his literary retirement, make some amends to his country for his errors as a statesman—errors which, if they did not actually cause, most indubitably precipitated a revolution—by warning the existing generation of Frenchmen of the rocks and shoals in the dangerous navigation on which they have entered. We regret we have not space for many further extracts from this interesting work, more especially for the brilliant sketches of the characters of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William III.; and for the masterly portraits of Oliver Cromwell, and the sturdy Puritans and Republicans of that remarkable era. There is one quotation, however, which we cannot refrain from making. It is the character of Lord Clarendon, the statesman and historian, drawn by the hand of a master. Substitute the name of Guizot for that of Clarendon, and the portrait will be no less striking, but more marvellously true:—

Their leader was Clarendon, a man of firm, upright, and penetrating mind; a sincere friend of legal and moral order; a courageous defender of the constitution of his country, and of the rights of the throne; full of respect for her rights, whether written or traditional, popular or Monarchical. But he carried his hatred of the revolution to such a pitch, that he regarded everything new with suspicion and alarm. Of a prune mistrust, he was haughty rather than high-minded; he was deficient in largeness of heart, and in warmth and generosity of heart: he was ostentatious in the display of his greatness, and pedantically rigid in the use of his power. Towards the King, who regarded him with great confidence, and with an affection mingled with some degree of attachment, he was by turns austere and humble; passing from remonstrance to complaisance; speaking the truth with the courage and firmness of an honest man, but alarmed at the effect of it; and seeking to conceal from himself that he not choosing to receive it from the Parliament. He tried to compel the Crown to respect the ancient laws of the country, and to keep the Commons within the humble limits which the older constitution had assigned to them, and he flattered himself that the Royal prerogative might be restrained within the bounds of legality, without rendering itself responsible to Parliament. He failed in this chimerical enterprise; and seeking to govern neither absolutely nor freely in a country just emerging from a popular revolution, and he fell, after seven years of ascendancy, hated by the Commons for his Monarchical arrogance, by the Dissenters for his High-Church intolerance, and by the Court for his contemptuous austerity. He was pursued by the blind anger of the people, who reproached him with every public evil as well as with every abuse of power, and was shamefully sacrificed by the King, who now regarded him only as an inconvenient censor, and a minister dangerous to his own popularity.

Every page affords some striking remark, often terse and epigrammatic, as often profound and eloquent, and almost always philosophic and true. We trust it will not be long before M. Guizot again appears in the arena with another offering of his genius, to elevate the character of our historical literature, and make the present age, if not posterity, his debtor for much sound wisdom; and that no possible turn of the revolutionary wheel will ever convert so admirable a writer, so clear a thinker, so right-minded a philosopher, into a politician and statesman. M. Guizot belongs to literature. In that field he acquired his first renown; within its boundaries he commits no blunders: long may he cultivate it!

SCENES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY IN 1848 AND 1849; with the Personal Adventures of an Austrian Officer in the Army of the Ban of Croatia. Shoberl.

This amusing as well as instructive volume is stated to be a translation of a series of letters, originally published in German, and hurriedly penned by an Austrian officer, while under active duty with his regiment. Any record of the events of the late war in Hungary, written while they are fresh upon the memory, must afford many exciting scenes and thrilling incidents. In this respect the letters before us will not be found wanting. Hasty notes of personal adventures, they abound with scenes of unfailing interest, which, however lamentable in their result, are inseparable from the strife of armed forces, and the fruitful source of additional horrors, when, as in this case, they are the result of civil war. Many, if not all these letters were written in pencil at such hurried moments as could be snatched from the bivouac or the battle-field; and their principal merit will be found in the vivid descriptions of scenes and incidents, in most of which the writer was himself engaged. The book, taken in this spirit, will be found deeply interesting. The Austrian and the Hungarian forces are truthfully as well as ably described; and although the duty of the writer to the Imperial cause, in which he was serving as an Austrian officer, naturally leads him to form strong opinions as to the malicious character of the war upon the part of the Magyars, he has wisely avoided any very decided expression of his views upon that subject; whilst, as a generous and single-minded soldier, he gives a fair and straightforward account of the spirited conduct of his opponents, and their indomitable energy and patriotism. Crossing swords with many of his former friends and companions, and almost constantly with Hungarian Hussars—who, previous to their desertion from the Imperial cause, had been in his own regiment—seems to have had more effect upon this gallant soldier than the severity of the campaign, or the dangers and difficulties with which he was surrounded. We quote two descriptive passages.

The following is the author's picture of himself after some months of the campaign:—

I could not forbear laughing when I first saw my figure again in the glass. A long beard covered chin, cheeks, and lips, forming not the most graceful curls; the hair of the head wretchedly cut by a hussar; the forehead bound with a black handkerchief, on account of a slight cut which I had received from a hussar a few days before; my white cloak covered with spots, gray, black, brown, and yellow, marbled with streaks of blood, in holes from sword cuts, balls, and firebrands of the bivouac; the *tschako* cut through and bent; instead of the neat *tschausen* (hussar boots), clumsy fishermen's boots over the trowsers, and the black and yellow sash stripped of all its fringe; my sword, from the many strokes that it has dealt and parried, is full of notches and covered with rusty blood-stains.

A bivouac is thus cleverly described:—

Shoving my saddle under my head, wrapping myself in a woollen coverlet, I lay down by the watch-fire to contemplate the scene about me. Above, the dark wintry firmament, with its sparkling stars, reddened in the distance by the glare of a conflagration, such as we saw almost every day—for Kossuth's bands burned in their retreat many dwellings, and even villages inhabited by Germans and Honves—in a wide circle around me, our horses completely covered with their warm clothes, either stretched at full length, or feeding out of their nose-bags, part of them of course saddled and bridled, ready at the first signal to bear their riders against the enemy. Near me, tinged by the bright burning fire, the dancing hussars, in their white cloaks—all hale fellows—with dark, expressive countenances, black eyes, and the lower part of the face covered with a thick black beard. And to all this, the tones of the gipsy music, which was not scarce—and the merry singing, the snapping, the clattering of my men. At a distance was heard occasionally the cry of our videttes; and here and there, from the recesses of the woods, the howling of wolves, which are still numerous between Hatfegy and Hunyad. About midnight my order put an end to the dancing—the men could not be allowed to waste their strength to no purpose: and all whose duty did not keep them waking were soon stretched by the watch-fire, sleeping the sound sleep of the weary, which the soldier always does on the field.

THE HEIRESS IN HER MINORITY; OR, THE PROGRESS OF CHARACTER. By the Author of "Bertha's Journal." 2 vols. Murray.

All who remember how quietly the pleasant little "Journal" of Bertha won its way to the favour of those who prefer books for the young, will expect a like store in these two volumes of some thousand pages; filled to overflowing with sketches of interesting objects and picturesque scenery, narratives of events and circumstances worth remembering, entertaining explanations of striking phenomena of nature and curious works of art, brief discussions upon Scriptural passages, anecdotes of remarkable persons, precepts in the form of pleasantry, and graver essays at origins and antiquities and philological puzzles; all which give the book the character of a little cyclopædia, just fitted to gratify the curiosity of intelligent inquirers. The moral of the book is to show how self-control may be gradually developed in a young and ardent mind, when brought under the influence of high and noble motives. The scene is laid in the west of Ireland; the form of the work is conversational, and the characters are purely imaginary. This kind of framework has of late years become somewhat out of favour: in skilful hands it is, however, the most attractive form of communicating information to the young. We can only spare room for one specimen of the manner of the book. Evelyn, who is the "heiress in her minority," and Mrs. Manvers, her friend and neighbour, are walking in the neighbourhood of Youghal, when the conversation turns upon the introduction of the potato into Ireland, which Mrs. Manvers regards as a fortunate circumstance for the country.

"But," replied Evelyn, "I have heard Mr. Stanley and others say that its being brought to Ireland was unfortunate, as it encourages laziness."

"That also, I believe, is easily met," said Mrs. Manvers, "but I cannot agree to it. I have seen so many instances of the poor man enjoying the comfort of his store of potatoes, when perhaps he could not have managed to cultivate enough at any other time to support his family, that I shall still rejoice in their possession of that most excellent vegetable. Many such landholders have endeavoured to add to the comforts of the people by assisting them to build better houses, and to cultivate useful grass, and whenever I hear an instance of such exertion I respect them for it: but for my part I shall always consider Sir Walter Raleigh, 'the Shepherd of the Ocean, as Spenser quaintly calls him, to have been one of our benefactors: and the little garden at Youghal, where the first potato grew in Ireland, seems to me a sacred spot that should be shown to my countrymen."

"You have been at Youghal, then, and have seen the myrtles of which I have heard?"

"Yes, both in the garden and against Sir Walter's ancient house, which is a greater curiosity than the myrtles, for they grow luxuriantly near the sea in various parts of Ireland, or even than the bay trees at the entrance into the quay, whose size of them form an archway under which a carriage may pass."

"But the house you say is a curiosity?"

"Yes—at least to those who have not seen many very old houses. I was astonished at the thickness of the walls, especially the partition wall between the staircase and kitchen, which is nine feet thick. The stairs, too, are remarkably narrow, for the house had in fact been in ancient times part of a friary, which Sir Walter made very few alterations in it. There is, I am told, some remarkable oak carving over the fireplace of nearly the same date, but unfortunately for me, when I was there, the daughter of the resident possessor was ill, and we could not be admitted beyond the parlour, which is a long low room with a bow window, nearly the same size now, we were told, as when Sir Walter resided there, probably the happiest, at least the most peaceful, part of his life, when far from all the torments and excitements of ambition and rivalry, he could there he had become the object of the injustice of party spirit and the malevolence of his enemies."

"I must read his history again," said Evelyn.

"Then I would recommend you to read Mr. Moore's life of him," said Mrs. Manvers. "It is excessively interesting; and the character of the times is well depicted, I think."

The sight of a swarm of bees during the ladies' walk, suggests a variety of anecdotes of these wonderful insects; when Mrs. Manvers relates how, in Cachmere, where honey forms an important part of rural economy, the farmers usually establish their bees in their own dwellings-houses, and in a very peculiar manner, so that even as many as ten hives have been known to be in one house.

Then succeeds a chapter of family history, a walk to a corn-field, and to a school-house in progress; and next, a visit to the Widow Green. A visit to Lady Crowsdale, and the Guayana museum of her son, a young traveller, fills a chapter very advantageously. This is followed by a chapter on Bible history, appropriate for Sunday reading. We must not, however, attempt further enumeration: the "chivalry" of the past, and the "emigration" of the present, is too wide a range for us to scan; and the above rapid glance at the contents of this home treasury will suffice to recommend it to the attention of readers of every growth.

SOCIALISM UNMASKED: a plain Lecture, from the French of CHARLES GOURARD. Parker.

In every civilised society, and more even in France than in England, there are found mingled with its happier and more prosperous portions vast masses of poverty and wretchedness. Something of the kind has ever been, and has in all ages brought forth lamentations and stimulated exertions. Such a condition seems the lot of humanity, and probably serves the purpose of arousing kindly sympathies and urging on continual improvement. There is always found, however, a great many ambitious men, political knaves, charlatan demagogues and intriguers, who endeavour to turn to their own profit the wretchedness of one portion of our species, as well as a great number of honest enthusiasts, who, without adequate knowledge, devise and try to enforce plans to improve it. While we carefully discriminate between the motives of these classes, approving those of the latter and condemning those of the former, we must be sensible that both have what is called Socialism for their object, and we must not allow ourselves to be led away from real improvement by their usurpation of the name. Socialism, properly understood, in the sense which many good and great men attach to the word, is perfect society. It is the full and honest performance of the duty of every one man to every other. It is a short name for all the mutual services that men must and do perform for each other to live and prosper together. It is one term for all the social virtues. Genuine Socialism needs no unmasking, for it is no sham and no hypocrisy. But certain schemers have pretended they know how to make society perfect—that Nature has by some unaccountable freak, though she has determined the consequences of every action, forgotten to prescribe the duties and determine the rights of individuals, and they undertake to prescribe them. It is some of these presumptuous, ambitious, political knaves whom M. Gourard unmasks; it is the men who call themselves Socialists exclusively—as if we were not all of necessity Socialists—that he exposes; and he does not take from us that idea or hope of social improvement, which all good and great men entertain.

He sews, for example, the folly and impiety of M. Proudhon, who says "God is evil; God wishes to withdraw himself (*Dieu retire-toi*)"—a terrible kind of blasphemy, considering that in God, who is everywhere, "we live and move and have our being;" only to be discriminated from utter madness, by knowing that in France, and some other countries, the name of the Deity has long been taken in vain, and that the God M. Proudhon bids to withdraw is the imaginary being whom certain men have made, after their own hearts, for their own selfish purposes. So his palpable contradiction, or, rather, his nonsensical assertion, "that property is robbery," which is like saying that a square is round, assumes only title property which is extorted from the French by taxation

and law. The stern logic of M. Proudhon, and his bitter sarcasms, are all based on the utterly false assumptions or principles of other men, to which he and they alike give the sacred names of God and property.

M. Gouraud, in like manner, unmasks the Phalansterists, who, in complete opposition to the fact that the two sexes are born in about equal numbers, and in opposition to all our feelings, propose "polygamy as the most precious germ of family union." He unmasks, too, the Socialist clubs of Paris, headed by Barbès and Blanqui, who propose, as the means of helping society, to establish a Committee of Safety with unbounded power—that is, a bloody despotism. He unmasks also those foolish men who, like Louis Blanc, would organize labour, not seeing that labour is now organized in every part of society, dovetailing one operation into another, in China, in the United States, and in England, in a marvellous manner far surpassing human contrivance, and would give the idle and the blundering, in complete contradiction to the natural laws of society, an equal reward with the industrious and the skilful. So M. Gouraud exposes the foolishness or the knavery of many of the men, who, in these latter times, particularly in France, have taken advantage of the great distress of the people there to propound nostrums of their own, and have not hesitated in the madness of ambition to propose to carry them by force into effect, to the terror and almost ruin of society. Well does he say of the schemes of such men who have written Socialism on their banner, that the "very name is a lie." For a plain, short, and forcible exposure of their absurdities, M. Gouraud deserves public approbation; but we must not be diverted from the steady pursuit of improvement, by the follies of the ignorant enthusiasts, or the wickedness of the political knaves, who see in the miseries of many of our fellow-creatures only the means of advancing their own foolish or sordid ends.

THE JUVENILE CALENDAR; OR, ZODIAC OF FLOWERS. A Gift-Book. By MRS. T. K. HERVEY. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

This is an elegant book for children, in which a higher object is achieved than is sought to be effected by works of this class. First, we have twelve illustrations of the months from the poetic pencil of Mr. Richard Doyle; appended to each of which is a little fairy tale, with its legend and moral from the face of Nature during the month. Accompanying these twelve fancies are notes on the natural history of the month, with a list of flowers and herbs, yet so few as not to overburthen the memory of the young reader. There is a playful fancy throughout the illustrations which is very charming; whilst the legends are in the true poetic spirit by which Nature is distinguished in each month of the year. Yet, there is a tasteful simplicity which must successfully woo the youthful heart to its delights, whilst it wins the older one with recreation from graver pursuits. It is no easy task to combine in the same page attraction for young and old; yet, in the volume before us, we find it gracefully accomplished.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE FOR 1850. Whittaker and Co.

The return of the parliamentary season has brought with it a new edition of this well-known standard work, which contains several additions and improvements. Amongst these we may mention the additional notices rendered necessary by the large number of individuals who have been added to the several ranks of the aristocracy; the many translations that have taken place amongst the Bishops, and the Judges who have resigned and been replaced, &c., since the publication of the last edition. The article on Precedence, also, has been much augmented and improved, and additional particulars have been obtained respecting many individuals who have been hitherto briefly noticed: the latest facts have been recorded respecting every Peer, every Peeress (including the Dowager Peeresses who derive their titles from extinct families), every Bishop, English, Irish, Scottish, and Colonial; every Lord of the Court of Session; every Baronet of England, Ireland, and Scotland; every member of the Privy Council of Great Britain and of Ireland, every Knight of the Bath, every Knight of St. Michael and St. George, every Knight Bachelor of Great Britain and of Ireland, and every person who by courtesy bears the prefix of Lord, Lady, or Honourable.

Altogether, it is a very perfect compendium of the varied details of the subject on which it treats; and, without interfering with larger works of greater pretension of the same kind, it forms quite a handbook of useful knowledge on matters pertaining to the aristocracy and gentry of the country.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1850. Whittaker and Co. This excellent little manual, in its present new edition, enters the eighteenth year of its useful existence, and the extent of alterations caused by the lapse of a year has rendered such a complete revision of the whole work necessary, that the present edition must be considered as a new publication, though its continued accuracy will, it is hoped, still entitle it to the character of an old favourite.

Among the features of the new edition are these:—That part of the volume entitled Constituency has undergone a more minute revision than any other portion of the work, and now exhibits the number of registered electors and £10 householders entitled to vote according to the latest Parliamentary returns. Under the head of Parliamentary Terms will be found an account of those alterations in the conduct of Parliamentary proceedings which were effected in the course of last Session. Eighteen members wholly new to Parliament, or not included in the previous edition, have been elected, and a corresponding number have retired from Parliament, or have died; and the various other changes of the year have been carefully and ably noticed.

WHO'S WHO IN 1850? Baily Brothers.

THIS is a kind of little "Red-book," and analysis of our bulky works on the Peerage. It contains: Lists of the Royal Family and Household; Ministers and Officers of State; Members of the House of Parliament; the Nobility of the United Kingdom: their title, rank, age, family-name, and heir; lists of the Judges; the Baronetage and Knightage; Naval and Military Officers; Ecclesiastical Dignitaries; Civic Authorities; Commercial Lists, &c. This little book will be found an almirable companion to the library-table, for the leading information it presents within the least possible compass.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

SONGS OF THE HUNGARIAN VOCALISTS, WITH THE ORIGINAL WORDS. The English Version by G. LINLEY, Esq. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

AN elegant volume has been got up in a very superior style, containing five songs, two duets, and six glees, of sterling original and national music, brought within the range of ordinary voices for the drawing-room. Paganini, on being asked by the noblemen at the Catch Club his opinion of our English glees and singing, replied, that he greatly admired the music, but found fault with the tameness of the execution. The Hungarian Vocalists whose *débuts* at the Musical Union were noticed in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last season—astashed by their marked and charming contrasts of light and shade; and their rich, powerful voices, in the more vigorous passages, gradually modified into a mere whisper—their *crescendo* and *sforzando*—gave a charm to their vocalisation that never palled.

The Song No. 1, "My Bosom's Grief," a delicious strain, worthy of Schubert, is beautifully pathetic; it is also published, as we remember hearing it, as a glee, with four-part harmony sustained by two tenors and two basses on the monosyllable "Ah!"—an excellent solfeggio exercise. No. 2, "Hush'd in death the Minstrel lies," is a known and admired melody, is adapted to words appropriate to the occasion when it was sung by the choirs at the funeral of its lamented composer, Mendelssohn. Mr. Linley has well executed his task, in the expression of which "millions, indeed, now sympathize with the English poet." No. 3, "The Moon so stilly calm," is descriptive and expressive—it is by Braun: the Hungarians produced a thrilling effect in the dissonance at its close. No. 5, by Weber, "Lovely Styrian land," was another popular piece, and will remain so, both as a contralto song and a quartet. The two duets No. 6 and 7 are the wild lays of the Carpathian shepherds—national Hungarian tunes—quaint, original, and expressive. Perhaps the most soul-stirring composition of the selection is the "Life and Song," by Storch, for two tenors and two basses. The singing clubs will soon render this spirited lay popular—it was the *chanson de bataille* of the Hungarians. We may add, that the pianoforte arrangement has been nicely done, and that there are admirable lithographed likenesses of the ten vocalists, drawn on stone by Mr. E. Grimstone.

COCKS' MUSICAL ALMANACK FOR 1850. Cocks and Co.

As the only Almanack in existence for musical purposes, the publication is of infinite value, and ought to be in the hands of every professor and amateur. The historic dates relative to the distinguished composers and singers, the list of musical societies, the anecdotes and biographies of musicians, are most useful for easy and quick reference. The work, however, is susceptible of great improvement; and the omission of some glaring puffery in a future year would be advisable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY inquired whether the accounts that appeared in the newspapers relative to our hostile proceedings in Greece were correct.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the accounts in the newspapers were substantially correct. But no demand had been made by the British Government that was not strictly founded in justice. The Greek Government had been forcibly required to make compensation, and had so repeatedly delayed doing so, and had at last refused to give any redress. The Government had no objection to produce all the papers, from which their Lordships would see that the Government had taken no step towards Greece that they were not morally and legally justified in taking.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed his dissatisfaction at this occurrence, especially with the demand for the restoration of the two islands.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained that the question about the islands of Sapienza and Cervi were not mixed up with the demands for compensation for the personal injuries suffered by British subjects and Jonians.

After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord STANLEY, the subject —which was treated more at large in the Commons—dropped.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a Bill for the reconstitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR-LAW AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that, on the first order day, he should move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the propriety of making such a revision of the law for the relief of the poor as may mitigate the distress of the agricultural classes.

BORNEAN PIRATES.

To questions from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell replied that he had no objection to lay on the table all the information the Government had relative to the operations for the suppression of piracy against the natives of Borneo during the last year; nor to the production of correspondence between the Governor of Malta and the Government respecting the Italian refugees; nor to the production of correspondence relative to the affairs of Cephalonia.

To a question from Mr. EWART, Mr. GREENE stated that, though it would be possible to have the new chamber for the House of Commons ready by Easter, it would not be possible to have the necessary refreshment and other rooms—the indispensable adjuncts to the chamber—fully prepared before the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREECE AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In answer to Mr. Gibson, Lord PALMERSTON related the course of events that had taken place at Athens. Mr. Wyse, our Minister at the Greek Court, had demanded compensation for wrongs done to the British and Ionian subjects, whose claims were of long standing; the demand not having been satisfactorily answered, Mr. Wyse had gone on board Admiral Parker's ship; there the account stopped. He (Lord Palmerston) had no objection to lay on the table papers showing the whole transaction, should any hon. member ask for their production.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the noble Foreign Secretary's answer reminded him that the assurances given in the Speech from the Throne were premature. Those assurances, with respect to foreign relations, were, during the last two years, more meagre and unsatisfactory than usual. It was customary for the Sovereign to inform the Parliament that she had received from foreign powers assurances of friendly dispositions. But the language used this year only amounted to this—that we were not at war. He (Mr. Disraeli) wished to be informed if diplomatic relations had as yet been renewed with the Court of Madrid. He desired also to know if there was any prospect or having an Ambassador from Vienna sent to reside in London. With respect to the dispute between the Porte and the two Imperial Governments, the paragraphs of the Royal Speech were very obscurely worded: it appeared from their context that amicable arrangements had been completed first, and that then we intervened, when our interference was no longer required. He desired to know, likewise, if the Danish question had been yet settled. During two years the noble Foreign Secretary had held out the hope of this settlement, but it seemed as far off as ever.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the grievances for which redress had been demanded from the Greek Government, were the wrongs done to Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico, and one or two Ionian subjects. The islands of Sapienza and Cervi were by treaty recognised parts of the Ionian islands, and there could be no doubt about them. With respect to Spain, diplomatic relations were not renewed, nor had any arrangement been made up to the present moment for so doing. With respect to Austria, there was no Ambassador now at our Court; but, as an indication of our most friendly sentiments towards that empire, we continued our Ambassador at Vienna. Should the Austrian Government resolve to discontinue their Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, or of course we should discontinue at Vienna an officer of higher rank than he who should be accredited to us. With respect to Denmark, there was a great many interests and wills complicated in the question relative to it, and he could not present to say that much progress had been made towards a final settlement; but the several parties seemed now seriously inclined towards a settlement, and therefore there was ground to hope for a successful termination of the dispute. As to the late misunderstanding between the Courts and the two great Constitutional powers, good offices of her Majesty's Government had accompanied the explanations which had proved so mutually satisfactory.

In answer to a question from Mr. ANSTEY, Lord PALMERSTON replied that he had reason to believe the Russian Government entertained none but friendly feelings towards the Turkish Government.

Sir R. INGLIS desired to be informed if our officers in Greece had, in the late transactions, acted with the concurrence of the Governments of Russia and France.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that, in cases of seeking compensation for individual grievances, it was not usual to make application to other powers. Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico were British subjects.

The matter here dropped.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to a question, stated that he desired to see the question of Railway Audit taken up by railway companies themselves. In his opinion, a measure would come from them better than from the Government. He would, therefore, wait to see what the railway companies would propose.

THE REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

On bringing up the report on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, a short discussion on the present condition of the agricultural interest ensued; at the close of which, the report of the Address was then received, which was ordered to be presented to her Majesty on Tuesday.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM remonstrated strongly with the Government on the severe treatment of Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott since the late court-martial.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to inquire the particulars from the First Lord of the Admiralty.

CLERGY PROCEEDINGS BILL.

The Bishop of LONDON re-introduced his Clergy Proceedings Bill, the same in its provisions as that of last year, with the addition of a clause providing for appeals in cases of heresy and false doctrine. The right rev. prelate said, he proposed by the new clause in his bill to establish a court of appeal, to be composed of the Bishops, and then to the Archbishops, in cases of heresy and false doctrine, in lieu of that at present to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY approved of the plan of the court of appeal suggested by the right rev. prelate, and hoped the bill would pass into law.

Lord BROUGHAM likewise approved of the proposal.

The Lord CHANCELLOR proposed to give full attention to the subject.

The bill was read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a Bill for amending the Marriage Law of Scotland.

After a few remarks from the Earl of ABERDEEN and Lord BROUGHAM, it was read a first time.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for railway returns, and pressed on the attention of their Lordships the necessity of an independent and efficient audit of railway accounts. He suggested that in future no railway bill should be read a second time unless a full statement of its financial condition up to the most recent period should be previously laid on the table.

After a few words from Earl Granville, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Brougham, the returns were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HORSMAN submitted to the House a resolution—"That a committee of this House, to which was entrusted an inquiry into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission, having recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners for the management of the property under the commission, it is expedient that effect be given to that recommendation." In support of his motion, the hon. member gave a brief history of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and censured in unmeasured terms the mismanagement of the affairs entrusted to them. He stated, amongst other accusations, that, although the commission was composed of the highest dignitaries of the Church, all the responsibility was cast upon the secretary, who had received, between the years 1836 and 1845, sums of money amounting to above a million sterling, all of which he had passed, without control or audit, to his own banker, and dealt with at his own pleasure. It was by an accident that attention was called to this extraordinary state of things. A motion having been made in Parliament for a return of the names of all persons who were shareholders in railway companies for amounts over £2000, the secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission was returned as a subscriber to the extent of £850,000. This fact led to inquiry, and it was found that the commission was bankrupt, and that the secretary had run away with all the money he could secure. A committee was subsequently appointed, and, although its members were selected with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, they came to the unanimous resolution that the management of the commission was indefensible; and they recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners to superintend the management of the property of the commission. In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, he asked the House to agree to his motion.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the composition of the Ecclesiastical Commission was defective, in so far as it consisted of a body too large, and in which the responsibility was too divided. There was, without doubt, a want of regular and systematic attention to business, and the management was left too much to the secretary: therefore, he concurred in the recommendation of the committee that the constitution of the commission required amendment. A bill had been introduced in the other House, which proposed the appointment of two paid commissioners, instead of three, as recommended by the committee. But the hon. gentleman asked the House to anticipate the discussion that would more properly be taken when the bill came regularly before them in committee. If the objection to the bill was that the paid commissioners were not three, he might propose an amendment in accordance with his opinion. But it was an unprecedented and unparliamentary course for the House to fetter its discretion with respect to a bill before the other House of Parliament; therefore he should resist the motion. The right hon. gentleman rebuked Mr. Horsman for his very strong language, and, in concluding his speech, referred to Mr. Horsman's letter to his constituents, in which he charged him (Sir G. Grey) with unworthy conduct in respect to this commission, and said that, as the honourable member did not attempt to repeat his charges in the House, he would not condescend to reply to them.

Mr. Aglionby, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. J. E. Denison made a few observations.

Mr. HORSMAN withdrew his motion, admitting that sufficient parliamentary ground had been given for not affirming it. He denied, however, that he shrunk from the charges made in his letter to his constituents against the Home Secretary, though he did not think proper to repeat them in the House.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of Real Property, which was read a first time.

Mr. HUTCHINSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankrupt Members of the House of Commons, and to vacate the seats of Bankrupt and Insolvent Members of the House of Commons, and to facilitate the Recovery of Debts from such Members.

Mr. FAGAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make Life Policies of insurance assignable at law, and to make other amendments in the law relating thereto.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir R. INGLIS moved for reports, statements, and plans relative to the Arctic expedition, and stated that his object was to induce the House to express sympathy with those brave men who were pining (if God had spared their lives—their fifth winter in the Polar regions, and to urge the Government to make vigorous and immediate exertions for the rescue of our enterprising countrymen by the means of steam-vessels, by a division of numbers, and by the dispersion of small balloons. The cause of humanity, of national honour, and of science was involved in this last great effort.

Mr. ANSTEY seconded the motion.

Sir F. BARING said, that it was the intention of the Government to send out an expedition by the eastern route, and he would lay on the table a minute of the Admiralty. He assured the House that they were ready to consider with attention every project for the recovery of our brave countrymen. Money was no consideration, though it was a consideration how far Government would be justified in risking more lives. However, there was still sufficient hope to justify further attempts to ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin and his companions.

After a few words from Mr. WYLD, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish County financial Boards for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

Mr. ANSTEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Irish Fisheries Acts, which was read a first time.

Mr. MONSELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the act of last session for the collection of County Cess in Ireland. Agreed to, and read a first time.

Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the holding of Benefices in Plurality, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to SIX o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. W. LASCELLES appeared at the bar with her Majesty's answer to the Address. It contained the usual expression of thanks, and assurances on the subject of her Majesty's sincere desire to promote the interests of her people, and to preserve unimpaired the institutions of the country.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of process and practice in the superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland; also a bill to simplify and improve the proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Ireland: also a bill to amend the laws for the registration of assurances of lands in Ireland; also a bill to amend the laws concerning judgments in Ireland. The hon. and learned member shortly explained the scope and details of his bills. The object of the first was to assimilate the practice in Ireland, as far as possible, to that in England; of the second, to be part of the same system, and the unnecessary delay of Chancery proceedings; of the third, to provide a complete land index, based on the trigonometrical survey, and an index of titles, an index of wills, &c.; of the fourth, to prevent fraudulent persons being a charge on the whole lands, as now at present, in Ireland, and to restrict them to particular parts, in the same way as mortgages.

A general declaration of approval of the scope of these bills having been given, and a wish having been expressed by Mr. Page Wood, Mr. Henley, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Walpole, and other hon. members, for an extension to England of the Chancery reforms contemplated for Ireland, leave was given to bring in the Bills.

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Mr. HAWES moved the reappointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, in connexion with the administration and government of that colony, and to report their opinion whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of any grievance of which there may be shown just reason to complain; and also whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of that dependency. The hon. Undersecretary made his motion without any remark.

Mr. H. BAILLIE related the circumstances under which the committee of last year separated. They had come to a resolution that the chairman should communicate with the Secretary of State respecting the bringing over the witnesses necessary to substantiate the charges made against the Governor of Ceylon. It was understood that that course was approved by the Colonial-office. But when application was made to Lord Grey, that noble Lord refused to bring over the witnesses, on the paltry ground of the expense; and thus, by the management of the Colonial-office, the inquiry would be protracted beyond the present session. Had the required witnesses been produced, and had the inquiry been brought to a conclusion, he (Mr. Baillie) hesitated not in declaring that acts of scandal would have been proved against the Governor of Ceylon to which all that had been reported of Field-Marshal Haynau in Hungary would appear mild and merciful. He should the inquiry be pursued at all, he hoped the House would insist that it should be a fair and searching one, despite the unblushing attempts made by the Colonial-office to baffle and impede it. Referring to the case of British Guiana, the honourable member desired to know if the three recommendations of the committee on this colony had been carried out—if the salary of the Governor had been reduced, if a searching inquiry had been made into the representations made by the late Governor, and if the constitution of British Guiana was altered in friendly concert with the colonial authorities? If what he (Mr. Baillie) heard was true, the changes made in the colony were effected by the Governor alone, and in contempt of the colonial authorities.

Mr. HAWES denied that the British Guiana committee had recommended the reduction of the Governor's salary; and asserted that reductions had been made in the expenses of the colony to the extent of between £70,000 and £80,000 a year. The hon. Under-Secretary also asserted, that the most changes in the constitution of the colony had been made with the concurrence and approval of the colonial authorities. With respect to Ceylon, Mr. Hawes declared, that a more foul and rotten case, or a meaner conspiracy, was never attempted to be concocted. He charged Mr. Baillie with injustice and want of candour in making his statement, and emphatically denied that Earl Grey had refused to bring over the witnesses required by the committee. Had the witnesses named by Mr. Baillie to Lord Stanley in November, been sent for, they could not have left Ceylon before the middle of February, and could not be here for some months. It was absurdity evident on the face of it for the committee to receive, other witnesses were coming, and as fast as the committee could require them, others would be brought over. He (Mr. Hawes) pledged himself that the inquiry should go on to its legitimate conclusion, though he thought Mr. Baillie would be very glad to get out of it and let it drop.

After a few words from Mr. HUME,

Mr. DISRAELI said the question for the House then to decide was a simple one, and should be confined to the understanding between the Government and the committee of last year relative to the production of witnesses. He thought the case was complete against the Government, and that they had evaded their agreement with the committee. Mr. Disraeli therefore moved, as an amendment to the motion, to the effect—"That in acceding to the reappointment of the committee," &c., "this House deems it expedient to express its disapprobation of the conduct in which her Majesty's Government have evaded its understanding with the committee last year for the further production of witnesses."

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the committee had gone beyond the regular powers of committees in delegating to its chairman the power to select witnesses during six months, and also beyond the understanding come to by him (Lord J. Russell) in that house. Even on the admission of the chairman of the committee himself, only two months had been lost, for it was not until the end of November that Mr. Baillie had written to Lord Grey for the witnesses he then required. The noble Lord concluded his remarks by deprecating all pre-judgment of the case, and calling on the House to weigh well the great interests involved in their decision.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM declared that he knew no man less capable of breaking an understanding, or of impeding an inquiry instituted by the House of Commons, than the noble Lord at the head of the Government. That was his general impression. But his special recollection of the understanding come to by the noble Lord was limited, and was to the effect, that the committee should meet on the earliest possible day; that they should agree upon the documents and evidence they would require, and what witnesses should be summoned; and that these should be notified to the Secretary of State. But this understanding was of secondary importance; the grave question placed before the House by

Mr. Disraeli's amendment was, whether a vote of censure on the Government should be taken: without notice, and as an incidental way.

After a few words of explanation from F. Maule, Mr. Bright said that Mr. D sraeli had shown his tact as a party leader in the amendment he had proposed. But he (Mr. Bright) could not vote for it. He would, however, vote for the addition to the original motion of the words "and that the four witnesses following (inserting their names) be forthwith summoned."

Mr. Disraeli had no wish to press a vote of censure on the Government without notice, and would therefore withdraw. He was willing to accept the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Manchester, and would therefore support it, quite satisfied with the expression of censure on the conduct of the Government conveyed in its terms.

Major Blackall, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Henley made a few observations.

Lord J. Russell refused to allow Mr. Disraeli's amendment to be withdrawn, as it was a motion of censure on him as head of the Government.

The House divided :

For Mr. Disraeli's amendment	.. ..	68
Against it		140
Majority against the amendment		—72

Mr. Bright then proposed his amendment.

Lord J. Russell said that if the first amendment was a censure on the Government, this was a censure on the committee.

The House again divided :

For Mr. Bright's amendment		100
Against it		109
Majority against the amendment		—9

Six o'clock having arrived before the division was over, the committee was not nominated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented by the Earl of Lawdon and the Earl of Feversham.

The Earl of Feversham also presented a petition from York, praying for the closing of every post office on Sunday.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Lord Brougham gave notice, that he should the next day call the attention of their Lordships to the circumstance that, in the year 1840, when the bill was passed appointing the Ecclesiastical Commission, on the last day before the bill passed, the last clause was introduced, by which a certain person was appointed secretary and treasurer of the commission for life.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Hatchell, the new member for Windsor, in the room of Lord John Hay, took the oaths and his seat.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. Tufnell, a new writ was ordered for Kirkcudbright, in the room of Mr. Maitland, late Solicitor-General for Scotland, appointed one of the Lords of the Court of Session in Scotland, in the room of Lord Jeffrey.

Several petitions were presented by hon. members on private and public subjects.

REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hume gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for leave to bring in a bill for the extension and equalisation of the suffrage, and for vote by ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliament.

THE IRISH COURTS.

The Solicitor-General brought in the four bills, for the introduction of which he obtained leave yesterday.

THE MALT-TAX.

Mr. Cayley gave notice that he would, on the earliest possible day, bring forward his motion with respect to the repeal of the Malt-Tax.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

Mr. Hayter gave notice that, as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to attend the House, he would introduce the Bill for the improved management of the Woods and Forests.

THE IRISH COUNTY COURTS.

In answer to a question from Mr. Fagan, Sir Wm. Somerville said, that although he could not give any assurance that any measure would be introduced for assimilating County Courts in Ireland to those in England, a measure on the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

THE MINT.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell said that a measure was in preparation, and would be shortly introduced, with respect to the management of the Mint.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Roebuck called the attention of the House to a letter which had been addressed by the hon. gentleman the member for Cockermouth (Mr. Horsman) to his constituents, accusing the noble Lord at the head of the Government with having committed a fraud on the House with reference to the bill which he had introduced last Session for the regulation of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Lord John Russell indignantly denied that he had been guilty of any fraud or unfair dealing. When it was found necessary to amend the bill with respect to the Ecclesiastical Commission, it was considered necessary to submit the amendments to the Attorney-General and

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Registrars Office Bankruptcy Bill was read a third time and passed.

Viscount Combermere presented two petitions from the county of Chester, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for Protection.

The Earl of Winchilsea presented a similar petition, agreed to at a county meeting held at Lincoln.

Lord Stanley gave notice that, on Monday, the 13th instant, he should call the attention of their Lordships to the unfortunate circumstance connected with the affair at Dolly's Brae on the 12th July last, and the circumstances relating to the dismissal of the Earl of Cardan and two other magistrates. He gave this early notice, in order that the Lord-Lieutenant might have such timely notice as to enable him to be present.

The Earl of Roden trusted the Lord Lieutenant would be in his place on the occasion.

Lord Brougham said he found the clause to which he had called their Lordships' attention on Thursday, relative to the appointment of the Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, had been surreptitiously introduced but publicly: and he should, therefore, withdraw the notice which he had given for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

Lord Brougham laid on the table a Bill to amend the Law of Distress in Scotland.

On the motion of the nobles and learned Lord, the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill was read a second time.

The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the Archdeacon and clergy of East Cornwall, against the performance of Post-office duties on Sundays.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. Hall presented petitions from Lancashire, praying for the cessation of labour in the Post-office on the Sabbath.

Several similar petitions were presented from various places throughout the kingdom.

Mr. W. Brown presented a petition from a place in Lancashire, praying for the establishment of local boards to govern the county exemption.

Colonel Chatterton presented a petition from Cork, praying for a grant from Parliament for national education in Ireland.

Sir W. Molesworth presented a petition from New Zealand, complaining of various grievances; also a petition from New South Wales, complaining of various breaches of faith with them on the part of the Colonial Office, and praying that it might not again be made a penal settlement.

Lord J. Russell moved that the House should at its rising adjourn to Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. C. Lushington said, since he had given notice of his intention to put a question to the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) relative to the duty of Lord Ashburton, he had been informed that there was a petition pending against the return of Baron Rothschild, and, as under these circumstances his question would be premature, unproductive, irregular, and disrespectfull to the House, he should withdraw it.

In reply to a question from Mr. J. Williams, Lord Duncan said he would on an early day renew his motion for the repeal of the Window-tax

In reply to a question from Mr. H. Berkeley, Sir G. Grey said, it was the intention to introduce a measure, if possible, in the present session, upon the subject of intramural interments.

Mr. Horsman gave notice of a motion for Monday next, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the charges which he had made against Lord John Russell and Sir G. Grey.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.—THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Lord John Russell said, he believed few hon. members were not impressed with the necessity of some general statement being made with regard to the colonial policy pursued by this country. So many subordinate statements had been put forward, and so many acts ascribed to them, that he thought it the imperative duty of the Government to state what was to be their future policy with regard to the colonies of the British Crown. He confessed that he felt himself almost appalled by the magnitude of the task; but he was consoled by the reflection that there were in that House many hon. members who had devoted much time and considerable study to the colonial policy of the country, and who would be able to throw more additional light upon the subject. He thought it of importance that they should know the extent and importance of their colonies generally. The House might also know what it was sought to govern, and what it was they were endeavouring to maintain in connexion with the mother country. Setting aside the American colonies, which had shaken off all connexion with the mother country, he would find that in the original settlements in the West Indian Islands. He reminded the House of the settlement of Jamaica by Cromwell, which accomplished the reduction of the Island of Jamaica. In the reign of George II. other Islands were added to the former possessions of that country, and also Canada. In the beginning of the next century, Gibraltar was taken possession of; and after the glorious war of 1756, additional islands were obtained, besides the important cession of Canada. Among the colonial possessions of Great Britain, in the beginning of the periods in which they had been obtained, he found that between 1600 and 1700 they had obtained Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Nevis, the Virgin Islands and Antigua, and the settlement of Gambia on the African coast. From 1700 to 1792 they had obtained Gibraltar, Canada, Sierra Leone, the first settlement of New South Wales, St. Vincent, Tobago, a small portion of the West Indian islands. Between 1792 and 1816 they obtained St. Lucia, British Guiana, Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Van Diemen's Land, &c. Most of these colonies were peopled by emigrants, either sent out by the Government or at home and encouraged by emigration. Their importance as consumers of the home manufactures of the mother country was soon admitted; and, so early as 1796, Mr. Dundas declared, that if they permitted the colonies to seek a market elsewhere, it would be a disastrous thing. It would be a great loss and detriment to that country. The noble Lord then referred to the original government of the various colonies, commencing with Jamaica, in which he observed that a military government first prevailed; that was followed by a more liberal and free system of Government; but up to 1793, the policy that generally prevailed was that of governing these colonies by proclamations, and in a manner not altogether upon the model of the British constitution. Commercial facilities were afterwards granted by Mr. Huskisson to the West Indian colonies, to enable them to establish a more intimate intercourse with the United States; and the repeal of the Navigation Laws in the last year had, in his opinion, put an end for ever to the system of commercial monopoly which had so long prevailed. He did not propose at the present time to discuss the wisdom or the expediency of that policy; but its adoption had given rise to a question which, although modified by various writers, might be broadly stated as this—whether it would be advisable to retain these colonies in connexion with the British Crown. Before he came to that question, however, he would refer to the large increase that had taken place in the population of the various colonies. The colonies of British North America had increased in the following ratio—from 452,000, in 1816, to 1,068,000 in 1835; and thence to 1,656,000 in 1847. In Upper and Lower Canada the increase from 1820 to 1831 was 29 per cent.; from 1831 to 1842, it was 35 per cent.; from 1843 to 1848, it was 28 per cent. In New South Wales—which, some years after it was founded, had only a population of 3000 (half of whom were convicts)—in 1828, a population of more than 36,000, of whom only 6000 were convicts. The exports of the Australian colonies generally had also increased in a very considerable ratio, and were, at the present time, rapidly increasing. He now referred to a class of colonies which were peculiarly circumstanced (he meant the West India Islands), which had undergone a great social change in the abolition of slavery, and which had necessarily entailed a considerable loss of inconvenience and loss upon them. He was bound that on the average of three years under the old system of slavery, up to 1815, the quantity of sugar manufactured for home consumption was 2,947,524 cwt.; that the average of three years before emancipation was 3,898,837; that the average, before the changes in the sugar duties was 2,645,912 cwt.; and the average of three years since that period was 2,807,6 3 cwt. They had, therefore, borne the severe period of trial through which they had passed better than could have been anticipated, under all the circumstances. He now came to the question that had been recently mooted, namely, whether they were come to that period when their best policy would be to give up these colonies at once, considering that it was the bounden duty of the country to maintain the colonies that had been placed under their charge: they could not abandon them, nor get rid of their responsibility. (Loud cheers) He might refer to the beneficial effects which the extension of their colonies in India had produced in New Zealand, where a population existed which was formerly addicted to the most horrible and uncivilised practices. There was also Port Natal, on which they found a race extremely susceptible of improvement and civilisation. It was urged that, like the United States, these colonies, if left to themselves, would become free and independent, and great; but he would ask, those who called on the noble Lord at the head of these colonies were so small and so weak, that they would be utterly unable, if left to themselves, to maintain their integrity and independence, and that they would fall an easy prey to the savage nations, by whom they were surrounded. It was, therefore, in his opinion, impracticable, as it would be most impolitic, to resort to that course. Another suggestion was that these colonies should be left to themselves, and that the mother country should exercise no interference with their local government. That, he said, was an example in the course of last session of the difficulty of drawing a line between the laws which should emanate from the House and those which should originate with the colonial authorities; and he feared, therefore, that it would be extremely difficult to draw any practical line that would satisfy both parties. The noble Lord then referred to the difficulties that existed in the case of the West India colonies, with regard to the Protection to be afforded to the manufactured Sugars, and the regulations for the future government of the colony, after they had been made free, all of which, he was happy to say, no longer existed. The great essential point, in his opinion, was that the House should know and understand upon what principles this great and valuable Colonial Empire should be maintained? (Hear, hear.) They ought to see that these principles were sound in legislation; that they were a credit to the country; and a source of happiness to the colonies. (Cheers.) He was glad in the first place that the system of commercial monopoly was for ever at an end. But, with regard to their future government, it appeared to him that they could not, as a general rule, do better than proceed upon the maxim of their ancestors, namely, that wherever the English people went, they should carry with them English freedom and English constitutional systems and institutions. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then referred to the declaration that had lately emanated from a number of members of that and the other House of Parliament (the Colonial Reform Association), with regard to the steps to be taken in which the colonies should be in future governed. It appeared to him that their correspondence with these colonies was a question of very dubious policy. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Commencing with the North American colonies and Canada, he would observe, that up to 1838 grave dissensions had taken place in that colony, and these dissensions had ultimately broken out in a rebellion, which the energy and loyalty of the people had ultimately put down. The House was aware of the recent angry discussions that had taken place in that colony, and they had appeared to the gentlemen composing this association so serious in their nature, that it was suggested they should abandon the Canadas, and permit of their union with the United States of America. To that proposition, should it be made, her Majesty's Government could give nothing but a most decided negative. (Loud cheers.) He trusted, therefore, that such a proposition would not emanate from that association, seeing that it was the determination of this country, should any appeal to arms be made, not to permit of its being carried into effect, so far as was in their power. Since the recent rebellion in the province of Canada, he believed the appeals to the Secretary for the Colonies had been much less frequent, and that, upon the whole, the new constitution had been found to work extremely well. He now came to the Cape of Good Hope, from which colony applications had been frequently made; but up to the time when his noble friend, Lord Stanley, left the Colonial Office, the obstacles were such that they could not be satisfactorily arranged. Recent circumstances, and more mature deliberation, had reduced her Majesty's Government to come to the conclusion that representative institutions should be introduced into the Cape of Good Hope. (Cheers.) Instead of imitating the constitution of Canada and Canada, they proposed that a council should be established elective in its character, but that the election should be by persons having a much higher qualification than those who were to choose the representatives. They proposed, also, that the representatives should be elected for a period of five years, and the elective council for a period of ten years, but half the members of the council to retire every five years, somewhat after the model of the Belgian constitution. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the Australian colonies, the Government proposed to form a council select of two-thirds from the representatives of the people, and one-third to be nominated by the Government. At the same time they thought it would be advisable that the colonists should have the power of originating the form of the constitution to suit the wants and wishes of the people. He proposed that Port Philip should be separated from New South Wales, and have its own legislative council; that the popular elective principle should be introduced into the constitution of Van Diemen's Land, which had at present a legislative council, and that it should be upon the same model as the others. In South Australia, also, a similar body should be organised. The Government would be advisable that it should be sold at a uniform price of twenty shillings throughout all the colonies of Australia; and to prevent one colony bidding against the other for emigrants from the mother country, it was also proposed to fix the price of land in one unless it took place in all. He trusted that the proposition they were now submitting to the House with regard to the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian colonies would be such as to afford full scope to the will of the people, enable them to work their way to their own prosperity, without being trammelled or interfered with by any laws or regulations emanating from the mother country. (Cheers.) With regard to British Guiana and the Mauritius, it was of importance that they should be separated from New South Wales, and have its own legislative council; that the popular elective principle should be introduced into the constitution of Van Diemen's Land, which had at present a legislative council, and that it should be upon the same model as the others. In South Australia, also, a similar body should be organised. The Government proposed

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JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price is consequent on the entire cost of the trivia manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one of these Lever Watches, and Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

THE NEW FISH CARVING KNIVES and FORKS, at COX SAVORY and Co. respectfully inform their customers that they have a large STOCK of the above useful articles of the newest patterns and best workmanship. In silver plated the prices are from 34s. the pair. In silver from 16s. the pair. A pamphlet containing drawings and description of the above is published, and may be had gratis, on application, at 47, Cornhill, or sent free of charge. J. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—T. COX SAVORY & Co., 47, Cornhill, London, 7 doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made PLATE. TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, Waiters and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet, Illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles manufactured in Silver, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet explaining the various construction, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, free of postage, for a post paid letter.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, solicit an inspection of this beautiful manufacture. Table spoons and forks, fiddle pattern, from the substitutes for silver. The magnificent stock has lately been enriched with many novelties in dishes, tea urns, and breakfast services. The spoon and fork department includes every pattern usually made in solid silver. Orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. Pamphlets, with prices and patterns, can be obtained gratis at the Manufactory, 18, Cornhill.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER DISHCOVERS and OTHER DESIRABLES.—SARL and SONS respectfully invite attention to these elegant appendages to the dinner-table, which they continue to manufacture lower than any house in the trade. Plated on the best nickel, with handles, forwarding (postage free) to any part of the kingdom.

SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers and Jewellers, 18, Cornhill, solicit an inspection of their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The former are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Silver watches, 2l 2s. The following prices will convey an outline of the stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st sort	£ 5 10 0	£ 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto 2nd sort	7 7 0	3 3 0
Ditto, ditto 3rd sort	9 10 0	5 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapement, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd sort	9 9 0	5 15 0

Lever watch of the first-rate make style, with the dead seconds, 2nd sort 11 11 0 5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, 1st sort 14 14 0 8 18 0
Lever watches warranted to exercise performance in every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of FINE GOLD NECK CHAINS, 8 c. 9 c. 12 c. and a quarter loop as to following very reduced prices, according to the weight or sovereigns:—

Next Pattern.	Fashionable Bright Link
The weight of 3 sovereigns £3 3	The weight of 4 sovereigns £5 15
The weight of 4 sovereigns 4 4	The weight of 5 sovereigns 8 18
The weight of 5 sovereigns 5 5	The weight of 6 sovereigns 7 15
The weight of 6 sovereigns 6 6	The weight of 7 sovereigns 9 18

GOLD GUARD CHAINS charged according to the same scale. A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 413.—VOL. XVI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

THE TAXES ON LITERATURE, EDUCATION, AND RELIGION.

We rejoice to see the symptoms and proofs of a vigorous agitation for the removal of the taxes on knowledge. This subject has been suffered to sleep since the year 1836, when a mischievous compromise was made by the influential but short-sighted parties who had charge of it. In the interval the new system has had time to develope itself, and the result has proved that no mere reduction of the excise duty upon paper, or of the stamp duty upon newspapers, can effect any good. Nothing but their total abolition will suffice. This was the concession originally required, and which the Government of 1836, as it since turns out, were by no means indisposed to grant, if the agitators for a free press, a free-trade in paper, and for untaxed knowledge and opinion, had not mismanaged the business with which they were entrusted, and expressed themselves willing to accept of an instalment when they might have exacted the whole. Lord Melbourne's Government took them at their word; the excise duty upon paper was reduced to 1½d. per lb., and the stamp upon newspapers to 1d. Literature received a temporary revival. Publishers, buoyed up with hopes, and incited by the moral glory as well as by the pecuniary reward of such a career, entered upon large and important undertakings. Men like Mr. C. Knight, and the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, the great teachers of the people, the benefactors of their countrymen, and the most valuable of all possible friends of a free Government, and of the cause of peace, order, and social well-being, thought they could educate the people in moral, social, political, and general knowledge by means of cheap and excellent publications. But they did not know the difficulties with which they would have to contend. The exciseman proved their evil genius. The Government, whose best friends they were, was their relentless foe; and the State, interested in an intelligent, well-educated, moral, and religious people, levied such a tax upon the essential vehicle for the conveyance of knowledge, PAPER, as to prohibit intelligence and the means of education from being carried into the very lowest strata of society, to vivify and exalt the whole. The hopes of the great publishers proved fallacious. Literature remained to a great extent the luxury of the upper and middle classes: it was not allowed to descend to the poor. The reduced tax was as fatal to the success of such magnificent undertakings, as the original one. A tax can but destroy any particular trade, pursuit, or profession; and if a small tax produces such a result, there is, in reality, no difference between a small tax and a great one. The burden left upon the back of literature was, if less heavy, not a whit less inimical to its extension and progression. The angel of knowledge was formerly fastened by a chain; Lord Melbourne's Government substituted a rope. The result was the same; she could not fly in either case. It is the object of those who, after an experiment of fourteen years, have again determined to stir in this matter, to undo this last rope, and set literature entirely free. We wish them success in their effort, and trust that they will listen to no compromise, and never relax in their efforts until the Government, willing or unwilling, emancipates general knowledge from the exciseman, and political knowledge both from the exciseman and from the fiscal brand or stamp which renders the newspaper a huge monopoly, in which none but the largest capitalists do or can hope to succeed.

The subject is a very wide one, and divides itself into three branches. The first is the excise duty upon paper, which affects all books, except bibles and prayer-books; and all newspapers and periodicals whatsoever; and all paper that is used either for printing, writing, drawing, the decoration of rooms, or the packing of retail or wholesale merchandise. The reader will understand at a glance how vast a number of industrious persons, in a multiplicity of very dissimilar trades and professions, are affected by this tax. Amongst others may be cited the rag merchant, the paper manufacturer, the machinist, the type founder, the compositor, the pressman, the bookbinder, the stitcher, the ink manufacturer, the gilder, the reporter, the editor, the author, the engraver, the printseller, the wholesale and retail dealers in paper, the wholesale and retail dealers in printed books; and, lastly, all our great exporting merchants who use paper for packages, and all the petty retail dealers in every city, town, and village of the empire, who use paper to enwrap their commodities. We might include in the list every person who buys a book or periodical, and every one who writes a letter of business or affection. The second branch of the subject is the stamp duty upon newspapers, a matter of less importance than the first, but by no means unimportant in itself, when considered with reference to the character, usefulness, influence, and ability of the political press. The third branch of the subject is the advertisement duty, a tax levied as if for no other purpose than to form, in conjunction with the two others, so intolerable a burden upon the enterprise and energy of all who wish to establish newspapers, as to keep out of the field, or crush all except such few as may be supported by enormous capital and resources.

Our space will not allow us to treat of more than one of these subjects at a time. We shall begin with the excise duty upon paper, as not only the most important of the three, but as the one great source and fountain of the evil, of which all the purveyors of good and wholesome, as well as cheap, education and literature have to complain. Were this evil removed, the remaining two might be borne, as all literature, except political literature, would, in that case, be free. If we could not have politics for the million, we should, at all events, have morals for the million—educational books and tracts for the million—science for the million—religious essays and sermons for the million—the master-pieces of wit, humour, and pathos for the million—every kind of literature for the million, that tends to refine the mind, to polish the manners, to inculcate industry and order—and every quality, in fact, that forms the distinction between the civilized man and the savage. Under the present system, it is the necessity of the people to have cheap literature of some kind. They *will* have it; and, as they cannot buy

STAG HUNT IN THE NEW-ROAD ON TUESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the good, they are contented with the bad. As every one knows who has paid the slightest attention to the state of the cheap literary market, they have it in the shape of moral poison. They buy obscene and disgusting periodicals, or the no less disgusting, and, if possible, more mischievous filth of the flash novel. These productions are all printed upon the worst possible paper, and sold at a price which brings them within the reach of the poorest. With a free manufacture of paper, all these abominations would disappear. Men like the Messrs. Chambers and Mr. Charles Knight, and many others, would step into the arena, and provide the public, for the same price that they now pay for the reeking wickedness which they so greedily devour, periodicals of the highest character, supported by the highest talent, and administering in every way to the social well-being and advancement of the people.

It is true that 1½d. per lb. upon the paper used in a book does not, at first glance, seem a very overwhelming impost, but a little consideration shows the tax to be an enormous one upon the only literature that the great bulk of the people can afford to buy. Were there no excise duty upon paper, periodicals of the highest degree of excellence in every department of literature could be sold at the price at present charged for blank paper.

Mr. Charles Knight, in his valuable pamphlet, "The Struggles of a Book against excessive Taxation," which we recommend to the impartial attention of those who really wish to understand this important subject in all its bearings, has entered into some calculations which place in a clear light the oppressive nature of this tax.

The "Penny Cyclopædia" and its Supplement were completed in 1846. The two works contain 18,784 pages, and the quantity of paper required to produce a single copy in two reams, each weighing 35 lbs. per ream of its completion, the entire quantity of paper consumed in the work was 50,000 reams, the total weight of which amounted to 1,750,000 lbs. Of this weight, 20,000 reams, or 700,000 lbs., paid the Excise duty of 3d. per lb., amounting to £8750; and the remaining 30 000 reams paid the reduced duty of 1½d. per lb., amounting to £6562. The total duty paid up to the completion of the "Cyclopædia," in 1846, was £15,312. Since that period, 2000 reams of paper have been used in reprinting, to correct the inequalities of the stock, making an addition of 70,000 lbs., excised at £437. But, further—the wrappers of the monthly parts have used 1500 reams of paper, taxed at £500; and the milled boards employed in binding the volumes have paid £300 more, or about £300 The total payment to the Excise by the "Penny Cyclopædia" has been £15,500.

It is well known, he adds, that the amount of a duty upon a raw material by no means represents the amount of the charge which it entails upon the manufacturer. Mr. MacCulloch and Mr. Porter rightly state that the price for a ream of one particular sort of printing paper was, in 1831, 24s.; in 1836, 14s.; in 1841, 9s. 6d. From 1833 to 1837, the price of a ream of "Penny Cyclopædia" paper was 33s.; from 1838 to 1846, it was 24s. The difference in price was 9s. per ream; the amount of reduced duty was 4s. 4½d. The paper-makers and the stationers doubled the tax. But even at the reduced rate it has been satisfactorily shown by my fellow-labourers, the Messrs. Chambers, that the duty enters one-third into price. Unquestionably, if the duty were now removed, I could buy a ream of similar paper for 17s. The tax, preventing competition, and giving undue advantages to capitalists, had the effect of making me pay for my paper, from 1833 to 1837, 16s. a ream more than the price of untaxed paper would be, or £16,000 upon 20,000 reams; and from 1838 to 1846, 7s. per ream more than I should otherwise have paid; which, upon 30,000 reams, amounts to £10,500. The tax, therefore, operated as a burthen upon my publication to the extent of £26,500, during its long and difficult progress to completion. The paper since used for reprints, and the paper for wrappers, has been raised in price £2500 by the same process.

The struggles of one book against excessive taxation are, up to this point, to be measured by a burthen of £29,000.

Nor is this the whole amount of the burden. Interest and compound interest upon unsold stock, every pound weight of which must have paid duty to the Government, must be taken into the calculation. This item, in the case of Mr. Knight's publications, is estimated by him at £3000 more, making a total of £32,000 levied, not to the enrichment of the State, but to the impoverishment if not ruin of enterprise, and the loss of the public.

There are various modes in which this apparently small, but, in reality, very onerous tax, operates to the enhancement of the price of books and periodicals. For instance, could the paper-maker shut his door against the exciseman, he might introduce many improvements into his manufacture which he is now prevented from employing. In the paper-mill, too, it is of obvious importance, when the unwelcome visitant appears to levy the tax, that the paper should not be heavy with moisture. It is consequently made as dry as possible. But, as is well known, paper must be damped before it is fit to be printed upon. Here there is a double process, first of drying and then of damping, each of which is attended with expense, which expense, as a matter of course, is added to the price of the material before it finds its way into consumption. Then, again, the manufacturer of paper is made a monopoly by the excise restrictions upon it, which keep out of the trade all except large capitalists, as happens also in the soap manufacture and in distilleries, that are similarly afflicted with that expensive public servant, the Office of Excise. There never was a monopolist, and there never will be one, who did not make the public pay him a percentage considerably higher than that levied by the State, and this also has to be added to the various charges upon paper. We are said to be a free people; but surely we have something yet to do before we can be fully entitled to that designation. Free as we are, we are not free to teach the multitude. We are, practically, not free to teach our children to read; and not free to put good and cheap literature into the hands of our adult population. Our people are, in fact, brutalised by our Government, because our Government is unwise enough to tax articles that never ought to be taxed, and blind enough to be unaware that any tax which prevents or diminishes employment, instead of money gained, is money lost, and that every farthing it may receive for taxing knowledge it has to expend again in poor-rates and prison rates, and in all the multifarious outlay consequent upon increasing pauperism and criminality.

We must reserve for future papers the consideration of the Newspaper Stamp Duty, and the Duty upon Advertisements. We would, in the meantime, impress upon the attention of all interested the paramount importance of throwing open the paper manufacture, and freeing it from duty. That reform lies at the root of the rest; and we trust that all whose business it is to write or sell books, and all whose pleasure it is to read them, will join their efforts to those of the men who have stirred in this peaceful agitation. In the troubles that are preparing for this or the coming generation, woe to the State whose population shall be ignorant.

STAG HUNT EXTRAORDINARY.

EPPING and ASCOT have had their glories pictured in our Journal; but neither of these Hunts ever presented more extraordinary sport than was witnessed in Camden Town and the New-road, on Tuesday last—that of "a real Stag-Hunt" in this thickly-peopled quarter of the metropolis. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Camden Town were astonished at the unusual sight of a fine stag, or red deer, running at full speed in the direction of Somers Town, with five hounds in full cry at his heels, followed by one solitary rider and the huntsman, on horses that had evidently done a hard day's work. The meet of Mr. Bean's hounds had been held at Hendon, whence, in a circuitous route, the stag broke away for Finchley Common, skirting Coldfalls Wood, and passed Highgate, on to the metropolis. He entered Somers Town by Brewer-street, and through Skinner-street, Phœnix-street, and Wilstead-street, finally crossing the New-road, with the five hounds close at his haunches. He here made a bolt at the iron gate, leading through Mabledon-place into Burton-crescent; but, being headed by two of the hounds, and terrified at the number of vehicles passing the New-road, he dashed in at the gate in front of the house of Messrs. Prior's stove grate manufactory, whence, seeing the shop door open, he darted into the house, and was there speedily secured. The strange scene attracted some thousands of persons, and it required the assistance of about a dozen policemen to preserve Mr. Prior's railings from destruction Such was the curiosity excited on the occasion, that numbers of women and children paid a penny each for admission to the yard to see so strange a visitor. The run, from first to last, was over not less than thirty-five miles of ground; and, although a strong field had mustered in the morning, dogs and horses were all fairly beaten, except the small remnant who came to at the take. The stag was carted off from his resting-place about six o'clock, amid the cheers of many hundreds of spectators.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The riotous display in Paris last week has been followed by a corresponding lull, and all is as tranquil, dull, and uninteresting as in any peace-loving country in existence. For lack of unpleasant facts, however, the Parisians have taken to vexatious forebodings, grounded on alleged intention on the part of the Government to make an important redistribution of the military commands into which France is divided. At present France consists of seventeen military divisions, each under the command of a general officer, who makes his reports to the Minister of War direct. It is now proposed that these seventeen divisions shall be abolished, and that France shall be formed into either four or five divisions, each of which is to be placed under the command of a Lieutenant-General, who is to have an almost unlimited command, and who can, whenever he sees occasion, place the whole of his division under martial law. The divisions are to be called according to their positions—north, south, east, west, and centre. These great divisions are to be sub-divided, and placed under the command of Major-Generals, who will make their reports to the Lieutenant-Generals in command. On the slightest appearance of disorder, or even the "slightest indication of agitation," in any one of these five divisions, the Lieutenant-General in command at that moment will declare it in a state of siege.

Some appointments have been made which are stated to be in accordance with this plan; viz. General de Castellane has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 19th military division (Bordeaux), and the 18th and 14th divisions (Nantes and Rennes) are also placed under his command. General Rostolan is appointed to the command of the 8th, 9th, and 10th military divisions (Toulouse, Perpignan, and Montpellier); and the 6th military division (Besançon) is added to the 5th military division (Lyons), and left under the command of General Gemeau. In other respects the journals are occupied with the approaching elections. The clubs meet daily to name the candidates they shall oppose, but nothing definitive as to the persons selected has yet been determined upon.

The advices from the provinces are somewhat more favourable. The agitation has in a degree subsided, and it is thought will gradually disappear.

M. Proudhon still remains in solitary imprisonment.

The editor of *La Liberté* was convicted on Monday of having published a libel upon the Government. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to a fine of 4000f.

Ministers have determined to send extraordinary commissioners to different parts of the country, investing them with large discretionary powers, with the view of repressing disturbances.

Accounts from the departments mention that the inundations caused by the melting of the snow, and which occasioned several disasters, are decreasing.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna, to the 8th inst., state that the Emperor, who had been severely indisposed for some days, was then out of danger, and was confined to his bed, though convalescent. The Minister of Finance had submitted to his Majesty a report on the state of the loan of 4½ per cent., from which it appeared that the sum collected in Hungary alone was 67,053,8008; and abroad 3,814,6008; making a total of 71,218,6008. Another state paper presented to his Majesty sets forth that the total forces of the Russian army which entered the states of Austria in the Hungarian campaign was 256,400 men, and 90,000 horses and cavalry and mounted artillery.

From all parts of the country sad accounts were received of inundations. At Presburg the waters attained a greater height than was known in the memory of man. The whole city and environs were one vast sheet of water, and the streets were traversed by boats.

TURKEY

According to the most recent accounts from Constantinople, the Austrian Minister had not yet resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte: and it is with some probability stated that this delay was occasioned by the intrigues of Russia, who wished to keep the public mind still uncertain and agitated. Instead of diminishing the armed forces in Wallachia and Moldavia, Russia was adding considerably to her army in these provinces; and this continuance and increase of the military force of the Czar in the principalities, was accounted for by the alleged existence of a plan in contemplation on the part of the Russian Government for forcing the Wallachians and Moldavians into insurrection, and proclaiming their independence, in order, under pretext of intervention, to become master of that territory in the Russian empire. In such a case, the Czar will, no doubt, be able to justify the presence of his troops, as also this extension of his dominions.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens to the 31st January, received *viâ* Malta, announce the occupation, by British marines, of the islands of Cabrera? (probably Cervi) and Sapienza, and the landing of ordnance thereon for fortifying the same. The British encampment on the Piræus is stated to be daily increasing, and that in those islands a number of Greek coasting craft, either in ballast or with cargoes, bound to Greek ports, the better to protect against piracy or a surprise upon the British fleet by explosive or fire-ships, for which description of warfare the Greeks have ever been famous.

The French fleet had unexpectedly shaped its course for the Dardanelles, and was there on the 26th January.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has issued a new circular to the Governments of the Cantons, on the execution of the circular of the 19th of November last, relative to certain refugees whose expulsion was demanded by the foreign powers. This document is signed by M. Druey, the President of the Confederation, after stating the purport of the circular, proceeds to name the persons to whom it more particularly refers:—"These refugees (it says) are Messrs. Mazzini, the Provisional Government of the Palatinate; Richter, Heinzen, Rottcck, Thiebault, and Torrent, members of the committee of Baden; Gantert and Kuchling, ex-commissioners, Szaulds, or Schneider, and Racquillet, military chiefs; and to these add Messrs. Werner, formerly dictator, and Cowanda, mentioned in the decree of the 16th of July. In consequence, we invite the faithful and dear confederates—1. To ascertain as soon as possible if the foreigners above-named, or any of them, are in your cantons. 2. In case they should happen to be there, to invite them to make their preparations for immediately leaving Switzerland, to cause to be transmitted without delay to our department of Justice and Police a personal description of those refugees, and to make known to it to what country they wish to proceed, and by what place they propose to enter France on their way to their destination. 3. To make us a report, between this and the 20th of February at the latest, of the result of the investigations of your authorities, whether the refugees referred to, or any of them, be in your canton or not, as also on other measures you may have ordered in execution of the present circular, and of that of the 19th of November, 1849. As regards the other refugee leaders named in the circular of the 19th of November, whose residence is known to you, you are invited to take measures calculated to hasten the departure from Switzerland of such of them as are still in your canton. You will also be kind enough to make us, before the 20th of the present month, a report on the result of the measures which you may have prescribed in consequence of this invitation."

This question of the refugees appears to be fraught with troublesome consequences to Switzerland. It appears that Prussia and Austria have informed the Federal Government that, in order to reduce their armies, they are forced to occupy Switzerland, and expel the whole of the refugees, who make it the theatre of agitation. These powers declare they have come to an understanding with Russia as to the occupation of the German cantons; that if France wish to occupy the French cantons she can do so; if not, these Powers will do it. It is said that Piedmont is also agreed as to the occupation of the Italian cantons. The refugees are better received in the canton of Vaud than anywhere else.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 25th ult. have been received, but they contain no news of interest.

A resolution had been introduced into Congress to consider the propriety of presenting some suitable memorial to Captain Cook for his gallant conduct in rescuing the passengers on board the *Caleb Grenshaw*.

The bill in relation to the fugitive slaves was also under consideration. The case of Colonel Webb had been postponed till some action was had on the Austrian resolutions of General Cass. It was to be taken up on the 28th ultimo.

The Hungarian refugees had dined with General Taylor on the 24th.

No further intelligence from California had been received.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in Gloucestershire, has made an important discovery in the treatment of the fleeces of sheep, whereby the fleces of the living animal is rendered repellant of water by a simple and cheap process a fact long since defended from the pernicious effect of wet, whilst the natural emanations from the body remain unchecked, and the growth and quality of the wool are improved. The effect of this water-proofing has been practised for several seasons of the most exposed sheep-walks in Scotland, and with singular success. This process, it is expected, will effectually supersede the laying with tar, and butter, and other salves, at one-third of the cost, whilst the wool is also agreed to be improved. Though the laying or salving of sheep hitherto has been applied chiefly to flocks on mountains and exposed situations only, it is believed that the new mode of treatment will be found beneficial to sheep on the best and most sheltered southern pastures, and that it will go far to prevent or mitigate that destructive disease—the rot, which is neither more nor less than dysentery, caused by the continuance of wet weather, whereby the fleece of the sheep become soaked with rain, and produce the same effect as is produced on man by wet clothing. It is also presumed that this mode of treatment will lead to the successful introduction of the Spanish sheep and the Alpaca, which are known to have suffered from the prevalence of wet weather in this country.

The remains of the persons who were unfortunately drowned off the pier at Sunderland, in endeavouring to save the crew of a small vessel in danger, were interred at Sunderland churchyard on Sunday afternoon last. The funeral of Mr. Coulson Douglas was followed by a number of shipowners and master mariners, by whom he was much respected. The funerals of Robert Chisholm and Robert Reay were followed by a procession of seamen. The pall on the coffin was partially covered with a union jack. An immense number of persons crowded the churchyard.

The amount of Exchequer-bills authorised to be raised, charged on the supplies of 1850, is £4,786,700. From this sum there is to be deducted Exchequer-bills paid off in money in 1849, £28,000, leaving the amount to be provided in the present year £4,758,700.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

Lord STANLEY inquired when the papers relative to the dispute n Greece would be produced; and if it were true that the French Government had offered its mediation to relieve us from our rash and hasty proceedings at Athens; and if the proffered mediation had been accepted: likewise, if the mediation extended to the demands made for territorial restoration as well as for pecuniary compensation for injuries done to individuals.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the papers should be produced without delay. Her Majesty's Government had accepted the offered mediation of France—its good offices, not its arbitration. The claim for the islands was not included in the categorical demand made at Athens.

Lord STANLEY desired to be informed if, in the event of the territorial question being included, the Government would approve of any measure for taking possession of the islands.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had no reason to believe that any such step would be taken.

Lord BROUGHAM asked, if a vessel of war had not been taken possession of.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied not. The vessel had been only detained.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was glad that the mediation of France had been accepted by the Government. but he regretted that it had not been accepted by our agent at Athens when first offered there. He thought that we had acted precipitately in this matter. We had been all along up to the present trying to counteract the influence of France in Greece, but by our late conduct we impressed Greece with the idea that France was her protector.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. After pointing out the necessity of remodelling the commission, he stated that the bill provided for the appointment of three commissioners to attend to the management of the estates, to be called the estates commissioners; two to be paid salaries of £1000 a year each, the third to be unpaid. The bill also provided that the offices of treasurer and secretary should not be held by any person.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY generally approved of the bill, and defended the commission from the charges made against it. It was the fault of the Legislature that it had imposed upon the commission more duty; and up to a recent period he had been the faithful servant of the commission.

The Earl of HARROWBY and Lord STANLEY urged the advisability of keeping separate the estates and common funds, and disapproved of that part of the bill which provided for their consolidation. Lord Stanley expressed a hope that the Government would reconsider this part of the bill, and agree to amend it in committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE would promise to reconsider the point, but he could give no hope that the two funds would be kept separate.

The Bishop of LONDON approved generally of the bill, which was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.—THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HORSMAN was about to rise for the purpose of moving the resolution of which he had given notice on a previous day, viz.—"That the attention of this House having been directed in a letter addressed by the member for Cockermouth to his constituents to charges and allegations are made impugning the conduct of the First Minister of the Crown and the Secretary of State for the Home Department with reference to legislation on ecclesiastical affairs, during the last session of Parliament, and the honourable member having produced a copy of that letter, and expressed his willingness to substantiate its accuracy, a committee of five members be nominated by Mr. Speaker to inquire into the truth of those allegations, and report its opinion to the House," when, amidst marked and evident attention,

Lord ASHLEY rose and offered his mediation between Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir G. GREY, and Mr. HORSMAN, whose expected personal discussion had brought down a very full House and a large Gallery—a crowded house, in fact. The noble Lord having paid high compliments to the honour and unimpeachable integrity of the three disputants, pointed out the unfitness of a committee to investigate such a case, and the absence of all evidence beyond the memory of each gentleman engaged in the dispute. He thought it was evident the whole question arose from a misapprehension, and in order to dispose of it he moved that the order of the day be read.

Mr. HORSMAN declared that he did not charge the First Minister or the Home Secretary with the deliberate intention to deceive, nor had he, when he wrote the letter to his constituents, any such imputation in his mind. He withdrew fully and cheerfully every imputation on the honour of the noble Lord and the right hon. gentleman, and he expressed his regret that anything unpleasant had occurred between them.

Lord J. RUSSELL felt great satisfaction at the declaration, not only that the honourable member did not make the charge of an intention to deceive, but that he never had the intention to make such an accusation.

Sir G. GREY likewise expressed himself perfectly satisfied. Thus the matter dropped.

CEYLON.

On the resumption of the debate on the question for the re-appointment of the Ceylon committee,

Lord J. RUSSELL read a letter from Captain Watson, denying that the papers read by Mr. Bailie on the Ceylon debate, professing to be proclamations, were genuine. These pretended proclamations were, he said, surreptitious forgeries.

Mr. BAILLIE explained that the proclamations which purported to be signed by Captain Watson had been sent to him, and he had read them, believing them to be genuine.

Mr. J. STUART considered that it would be a farce to go on with the inquiry, if the committee were prevented from calling the necessary witnesses before them.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that, the witnesses against Lord Torrington having been heard, it was only just to hear those in his favour.

Mr. ADDERLEY thought it was apparent that Ministers sought wilfully to misrepresent all the acts of the committee

Mr. HUME insisted on the necessity of sending out a commission to Ceylon, as the only way of arriving at the truth.

Mr. DISRAELI was willing to resume his labours on the committee, though he felt certain the result would be unsatisfactory both to the House and to the country. He felt a sincere conviction that an attempt was being made to prevent an impartial investigation.

Mr. ROEBUCK considered the mode of proceeding adopted by the members of the committee a most cowardly one. Those who had sp ken charged the Government with the deliberate intention to prevent them from making a fair investigation and from doing justice; but, notwithstanding this, they proposed to go on with the inquiry. They should refuse to be members of the committee if they really were convinced that the Government were endeavouring to render the inquiry nugatory. The hon. and learned gentleman defended Lord Torrington, and declared that he saw with regret a spirit afoot, the effect of which was to prevent the return of our representatives abroad—a spirit than which none could be more dangerous.

Mr. HUME thought Mr. Roebuck must have risen from his bed that morning rather than from his dinner. Strange opinions; at all events, he was no longer the man he formerly was. A more tyrannical exercise of general superintendence than that just delivered by the once Liberal member for Sheffield.

After an explanation from Mr. ROEBUCK,

The committee was nominated.

PIRACY.

Sir FRANCIS BARING moved the second reading of the Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill.

Sir GEORGE GREY disapproved of repealing altogether the present law; he thought it would be better to modify it, so as to meet any abuses which had taken place under it.

Sir F. BARING said he proposed to give a discretion to the Admiralty to give head money, instead of making it compulsory, as at present. As the law stood, it was open to abuse, and it gave rise to imputations against those engaged in suppressing the slave trade.

Mr. HUME and Mr. CONDEN disapproved of the acts of Rajah Brooke.

After a few observations from Sir H. VERNEY and Colonel THOMPSON, the bill was read a second time.

The report of the resolution on our Australian colonies was received, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

THE MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE.

In committee of the whole House—

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a resolution on which to found a Bill for improving the condition of masters, mates, and seamen in the Merchant Service. The right hon. gentleman said the bill was in most of its provisions identical with that introduced last year. He proposed to constitute a department of mercantile marine, as a department of the Board of Trade, to exercise a general superintendence of the merchant service. He proposed a system of examination of masters and mates, by which qualified certificates would be given according to their degrees of professional knowledge and to the tonnage of the vessels in which they sought employment. He also proposed several rules for bettering the discipline and treatment of the crews. The right hon. gentleman minutely explained the details of the bill.

Mr. CARDWELL promised to lend his help in framing a good measure on this most important subject, and requested an ample allotment of time to consider the provisions of the bill.

Mr. HUME, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Wawn, and Mr. W. Brown made a few observations, and the resolution was agreed to.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a preliminary resolution on which to found a Bill for the regulation of the Merchant Seamen's Fund. The right hon. gentleman gave a history of the foundation of this fund, in 1746, when it was established as a provision for disabled merchant seamen, and for the widows and orphans of those who had been drowned or killed in the merchant service—a purpose that it was enabled to fulfil by means of large subscriptions, and the imposition of 1s. on captains and of 6d. on seamen. He traced the fortunes of the fund down to 1833, when the act was passed under which it now exists. By this act an imposition of 2s. was laid on captains, and 1s. on seamen, and all widows and orphans of mer-

chant seamen were allowed to claim pensions. But, in consequence of the total cessation of those large subscriptions that first mainly supported it, the fund was on the brink of bankruptcy—and, had as was its condition at present, its prospect was worse. The right hon. gentleman said he proposed by his bill to consolidate the management of the fund, and to place its administration in the hands of the Trinity House, to which would be joined two officers of the Board of Trade. He also proposed that the pensions should be equal, and that the seaman should not receive less than 6d. a day. He proposed also to raise the contribution of the sailors from 1s. a month to 1s. 6d., and to revert to the original rule of the fund, which confined the pensions to the widows and orphans "of seamen who had been drowned or killed in the merchant service." There would still be a deficiency of £30,000 a year: and this, he proposed, should be contributed by the State.

Mr. HUME condemned the scheme. He insisted that one shilling a ton on all vessels would pay all the lighthouse dues, and furnish a fund ample for providing for seamen, their widows and orphans.

Sir G. CLERK, Mr. FAGAN, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Headlam criticised the scheme shortly, and the resolution was agreed to.

TONNAGE OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

On the motion of Mr. LABOUCHERE, a resolution on which to base a bill for the regulation of the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden of merchant shipping was also agreed to.

THE FRANCHISE IN IRELAND.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws which regulate the qualification and registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland. The bill, he said, was substantially the same as that previously introduced by him, and by it he proposed to substitute a uniform franchise on an £8 rating in counties, towns, and boroughs, in lieu of the present various descriptions of qualifications.

Mr. A. STAFFORD regretted, that, considering the miserable social condition of the Irish people, the Government did not first propose measures to Parliament for the amelioration of that condition, rather than a merely political measure which, however necessary, was of far less pressing urgency.

Mr. H. HERBERT remarked that any franchise based on the present unequal Poor-law valuation in Ireland must fail.

Leave was given to bring in the bill; also, a bill to shorten the duration of elections in Ireland, and for establishing additional places for taking the poll thereat.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, a committee to inquire into the rules and discipline established with regard to the treatment of prisoners in gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales was agreed to, after a speech from Mr. CHARLES PEARSON.

LORD NAAS moved the extension of the inquiry to Ireland; and after a discussion the House divided

For the addition of words "and Ireland"	.. .. ..	18
Against it	.. .. ..	23
Majority against the amendment	.. .. ..	—5

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, the County Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal on Thursday

CONVICTS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In answer to some observations from Lord STANLEY, relating to the recent convict controversy at the Cape,

Earl GREY observed that the order in Council, which had now been revoked, was never intended as the foundation of a system. The Government had no intention of transmitting convicts to any colony which had not expressed its willingness to receive them. But there were special circumstances of difficulty attending the disposal of the Irish *defenus* in Bermuda, who were very different from the ordinary class of convicts—having been sentenced to transportation for offences under the pressure of the instigation arising from the late famine, and for whom it was thought no unfairness towards the inhabitants of the Cape to provide an asylum in the colony.

Lord BROUGHAM, without expressing any opinion as to the question of right or wrong between the Government and the Cape colonists, denounced the cruelty practised upon the convicts. The worst part of their punishment had been prolonged for many weeks by their confinement on board the *Neptune*, whilst the controversy was kept unsettled.

Lord DENMAN had on his table a Bill for shortening and rendering more plain and intelligible the language used in Acts of Parliament.

The Bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. HUME presented several petitions relating to Church government, including one for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues, so as to afford more adequate incomes to poor curates.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON postponed to the 26th inst. his motion for the repeal of the newspaper stamp and advertisement duties, and the excise on paper.

Mr. W. J. FOX gave notice of a motion for a committee of inquiry into the state of education in England and Wales.

THE COLONIES.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, approving of the principles recently announced by the Government for the Colonial policy, regretted that, in practice, those principles had been so imperfectly carried out. The hon. member then detailed his notice of his intention to move several amendments when the bill now before the House came on for debate, tending to enlarge the popular element in the proposed colonial institutions, and limit the authority of the Colonial-office.

EXCLUSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.

Mr. SADLER moved for a select committee to inquire into the facts connected with the striking of a Special Jury in a civil case of "Callanan against Cameron," in which Mr. Kemmis, the Crown Solicitor in Ireland, had struck off the names of all the Catholics from the jury-list. He went through the names of the excluded gentlemen, bearing specific testimony to the private merits of each, and dwelt at very great length upon the injustice and impolicy of this treatment of Catholics.

Mr. SCULLY seconded the motion

Mr. HATCHELL (the Solicitor-General for Ireland) protested against a discussion arising upon an action which was yet before the tribunals. He resisted the motion as highly objectionable.

Mr. SADLER explained that his motion was designed to open the general question.

Mr. SCULLY supported the motion, as called for to repair the insults offered to the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. NAPIER commented on the injurious results of perpetually mixing up religious differences with questions where they had no proper place.

Mr. FAGAN regretted that the bad practice of jury-packing still prevailed in Ireland

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected, that the discussion, if it proceeded further, would seriously interfere with the administration of justice in the Irish courts

Mr. HUME said, there was no fair parallel between the English and the Irish law courts. The administration in the country was pure, and the jurors impartial. In Ireland the very reverse was the case. No peace was to be hoped in that part of the empire until such abuses were fully remedied.

Mr. SADLER said he would not go to a division; so thus a House, which was, in fact, at the time within the limits of a "count out," but thought that his proposition had been met upon technical points, while its principles were left untouched.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. HUME moved for returns of the present condition and past experience of the Indian trigonometrical and maritime surveys, and of the lighthouses and charts, &c. in and of the Indian and China coasts.—Ordered.

LAW REFORM.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some observations from Mr Napier relative to the compensations for abolished offices.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill being proposed for a second reading,

Mr. TURNER lodged that the scheme of remedy proposed in the bill would but increase the evils of delay and expense, and i.e Chancery proceedings which it was designed to cure. He had a bill in preparation for the reform of the English Chancery, which was far superior in its mechanism. To prove this position, the hon. member dissected at some length the various clauses of the Government measure, which he pronounced a disgrace to legislation.

Sir J. ROMILLY defended the clauses of his bill.

Mr. NAPIER was proceeding to address the House, when the debate came to an end by a "count out," at a quarter to ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at two o'clock instead of noon, on account of its being Ash Wednesday.

Mr. FREWEN moved the second reading of the Highways (District Surveyors) Bill, but after a short discussion it was postponed to the 6th of March.

The Irish Fisheries Bill was also postponed to the same day.

COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE BOARDS OF TAXATION.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, the object of which, he said, was to carry out the principle of representation with taxation. He did not ask the House to pledge themselves to the details, and he expressed his willingness to allow the bill to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. SPOONER objected to the second reading then, on the ground that hon. members had not had time to examine it. The bill was only delivered two or three days ago from the press, and the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. STANFORD denied that the principle of representation accompanying taxation was raised by this bill; if it were, he would approve of the second reading.

Sir G. GREY was not prepared to express anything like a final opinion on the bill, and thought the postponement of the discussion was a very fair request, considering that the bill had only been in the hands of hon. members a couple of days. It was one of great magnitude, and should not be decided on without due deliberation.

Mr. HUME considered a delay on this question equivalent to defeat.

Sir R. PEEL recommended postponement.

Mr. M. GIBSON acquiesced, and asked the First Minister to give up a Government night.

Mr. HORSMAN required to know if the Government were favourable to the principle of representation accompanying taxation.

After a few observations from Mr. HENLEY and Mr NEWDEGATE,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not give a Government night, as he had hardly a sufficient number at his disposal for the business before the House; but he considered a delay would be advantageous in enabling the country to judge of the merits of the bill. He was so strongly in favour of the introduction of the principle of representation with taxation in county rates and expenditure, that he would give his support to the second reading of the bill, but without pledging himself in the least to the details.

The debate was adjourned to the 6th of March.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS BILL.

Mr. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to the management of the Highways in England and Wales. The hon. gentleman described the evils arising from want of economy and due distribution in the expenditure, and from the small districts that had the charge of the highways, and explained the details of the bill. The principle of his measure was compulsory combined management for districts of parishes or townships, with paid surveyors; the districts to be formed on the territorial divisions established under the Poor-law, and to be placed under the management of boards of guardians.

Sir R. PEEL questioned the policy of confiding the management of the highways to the boards of guardians, and of taking the districts established for the purposes of poor relief. His thought the country might be divided into new districts, having regard to railways, and he believed that the ratepayer would have more confidence in a body of independent way-wardens elected by themselves. The right hon. baronet, however, cordially approved of the principle of a compulsory combined management of highways.

After a few observations from Mr. Frewen, Mr. Rice, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Deedes, Mr. S.aney, Sir H. Willoughby, and Mr. E. B. Denison, leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY deprecated Lord Stanley's motion with respect to the Dalry Fire affair, as calculated to increase the excitement now existing in that portion of Ireland.

Lord STANLEY disclaimed any wish to add to existing agitation.

Lord LUCAN moved for returns relative to the administration of Poor Law Unions in Ireland by paid guardians, and severely censured the working of the Poor Law system in that country by paid officials.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE acceded to the motion, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Town Councils to establish public libraries and museums.

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.

Mr. FAGAN then moved for a Committee of the Whole House, to take into consideration the law relating to the tax called "Ministers' money," levied for a provision for Protestant ministers in certain corporate towns in Ireland.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, and moved the previous question, which, after a short conversation, was carried, on a division, by 76 to 35.

PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the act conferring the power of selecting Colonies for Penal Settlements on the Crown, and to vest such power in Parliament.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed this motion, on the ground that it would only tend to tie up the hands of Government, who were already sufficiently embarrassed with the question of transportation, the difficulties of which would be augmented tenfold by such a measure.

Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr Hume supported the motion; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Law, and Lord John Russell, opposed it.

Mr. ADDERLEY having replied,

The House divided, when the motion was rejected by 110 to 32; being a majority of 78 in favour of Government

Mr. PUSEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the relation between Landlord and Tenant. Adjourned.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT WESTERN.—February 14: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Charles Russell, Esq., in the chair.—A report was presented, which stated that the result of the half-year's traffic, after deducting the rents and balance of interest paid, was to leave £196,329 9s. 11d. at the disposal of the proprietors, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the carrying over of the balance of £39,709 8s. 11d. to the credit of the next half-year's account. The directors had entered into an arrangement for taking the sole control of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, by which the expense of a separate establishment for that line would be saved. By this arrangement, also, the holders of the Wilts Company would be secured an annuity of four per cent. on their shares, subject to an increase whenever the Great Western Company paid more than eight per cent. The negotiations with the South Wales Company for a modified lease of the line, on its being reduced to a line from Gloucester to Swansea, and for saving expenditure in the railways between Oxford and Birmingham and Wolverhampton, were still proceeding with the respective companies; and the directors entertained a hope that they would be settled to the satisfaction of the proprietors. With regard to the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, an order had been received from the railway commissioners to complete it; but the matter required great consideration, and the proprietors might rely on every consideration being paid to their interests. The accounts showed that on the capital account the amount received on shares was £2,930,483 19s. 9d., and on debentures, bonds, &c., £4,326,668 17s. 7d., making together £13,287,157 17s., of which there had been expended £13,238,411 2s. 9d.; leaving a balance in hand of £48,746 14s. 3d. The report of the engineer stated that the Wilts line would be ready for opening in June in the course of the summer, and the Oxford and Rugby line as soon as the permanent way could be completed. The works and permanent way of the Bicester line were all in the best possible condition. The report was adopted. The report of the committee of consultation, presented about a fortnight since, referred to the directors with an instruction to carry out such of its recommendations as they could, and to state at the next meeting their reasons for not carrying those which they might think inadvisable: and the dividend was declared payable on the 1st of March. The meeting was then made special, when the paid-up shares were ordered to be converted into capital stock; and the agreement entered into with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Company confirmed. Thanks were voted to the chairman, the directors, and the committee of consultation.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—February 14: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., in the chair.—The report stated that the receipts had amounted to £941,850, and the expenses for the purposes of the Buckinghamshire Railway, £633,997; leaving a balance at the bankers' of £38,853. The works on the Banbury line were progressing rapidly to completion, and, but for some unexpected delay in obtaining the land for the station at Banbury, the line might be opened for traffic in March next. The works on the Oxford line had been very vigorously proceeded with, and that line might be opened as far as Islip early in the ensuing autumn. A bill for the amalgamation of the line had been brought in and read a second time in the House of Commons, and the directors hoped it would pass without opposition. Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, re-electing the retiring directors and auditors, and declaring a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Freemantle, for his gratuitous services as minister on that line. The meeting was then made special for the purpose of reading and approving the bill. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL.—The report of the directors was issued on Thursday night, and states the gross revenue for the half-year at £94,303, the expenditure, £18,849, leaving a surplus of £5453, which, with £3160 for the rental from the previous account, of £3162, admits of the payment of a dividend of 1s. 6d. a share, free of Income-tax. The directors state that they have been unable to come to any arrangement with the Eastern Counties Company for the use of the Tilbury extension line, and they have been compelled to apply to Parliament for power to open the City terminus on their own account.

DIRECT INDIAN RAILWAYS.—TO THE EDITOR.—On Saturday the Master in Chancery Sir W. Horne proceeded with the list of shareholders in this undertaking, and placed upon the list as liable several of the provisional committee, on the ground of their having lent their names to the public promotion of the scheme.

DENDRE VALLEY.—An order in Chancery has just been issued for the winding up of this company's affairs

RAILWAY ACTS FOR 1849.—From a return just made to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that during the past session thirty-four railway acts were obtained, of which four were for amalgamations, leases, &c.; three, purchase, &c. of canals, docks, piers, harbours, &c.; five, extension of time and sundry amendments of acts; four, deviations, extensions, and other works requiring new capital; six, branches requiring new capital: one for the dissolution of a company (the East Lothian Central); and five for additional capital for works previously authorised. The total decrease of mileage occasioned by the above acts is 6 miles 70¼ chains; the total increase of capital, £2,960,900; and of loans, £584,832; together, £3,545,832. Two acts were also passed incorporating companies for railways in India: viz. the Great Indian Peninsular, with a capital of £500,000, and power to borrow £166,666; and the East Indian, with a capital of £2,000,000.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—From a return just published by order of the House of Commons, it appears that for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848, the total receipts on the railways, the length of railway at the close of the year being 2343 miles, were £6,209,714, or in round numbers, £2650 per mile: for the year ending June 30, 1849, with 2765 miles open, £7,109,697 or £2736 per mile: for the year ending June 30, 1847, with 3603 miles open, £8,310,886, or £2362 per mile; for the year ending June 30, 1848, with 4478 miles open, £9,933,552, or £2218 per mile; and for the year ending June 30, 1849, with 5447 miles open, £11 260,501, or £2056 per mile. We may observe that, as we have taken the number of miles open on the last day of each period for our calculations, the amount actually earned per mile will not be perfectly accurate—which only could be obtained by a series of averages, for which the return does not afford sufficient material; but it is sufficiently close to enable our readers to judge of the fluctuations in the amount of traffic as the extension lines have been opened up.

RAILWAY BILLS ON STANDING ORDERS.—On Monday the standing orders were declared to be complied with in the following cases:—Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, for extension of time as to the line between Castleblayney and Ballibay, fixing the capital at £406 800 in 1356 shares of £300 each, extinguishing 1440 shares, with power to borrow one-third part of the amount of the capital. The Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan, for extension of time, abandonment of works, and reduction of capital. South Staffordshire, for power to lease. The Select Committee of Standing Orders, to whom all cases of non-compliance from the Courts of Examiners were referred, report that the standing orders may be dispensed with in the following cases: West Cornwall Railway; Cambridge and Stamford Junction Railway; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and Birmingham and Oxford and Great Western Railways; South Wales (No. 2) Railway; Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway; Exeter and Crediton Railway, and Northern Union Railway.

VICTORIA DOCKS (OPPOSITE WOOLWICH).—On Monday the standing orders were declared to be complied with by the promoters of the measure, for the construction of a dock on the north side of the Thames.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—HONESTY REWARDED.—It appears the number of articles returned by the 67 cabs employed at the Euston-square station, for the past year, is 381, consisting chiefly of carpet-bags, wrappers, coats, umbrellas, and money. Of the articles, 115 were claimed by the owners; the remainder has been deposited at the Excise Office, according to law. The finance committee of the London and North-Western Company have given, "as a mark of the directors' approval of their conduct," a gratuity to 12 of the men who returned money paid to them in mistake.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.

The committee of this union have issued the accompanying papers, urging upon the members of the Church the necessity of prompt and united action on the matter referred to. They suggested that the resolutions should be adopted, and then they should be enclosed with the address to the Archbishop of the province, and to the Bishop of the diocese, as numerously signed as possible. The petition to the Queen may be adopted in whole or in part, as deemed most expedient:—

"The committee earnestly urge on members of Convocation to consider whether the time has not arrived when, according to the Royal promise prefixed to the Thirty-nine Articles, Convocation ought to deliberate respecting the question now before the Privy Council, which vitally affects the doctrine of the Church.

"The petition should be written (not printed) on paper or parchment, and six signatures at least should be signed on the paper or parchment on which the petition is written; other signatures may be written on other paper and appended."

Resolved—

1. That the Universal Church alone possesses, by the commission and command of its Divine Founder, the power of defining in matter of doctrine; and, subject to this same, the Church of England alone possesses, within its sphere, the power of interpreting and declaring the intention of such definitions as the Universal Church has framed.

2. That a power to interpret formularies of the Church by a final judicial sentence—the synods of the Church not being, in practice, admitted to declare the doctrine of the Church, irrespective of such sentences—becomes in effect a power to declare in matters of doctrine.

3. That by the suit of Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter, now pending by appeal in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as well as by the case of Escott *v.* Mastin, in the year 1842, it appears that the Crown, through a court constituted by act of Parliament alone, exercises a power to confirm, reverse, or vary, by a final judicial sentence, the decisions and interpretations of the Courts of the Church in matters of doctrine.

4. That in the present state of the law nothing hinders but that an interpretation which shall have been judged to be unsound by the Courts of the Church may be finally declared to be sound by the said Judicial Committee; or that a person who shall have been judged to be unfit for cure of souls by the spiritual Courts may be declared to be fit for cure of souls by the civil power.

5. That the exercise of power in such matters, under such state of the law, endangers the public maintenance of the faith of Christ.

6. That the assertion of such a state of things is a grievance of conscience; and that this grievance is aggravated by the fact that the members of the Judicial Committee are not necessarily members of the Church of England.

7. That, although the fullest confidence may be placed in the integrity and legal ability of the Judges in the case now pending, nevertheless no judgment pronounced by them, either one way or the other, can be accepted by the Church.

8. That, for the redress of the said grievance, the following steps are necessary:—

(1) That the Church in Convocation or Synod have licence to deliberate for the special purpose of framing a proper appellate tribunal, for determining all questions of doctrine, and other matters purely spiritual

(2) That an act of Parliament be passed, for the purpose of making the judgments of such tribunal binding on the temporal courts of Christ's realms.

(3) That the acts of Parliament relating to the Privy Council be so amended as to exempt questions of doctrine and other matters purely spiritual from the cognisance of the Privy Council.

The paper concludes with a form for a petition to her Majesty.

OXFORD.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Examiners appointed by the trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships give notice that an examination will be holden in the schools, on Monday, the 11th of March, and the following days, for the purpose of electing one Senior and one Junior Scholar. Gentlemen who desire to offer themselves as candidates are requested to call with certificates of their standing, the consent of the head or viceregent of their college or hall, and (for the Senior Scholarship) of their having passed the examination for their degree, if they have not taken the degree of B.A.—on Professor Powell, New College-lane, on Wednesday, the 6th, at two o'clock. The Junior Scholarship is open to all members of the University who have not exceeded nine terms from their matriculation inclusively. The Senior Scholarship is open to all Bachelors of Arts, or those who have, at least, passed their public examinations, and have not exceeded the twenty-sixth term from their matriculation inclusively.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE BURNEY PRIZE.—The late Mr. Richard Burney, M.A., Christ's College, having signified his intention of founding an annual prize, not exceeding £100, for the best English essay "on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the existence, nature, and attributes of God, or on the truth and evidence of the Christian religion;" and his intention having been carried into effect by his sister and executrix, Miss Jane Caroline Burney, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the subject for the present year is "The unity of design, which pervades the successive dispensations of religion recorded in the Scriptures, is an argument for the truth of revelation." The candidates for the prize are to be Bachelors of Arts in their first year of standing; and the essays are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 12th of November, 1850, with the names of the respective authors sealed up.

VACANCIES AND SALARY PRIZES.—The sum of £1050, Three per Cent. Consols, was, on the 31st ultimo, transferred to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, to found two annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be called the Dealtry Prizes, in commemoration of the high esteem in which the late Welsh Bingham, D.D., Archdeacon of Surrey, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was held by his friends and former pupils. Amongst the contributors to this fund are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Ely, Lichfield, and Gloucester and Bristol; the Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Baron Parke; the Dean of Winchester, the Warden of New College, Oxford; the Master and Senior Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c.

PREFERMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have taken place:—The Rev. J. S. Beresford, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be a Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral; the Rev. T. R. Dickinson, to Bengeworth, in the Rural Deanery of Leyland, Deanery of Lapland, Diocese of Durham; the Rev. D. Parry Thomas, to the Rectory of Llanmaes; the Rev. Alexander Irwin, to the Rectory of Armagh; the Rev. Edward Jones, to the Rectory of Gwaenysgor, Flintshire; the Rev. Edward Osborne, to the Vicarage of Ashchurch, Essex; the Rev. William Martin, to the Vicarage of Grantchester; the Hon. and Rev. Charles Frederick Octavius Spencer, to the Vicarage of Cumnor, Berks; the Rev. John Barbarin Johnson, to the Vicarage of Ashby, Holwell, Leicestershire.

VACANCIES.—Trefonen P. C., Denbighshire; dio. of St [illegible]; pat., Lord [illegible]; value, about £40l, with residence; pat., Earl of Abergavenny; Rev. W. Barlee, dec. Navestock V., Essex; dio. Rochester; val. £422, with residence; pats., Trinity Coll., Oxford; Rev. J. Ford, dec. Sandhurst P. C., Berks; dio. Oxford; val. £72, with residence; pat., Bishop of Oxford; Rev. J. H. Brasier, dec. Barton St. David C., Somerset; dio. Bath and Wells; stipend £60; pat., V. of Barton St. David.

SISTERS OF MERCY.—The advocates for the introduction of this invaluable order from the bosom of the Anglican Church have lately received an accession of strength for which, probably, they were scarcely prepared. At the recent anniversary of the German Hospital in London, the healths of the Lord Bishop of Manchester, and of the other English clergy who supported the institution, having been drunk, the Right Rev. Prelate, in returning thanks for himself and the clergy, spoke with great force, and with a sincere conviction, on the benefits which were likely to accrue to English charitable institutions by the introduction into them of Protestant Sisters of Mercy. He had often admired the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy. He was free to confess widely though he differed from the followers of that persuasion he honoured and respected a Roman Catholic if he was sincere in his religion. That women should devote themselves to the Christian duty of visiting and comforting the sick, was originally and genuinely Christian. It was not enough to tend the diseased and still cited, to assuage the aching temps of those bodies, and to smooth the pillow under their drooping heads. Those who watched beside the bed of suffering and death had a higher, a more important, a more sacred duty to perform. They ought to enlighten, to comfort, and to speak words of love and peace. This the Roman Catholics had understood; and ought we, who owned the same obligations, but to whom our religion held out a higher and a purer hope, turn away from the sufferings of the soul, and confine our care and attention to the body? Such a course of action would be unworthy of the principles of Protestantism. He was aware that so narrowing a subject was likely to grate on the feelings of the com[illegible] dressing it on as he did, he felt it a duty to ex[illegible] conviction, a[illegible] ness to the beneficial influence of the Protestant Sisters of Mercy, a[illegible] the example of the German Hospital at Dalston.

FLOATING RAILWAY ACROSS THE FORTH, BETWEEN GRANTON AND BURNTISLAND.

On Tuesday week this very novel and interesting portion of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway was opened for public traffic, and we were present on the occasion. In a trial passage upwards of twenty loaded railway waggons, and a passenger carriage, in which were several of the directors and their friends, were put on board at Burntisland, and conveyed across to Granton, and the experiment was completely successful. The vessel, or ship, was only half loaded, there being no more carriages at hand to put on board. With a strong wind from the north-west, and a heavy swell in consequence of the tide running against the wind, the vessel behaved remarkably well, were the water always smooth; but, in stormy weather, it would have required protection from expensive piers and lattice. The method which has answered so well, and is found to be so economical, was suggested and executed under the direction of Mr. Bouch, the manager of the line.

The Railway may be thus briefly described:—Alongside the piers at Burntisland and Granton are placed two lines of rails, the same gauge as the main line. Upon this incline is placed a heavy moveable platform, 61 feet in length, by 31 feet in breadth, framed of timber, and resting upon four malleable iron girders, 36 feet long, constructed of boiler-plate, spanning the projecting rails, and also over without change of carriage; thus, in a manner, establishing a continuation of the railway.

To give an idea of his undertaking and the difficulties connected with it, it should be explained that the tide rises about twenty feet, so that a vessel on a level with the quay at high water would be a long way below it at low water. Some means must, therefore, be adopted for putting the waggons on board. Hydraulic or steam cranes, we believe, were suggested for this purpose, but were found to be objectionable, as being a slow process, expensive, and apt to damage the carriages. A floating bridge was also suggested; that is, a set of girders and beams, with the one end hinged on shore, and the other end floating on the water. This is in use at Ardrossan, and has been found to answer well; but, in stormy weather, it would have required protection from expensive piers and lattice. The method which has been adopted is, we think, the most simple and economical that could be devised. It consists of a platform, or inclined plane, which is lowered from the vessel to the pier, and which is raised from the pier to the vessel, by means of a winch on each side, or a stage on the arrival and departure of the vessel, by means of a winch on each side, or a stage on each side of the vessel, worked by the engines on board. The platform, which is 61 feet long, and 31 feet broad, is made to rise and fall to suit the several heights of the tide, by means of a small stationary steam-engine, which is also employed in moving the trucks off and on board the vessel. The platform is made to rise and fall with the tide, and is then secured as a pier. The engine and boiler are placed on the platform, and are moved with it. The whole of the machinery is worked by a fireman and engineer.

The Railway and the engines were constructed by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow. Notwithstanding the novelty of the construction, it is very different from sea-going vessels generally, the whole is finished in the most complete manner, and reflects the highest credit on the abilities of that eminent engineer.

A few of the gentlemen connected with the line, along with the contractors, celebrated the opening of the railway by a dinner in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. Learmonth, M.P., chairman of the company, presided, and was supported on the right by Mr. Bouch, the engineer at the Granton Hotel. The duties of chairman were discharged in the most able manner by Mr. John Anderson, the efficient contractor for the working of the ferries.

The Railway is now in full operation, a number of trains passing daily along the east side of Granton Pier, with the landing-slip and apparatus drawing off a train from the shore. This is beautifully managed, by working one of the engines ahead, and the other astern.

We understand that it was no sooner advertised that goods would be taken across the Forth by a steamer, than 600 tons of carnips were offered them by a commencement.

COLOURS OF THE 31ST REGIMENT PLACED ABOVE THE MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS, IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

On Monday last, the day following the fourth anniversary of the battle of Sobraon, the old colours of the gallant 31st Regiment were, by permission of the Dean and Chapter, placed in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, immediately above the marble testimonial, executed by Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, to those of the Regiment who fell on the Sutlej.

From the records of the Regiment, about to be published by Mr. Cannon, of the Adjutant-General's-office, we find these colours were presented in 1827, at Meerut, in the East Indies, by Lady Amherst, Lady of the Governor-General of India. The Colours were borne through the Afghanistan campaign, in 1843; and the Sutlej, in 1845-46. In this last campaign, twenty-six officers and upwards of 600 men were killed and wounded; and at Sobraon, both officers bearing these colours—viz. Lieut. Tritton and Ensign Jones—were mortally wounded, as recorded on silver plates inserted on the staves.

On the return of the Regiment to England, new Colours were presented by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, at Dublin, in 1848. Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, till lately commanding, in the name of the officers, offered the old Colours to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, to be placed over their testimonial; and it having been unanimously resolved to receive them, the sculptor, by order of the officers, and accompanied by Lieutenant Tunbrell (who, it may be remembered, was dangerously wounded at Sobraon), in the presence of the Venerable Archdeacon Croft, the Canon in residence, assisted by Mr. Austin, the surveyor to the Cathedral, carefully deposited the Colours, now historical records of a stirring past, solemnly but quietly, and without either pomp or parade, over the monument, so as in no way to interfere with the architecture, but to add equally to the appearance of the testimonial and nave of the Cathedral.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT, AT DUNWICH.

Dunwich is so enveloped in the halo of tradition, that he who ventures to elucidate its history by pursuing the path of topographical inquiry, must exercise unusual caution, lest he be misled. Unlike the ruined cities whose fragments attest their former grandeur, Dunwich is wasted, desolate, and void. Its palaces and temples are no more, and its environs present an aspect lonely, stern, and

RUINS OF THE CONVENT OF FRANCISCAN FRIARS, AT DUNWICH.

wild. From the discovery of Roman coins here, the idea of a Roman station was consequently adopted. With respect to its ecclesiastical history, we learn that Felix, the Burgundian Bishop, whom Sicebert, King of the East Angles, brought here to re-convert his subjects to Christianity, fixed his episcopal see at Dunwich, in the year 636. Three Bishops succeeded him, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole kingdom of the East Angles. At length the See was divided; and a Bishop for the northern part of the kingdom being placed at Elmham, the Bishop of Dunwich (Domoc or Dommoc, as it was then called) had the Suffolk portion only. After this division of the See, only eleven Bishops sat at Dunwich—the succession being prevented by the troubles that broke out, and which put an end to the Bishopric before it had continued 200 years. In Domesday Book, Dunwich was valued as paying £30 a year to the King, and 60,000 herrings. In King Stephen's time, it appears that the ships at Orford paid some kind of toll to Dunwich, which was then valued at 30s. per annum. In the reign of Henry II., Dunwich was a place of considerable notoriety, and is said to have been stored with riches of all sorts. In the first year of King John it had a charter of liberties, and a grant of the wrecks of the sea. This Monarch, among other things mentioned in this charter, granted to the burgesses the liberty of marrying their sons and

THE COUNTY HUNT BALL, IN THE NEW HALL, AT READING.

daughters as they would. Here were certainly six if not eight parish churches: St. John's, which was a rectory, seems to have been swallowed up by the sea about the year 1540; St. Martin's, which was likewise a rectory; as were also St. Nicholas and St. Peter's. St. Leonard's and All Saints' were impropriated; and the former was probably lost, as in a will made in 1450 the testator bequeaths his house in the parish anciently called St. Leonard's. The register of Eye mentions also the churches of St. Michael and St. Bartholomew in Dunwich, which were engulphed by the sea before the year 1331. Besides these churches, Weever notices three chantries, dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catherine: these were standing in the time of Henry VIII. There was also the Temple Church, which probably belonged to the Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitalers, who had a good estate in this part. The ruins of a noble ancient church, belonging to St. James's Hospital, were lately visible; and there was another church built for the use of the hospital, called Maison Dieu.

Besides these churches, there were at Dunwich two houses of Franciscan and Dominican friars; each of which foundations had their respective churches. The walls of this house still remain, within an enclosure of seven acres, with the arches of two out of the three gates by which they were entered, and are shown in the accompanying view. There is nothing remarkable in their construction; but, being covered with ivy, they form a picturesque object.

Dunwich seems to have been at the height of its prosperity in the reign of Henry III., when it paid one hundred marks to the King's tax; though, during the same reign, the sea made so great a breach here, that the King wrote to the Barons of Suffolk to assist the inhabitants in stopping it. It is observable that the coast is here destitute of rocks; and the principal part of the soil, which being built on a hill, consisting of loam and sand of a loose nature, it is not surprising that the surges of the sea, beating against the foot of the precipice, easily undermined it. The church of St. Felix and the cell of monks were lost very early. In the first year of Edward III. the old port was rendered entirely useless; and before the twenty-third year of that King's reign, great part of the town, with upwards of 400 houses which paid rent to the fee-farm, with certain shops and windmills, were devoured by the sea. After this, the church of St. Leonard was overthrown; and in the fourteenth century the churches of St. Martin and St Nicholas were also destroyed by the waves. In 1540, the church of St. John Baptist was taken down; and in the same century the chapels of St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St Catherine were overthrown, with the south gate and guild gate, and not one quarter of the town left standing. In the reign of Charles I., the foundation of the Temple buildings yielded to the force of the sea, which in 1677 reached the Market-place. In 1680, all the buildings north of Maison Dieulane were demolished; and in 1702 the sea extended its dominion to St. Peter's Church, on which it was divested of the lead, timber, bells, &c., the walls only remaining, which tumbled over the cliff as the water undermined them; the Town-hall suffered the same fate. In 1715 the gaol was undermined; and in 1729 the farthest bounds of St. Peter's churchyard fell into the sea. Besides, the Cock and Hen Hills, which the preceding summer were upwards of forty feet high, had their heads levelled with their bases, and the foundation of St. Frances' Chapel was discovered.

All Saints', as shown in the accompanying view, is the only church of any portion is now standing. It was built of flint and freestone. The square tower is nearly entire; but of the body of the church only a portion of the exterior walls remains, and the cattle have grazed within its area. Part of this edifice was demolished, and its dimensions considerably reduced, about the year 1735. The new chapel of St. James stands at the N.W. of the town, within the grounds formerly belonging to the Hospital of St. James; and owes its foundation and completion to the munificence of the Barne family, in 1830.

Dunwich is now a mere village; it stands upon a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German Ocean, about five miles south of Southwold. H. W.

THE COUNTY HUNT BALL, AT READING.

THIS brilliant assembly took place on Thursday the 7th instant, in the handsome hall of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, at Reading. The spacious room was characteristically decorated for the occasion with several pairs of noble antlers, groups of flowering plants and shrubs, and lighted by means of elegant chandeliers. At about eleven o'clock, when the company had assembled, the Hall presented a very gay appearance. The number of guests present were about two hundred; of the families of Alfrey, Brancker, Bazalgette, Bishop, Blount, Beach, Babington, Brunner, Brown, Best, Blandy, Conroy, Coome, Cripps, Cook, Crawshay, Cameron, Crosby, Dobinson, Du Cane, Eyston, East, Evans, Fowler, Fellowes, Fuller, Griffith, Greig, Gwyn, Gardner, Graham, Garth, Harper, Hayward, Hore, Homfrey, Hawkins, Hunter, Harrison, Hartley, Hand, Heathcote, Hanmer, Johnson, Jodrell, Jolliffe, Kendall, Lane, Leigh, Monck, Murray, Mainwaring, Mostyn, Mount, Molyneaux, Otway, Palmer, Pechell, Powys, Pigott, Pole, Riddle, Romaine, Russell, Rambottom, Stephens, Stocker, Smith, Shrewsbjie, Silcock, St. John, Sherson, Sclater, Sells, Sartin, Strong, Thoyts, Taylor, Upwood, Wells, Walmesley, Wyld, Weinholt, Wheler, Walsh. The music was excellent; the effective band, under the direction of Mr. Ireland, performed with great spirit. The refreshments were served by Messrs. Harris, of Reading, in their best style, and the whole entertainment passed off with great *éclat*.

The hall in which the Hunt Ball is annually held is a superb room, about 90 feet by 40 feet, with an elliptical ceiling, and lighted by eighteen large windows in the roof, giving an unbroken surface of wall round the entire room; except that the east end, over the platform, is ornamented by a handsome circular window of coloured glass. At the opposite end has recently been added a gallery or balcony, capable of accommodating 120 persons. The walls are papered in crimson and oak panels. The sound (which, before the erection of the gallery, was somewhat complained of) is now exceedingly good. The hall is one of the finest rooms in the provinces, and is a specimen of the public spirit of the townspeople, it having been erected by a capital of £3000, raised in £5 shares. Attached is a suite of rooms occupied by the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, who hold their meetings and lectures in the hall. A new musical society has recently given its first concert here, with a band of seventy local performers.

CONFLAGRATION AT MANCHESTER.—DESTRUCTION OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

A fire broke out on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, in All Saints' Church, Manchester, by which a great portion of the edifice was destroyed. The church is situated in Grosvenor-square, and surrounded by an extensive cemetery, enclosed by palisades: it was bounded on the north-west by Devonshire-street, south-east by Cavendish-street, the other sides fronting Oxford-road and Ormond-street. The fire was discovered about half-past five, by the daughter of one of the Apparitors. She immediately informed Mr. Hopkins, a son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Burton, the incumbent, who, at the time, happened to be in the vestry; and, finding the girl's statement to be too true, he immediately gave the alarm at the station of the D division of police, Town-hall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, immediately opposite the church. Mr. Superintendent Taylor lost no time in immediately despatching a messenger to the police-yard for the assistance of the fire-brigade, when Mr. Rose repaired to the scene of the disaster, accompanied by a strong body of men and seven fire engines. The engines were stationed in the yard attached to the church; four of them, the Vesta, Neptune, Mersey, and Weaverwich, were placed at the north-west or tower end of the building; the branch from the latter being taken up into the tower, which was, at one time, in imminent danger. The Thames, Niagara, and Ganges engines were situated at the south-east end of the church. A plentiful supply of water having been obtained, the men were dispersed over the various parts of the building. Jets were placed at the four corners of the interior; and it is to this judicious arrangement that the preservation of the galleries and a part of the organ are to be attributed. During the fire the wind blew with great violence

FIRE IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, AT MANCHESTER.

from the north-west, which kept the flames from the tower. So great was the rapidity of the conflagration, that in a quarter of an hour from the discovery, the roof, which was composed almost entirely of timber, was one sheet of flame from end to end, and in less than two hours was completely consumed.

All Saints' Church was a handsome building, in the Grecian style of architecture; in plan it was an irregular octagon, having a handsome tower, with clock and bell, at the north-west end. It was built at the expense and by the exertions of Dr. (then Rev. Mr.) Burton, at a cost of £15,000, the only aid being derived from the purchase-money for pews. It was commenced in 1819, and was consecrated April 19, 1820, by Dr. Law, then Lord Bishop of Chester; and would accommodate 2000 persons, including 600 free sittings.

The main cause of the disaster seems to rest with those employed in erecting the church. Round the building are a quantity of what are technically termed "scaffolding holes." These, instead of being filled up with brick, had been covered by a piece of timber, or wooden wall-plate, running round the walls. The sexton of the church had in the course of the day been burning a quantity of holly, &c. (used for Christmas decoration), and it is probable that some of the embers from this had, by lodging in the flue, come in contact with the wall-plate, and so caused the conflagration. The damage is variously estimated at from £4000 to £7000, but it will probably not exceed £4500. Through the unremitting exertions of the firemen, the tower, with a great portion of the gallery, and some parts of the organ and pulpit, are saved, and a beautiful stained glass window has not sustained the slightest injury. Last autumn the church was new beautified, at an expense of £400; on which occasion two new stained glass windows, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, were put up to the memory of Mrs. Burton, both of which are unfortunately destroyed. A meeting was held at the Town Hall on Monday, inviting the generous sympathy of the Manchester public to assist in restoring the sacred edifice.

A singular circumstance connected with this disaster is worthy of being recorded. On the morning after the fire, two marriages were fixed to take place in the church: the one by license, the other by banns. The party to be married by license at once proceeded to the Cathedral, where the ceremony was duly performed; but the other couple, unwilling to pay for a license, and, as it seemed, not willing to wait for the publication of banns in another church, insisted on the ceremony being proceeded with: and thus, surrounded by a band of helmeted and begrimed firemen, belted policemen, and a motley group of idlers, the steps leading to the altar strewn with fragments of the rails, blackened and charred timbers, tatters, &c., were this happy couple united in the bonds of holy matrimony—the Rev. Henry W. Garrett officiating.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 17.—First Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 18.—Moon due south at 5h. 5m. P.M.
TUESDAY, 19.—Length of day 10h. 10m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week.
THURSDAY, 21.—Sun rises 7h. 5m., sets 5h. 23m.
FRIDAY, 22.—Day breaks 5h. 9m.
SATURDAY, 23.—Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
5 10	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 52	7 15
A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
6 7	6 28	6 48	7 8	7 28	7 48	8 9
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
7 15	7 40	8 5	8 35	9 5	9 35	10 15
A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
11 45						

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. BUNN on the STAGE.—Doors open at half-past seven for a first appearance.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, February 18, the new and popular opera of "LE CADI," in addition to the First Act of Auber's charming Opera of "LA DAME BLANCHE." Adolphe Adam's Opera of "LE ROI D'YVETOT" will be shortly repeated, the character of "Josselyn" by Mons. Chollet. And during the week will be produced the celebrated Opera of "LE POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU," in which Mons. Chollet will perform in the character of "Chapelou," as originally performed by him upon the production of the Opera in Paris.—Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Triumphant success of the new magnificent Spectacle, which has been nightly received with the most enthusiastic Powerful attractions in the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the following eminent artistes: Mdlle. Gardoni, Mdlle. Antilo, Mdlle. Tourniaire, Mdme. Valentine, Mdme. Barlow, Barrard, and Avery; Le Jeune Jose, Jubie, and La Petite Jeannette.—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, the performances will commence at Seven o'Clock, with (for the ninth time) the Grand Equestrian Spectacle of CORSE DE LEON; OR, THE BRIGAND OF SAVOY. Produced with new scenery, costume, &c., regardless of expense. To be succeeded by Lady's Incomparable SCENE IN THE CIRCLE. To conclude with an Interesting Melo-Drama.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at STORE-STREET.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. LOVE will make his first appearance this Season on Monday, Feb. 18, at Seven, in a Performance, Sedford square. Doors open at half-past Seven, begin at Eight. Reserved Seats, Boxes, 4s; Reserved Seats, Hall 3s; Second Seats, 2s; Back Seats (for Ladies only), 1s; Private Boxes for eight, £1 11s 6d. On Tuesday, Feb 19, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square; on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at Hanover Rooms, Peckham; on Thursday, Feb. 21, at Mr. Love's Theatre, Kensington; and on Tuesday, March 5, at the Royal Subscription-room. Books, containing Programme, &c., to be had at the doors, price sixpence.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 39, Long-acre.—The SIXTH CLASSICAL CONCERT (and last of the series) will take place on MONDAY NEXT, FEB 18.—Performers, the eminent Pianist, Mr. Willy; Mr. Sainton, Regnart, Regnart Pratt, Mrs Noble, Mr Land. Mr W H Seguin. Messrs Zerbini, Westake, Waud, Pratten, and Willy. Commence at Half past Seven. Tickets, 2s, 3s, and 5s each. May be had at Lee Meale-sellers, and at St Martin's Hall.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT FEBRUARY 20th, will be held the EIGHTEENTH CONCERT, which will be the FIRST of the NEW SERIES. The first part programme will be selected from the Vocal and Instrumental Works of Mozart. The second part of the Programme will commence with a Selection from Meyerbeer's Opera, LES HUGUENOTS. Mr. SIMS REEVES will sing "Ah! mes amis" (encore). Miss Dolby will sing "Les Huguenots" (encore). Miss Messent, Mr. Sloman, and Mr. Reeves will also sing. Mr. Blagrove will perform "My Love is like the red, red Rose." Full particulars of the Concert may be had at the Society's Office, 6, New Exeter Change, in the day of New Strangers, 2s. Reserved Seats, 3s. Tickets to be had of Mr STAMMERS 4, Exeter-hall, and of all Music-sellers.—The Programme of the ensuing Season is now ready.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE'S LECTURES on MUSIC will take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at three o'clock. Illustrations on Astronomy, by Dr Bachhoffner, on Monday and Friday, at One o'clock. Dr Bachhoffner's Lecture on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreations, at Half-past Three. A Lecture by Mr Anthony on Coal—its History and Formation. Dissolving Views of London in the seventeenth century, as well as Modern Views, with a Lecture by Mr Bachhoffner. Views of Rome—Experiments with the Diver and Diving-bell.—The Machinery, Models, &c., explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

BANVARD'S OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, showing Thousands of Miles of American Scenery, expanding far up the heart of America, exhibiting Cincinnati the Queen City of the West, the beautiful Falls of the Ohio, the romantic scenery to the Mississippi, thence to the city of New Orleans. Open every Morning at Half-past Two, Evening, Half-past Seven. Admission: Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. "Mr. Banvard is the FIRST PIONEER of the enormous paintings of the class."

THE NILE.—ABOU SIMBEL.—The New Tableau, showing the Interior of this Temple by Torchlight, is added DAILY to the EXHIBITION of the GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; comprising the whole of the stupendous works of antiquity near the banks of this sacred river. Painted by Mr. Bonomi, Jun., and Mr. Bonomi, from studies by the latter, made during a residence of many years in Egypt. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S O, Dorset.—The missing Numbers will be is each; unless they are consecutive, when they are to be charged 6d each.

CASTALIA.—We are obliged by your communication of the Siamese Boat appeared in No. 291 of our Journal.

A C SHEAN, Ilminster.—The Duke of Devon, John Earl of Oxford, the last direct male heir of that name, became ill [illegible] and [illegible] male issue, when the title became extinct, and the Earldom of Oxford, transmitted the right twenty generations became extinct. His Lordship's title can only be revived by the Sovereign granting a new patent. Duke of St. Albans, being female son of K ng Charles II., and is now represented by her descendant, William Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, present Duke of St. Albans, Baron Vere, Baron Hedon, Earl of Carlton-upon-Trent, son of the late Mr. Vere, the banker, claims, we believe, to be now the representative of the family.

A D Baldmore.—The arms you have quoted are "Gu. a chevron or, between two lion's gambs in chief arg., and four barrels sculptured in base of the second, on a chief engr grad, an eagle displayed sa. Crests A demi griffin grad. and arg. holding a battle-axe in each gge. Motto: Ex concordia fortuna." These coats were granted about twelve years since, and may be seen, beautifully engraved in Burke's "General Armory."

A SUBSCRIBER FROM NO. 1 must apply at the Herald's Office.

A W.—The Duke of Cleveland is the only Duke [illegible] fourth son of King Henry IV. He was created Duke of Somerset in 1414.

A.—The variation of the compass is not the same in all parts of the world, but varies in every different place. On the east coast, taking [illegible] variation is now about 23 deg 30 min; and on the west coast, [illegible] variation is now about 24 deg 30 min. [illegible] Land Carl that it is 24 deg 30 min.

NO. 1, WOOLWICH.—[illegible] Richard [illegible] Lord Protector, if not so born, has been [illegible] present act (the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 66, s. 3), and are so far naturalized, as to be capable of holding real property and [illegible] and also, unless neither a denizen nor naturalized cannot be a churchwarden nor (most probably) a vestryman; he certainly ought not to vote at an election of members of Parliament or "Scrutator" is referred to the above statute (the 7 & 8 Vict. c 66) for further information.

A CONSTANT READER.—Multiply the price of the stock by 10 and the result will be the value per £100 sterling. [illegible] will serve to be decimal.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE.—Scrip represents the amount paid in part of Shares, previous to the [illegible] Stock consists of engines, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The age of twenty-one. The pay of an Ensign's company is £450, and of a Captain's £849. The pay of either 3d a day—a man quite independent of supplement the expenses of an officer's position and mode of life.

J H T, Liverpool.—A Port Jackson journal is announced for publication.

NAUTICUS.—[illegible] were tried at Newgate, for hard measure of the law (*penæ fortis et dura*) were formerly inflicted on criminals who refused to plead at the bar. The first execution being the case of Newgate took place Dec 9, 1735.

J F.—The answer—For the gentlemen has the first choice.

A Z.—He [illegible] person who stood in the gallery in London was Peter James Bossy (part of his name [illegible] Peter Jacobs), in the 3rd Hall, 7, June 23, 1838.

C N.—In fact of Sir Francis Drake taking possession of California in Queen Elizabeth's name, has already been noticed in connection with the gold discovery.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Birkenhead—Your coin is a crusado, or crown, or 480 reas piece of John V., of Portugal, date, about 1705. Of no value.

NAUTICUS.—Popular notions concerning the influence of the lunar phases and appearance have no foundation in theory, and are discordant with observed facts.

CHARLES.—The arms of Sim are "Gu. a chev. arg. between two mullets pierced in chief and a half-en base of the last within a border sa. *Crest*—A lion's head erased ppr."

LIMERICK should order the Journal in question of his bookseller.

EDITOR.—It should procure the School Catalogue of Messrs Whittaker and Co, Ave-Maria-lane, and select for himself.

H G, Lincoln.—Write to Cocks and Co, London.

THE "STABAT MATER."—The story of "Ugolino" was absurdly adapted to Rossini's "Stabat," on account of religious objections.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot inform you, as to the Hexameter Cards.

R B, Ilam Lee-side Mask in Hyde, for large type and large-plates.

J B.—Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society.

CLARA, Shaws Farm, Lindley's.—The Herbal Botany.

ROSA.—Mr Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.

A C L, Aberdeenshire, should address his inquiry to the General Post-office, London.

C B, Knockhill, is thanked, but we have not room for the lines.

CAMPANELLO.—The political principles of the "Review" are Old Whig. Miller's "Philosophy of History"—Its a standard work.

T T C, Manchester.—Farnley Hall is in the county of York.

A SHAREHOLDER.—We cannot square room for such a list as that suggested, except under extraordinary circumstances.

AN INQUIRER.—Hydropathy is the name for treating diseases by cold water. Homœopathy, by minute doses of medicine.

ROSEMOUNT, Hammersmith, should send the Drawing.

M W D.—Inquire of Ackermann and Co., for the work on water-colours.

LEGLINE should address at the publishers of the author's works.

LEICHMANN.—The Leichmann, steam-ship, last sailed from New York in March, 1841.

W E D S.—Our arrangements had been completed prior to the receipt of your offer.

W E.—See the article on Death Punishments in a late number of the *Eclectic Review*.

L E W, Barnsnaple.—See the "Stammerer's Handbook."

A CONSTANT READER, Burnsnam.—Lent Lane, No 9, Park-street, Westminster, is the Government Emigration Agent. See the *Government Circular*, to be had at 90, Fleet-street.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN GERMANY should advertise for the certificate.

SWAIN, Penmaenmawr.—He has no right to sell postage-stamps in any manner.

K G, Plaistow.—See the details of the French Revolution of 1799.

G W Frosnock.—We have not compared the photo taken by the Anastatic process by applying to it Appel, 43 Gerard street, Soho.

A SCHOOLBOY, Edinburgh.—Solon—"Nemo ad Census."

R R.—Number 3 represents the lady in question.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Reading.—We cannot advise you as to the railway shares.

AN AMATEUR, Lumerick.—The wood-engraving can, doubtless, be equalled.

A SUBSCRIBER, Clonmel.—The address of Robinson and Lee, patentees of the new broad-making machine, is Exeter Hall, Strand.

DARLING.—W H, Cryptologist; D R; T C, Brighton; A Subscriber, Northampton; Freegouse, Dublin; R R H, Carlisle; C H, Penrith; A Constant Reader, Bristol; W H R, Leicester; A W S, Birmingham; Harriette Saville.

T M K, Greenock.—We have not room. | R W V, Shoreditch.—We have not room
T B.—Yours are early British coins. | P O, Devon.—We think not.
DIN VERNON.—Declined. | A FIVE YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—40 years
CLIFFORD.—Hart's Army List, annually | A M.—Received.
S BEGA.—Address, at the Church | JUNIUS.—Two witnesses are required.

ERRATUM.—We are requested to state that the notice of the death of Mr. John Ryan (which appeared in our Journal of last week) is incorrect. Mr. Ryan was not an Englishman, but a native of Ireland; and his death took place, not at Cork, but in New York.—(See page 115 of the present Number.)

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Woman's Friendship.—Dick on the Diffusion of Knowledge.
MUSIC.—The Isle of the Brave and the Free.—Polka Tremola.—The Twin Polka.—Polka Glissade.—Pianista Italian Opera Magazine.—The Flutonicon.—Come over the Waters.

TO ME.

In a few Weeks will be Presented to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

THE temperate, able, elaborate, and highly interesting speech of Lord John Russell in explaining the policy intended to be pursued by the Government in reference to our colonial possessions, is a statement of the highest importance, and that will be perused with avidity in every quarter of the globe where Englishmen have stationed themselves. Lord John Russell is not of the number of those who consider colonies as incumbrances; on the contrary, he deems it both our duty and our interest to keep possession of them as long as we can, and that we should "persevere in promoting political freedom in them, so that if any of them arrive at such extent and power as to be capable of maintaining an independent position, it may be with amity and alliance with this country, by our having dealt fairly with them—trained *them* to fitness for self-government, and secured to *ourselves* the comfortable reflection that in their accession to the list of free nations we have contributed to the happiness of the world." Opinions will differ in all our colonies upon some of the means which we have formerly adopted, and upon those which under the auspices of Lord John Russell we are about to adopt, to secure these great objects; but, as regards a fundamental principles laid down by his Lordship, no one should imagine that neither at home nor in the colonies can there be any disagreement. "English colonists," he says, "carry out with them, wheresoever they go, their native rights and privileges." This, after all, is the great point. The right of self-government is the one thing required; and in proportion to the free scope given, or to the impediments thrown in the way of the exercise of that right, will be the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of our Colonial progeny. The Minister cannot see how the discussion between "freedom of Colonial legislation, subject to local laws, and Crown sanction in Imperial laws," can be defined by Act of Parliament, but thinks that the general rule should be, that while the Imperial Government represents the colony in all foreign concerns, in its domestic affairs it should rarely interfere, and never further than is clearly and decidedly necessary. The difficulty is, who shall decide upon the necessity—the colonists, or the Colonial-office (that, in the case of the Australians, may be separated from the scene of doubt by the distance of half the globe), or the British Parliament, equally distant, but less governed by personal considerations. This country is not fond of imitating the French in matters pertaining to government; but we might, nevertheless, take a hint from them in Colonial affairs. The French Colonies are integral parts of the French Republic, and send representatives to the Legislative Assembly in Paris, by the same right as the department of the Seine. It might, perhaps, conduce to the permanency of a good understanding between us and our Colonies, if Canada, Australia, the Cape, &c. were placed, in this respect, upon a similar footing, and represented in the British Legislature, like Middlesex or the city of London. This view of the subject has never yet been fully considered in England.

THE documents relative to our differences with Greece have been laid before the Legislative Assembly of the French Republic, but have not yet found their way officially before the British Parliament. The affair loses nothing of its abruptness, its impolicy, or its arrogance, in the new light thus thrown upon it, except in referring to the affair of M. Pacifico, the Jew, of Gibraltar, which occurred, not twenty-four years ago, as stated in some of the previously published accounts, but in the year 1847. So far the story is less ugly than it at first appeared to be. It seems, however, that our Government has incurred all this odium out of sheer wantonness; and that, having bullied Greece, and blockaded her ports for a few days, we have consented to accept the mediation of France, in so far, at least, as the claims of Mr Finlay for his garden, and of M. Pacifico for his house and furniture, are concerned. The more serious difference, relative to the islands of Cervi and Sapienza, does not appear to be included in the good offices of France. At least, we gather as much from the debate in the House of Lords on Monday night, when the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that "the question of those islands stood upon totally different grounds from the others, and that different orders had been sent out in relation to them, which might or might not have been acted upon." These orders were to take forcible possession of the two islands in dispute; and since Lord Lansdowne addressed the House upon the subject, intelligence has been received that these orders have been acted upon. Whether French mediation will actually extend to this part of the business, remains to be seen. It is doubtless creditable that we should consent to receive the good offices of France in this miserable dispute, and in so far the Government has shown a disposition to extricate itself without loss of time from a disagreeable position; but the reflection will force itself upon the minds of unimpassioned people, who think something of the dignity as well as of the abstract rights of Great Britain, that it would have been much better to have accepted this mediation before, instead of after, the commencement of hostilities. Whatever, in other respects, the issue may be, Great Britain has lost, and France has gained, the gratitude and good-will of Greece by the scrubble. We have shown ill-feeling, and France has shown good-feeling. We have been rash, impetuous, and unmerciful; France has been the contrary. It is not only Greece, but Europe, that will judge between the two.

THE Ceylon Committee has been re-appointed, after a smart debate, in which the various charges against the Colonial Office and Lord Torrington were severally affirmed and denied by the accusers and the friends of the Government. As that committee will immediately commence its labours, and give the results of them to the public as soon as they are completed, both the friends and the foes of our present system of Colonial Administration will act wisely, if they abstain from any further comment upon them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace, from Windsor Castle, on Tuesday; the inclemency of the weather on the previous day having prevented her Majesty from making the journey on Monday, as originally arranged.

The incidents of the week in Court life have been comparatively few and uninteresting; the one exception being the second dramatic performance at Windsor Castle, on Friday last, at which a very large and distinguished party of the Nobility were present by Royal command. This feature in Regal hospitality is elsewhere noticed more fully.

On Saturday last the Prince Consort enjoyed the diversion of hunting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon.

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. In the evening of the same day, the Duchess of Kent and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar joined the Royal dinner-party.

On Monday, the unfavourable state of the weather had the effect of confining the Court to the Castle.

On Tuesday afternoon, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, and the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox, Maids of Honour in Waiting; the Marquis of Ormonde, Major-General Bouverie, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel the Hon. Alexander N. Hood, Colonel Buckley, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, and Mr. Birch, left Windsor Castle at ten minutes before three o'clock, for the station of the Great Western Railway, in Windsor, travelled by a special train to the terminus at Paddington, and from thence proceeded, with an escort of Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace. Where the illustrious party arrived a quarter before four o'clock. The Queen and Prince were received at Buckingham Palace by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, and Lord George Lennox.

On Wednesday the Duke of Wellington had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lord George Lennox, and the Right Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Arabella Dering had the honour of dining with her Majesty and Prince Consort.

On Thursday, the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox, the Marquis of Ormonde, Colonel Buckley, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon.

The Countess of Mount Edgecumbe has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox have relieved the Hon. Misses Kerr and Macdonald in their duties as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Court is expected to remain at Buckingham Palace until after the accouchement of her Majesty, which is expected to take place during the month of April.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is indisposed, and will be unable for some days to attend to public business in the House of Commons.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and Miss Peel, have arrived in Whitehall Gardens from Drayton Manor, for the season.

A marriage is shortly to take place between Colonel the Hon. St. Vincent Saumarez, only brother of Lord de Saumarez, and Miss Antoinette Northey, daughter of William Hopkyns Northey, Esq., of Wilton Crescent, and Orting House, Berks.

A matrimonial alliance is said to be on the *tapis* between the newly-elected Bishop of Norwich and the Hon. Amelia Murray, Maid of Honour to her Majesty, and sister to the Bishop of Rochester.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday last were married, at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Earl of Beauchamp, to the Honourable Catherine, third daughter of the Baroness Braye and Henry Conyer, Esq., of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, and of Castle Conway, in Ireland, and widow of Henry Murray, Esq., youngest son of Lord George Murray.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the chairman and members of committees of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. The meeting was held at Buckingham Palace, at three o'clock, and was attended by Earl Granville, Lord Stanley, Sir Richmond Wentworth Shiffner, Charles Lyell, Sir Henry de la Beche, Mr. William Cubitt, Mr. Thomas F. Gibson, Professor Owen, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Pusey, M.P., and Dr. Royle. Mr. Scott Russell attended as secretary to the commission. Lieut.-Colonel Reid, Mr. Henry Cole, and Mr. Charles W. Dilke, jun., were in attendance as members of the executive committee. Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary, also attended. The meeting broke up at twenty minutes before eight o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

THE NATIONAL LAND SCHEME.—O'CONNOR (M.P.) *v.* BRADSHAW.

On Thursday the trial of an action for libel was begun in this case before the Chief Baron and a special jury. The defendant (the proprietor of the *Nottingham Journal*) pleaded a justification.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins opened the plaintiff's case by reading the alleged libel which was in the following terms:—

"The subscribers to the National Land Company, and the admirers of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham, who has wheedled the people of England, out of £160,000, with which he has bought estates and conveyed them to his own use and benefit, and who will now deprive us of witness the overthrow of this great political imposture, should order the *Nottingham Journal*, in which his excessive honesty in connexion with the Land Plan has been, and will continue to be, fearlessly exposed. The *Nottingham Journal* is the largest newspaper allowed by law; and is the best vehicle in this county or neighbourhood for advertisements, business information, and general news. Delivered everywhere early every Friday morning. Price only 1½d; or, by the quarter, 1s. 6d. Office, No. 4, Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham."

The learned serjeant proceeded by observing, that, if ever there was a libel rendered undignified by the mode in which it was expressed, and the object for which it was disseminated, that was the one which he had read. It was a specimen of patriotism wrapped up in dirty paper. (A laugh.) All he should add, in connexion with it, was, let the defendant attempt to prove that libel if he dared.

Evidence was then given in the usual way, that the defendant, Mr. Bradshaw, is the registered proprietor of the *Nottingham Journal*, and that copies of the placard in question were obtained at defendant's office in Nottingham.

Mr. Roebuck addressed the Jury for the defendant, supporting the plea of justification.

The hearing of the case occupied the whole of Thursday and Friday (yesterday) but was not concluded when the Court rose on the latter day.

It is expected that the establishment at the Military Prison, Southsea Castle, will be removed, on the 1st of March, to be newly-erected one at Forton, near Gosport, which is calculated to hold 150 prisoners.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ABUSES ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Earl of MONTEAGLE asked if the Government had received any information of the cruelties alleged to have been committed on the female emigrants on board the barque *Indian*, during her voyage to Adelaide.

Lord GREY said that no official communication had been received by the Government on the subject; but it appeared from the usual organs of public intelligence, that it had been alleged that most disgraceful scenes had taken place, and that the authorities had instituted an investigation, and the noble Earl might rest assured that that investigation would be pursued with rigour, and that if parties had been guilty of any outrages they would be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. He admitted that cases of abuse had occasionally occurred on board emigrant-ships carrying out females, but in general the conduct of the officers of those ships had been exemplary. In every case in which abuse had occurred, when it had come to the knowledge of the Government, the Emigration Commissioners had been instructed to enter into the matter of complaints against the owners of those ships, and to prosecute the delinquents. He could assure their Lordships that no efforts were spared to guard against the recurrence of abuses on board female emigrant ships.

EDUCATION—MANAGING CLAUSES.

Lord STANLEY asked if the adoption of the managing clauses proposed by the Privy Council as the condition of receiving aid from the State was applicable to existing schools, or only to schools hereafter to be created? If only to schools hereafter to be erected, the extent of the injustice complained of by the Church would be greatly diminished.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that there was no rule adopted which debarred the Committee of the Privy Council from considering fairly any application which might be made to the few existing schools for an annual allowance.

On the motion of the Earl of GLENGALL, some returns were ordered respecting the operation of the Encumbered Estates Commission in Ireland.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

CONTRACTS OF SUPPLIES FOR THE COLONIES.

Mr. SCOTT wished to inquire of the Under-Secretary of the Treasury whether any contracts had been entered into by the Government for establishing steam communication with the Cape.

Mr. HAYTER said that no such contracts had been entered into.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

In reply to a question from Mr. CLEMENTS, it was stated that a Bill was in preparation for the amendment of the law regulating the property between landlord and tenant.

DANISH WAR—RENEWAL OF BLOCKADE

Mr. SANDARS asked if the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was not in his place, he should put the question to the noble Lord on Monday night; or, if he were not then present, to any Minister who might happen to be there.

Mr. DISRAELI said the question of which Mr. Sandars had given notice was as follows: "To ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs if it be true that the Danish Government has intimated to some Power the intention of the 10th of July last; and, if so, whether the noble Lord considers as a natural consequence the renewal of the blockade of the Prussian ports of the Baltic and the Elbe." Now he (Mr. Disraeli) would ask the noble Lord the first Minister whether it was the Danish Government that had refused to renew the armistice?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the Danish Government had not refused.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HORSMAN said that, instead of the motion of which he had given notice, he should move for the production of the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission relative to the matter of the secretaries.

THE DISTRESSED POOR-LAW UNIONS (IRELAND).

Lord J. RUSSELL, in committee of the whole House, brought forward his plan for the relief of these Poor-law Unions in Ireland to which, under the recent relief acts, advances of money had been made by way of loans, some bearing interest and others not, and which were unable on account of their impoverished condition to repay those sums at present. He considered that it would lighten the burden of the poor-law, and enable it more effectually to fulfil the duties for repayment were extended, and he therefore proposed to consolidate all the debts of all the unions, taking interest were interest was due, and exempting from it where it was not paid; and to be charged to extend the repayment generally to a period of 40 years—and to advance a loan of £300,000 for the general purposes of assistance to the unions. The noble Lord moved resolutions embodying those principles, for the purpose of bringing a bill upon them, which, after some discussion, was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Australian Colonies Government Bill was postponed to Monday.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

VALENTINE'S DAY.—Thursday was a very busy day at the Post-office, upwards of 22,000 letters above the ordinary daily average, making a total of upwards of 102,800, having been delivered. The increase was principally in the department of the Inland-office, which was considerably relieved from the labour imposed, by command of the Postmaster-General, the whole of the hands employed received a substantial repast of beef, bread, and beer.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

By our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, we learn that the public dissatisfaction continued to increase at what is regarded as the fixed determination of the Government to have the country placed under the control of the military; and the disarming of the guards, which had been ordered, was not sufficiently explained. It is expected that interpellations will be put in the Assembly to the Ministers, when they will have an opportunity of justifying the measure by assigning the reason for the resolution they have adopted.

The Conservative Electoral Committee have chosen Gen. de la Hitte, Gen. Fyal, Gen. d Harbonville, M Beuljan, M. Ferdinand Fey, Abbé Coquereau, and Count de Chasseloup-Laubat as the persons selected as candidates for Paris.

M Proudhon has been removed from St. Pelagie to the Conciergerie, but he is still under solitary confinement.

PORTUGAL.

The *Pacha* steamer, Captain Weeks, arrived yesterday with the Peninsular mail and accounts from Lisbon of the 9th inst., Oporto, the 10th inst., and Vigo, the 11th inst. The principal subject of interest is the tumultuous scene which took place in the Chamber of Peers on the 8th inst. It appears that at a previous sitting Count Lavradio had questioned Count Thomar upon the act of the Queen's name in an affidavit which had been made by him in the action filed against the London *Morning Post*, when it was agreed that the answer should be given on the day answer should be given on the day answer, every part of the Chamber was crammed with members and spectators, to learn how the Premier would escape from the charge. Upon Count Lavradio repeating his interrogatory, Viscount Laborim denied the right of Count Lavradio to put the question without the consent of the Chamber. The President maintained that Viscount Laborim's view was correct, and was strict accordance with the orders of the House. The Opposition stoutly denied that this was the rule; and the two parties were not slow in exhibiting the most angry feelings. The people in the galleries took part with Count Lavradio and his friends, and displayed unequivocal signs of dissatisfaction at the manner in which the supporters of Count Thomar endeavoured to shun inquiry. This dissatisfaction gave rise to confusion and uproar, which soon increased to a storm, when Count Thomar rose, and indignantly exclaimed, "Whatever Opposition requires is to be well pounded down; and it shall be by me." This arbitrary threat excited the utmost displeasure, and cries of "Shame!" "Off, off!" accompanied with yelling, howling, hissing, and stamping, continued for some time after the Session was suspended. At length partial order was restored, when the Chamber decided by twenty-seven voices against twenty-two that the interpellation should not be allowed. Count Lavradio afterwards moved the Session was suspended, but was interrupted by the Premier had been overruled, the Chamber should at least express its indignation at the mention of the Queen's name in the affidavit before adjourned to; and submitted a motion to that effect, which, however, was speedily rejected.

It is said that Count Thomar was ignorant of the Queen's name being inserted in the affidavit. Whether he was or not, his explanation appears to have been perfectly satisfactory to her Majesty, for he is much in favour at Court as ever; while the Duke of Saldanha, his formidable opponent, has been dismissed by the Queen from his office of High Steward.

Count Thomar has laid before the Chamber of Deputies his project for correcting the abuses of the press. It is of the most stringent kind.

SWITZERLAND.

Later accounts than those already published state that much excitement and alarm were experienced in the country by the refractory proceedings of the Radical party, who were employing every exertion to effect an insurrection, which they hoped would be coincident with a similar movement in Paris, Lyons, and Strasburg.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE LONDON ELECTION.—Pursuant to the Act 11 and 12 Vict., c. 98, to amend the law for the trial of election petitions, notice has been given that a select committee to try and determine the matter of the petition, complaining of an undue election and return for the city of London, will be chosen by the general committee of elections on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, in committee room (lettered A) of the House of Commons. All parties interested are directed to attend the said general committee of elections, by themselves, their counsel, or agents, at the time and place above mentioned.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.—The total number of petitions which have been presented to the House of Commons during the present session, against Sunday labour in the Post-office, amounts to 224, and the signatures to 26,226.

Within the last 35 years the Austrian commercial marine has received an addition of 4m lar-built ships amounting to 508 vessels, of 168,622 tons. This does not include sids either the small coasting and fishing vessels, which in 1847 amounted to 3,344, of 97,451 tons; or the steam marine of the Austrian Lloyd's which possesses 27 vessels, of 11,955 tons.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The twentieth annual general meeting of this institution was held on Thursday. The Rev. John Hume Spry, D D, in the chair. It appeared from the several reports read to the meeting, that during the past year no less than 2487 new deposits had been made; 20,383 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th of November last, of which 15,495 held balances averaging less than £3 1s. 4d. each. The balance due to depositors was stated to be £316,310 10s.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE.—On Wednesday last, this society, at its annual meeting, distributed its rewards to those attendants on the insane whose testimonials of long service and good character and conduct were most satisfactory. The chief prizes were given to the attendants from the Middlesex Asylum.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY, BISHOP'S-COURT, LINCOLN'S INN.—A meeting of the governors and subscribers of this institution took place on Tuesday, at the Dispensary House, Bishop's-court, Richard Twining in the chair. The report stated that during the last quarter 1173 patients had been admitted to this dispensary, of which number 264 had been visited at their own homes. The advantages to the poorer classes of having a physician and surgeon attending them at their own homes could not be too highly appreciated, and the aid and efficient services this charity had effected in this particular had sufficiently demonstrated that this mode of assisting the poor was by far the most desirable and acceptable. The establishment was prosperous in every favourable point, and they fully anticipated a removal from their present quarters to a more eligible position.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual dinner, held in honour of this excellent institution, in aid of its funds, was held on Thursday, in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and was attended by nearly 150 gentlemen Viscount Hardinge occupied the chair, and was supported by Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, Sir Walter C. James, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Honorable Rice Trevor, &c. After the customary loyal toasts, the chairman, in proposing success to the Orphan Asylum, directed particular attention to the unexclusive character of the charity, and considered it as a high compliment to the general utility of its institution, that the Duke of Wellington had presided on three similar occasions. There had already been upwards of 1830 orphans educated and fitted for intercourse with the world by the asylum, and from the yearly returns it was evident that its sphere of utility was annually increasing. Its healthy character was an important point in the chairman's speech; and it was gratifying to hear that during the late visitation of cholera, not a single case had occurred among the pupils. From funded property they derived an income of about £1600, but upwards of £7000 had annually to be made up by voluntary contributions, the expenses amounting to about £9000. The amount of subscriptions received on the present day has been read, which was much the same as that of last year, namely, about £1600. The noble chairman contributed 30 guineas, and £21 through a lady friend; Sir W. Gomm, £10 10s.; Dr. Outram, £10 10s.; Messrs. Rothschild, £21; Mr. T. Chapel, £21 and Mr. W. Wigram, £25; Mr. H. E. Lymes, £21; Mr. W. Kerby, £21, &c. The sum of £54 12s. was seed by persons, now prosperous in circumstances, who had been educated at the asylum.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—At the meeting of the members of the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law, held on Monday evening, at the rooms, 21, Regent-street, Mr. T. T. Bucket's plan for the improvement of the law relating to deceased persons' estates was under consideration. Mr. Spence, Q C, occupied the chair. Mr ABeckett explained his scheme as developed in two bills, with the clauses drawn in extenso, so as to admit of their being placed at once before the Legislature. The one bill introduces new principles with reference to the rights of parties interested in the deceased person's estate; the other provides a new form of procedure when it becomes necessary to administer the estate under the direction of the Court. Should the alteration recommended in the first be adopted by the Legislature, not only will creditors be disabled from obtaining preferences over each other after the decease of their debtor, but the distinction drawn between specialty and simple-contract creditors, existing at the time of such decease, will be done away with; all priorities, in every form or shape, will be put an end to; and the estate of a deceased insolvent will be divided among his creditors upon the same principles as those which govern the division of the estate of a living bankrupt. The clauses of the second bill are framed very closely upon the model of the new Bankrupt Act, substituting, however, a petition for administration for a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The parties entitled to set the Court in motion are creditors and personal representatives: the former, if they can show the Court a sufficient reason for its interference; the latter, as a matter of duty cast upon them. When estates are unadministered, they are to be at once taken possession of by the Court. An official receiver is to be appointed, answering to the chairman of an official assignee in bankruptcy; and the distinctions are not to be chosen as creditors' assignees are chosen in bankruptcy; debts are to be proved, assets to be got in, dividends declared, and parties examined, as in bankruptcy; in fact, the whole machinery of the Bankrupt Act is brought into action wherever it would be useful in ascertaining the extent of, and the getting in and dividing, the deceased person's estate among his creditors. The proposed alterations elicited considerable approval from the chairman and others. Want of time, however, caused an adjournment of a few minutes, when, if approved, the bills are to be immediately placed in the hands of some member of Parliament. Messrs. Samuel Warren, C. Boyle, and T. Sanders were elected members of the society. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

THE CITY COURT OF SEWERS.—A meeting of the commissioners was held on Tuesday, Mr Deputy Peacock in the chair. Mr. Simon was unanimously re-elected medical officer of the City of London for the next year. The Chief Clerk was directed, by a majority of 18 to 13, to sign and seal the deed of agreement between the Commissioners of Sewers and the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND TAX.—On Monday, at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Tax acting for the Holborn division, specially convened to consider an application made by a gentleman named Mayes, for the re-hearing of an appeal made by the objector against the assessment of his land-tax, which was heard a few weeks since, and decided adversary to the appellant, it was resolved, in accordance with the 7th section of the act 38 Geo. 3, cap. 5, that the appeal, having been duly heard and decided, could not be re-opened, except upon important resolution, moved by Mr. Coppock, and seconded by Mr. Ramsden, was carried with only one dissentient:—"That this board recommend that a general meeting of the Commissioners of Land Tax acting in and for the county of Middlesex be held on or before the 30th day of April next, for the purpose of ascertaining and setting down in writing the several proportions which ought to be charged upon every hundred, latke, wapentake, rape, ward, or other division within the said county, for and towards the raising and making up the whole amount of land tax charged upon the said county of Middlesex by the act of Geo. 3, c. 5." A committee of five members of the Court was then appointed to carry out the object in view.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Monday the annual general meeting of this charity was held at the Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields; the Rev. John Russell, D.D., presiding. From the medical report it appeared that the total number of out-patients for the year 1849 was 9418; being an increase over the preceding year of 36. Those received into the hospital amounted to 268 making the number of in and out-patients 9686. The financial sheet showed the receipts to have been on the whole £4,000, which was resulted from dividends, and £1273 from donations and subscriptions. The sum invested in various securities was £8379. The report was adopted, the name of Sir John Poland added to the committee of management, and a vote elected, and thanks voted to the medical staff, after which the meeting broke up.

PAROCHIAL EXPENDITURE.—A meeting of the ratepayers of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury, took place in the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, on Tuesday evening, to promote the adoption of the act, commonly called Hobhouse's Act, for the better regulation of vestries, and with a view of reducing the parochial expenditure. Lucas James Sulivan, Esq., in the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the ratepayers of these parishes had an undoubted right to possess an efficient control over the parochial expenditure, the funds of which they were called upon to provide; that the local Act of Sir Farnish Pinnock was objectionable, as it was desirable to place the management of the parochial affairs under the direction of a vestry constituted pursuant to an act of 2nd of King William, commonly known as Hobhouse's Act, to secure for the parishioners a remedy for the evils complained of, and to secure to the parishioners more direct influence over the expenditure; and that a subscription be entered into in aid of the funds to carry out the above-named objects. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—The following Extract Minute from the proceedings of the General Board of Health, on the 7th instant, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty. The Board having had under consideration the applications proposed to be made to Parliament for private acts to authorise new trading companies to raise capital for supplying water to the metropolis: Resolved That it has been established by the Commissioners for inquiring into the means of improving the Health of Towns, as a general principle of legislation, which has been confirmed by subsequent inquiries, made under the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, and adopted by the Legislature as a fundamental provision of the Public Health Act, and which, so far as this Board . as proceeded with its own investigations, appears to be equally applicable to the metropolis, that the works for supplying the public with water should be under the same public control as those connected with works of drainage, paving, and surface-cleansing. That, apart from the merits of any particular scheme of new water-works, and pending further investigations as to the practical means of applying the foregoing principle to the metropolis, it is inexpedient to sanction the investment of fresh capital in the same field of supply, as it is probable that the new works will have to be re-purchased, and there can be no security that these will be applicable to the requirements that may be hereafter recommended: Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN.—PRISON LABOUR.—A requisition, signed by upwards of 250 of the most respectable firms in the City and West-end of the town, and addressed to Mr Alderman Farebrother, in his character of President of the Society for the Relief of the Distressed Needlewomen of the Metropolis, was issued a few days ago, in which the requisitionists state that they "have learnt, through the practical exertions of the Society for the Relief of the Distressed Needlewomen, that the system of workhouse labour has been dis continued, but the greater evil still exists, namely, that of prison labour, to the great detriment of those dependent on their honest industry. Desirous of publicly expressing our opinion against this system of prison labour, to the prejudice of the honest mechanic, we respectfully and most earnestly request you will be good enough to preside at a public meeting, at your convenience, and we pledge ourselves to support you on that occasion." In compliance with the requisition, the president of the society convened a public meeting, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Hanover-square Rooms, and was very numerously and respectably attended. Among those on the platform were Mr. Charles Fear-on, M.P., Mr. Charles Cochrane, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. G. F. Carden, and many influential gentlemen connected with the West-end trade.—Alderman Farebrother, in opening the proceedings, stated his opinion that it was only necessary to show to the Government, through that excellent man, Sir George Grey, the present Home Secretary, the absolute necessity of such a step as that for which they were assembled, to put an end to the present system of prison labour, which operated so injuriously to the industrious, honest, and hard-working artisan. (Hear, hear.) His (Alderman F.'s) experience told him that the great portion of crime arose, not from inclination, but from poverty; and it was distressing to think that while the honest artisan was starving outside the walls of a prison, the criminal was rewarded by being kept within the gaol in a state of comparative comfort. (Cheers.) At the present moment—and he was sorry to have to make such an admission—the criminal was better fed than the pauper. (Cheers.) Crime rested on the want of labour, and he must say that poverty was borne by the great masses of the industrious population with a degree of patience that must ultimately work good. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Nicholay moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting (being fully aware of the great disadvantage under which the artisan and needlewoman labour, in consequence of the employment of prisoners in the making up clothes, &c. for contractors, slopsellers, and that which protection is afforded to the criminal, has under-priced work is brought into competition with free labour, thereby reducing the prices and rendering it almost an impossibility for the poor but honest artisan to earn a livelihood for themselves and families, producing, from the want of employment, pauperism, prostitution, and (in many general crime) desires earnestly to submit, for the consideration of her Majesty's Government, the absolute necessity of discontinuing such employment, experience having proved that the introduction of machinery in the workhouses and charitable institutions has, to a certain degree, ameliorated the condition of the sempstress.

The motion was supported in speeches from several gentlemen, and was then unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Pilcher, the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a deputation (with power to add to their numbers) to wait upon Sir George Grey:—Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Underwood.

THE WRECK OF THE "PALMYRA."—IMPORTATION OF THE CARGO.—The steamer *Seine*, arrived in the river from Boulogne, has brought 516 chests and 37 bags of tea, and the steamer *Albion*, from the same French port, has brought 1009 chests of tea, 53 packages of China ware, and some other merchandise, being portions of the cargo of the ship *Palmyra*, lately wrecked off Boulogne, on her passage from China to London. A larger portion of the cargo, comprising several hundred packages of tea, had previously arrived by the steamer *City of Boulogne*, consigned to the proper parties in the metropolis.

BILLS OF MORTALITY.—DEATHS.—The births registered last week in the metropolis were:—Males, 785; females, 712: total, 1497. Average of five weeks:—Males, 761; females, 707: total, 1458. The deaths were 997 a number which exhibits a considerable decrease on the returns of the last two months, December and January, during which the deaths were usually above 1050, and, in one week, were 1155. The result is also favourable as compared with the average, corrected for increase of population, of corresponding weeks in ten previous years, 1840-49, which is 1144, showing a decrease of 187. The sudden alleviation in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs is remarkable; bronchitis, pneumonia, and asthma have numbered in the last three weeks successively, 227, 234, and 165 deaths; the average for last week, derived from the returns of the same week in ten years, is 187; or, if corrected for population, 204. But the deaths from phthisis (or consumption) have scarcely varied; they have been on the last three weeks 128, 137, and 135 respectively; the average of last week for this disease is 155. The deaths enumerated in the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases were 192; the corrected average is 215. Small-pox was fatal last week to 24 children, which is 4 less than enough to 28, means of 10 of these epidemics being under the average, and the first two being much less fatal than usual. Diarrhœa was fatal in 30 cases: in the corresponding weeks of seven years, the deaths from it have ranged from 3 to 22, and show a decided tendency to increase in later years. No deaths occurred in the week from cholera. From typhus there were 27 a comparatively light mortality from this cause. From influenza there were 2 deaths; from erysipelas, 10; from cancer, 17 deaths, of which all except three occurred to women; and 9 women died after child-birth. In two persons fatal disease is stated to have been the result of intemperance. The death of a woman of 47 years, which occurred in January, was accelerated by "destitution and exposure to extreme cold." She had been previously removed to Bethnal-green workhouse

POISONOUS CONFECTIONARY.—In the Registrars' reports for the past week in Lond ion and Lord Leonard, of Clerkenwell (sub-district), reports the death of a boy of eight years, in Princes-court, who died of "gastritis after 11 days' illness, having been seized suddenly with intense pain, vomiting, and purging, after eating some pie-crust given to him in the street." He further adds, that "the child and another (who partook of a smaller quantity) were similarly affected. The former was taken in the first place to a public institution, and the symptoms were attributed by his friends to a fall; but on the day of his death the other boy was communicated, and a *post mortem* examination proved that he had been poisoned. The other child is slowly recovering."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in London, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for the week was 29.457 in. The mean temperature was 44 deg., showing an excess of 10 7 deg. on the average of the same week of seven years. It was higher than the average throughout the week. On Saturday the mean temperature was 13 deg. above the average, and on Friday and Saturday 14 deg. above it.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY LEVEES.—The first Lord, Sir Francis Baring, has given notice that his levees for the season will, as usual take place on Tuesdays, after one o'clock, when the Senior Naval-Lord, Rear-Admiral Dundas, will also receive officers as before.

Captain H. T. Austin, C.B., to command the Arctic Expedition, and to proceed in the direction of Davis's Straits, Lancaster Sound, and Barrow's Straits, in Melville Island and neighbour ng seas.

ARCTIC SPECIMENS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Admiralty have directed that several cases containing rare specimens of plants, &c., collected during the late Arctic voyages, shall be forthwith sent to enrich the national treasures at the British Museum

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—REDUCTION IN THE ROYAL FACTORIES.—The Admiralty have decided that, in the for.hcoming navy estimates for the financial years 1850-51, the amount to be paid for factory wages at the two great establishments shall not exceed £75,000. Of this sum, £43,000 is to be allowed to Woolwich, and £32,000 for Portsmouth.

THE REDUCTIONS.—An exception to the arrangement for the reduction of the army is to take place as regards the second battalion, 6th Regiment, which was formed for special service at the Oregon - the who-e of the officers are to be placed upon half-pay until appointments to other corps can be provided for them.

IRISH STAFF.—The reduction of the officers who were appointed for special service in Ireland is ordered to take place from the first of April, viz Brevet-Major Richard Macartney, at Carra, and Colonel Sir Michael Creagh, K.H., at Galway. The appointment of Colonel St. John A. Clarke, Assistant Quarter Master General in the Belfast district, is to be discontinued at the end of April. The duties of which are in future to be performed by the Assistant Adjutant-General.

REGIMENT SCHOOLS.—A circular has been issued by the Secretary at War, to the effect that, although all supplies of books and materials required for the schools of the regiments are furnished under Government, the fund intended to relieve the non-commissioned officers and men who voluntarily attend the school from providing their own stationery, copy-books, &c. All recruits, however, attending the school under the General Order of the 10th of April last, will be supplied with these articles.

MEDALS FOR THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT IN 1801.—We have much pleasure in announcing that it has been decided, on the recommendation of the Medal Committee, to extend the issue to the land and sea forces engaged in the expedition to Egypt in 180. when the British troops, commanded by Abercrombie, effected a landing under the fire of the guns of the ships, and, assisted by the seamen and marines of the squadron, commanded by Admiral Lord Keith, succeeded, after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict with the French, gaining possession of Aboukir. The English forces, numbering 15,000, then pursued the enemy to Alexandria, and on the 21st of March fought the memorable battle of that name, in which the gallant Abercrombie was mortally wounded.

NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH LAMBETH.—A new church, to be dedicated to St. Barnabas, has for some time been in the course of erection in the populous district of South Lambeth, the expenses of building to be defrayed by voluntary contributions; but, in consequence of the funds not having reached the commensurate with the rapid progress of the building (which is near completion), it has become necessary to make exertions for that purpose, and accordingly a fete was determined upon for the delivery of sermons in the various churches and chapels throughout the parish of Lambeth. In this undertaking his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has very laudably taken the lead, and on last Sunday preached in the most rev. private delivered at St. Mark's church, Kennington, an eloquent discourse to a crowded congregation, taking an appropriate text from Haggai ii. 8. The result was a liberal collection, to which his Grace generously contributed £25, making the whole amount £93 18s. 1d. In the evening another sermon, by the Rev. R. Bickersteth, was delivered at the same church to a large congregation, which produced a collection amounting to nearly £40.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE PAPER DUTIES.—On Tuesday a deputation of gentlemen, repre-enting paper-makers, publishers, and printers, in England and Scotland, had an interview with Lord John Russ—l, in Downing-street. Among those present were Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Crompton, of Farnworth, Lancashire; Mr. Baldwin, of Sherbourne Mill, Birmingham; Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Bury, Lancashire; Mr. James Durham and Mr. Henry Bruce, Edinburghshire; Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh Mr. Charles Knight and Mr. W. S. Orr, of London. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Hume, M.P.; and by Mr. Schoefield and Mr. Blair, the members respectively for Birmingham and Bo.ton.

"WRECK OF AN INDIAMAN."—FROM A PICTURE BY MR. DANIELL.

WRECK OF AN INDIAMAN.

The scene of desolation which our great marine painter, the late Mr. Daniell, has here so fearfully portrayed, has, it is feared, been paralleled in the calamities of the past week.

On Sunday night last, another violent gale from the W.S.W. visited London and its suburbs, and, up to ten o'clock on Monday night, continued with alarming force. The wind gauge at Lloyd's fully illustrated its fury, the pressure on the face attached to the apparatus on the summit of the Royal Exchange being, in the course of Monday evening, no less than from 12 lb. to 13 lb., sufficient to excite no ordinary uneasiness for the safety of the shipping.

Among the losses reported is the wreck of a fine West Indiaman, and, it is feared, the loss of all on board of her. On Tuesday, the *Sarah*, Bridges master, bound from Jamaica for London, made the Margate-roads, and in the course of the forenoon was taken in tow by the *Trusty* steam-tug. As the day advanced, the gale sprang up with destructive fury. The ship and the tug laboured sorely; and between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, when running through the Prince's Channel, the towing hawser snapped asunder, and the ship got adrift. The tug immediately brought up, in the hope that the weather might moderate. The wind, however, continued to increase until it blew a perfect hurricane, and about midnight the steamer was driven from her anchorage. She lost cable and anchor, and was compelled to run for safety. The *Sarah* was then lost sight of, and from the tempestuous weather that prevailed during the following twenty-four hours, and the fact that nothing has been seen of her since, although she was right in the track of vessels trading to and from the river, coupled with the circumstance that a quantity of West India produce has been picked up in the vicinity of where she went adrift, as also pieces of wreck apparently of the same class of vessel, there is little doubt that she perished, with all hands. Several casks of rum have been seen floating about; and Mr. Cullum, the master of the General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Soho*, reports having passed part of the wreck of a ship, a quantity of cocoa-nuts and pimento cakes, about a dozen miles to the eastward of the North Foreland, and consequently almost in the very place the *Sarah* is suspected to have been lost. Whether this wreck belonged to the *Sarah* or not, however, it is evident that a large ship was lost in the neighbourhood. At present the number of the crew has not been ascertained, nor whether there were any passengers on board.

DARJEELING.

In our Journal of Jan. 26 we gave the details of the arrest, by the Rajah of Sikkim, of the British resident at Darjeeling, Dr. Campbell, while making a tour through his territories, accompanied by the eminent botanist, Dr. Hooker.

By intelligence subsequently received, we learn that the Rajah of Sikkim had released Drs. Campbell and Hooker from confinement, and permitted them to return to Darjeeling; though, up to the 17th ultimo, they had not reached that station.

Darjeeling is a sanitary station, situated 371 miles distant from Calcutta, on a ridge of the Sikkim range of the Himalaya Mountains: it commands a magnificent prospect of the snowy range, in which the lofty peak of Kunchin Jinga said to be 27,000 feet above the level of the sea, is very conspicuous; Darjeeling being 7218 feet.

We have engraved a north-west view of this spot, called, from its beauty, "the Bright Spot." The loftiest peak in the centre is Kunchin Jinga: to the extreme right are the ruins of an ancient Buddhist monastery and next to them, a recently

DARJEELING, OR "THE BRIGHT SPOT."

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

erected Protestant church. The house to the left, with a gabled roof, is the residence of Colonel Lloyd; the large and lofty building to the extreme left is Wilson's Family Hotel; the long building below, to the right, is the Barracks of Sappers and Miners; to this left is a native bazaar; and in the foreground of the view are a Missionary Chapel, and two of the natives with baskets of fowls from the low country.

By the *Hurkaru* of Dec. 3, we learn that Mr. Charles Lushington, of the civil service, lately returned from England, had been ordered to proceed to Darjeeling forthwith, and assume civil and political charge of the station and its relations with the foreign powers.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE two Pictures engraved upon the present page are of that pleasing domestic class which is sure to attract a great number of admirers. The interest attached to them is simple and natural; and in neither of these instances is the simplicity of the incident spoiled by the mere prettiness of art.

In the first Picture (1 foot 6 inches square), *The Hour-glass*, painted by H. Le Jeune, two children are curiously watching the sand passing through an hour-glass—that homely measurer of time, formerly common in our homes, frequently placed upon pulpits in churches, but now rarely seen save in cottages and rural districts. There is the genuine curiosity of childhood cleverly expressed in each set of features in the picture: they heed not the book before them, but are wonderstruck with the great problem of the running of "the sand of life."

The second picture, *The Rivals*, painted by Sant, is in size 4 ft. 6 in. in height, by 5 ft. 7 in. in width. The scene is on the ice. The object of the Rivals is a coquettish little lady, in her sledge, with a pet dog resting at her feet, upon a costly carpet. One of the suitors, a skater, has evidently, for the moment, gained the fair one's eye, but is jealously watched by the rival suitor, who drives the sledge. The composition is good, and the picture is painted with much breadth and richness of colour.

We are anxious here to correct a misunderstanding of a portion of Mr. Lance's picture (No. 402), "The Jewels and the Gem," in our notice of last week. The little miniature in this picture is not a likeness of the Princess Royal, as we stated, but of Lord Almaric Churchill, the present Duchess of Marlborough's eldest son. All the jewels, caskets, and ornaments are painted from valuable articles in her Grace's possession.

"THE HOUR-GLASS."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The performance of Handel's "Saul" is one of the greatest successes achieved by the amateurs at Exeter Hall. The band, as well as the chorus, shared equally in the glory of a most splendid interpretation of the oratorio, which, in Costa's hands, will prove a most attractive work; the overture, the bell symphony, the dead march, and vocal accompaniments were executed with unerring precision, finish, and spirit. The great choral triumphs were in the fugued finale of the first part, "Preserve him for the glory," the introduction "How excellent thy name," with its descriptive portions of David's victory over Goliah; the soprani in "David has ten thousand slain;" the grand finale of the second part, "O fatal consequence;" the appalling "Envy, eldest born of Hell," and "Is there a man," the plaintive "Mourn, Israel, Deog;" the "O fatal day," most marvellously given; and the gorgeous "Gird on thy sword," one of Handel's colossal choral conceptions. Mr. Costa abandoned the "additional accompaniments," and left the score of Handel in its primitive state—a judicious act, for it required no colouring, and certainly no brass of modern dictation. The lovely organ of Miss Dolby is heard to perfection in the music of "Saul;" she sings it with devotional feeling and intense expression, especially the three airs in the last part, and the two duos (with Miss Birch) in the second part. The soprano parts of *Michol*, the *Witch of Endor*, and the Israelite woman, were sung by Miss Birch effectively. Miss Stewart sang the music of *Merab*. Mr. Phillips was impressive in *Saul;* his scene with the *Witch* was well declaimed. The music of *Jonathan* was artistically rendered by Benson, who only requires more power; that of *Samuel, Doeg*, and *Abiathar*, by Mr. Lawler; *Abner* and an Amalekite, by Mr. T. Williams. The last part of "Saul" is sublime from beginning to end. In the earlier parts, the bad construction of the poem, with so many recitative duos following in succession, renders the oratorio somewhat wearisome; it would be as well to cut out some of the recitatives and repeats in the earlier portion.

On Friday night, by special desire of Prince Albert, Mendelssohn's "Paul" was performed, for the third time this season.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The third Chamber Concert was given on Saturday night, in the lecture-room St. Martin's Hall, Mr. James Calkin conductor, and Mr. W. C. Macfarren accompanyist. In the scheme were Mozart's quartet in E flat, No. 4, played by Messrs. N. Mori, E. W. Thomas, Weslake, and Guest; Griesbach's discrete for pianoforte (J. H. Griesbach), two violins (Thomas and Mori), tenor (Weslake), violoncello (Guest), double-bass (Howland), oboe (Nicholson), clarionet (Maycock), horn (C. Harper), and bassoon (Chisholm); C. E. Horsley's MS. Quartet in D, No. 2; Mozart's Sonata in A, played by Mr. R. Barnett and Mr. E. Thomas, and a portion of Beethoven's Septuor, Op. 20, for violin, tenor, violoncello, contra-basso, clarionet, horn, and bassoon. The vocal selections were by Messrs. W. L. Phillips, G. A. Macfarren, Brinley Richards, Mozart, and Land, sung by Misses Leslie and Thornton, Messrs. Herberte and Ferrari. The discetto went the best; but more rehearsals would have benefited the execution of many of the pieces. The scherzo of Horsley's quartet is very clever; the subject in the adagio began well, but it was not sufficiently worked out. The duo is not one of Mozart's best, but it was well played

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The discussion respecting the little theatre appropriated to the Conservatoire classes and to the performances of the Société des Concerts, has terminated by the Minister of the Interior (M. Ferdinand Barrot) granting to Mr. Lumley, the

"THE RIVALS."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

Director of Her Majesty's Theatre, the permission to give concerts. This "Salle du Conservatoire" is National property, and it was formerly allotted by the Crown for the purposes above mentioned. For twenty-three years the Société des Concerts has enjoyed its privilege: the Minister has properly decided to allow Mr. Lumley its use, inasmuch as his projected "Concerts Costumés," with Mdme. Sontag, in no way interfere with the Conservatoire concerts and rehearsals.

Duprez sang for the last time on the stage last Wednesday night, at the Grand Opera, in selections from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" and "Otello." In the first his pristine energy came out in the "Suivez-moi," twice throwing out with extraordinary power his famous *ut de poitrine*, a feat saluted by the audience with tremendous acclamations. Mdme. Viardot was the *Zerlenone*; her "Romance de Saule" created a great effect. An act of "Il Barbiere" was given by the Italian singers, Mdlle. Angri, Lucchesi, Majo ki, Ronconi, and Lablache; and the *arlates* of the Théâtre Italien played "La Coupe enchantée." The performance which was in aid of the funds of the pension list for retired *artistes*, did not terminate until two in the morning; and, although the prices of admission were doubled, the theatre was filled to overflow.

Clementi's "Matrimonio Segreto" was revived at the Théâtre Italien last Thursday night, with Mdme. Persiani, Mdlle. Vera, Mdlle. Angri, Signori Lucchesi, Majeski, and Lablache. It was received with much enthusiasm.

At the first performance of "Le Prophète" on the 80th ult. at Dresden, Mdlle. Michalesi was the *Fidès*, and Herr Tichatschek *Jean of Leyden*. The *furore* was unbounded; Meyerbeer was called on the stage, and crowns and bouquets were thrown in profusion; at the end of the fourth act, the King of Saxony sent for the composer to come to the Royal box, and presented him with the Cross of Chevalier of the Order of Merit, with many expressions of Royal satisfaction. Mdlle. Wagner is the *Fidès* who is delighting the amateurs at Hamburg.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The fourth concert of the Society of British Musicians will be given this evening (Saturday).——Handel's "Deborah" will be performed next Monday, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman. The vocalists will be Misses Birch, Holroyd, and Kenneth; Messrs. Genge, Walker, W. Seguin, and Lawler.——On Tuesday, Mr. W. Sternd ale Bennett will commence his annual series of pianoforte *soirées*.——The Society of Musical Society commence their season on the 25th; the rehearsal will be on the 22nd.——Mr. Milne and the Misses Smith gave their second selection of Scotch songs at Crosby Hall and the Music Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Mr. Willy is about to commence a series of concerts at St. Martin's Hall, with a full orchestra, for the performance of Beethoven's Symphonies.——The seventeenth of the London Wednesday Concerts will be given on the 13th, at Exeter Hall: these entertainments are to take place monthly at Greenwich, the first of which was given last Monday.——At the Sussex Hall, in the City, an evening concert was given on the 11th, conducted by Mr. Maurice Davis, at which Mdlle. Magrier, Miss Lucombe, Dorby, and A. Taylor, and Mr. Leffler sang; and Miss Wolf, Mr Richardson, and Mr. G. Case were the solo instrumentalists.——At the Marylebone Institution, on Monday last, Mr. G. Buckland delivered a lecture on Musical Characteristics.——Mr. B. Jones announces a series of Lectures on Music, next week, at the Polytechnic Institution.——M. Billet's third *séance musicale* took place last Tuesday, at the Beethoven Rooms; and on Thursday, Mr. Cooper (the violinist) and Mr. Lidel (the violoncellist) held their second attractive classical meeting at Exeter Hall.——Ernst played on Thursday, at a concert in the Greenwich Lecture Hall; Miss Lucombe, Mdlle. Magner, and Mr. Reeves helped the principal singers.——Mr. Land has given his musical entertainment this week at Hastings, St. Leonard's, and Brighton.——The Glee Club met at the Freemasons' last Saturday, for the first time this season: in honour of the late prosperity of Felix Mendelssohn, the "Cloud-capped towers" was sung. The subscriptions for the Philharmonic Concerts of the forthcoming season have been in great demand.——Thalberg has selected the singers for the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre for the ensuing season.——Balfe has returned to London from Berlin, where his "Bondman" has met with such success. The King of Prussia has engaged Balfe to return to Berlin, on his birthday in 1850, to produce "The Bohemian Girl."——The "Record of the Fifth Season of the Musical Union for 1849," edited by Mr. Ella, has just been published by Cramer, Beale, and Co. To the amateur desirous of having some very useful information for reference as to music in London during the past season, and of possessing a clear analysis of chamber music, this work will be very useful. To prove how classical compositions are appreciated in aristocratic circles, it may be mentioned that, in the list of subscribers to the Musical Union, there are the Royal Family, Foreign Princes and Princesses, five Dukes and Duchesses, three Marquises and Marchionesses, ten Earls and Countesses, nine Viscounts and Viscountesses, one Bishop, ten Baronets and Ladies, seven Lord Lieutenancies, twenty Honourables, thirty-two Baronets and Ladies, besides Members of Parliament, Generals, Colonels, clergymen, painters, poets, men of science, literature, &c.——A benefit concert, under the patronage of Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland, took place on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover Rooms, on behalf of Mrs Sewell and Miss Horn, sisters of the late C. E. Horn, the composer. Selections from his oratorio, "Daniel's Prophecy," and his popular compositions were performed.——The Occlian Society on Thursday performed Handel's "Acis and Galatea," conducted by Mr. Walker, Mr. G. Perry organist.——Mr. Lucas has announced his annual series of quartet evenings.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE opening of the above ancient lyric establishment is announced for the first week in March. The preliminary circular, containing some particulars of the projected campaign of the lessee, is of remarkable interest, and in every way calculated to provoke public curiosity and to interest cultivated amateurs in "the momentary arising from the constant repetition of the same lyric fare, and from the absence of new compositions of sufficient pretensions, it is justly stated, "has been, hitherto, the most constant and insuperable subject of regret." To meet the demand for novelty and variety, the direction purposes the revival of neglected works by the first masters, and the mounting of entirely new operas by composers of acknowledged fame. The magnitude of the labours to be thus undertaken may be judged by the enumeration of the leading lyric productions, to be given in succession during the forthcoming season:—

BEFORE EASTER.—"Medea," of Mayer; "La Prigione di Edinborgo," of Ricci. AFTER EASTER.—"L'Enfant Prodigue," of Auber; "Il Reggimento sulle Scuardam," of Lortzing; "La Tempesta," of Halévy; "Le Domino Noir," of Auber; "Ilgevnia in Aulide," of Gluck; and, if time should allow, "Il Conte Ori" and "Maulda di Rastani," of Rossini.

Of the above works, the two last-mentioned, by Rossini, and "Medea," will be revivals. The operas by Ricci, Gluck, Lortzing, and Auber will be produced for the first time in Italian in this country, after enjoying great popularity abroad. "L'Enfant Prodigue" is the first new work that has come from the pen of the Grand Opera in Paris, which it is expected, will be produced in April. "La Tempesta," founded on Shakspeare's "Tempest," is Scribe's libretto, and Halévy composes the music expressly for the company of Her Majesty's Theatre.

A very attractive feature in the production of the above works is the promised advent to London of many eminent composers to superintend their productions. Auber, Scribe, Ricci, and Halévy are to come, and Mayer's *Medea* will be sustained by Signora Parodi, the pupil of Pasta, who will visit this country on purpose to give Parodi the traditions of that celebrated part, one of the grandest of Pasta's impersonations. The "Burgomaster Saardam" will be undertaken for the *rentrée* of the Titan of basses, Lablache, who is also to be the *Caiaban* in Halévy's "Tempesta," the gentle *Miranda* being allotted to the accomplished Sontag, who, in addition to the season's characters, *Linda*, *Norina*, *Desdemona*, *Amina*, and *Susanna*, will likewise appear as *Lucia*, *Norma* ("Don Pasquale"), *Adina* ("Elisir d'Amore"), *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," and *Elvira* in "Puritani." Altogether there are some nineteen or twenty operas, one half of which will be novelties and revivals.

As yet the names of Sontag, Parodi, and Lablache only are mentioned, but it is mentioned that arrangements and engagements are still pending of the highest interest. In a future prospectus, the list of the company will be supplied.

BURFORD'S ARCTIC PANORAMA.

The Polar regions, as witnessed by Captain James Clark Ross, during his Expedition in 1848-9, compose a peculiarly interesting panorama, now exhibiting at Burford's, Leicester-square. It is judiciously divided into two parts, and presents the scenery under both the summer and winter aspects. In the-half the circle we may contemplate the awful majesty of the Polar seas at summer midnight; turning from which we find ourselves in the midst of noon, but it is the noon of an Arctic winter in all its sublime severity. The two ships, the *Enterprise* and the *Investigator*, make, of course, the principal object of both pictures. Glaciers and atmospheric phenomena conduce to give effect to the background and such peculiarities. Splendid arches of ice, the "Burgomaster Saardam," and the pale moon, shed a wild and weird glory on iceberg and vessel; while on the ice itself the natives, and sailors and officers of the expedition, are amusing themselves with boat-sailing, and other such provincialities. All this is beautifully rendered. We propose next week to give an Engraving of one of the most striking portions of the picture.

THE RIOTS IN CEYLON.—The select committee on public petitions agreed to the following resolution at their meeting on Monday last:—Resolved, that the petition from Colombo, purporting to be signed by 87,965 inhabitants of that colony, setting forth various circumstances connected with the late riots in the colony, complaining of the measures that were adopted by the Government, and of the severity and illegality of the punishments inflicted upon the offenders under colour of martial-law, and also of grievances under which the inhabitants of that island suffer, and praying for redress, which was presented upon the 6th day of this instant February, is a petition which ought to be printed for the use of members only; and that a special report be made to this effect."

MR. ADAMS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL was given at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday night, and was attended by from 300 to 400 persons. Mr. Adams's band comprised thirty performers; and among the attractions of the night was the Gipsy Quadrille, with vocal accompaniments. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until past five o'clock on Wednesday morning.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB BALL.—The annual ball of this distinguished club was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday (St. Valentine's Day), according to custom. The *élite* of the members of the club, with their ladies, were present; and we recognised among the company the noble Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, with most of the officers. M. Jullien with his celebrated band attended. The large room was much crowded, nearly five hundred persons being present; and the want of ventilation was the only cause of complaint. The supper, wines, &c., provided by Mr. Hewitt, were excellent. Dancing was continued until after five o'clock on Friday morning.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

QUILLOCK.—The "Staunton Chess-men" can be got in the beautiful material called "Carrara," at Wedgewood's porcelain and china depot, in Bond-street, we believe

SECRETARY D C G.—Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club, Chain-pier, Brighton

RHO, ROMA.—You have omitted to send the solution

HYDROMANUS.—We do not understand your question. State it more explicitly

KAFFA, Brompton.—As an opportunity is now afforded the amateurs of Brompton for practising Chess, at RAMSAY'S newly-opened Library and News-rooms, we would suggest the propriety of forming a Chess Club there at once. Twenty or thirty members might soon be got together, and these be doubled in the course of next winter. Why does not "Kaffa" take the initiative?

BELLAMY.—It strikes us as very neat indeed for a two-move problem. Has the *Schachzeitung* yet reached hand?

J C W. Ingenious although rather very original nor very subtle

B A 1. Has it before been published? 2. The solution of *Enigma* No 534 is as follows:—1. B to K 8 2d; 2 R to K 4th (ch), 3 B to K B 3d; and 4. R to K 5th (mate)

JUVENTUS.—Very creditable. In future diagrams ink the red ink for the white men

W F—In the end game No 422 place the Black Rook on Q 8th, instead of K 8th; the solution is not then difficult. The key-move of Enigma No. 433 is—1. P to K R 6th, becoming a Bishop (check)

B H. We have ourselves some doubts as to the possibility of effecting mate according to the conditions in the position you send for solution

DIX, Bromsgrove.—You can get the "Staunton Chess-men" at Manning's, in Worcester. It is of no use appearing to the manufacturers, you should go to the retail dealers

ARBUTT.—Rules for Double Chess, or Chess for Four, can be obtained of Leuchars, in Piccadilly

MAN LAGOR, Magdeburg.—We shall be glad to receive the little Chess periodical now publishing under the auspices of the Magdeburg Amateurs

MILLHOUSE.—"Great Match in the United States"—This important encounter was arranged to commence on Monday last: we shall expect, therefore, by the end of the month, to receive some intelligence as to the result of the opening games

C W E—Your solution of Enigma No 531, in three moves, is the correct one. The other shall be looked to

CONSTANT READER.—We are unacquainted with the game

R H W, Oxford.—"No 2" may pass. The first is a failure, altogether

J C W; J S, Student.—You must take a higher flight before you, even with our standard

CEDAR.—I You have forgotten that the Black Bishop may interfere in Problem No 314. 2. In the solution referred to, the substitution of an "R" for a "K" is all that is required. 3. What game do you allude to?

JACOUTOT, Dieppe.—Your solution is correct

W C Manchester.—It will have an early place

D C L. The anniversary banquet of the Liverpool Chess Club took place on Wednesday last

E B—In the position cited, we hardly think Black could be fairly restricted to 50 moves; but the law on the subject is so vague that we hesitate to decide upon the question

TARLANTON. The Match by Correspondence between the Chess Clubs of Reading and Pensance, which commenced in October, 1848, has just terminated in favour of the Reading players, who are winners of both the games. We shall probably give them in our next Number

TELUM, Woolwich.—The Cadets would do well to form a Chess-Club, or join the one already established at the Library Institution, Greenwich

O M G.—The "Sphynx," we have frequently said, can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves

QUESTOR, CIVIS, BARRISTER, and Others—Enigma No. 537 can certainly be solved in three moves

P H.—The solution of the very beautiful Enigma No. 518 is—1. B to K 4th (ch), 2. K to B 4th; 3. B to K B 8th; 4. R to K Kt 5th, and 5. R to Q B 5th (mate)

BRISTOL.—I. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Of my bookseller

OXONIENSIS.—The price of Lauchars' beautiful Folding Chess-board is one pound fifteen shillings

F N. Highgate.—If Black, for his first move, play K to Q B 4th, how do you proceed?

SOLUTIONS by W J B, A A M, Derevon, Cannibal, A B, Char.-er-house Dun, A Medical Student, G S, G E P, F Holden, Taurus, Milo, E M P, Rev Y H, Rev C L M, Rev S M N, Valley-field, Juvenaca, Geo, Cricket, Cessa, Brutus, F F, S U, Bellary, are correct

Those by Alb, L S A, W B, Carey-street, D D, Rhum, Flat, are all wrong

SOLUTIONS (No. 314) by M E R, Mr. Twig, J S, Newport; Valley-field, H A, Juventus, B J, Cogitans, G M U, Cogitans, S P, W M, W S, F B D, are correct

RUDES.—You have forgotten to send solutions; CHICHON is thanked for his polite attention

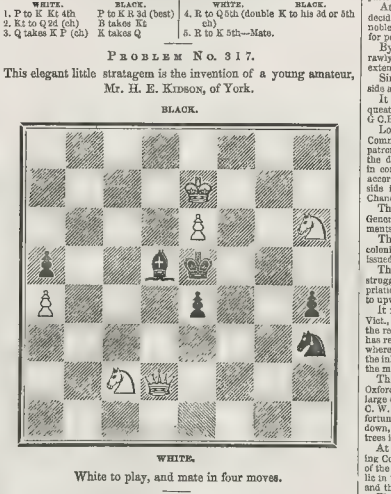
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 316.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 3d (best)	4. R to Q 5th (double K to his 3d or 5th	
2. Kt to Q 2d (ch)	B takes Kt	ch)	
3. Q takes K P (ch)	K takes Q	5. R to K 5th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 317.

This elegant little stratagem is the invention of a young amateur, Mr. H. E. KIDSON, of York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. C. F. SMITH gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to Mr. HODGES.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		14. Q to her B 2d	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	15. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
3. K B to Q 3d	P to Q B 4th	16. B takes K R P	K Kt to R 3d
4. P takes P	P to K Kt 3d	17. Q R to Q sq	Q to K B 2d
5. K Kt to B 3d	K B takes P	18. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
6. Q B to K 3d (a)	P to Q 3d	19. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K K 5th (d)
7. P to K 5th	Q Kt to B 3d	20. P to K 6th	K Kt to his 5th
8. Q B to K t 5th (b)	Q Kt to her R 4th (ch)	21. P takes P (dis ch)	K to his 2d
9. Q Kt to B 3d	Q to her Kt 3d	22. R to K B 7th (ch) (c)	K takes R
10. Castles	P takes K P	23. Q to K t 6th (ch)	K to B sq
11. Q Kt to Q R 4th (c)	Q to her R 4th	24. R to K B sq (ch)	K to his 2d
12. P to Q B 3d	B to K 2d	25. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
13. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to her sq	26. R to Q sq, and wins.	

(a) Castling would have been better play. The move made only loses time.

(b) We should have preferred taking Bishop with Bishop

(c) This looks more clever than it really is.

(d) More brilliant than sound.

(e) White now finishes off the game with a spirit and cleverness which augur well for his future progress in chess warfare.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 541.—By E. H. G.

White: K at his 7th, R at Q 3d, B at K Kt 2d, Kts at K 5th and Q 5th, Ps at K R 4th and K Kt 3d.

Black: K at his 8th, Ps at Q 5th and K Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 542.—LA REGENCE.

White: K at Q R 6th, R at K B 4th, B at K Kt 3d, Kt at Q 8 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K R 2d; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 2d, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 543.—By MR. ERNST.

White: K at Q sq, R at K Kt 8th, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q B 5th, P at Q B 2d.

Black: K at K Kt 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 5th, Q 7th, and Q B 6th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Wednesday week, owing to the sudden thaw, a tremendous fall of the cliff occurred between St. Margaret's and Kingsdown, Dover. It is supposed that some thousand tons of chalk have fallen; the road is entirely blocked up, being buried for a considerable distance from twenty to thirty feet, and the chalk extending from the base of the cliff to many feet below high-water mark.

Count Dagenfeld, Vice-Governor of the fortress of Mayence, has just received his nomination to the portfolio of War in Austria, as successor to Field-Marshal Grieg.

The Indian chiefs arrested and sent to Toronto, on account of their connexion with the disturbances at the mining country on Lake Superior, having been shortly liberated, applied to the Government to defray their expenses back to the Sand Ste. Marie; but this having been refused, a voluntary subscription was sent on foot at Toronto, and they were thus set on their homes.

The unexpired lease of Monklands, the late residence of the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, was disposed of by public auction, on January 15, 1850, and adjudged to Mr. Monk, the property, for £193 per annum. The rent paid by the Government is £450 per annum, consequently Mr. Monk clears £330 per annum during the four years the lease has to run.

A fire took place on the railway near Leighton Buzzard on Wednesday morning week, as the up luggage train was approaching Leighton station, one of the trucks, containing meat cons gned to Newgate Market having caught fire. The flames were soon extinguished after reaching the station, but not before the greater part of the meat was roasted.

Lord John Manners has been returned M.P. for Colchester.

A thank-offering of £250 towards the repairs of Redcliff Church, Bristol, was received by the Mayor last week.

Mr. Robert Gardiner, who some time since purchased Christ Church, Heathfield, from Mr. Robert Heath, the owner, has presented the living to the Rev. T. Carpenter, of Liverpool. The church will be consecrated, in the course of a very short time, by the Bishop of Manchester.

The restoration of St. Leonard's Church, Wallingford, is nearly finished, and this edifice, which a short time since was a shabby, disgraceful building, is now an ornament to the town. It will be shortly re-opened by its diocesan, the Bishop of Oxford.

Messrs. Elkington and Co. have received the commands of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to manufacture a richly gilt silver table, from a design submitted to his Royal Highness at his request, and of which he was pleased to express his entire approval.

On Saturday, a locomotive on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway exploded and killed the fireman. The engineer and guard were both seriously injured.

The discovery of a new alkali from kelp is attracting great attention in Scotland, as pregnant with great results for the Highlanders and the Islands.

Sixty-six members who voted against the amendment on the Address moved by the Protectionists represent agricultural districts

The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Thomas Clarke Whitehead, from the congregation of Trinity Church, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, on his leaving that incumbency; the Rev. Hart Ethelston, Perpetual Curate of St. Mark Cheetham Hill, Manchester, a handsome residence, the cost of building which was £1,000, from his congregation; the Rev. Thomas Pelham, late curate of St. Thomas, Scarborough, Yorkshire, from the sailors, fishermen, and other members of his congregation.

It is contemplated to proceed with the erection of a parsonage for St. Mary's Church, Ashton, as soon as funds can be raised for the purchase of a site. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have given £1000 towards the erection of the house.

At a meeting of the paper manufacturers of Dublin last week, held for the purpose of considering the Excise duties upon that article of production, a petition to Parliament was agreed upon, praying to be relieved from the injurious operation of those duties.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, it was decided that the secretary should proceed to England and personally solicit those noblemen and others of the landed interests in that country, residing in England, for pecuniary assistance towards forwarding the objects of the society.

By accounts from Vienna of the 31st ult. the luxury of Tyrawly, it appears that illicit distillation is at present carried on there to a great extent, notwithstanding the activity of the revenue police.

Sir F. Baring, the first Lord of the Admiralty, has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Royal Naval School, on the 4th of May.

It is rumoured that her late Majesty the Queen Dowager has bequeathed the sum of £10,000 to Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., commanding the south-west district.

Lord Shaftesbury has not yet resigned his office of Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, to which an excellent salary and considerable patronage are attached. His Lordship, however, has desired to be relieved from the duties of the Speaker of the Lords, to which he had been appointed in conjunction with Lord Denman. A warrant under the sign manual has accordingly been issued, appointing Lord Denman and Lord Campbell to preside in the House of Lords, as Deputy Speaker, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

The report on interments will be presented in a few days by the General Board of Health; and the Bill for the Prevention of Intramural Interments, prepared by them, will immediately follow.

The speech delivered by Lord John Russell on Friday week, on colonial affairs, is immediately to be printed in the form of a pamphlet, and issued at a low price for general circulation

The subscription for the support of the Rev. Mr. Whiston in the struggle in which he is engaged on behalf of cathedral schools against the appropriation of the funds by deans and chapters, is progressing. It already amounts to upwards of £900.

It may not be generally known, that by the Income-tax Act, 5 & 6 Vict., every parish or township is liable to make good any loss occasioned to the revenue by the default or failure of the collector to pay over the monies he has received. An instance of this kind just occurred at Meppersall, in Yorkshire, where a supplementary assessment has been made, levied, and collected upon the inhabitants, in consequence of the collector having misappropriated some of the monies received by him.

The occupiers of the rooms in the inner quadrangle of Jesus College, Oxford, were awoke during the storm on Wednesday morning by the fall of a large chimney stack, which descended in a mass on the sitting-room of the Rev. G. W. Eaden, one of the Fellows, who was asleep in an adjoining bed-room, and fortunately escaped unhurt. In Corpus-Gardens two of the trees were blown down, and a portion of a wall in Magdalen College; and several of the fine old trees in Christchurch-walk were denuded of their upper branches.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the York Union Banking Company, last week, the directors reported that the business and the profits of the past year had been such as to merit the confidence of the public in the bank. A dividend of 8 per cent. on the shares (£15) was declared, and the outgoing directors were re-elected.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a report from the Austrian minister of Finance, which states that the amount of the new loan of 90 millions at 4½ per cent. already subscribed is about 40 millions.

The sub-committee of the commissioners of Devonport, appointed to examine the bills of the several gentlemen and persons for professional assistance rendered during the cholera, have reported, after having reduced the several bills to the greatest possible extent, the total amount is still more than £937. The entire cost of the cholera in the town will be more than £2000.

The official Gazette of Wednesday, contains a notification, in order to put a stop to the smuggling of coffee into the Rhenish provinces from Holland, the most rigorous measures of surveillance are to be established.

The Bavarian army is to be augmented by a new levy of 13,000 men.

The ship, *Shah Jehan*, which has arrived in the West India Docks from Canton, has brought upwards of 14,000 packages of tea, being one of the largest individual importations of this important article of merchandise which has ever taken place.

At the annual meeting of the Carlisle and Cumberland Bank, held last week at Carlisle, it appeared from the report that the profits for the year 1849 had amounted to £6869, or upwards of 15 per cent. on the capital. A dividend of 8½ per cent. was declared, and £4415 of the £5570 was added to the reserved surplus fund, and the balance carried to the contingent fund. The reserved surplus fund, now amounts to £19,620, and the contingent fund to £510.

The Queen has issued a commission to award £6000 for the erection in that borough of public baths and washhouses. They are to contain 100 baths and 100 washing apartments, and are to be after the plan of the model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 30th ult., publishes a notification from the Minister of Finance, regulating the cultivation of tobacco in the Papal States. Around Rome a surface of 230 rubbie, about 80 acres, sufficient for the cultivation of 7,500,000 plants, is to be devoted to the purpose.

Official notice is given this week to the officers and company of her Majesty's sloop *Bittern*, Thomas Hope, Esq., Commander, who were actually on board at the capture of the *Josephina*, on the 14th May, 1848, that a distribution of the share bounties, received for the said vessel, will be made, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at No. 14, Great George-street, Westminster, where the unclaimed shares will be re-called for three months.

By a notification of the Roman Government Commission, dated the 1st inst., the importation of corn, cattle, oil, soap, and a few other articles duty free, at Ancona and Civita Vecchia, is abolished.

The Tuscan Government has doubled the duties on corn and merchandise introduced into the free port of Leghorn. It has also increased the price of salt, and imposed a tax on mortgages.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures was held on Monday morning, in the room of the association, King-street; Thomas Bazley, Esq., the president, in the chair. In opening the proceedings, the chairman adverted to the importance of obtaining a larger supply of cotton, and notwithstanding the opinion that Brazil never could furnish it, if their resources were properly developed by the Government. He reiterated the satisfaction felt by the chamber at the working of the great principles of Free-Trade, and at the prospect of the whole of our fiscal policy being placed on a free and unshackled basis. Mr. Thomas Boothman, the secretary, then read the annual report of the directors, which, on the motion of Mr. James M'Connahan, seconded by Mr. J Heginbottom, of Ashton-under-Lyne, was agreed to unanimously. Auditors for the ensuing year were appointed, and also the board of direction for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman W. B Watkins proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Henry Ashworth seconded the motion, which was cordially responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL SINCE THE PRICAGE OF THE DOCKS.—An abstract of the Custom-house annual accounts, relating to the foreign and coasting imports and exports of the port of Bristol for the last three years, just published, contains much that is worthy attentive consideration. It will be remembered that the purchase of the docks by the city was negotiated on certain calculations which took the trade of the 1840-47 as a maximum—viz 100,722 tons of foreign and colonial imports. The abstract shows that the trade has advanced beyond that supposed maximum, 20 per cent. in tonnage and 40 per cent. in number of ships; while the progress in fathoms, proves that the population that Bristol never could furnish it, if their resources were properly developed by the Government. He reiterated the satisfaction felt by the chamber at the working of the great principles of Free-Trade, and at the prospect of the whole of our fiscal policy being placed on a free and unshackled basis. Mr. Thomas Boothman, the secretary, then read the annual report of the directors, which, on the motion of Mr. James M'Connahan, seconded by Mr. J Heginbottom, of Ashton-under-Lyne, was agreed to unanimously. Auditors for the ensuing year were appointed, and also the board of direction for the ensuing year. Mr. Alderman W. B Watkins proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Henry Ashworth seconded the motion, which was cordially responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

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SILVER LODE.—A very valuable silver lode has been discovered in Sir Bridge estate, the property of Mr. W. Wymond, in the parish of Landolph, about four miles from Saltash, on the direct Callington-road. Applications have been repeatedly made for the past twenty years for a grant of the soil, which, however, could not be obtained until about a fortnight since, the proprietor not believing his estate contained any mineral, and supposing that his land would be broken up to no purpose. Operations were commenced on Monday week last, and when a few feet from the surface a valuable lode of silver-lead ore was opened on, showing that the opinions of the practical miners were correct. The ore taken from it, having been carefully assayed, produced 10 in 20 for lead, and 200 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. The shaft has since been sunk about 10 fathoms, where the lode is four feet big, and the ore found to be of much greater richness. This is one of the richest lodes ever seen in our locality so near the surface.—*Plymouth Guardian.*

MORE SAVINGS-BANK DEFALCATIONS.—DARTFORD.—In consequence of the late exposures of the Rochdale and other savings-banks, the managers of this bank adopted means of having the books and accounts examined by an examining committee of managers and an accountant entirely unconnected with the bank. The first meeting of the committee was held at the Bull Inn on Saturday, the 2d inst., when about two hundred books were produced, and as far as they were examined no errors were detected. In the evening, the secretary, Mr. Pain, calling on Mr. Jardine, the actuary, saw a depositor's book lying there, which he opened, and found it to differ nearly £100 from the ledger. He charged him with the mistake, when the actuary confessed that he had committed a fraud to the amount of about £1000. This becoming known to some of the managers, Mr. Jardine was allowed till Monday, the 4th, to examine his books, on which day he said he was a defaulter to the amount of £2000. A meeting of the managers was held on Wednesday, at which the attendance of Mr. Tidd Pratt was secured, and it was ascertained that £17,599 1s. 5d. was safely invested in Government securities, and that Mr. Jardine had consigned all his property to the trustees, which will produce about £700 or £800, and, together with £1000, the amount of his bond, will go towards the liabilities. A sub-committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Hugh Johnston and John Tasker and the Rev. James Hall, to investigate the matter, and to report the result as soon as possible. The business of the bank is of course suspended. Mr. Jardine, with his father, have been actuaries of this bank for upwards of 40 years, and he has hitherto carried on the first drapery business in Dartford, and borne an irreproachable character.

UNWHOLESOME VICTUALLING OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The *Countess of Yarborough*, of 465 tons register, Captain John Bennett, arrived at Plymouth on the 5th of January, from Adelaide, Port Lincoln, and Melbourne. She left Melbourne on the 14th of January, and Gravesend on the 23rd. About the time of her departure from Gravesend, Mr. Jae Bean, father of one of the passengers, made complaint to the Lord Mayor of the unwholesome state of the provisions served out on board; when his Lordship, in reply, said, that no doubt justice would be done to the complainants on the arrival of the *Countess of Yarborough* at Plymouth. She has ten cabin passengers, and 93 intermediate adults, with forty children; and, on their arrival at Plymouth, they elected a deputation, who appointed Mr. Bream, a solicitor, of Dublin, their chairman. This deputation, on Monday, waited on Lieutenant Carew, R.N., for her Majesty's emigration officer there, who, the same afternoon, went on board, inspected, and condemned the provisions. On Saturday last the following memorial was forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Plymouth, Jan. 26, 1850.

The memorial of a deputation from the "intermediate" passengers on board the ship *Countess of Yarborough* humbly showeth, that your memorialists have been deputed by the intermediate passengers proceeding to the Australian colonies on board the above passenger-ship to lay before you certain grievances. That your memorialists, with their fellow passengers, left Gravesend for above ship on the 14th of January, and Gravesend on the 23rd of January, 1850. That previous to their leaving London your memorialists were informed that the provisions on board the ship were examined, and passed in London by the Government emigration officers, and a certificate to that effect given by the officer at Gravesend. That your memorialists were informed from Gravesend to Plymouth, the provisions served out to your memorialists were of the most inferior description, particularly the beef and pork, having been opened, were found to be [illegible] at your memorialists, as forming one deputation from their fellow passengers, beg to call the attention of your honourable Government emigration officer at Plymouth to be [illegible] Carew), upon examination, and to request he will be pleased to order [illegible] to be examined by him in order [illegible] That your memorialists [illegible] and your memorialists [illegible] above the counsels which is due to it from the proper authorities And your memorialists [illegible] will ever pray.—JOHN BAKER (Chairman), GEORGE HODE, LAWRENCE KENT, JOHN DEAN, MR. Bennett, the owner, is part owner of the *Countess of Yarborough*, and Messrs. Whittaker and Co. are her brokers. The first casks of b ef and pork examined by Lieutenant Carew were condemned. The beef is represented as being green outside and yellow inside, and the pork fetid, soft, and unwholesome; one piece of the latter weighed 7½lb. before going into the pot, and under 2½ lb. when boiled, and this was the portion of a mess for fifteen. Many of the passengers are ashore on expenses. Lieutenant Carew will not permit the ship to leave until she is plentifully found with good provisions.

ARUSES ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.—The Adelaide (South Australia) papers of September last, which have come to hand, are filled with long accounts of abuses on board the emigrant ships, reflecting the most gross, brutal, and oppressive treatment by the seamen, mates, and petty-officers, of the passengers, especially the single females, on board the emigrant-ship *Indian*, on her voyage from England to that colony, and on her arrival at Port Adelaide on the 7th of August last. The corroborated statements of the passengers exhibit the greatest neglect on the part of the Captain, and the most infamous conduct on the part of the officers of the ship, and the absolute necessity which exists for more vigilant supervision than is now exercised by the Government in matters of emigration. The charges brought against the officers of the *Indian* (which charges were most carefully sifted by the accused) were to the effect that the single females were constantly open to the visits of the mate, &c. of the vessel; that every remonstrance on the part of the passengers was followed by ill usage and threats of worse to those who complained; and, in one or two instances, of violence to the person. The second mate on a Mr. Hill and other passengers; that the doctor displayed the most cruel indifference to the wants and ailments of the passengers; and that, in the articles of food and water, there was misfeasance, delinquency, or neglect, to a degree of grievousness which it is to be hoped but few emigrants have to endure. The committee of the Female Emigration Society, which has collected so many thousand pounds to aid the orphans, widows, and destitute females who may wish to emigrate, trusts that every care shall be taken to prevent a recurrence of treatment such as the unfortunate passengers by the *Indian* received. Without such a guarantee it were idle to expect virtuous females, or indeed any persons, to leave their native land.

THE STEAMED SHAN," emigrant ship, Macmeikan master, from Plymouth to Port Philip, with emigrants, was fallen in with by the *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, Loney master, on the 6th September last. She had lost her foremast, mainmast, and bowsprit, during a heavy N.W. gale, which occurred on the 3rd of September. Eight of the crew had been carried overboard with the wreck of the masts, and lost; and, with the exception of four, the remainder were unable to work, from having broken limbs. Mr. Loney supplied her with four seamen, and they immediately commenced rigging jurymasts. The vessels parted company at noon of the 6th of September, in lat. 40 42 S., long. 66 51 E. The *Mount Stewart Elphinstone* arrived at Sydney on the 4th of October; 97 days from Cork. She had on board 227 convicts for Moreton Bay, and had merely called at Sydney for instructions from the Government. Among the numbers were Martin and O'Doherty.

ENDEAVOUR.—We have this week to announce the arrival of the ship *Caroline*, from London (15th April), with 179 passengers; and the ship *Lovisa Isabite*, from London and Plymouth (20th April and 9th May), with 161 passengers. Amongst the passengers by the *Caroline* is a person whose pro per name is Thomas Powell, but who shipped himself in the name of Thomas Rolands. It seems that, having been one of the principal witnesses against the English Chartists, the English Government have secretly provided him with the necessary funds for removing himself and his family to this colony. Another passenger, named John Horsley, from Ashford, Kent, jumped overboard on the 22d of May. It was said that he had parted from his friends in anger, and having been subject to bitter compunctions, his remorse became insupportable.—*Adelaide Observer* of Sept. 8.

IRELAND.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Reynolds has already been served with notice of two actions for a penalty of £50 in each, on the ground of his having presided as Lord Mayor, at meetings of the Town Council, on the 1st and 7th of this month. The proceedings are in the name of Mr. George Powell, a burgess. Mr. Walker, a Town Councillor, has also served a notice on Mr. Costigan, the City Treasurer, not to pay any money whatever from the City funds, on the authority of Mr. Reynolds as Lord Mayor, from the date of Mr. Reynolds's name being struck off the burgess-roll, on pain of the Treasurer's salaries being made responsible.

REPRESENTATION OF SLIGO.—One of the seats in Parliament for the county of Sligo has suddenly become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Pollock, on account of ill-health carried into subsequent inability to attend to his Parliamentary duties during this important session.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The first meeting of the central committee for collecting subscriptions towards erecting a Roman Catholic University, was held in Parliament-street, on Saturday, when an address to the "Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, clergy, nobility, and gentry of the three kingdoms, and to all others who are likely to contribute to this glorious undertaking," was adopted.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Jeremiah John Murphy, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery, has been appointed a Commissioner of National Education, in the room of Mr. Corballis, Q.C., resigned. Mr. Murphy is a Roman Catholic.

THE PICTURE CASE.—The protracted cause of Taylor v. Simpson, which occupied the Court of Exchequer for four successive days, has been brought to a conclusion. The plaintiff, Mrs. Taylor, sought to recover the possession or the value of certain family pictures, one a portrait of her father, the celebrated John Philpot Curran, which she alleged had been obtained from her by the defendant, Mr. Simpson, and his wife. The Chief Baron charged the jury in a long and able address, reviewing the whole of the evidence, in which he animadverted with some severity on the case of the defendant in a moral sense or honourable view, upon the obtaining his possession of the pictures to be legally rightful as a free gift. The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £307 10s. and costs, setting a separate value on certain pictures, viz., £5 on the portrait of Curran, £2 on the £10 Irish, £2 on the £1 9s per head.

Dublin estate, the property of Mr. W. Wymond, in the parish of Landolph, about four miles from Saltash, on the direct Callington-road. Applications have been repeatedly made for the past twenty years for a grant of the soil, which, however, could not be obtained until about a fortnight since, the proprietor not believing his estate contained any mineral, and supposing that his land would be broken up to no purpose. Operations were commenced on Monday week last, and when a few feet from the surface a valuable lode of silver-lead ore was opened on, showing that the opinions of the practical miners were correct. The ore taken from it, having been carefully assayed, produced 10 in 20 for lead, and 200 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. The shaft has since been sunk about 10 fathoms, where the lode is four feet big, and the ore found to be of much greater richness. This is one of the richest lodes ever seen in our locality so near the surface.—*Plymouth Guardian.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Hunting, coursing, and steeple-chasing are now pursuing the "even tenor of their way," with every prospect of "carrying on" to the end of the season. The steeple-chase engagements for next week embrace a good day's sport in Carmarthenshire, and a little-go at Henley-in-Arden, on Monday; and three or four days' racing at Lincoln, Ludlow, Warwick, and Newcastle. The coursing *reunions* are as follow:—Monday, Whitehaven and Newcastle; Tuesday, Malton and Broughton—both open meetings; Wednesday, Mauble and Newcastle, Durham, &c.; Friday, Nantwich Champion and Middleton.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A further improvement in the Nigger for the Derby, and the consequent decline of Ghillie Callum, were the only features of the betting this afternoon. The amount of business transacted was limi..nticant.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.	
8 to 1 agst Sir John	16 to 1 agst The Victim — 20 to 1 agst Tipperary Boy
10 to 1 —— Vain Hope	25 to 1 —— Vengeance — 2 to 1 —— Maria Day
10 to 1 —— The Chandler	30 to 1 —— Rory be Aby — 25 to 1 —— Maid of Athens

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

A few small bets were laid on this event, at Monday's prices.

ZEW MARKET HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst Cheerful	10 to 1 agst Little Jack

CHESTER CUP.

13 to 1 agst Glauca	1000 to 15 agst Vesta

The other quotations as on Monday.

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	15 to 1 agst Voltigeur	33 to 1 agst Pitsford
10 to 1 —— Bolingbroke	25 to 1 —— Cyprus	33 to 1 —— Mendicant
10 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel	30 to 1 —— Chandler	50 to 1 —— Deucoon
10 to 1 —— The Nigger	33 to 1 —— Mavora	

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have again receded, quoting a decline of one per cent. upon the week's prices. On Monday the opening price was 95¾ ⅜ on Thursday bargains were done at 94¾. The fall has been gradual. Monday's closing price was 95¾ ⅞, Tuesday's about ¾ lower; and as the settlements proceeded ¼ per cent. further decline was registered on Wednesday. At the opening of the market on Thursday (settling day), it became apparent that the party for the rise, who had been carrying over for the last two accounts, now found it necessary to close. Sales consequent upon this resolution rapidly reduced quotations to 94¾. The call upon the New Russian Loan falling due on Friday, made money rather more scarce in the house, which, coupled with the absence on that account of the bulk of the Bank Directors, influenced a decline of ¼, equivalent to nearly 4¾ per cent. The market has, however, since been a trifle firmer, at a slight advance. Exchequer Bills are about last week's quotations: the same remark applies to India Bonds. Not much business has been done in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents or Reduced. Overend, Gurney, and Co. announce an advance of ¼ per cent. on money at "call;" and a rival establishment have advanced ¼ per cent. The closing official quotations leave prices as follow:—Bank Stock, 209 ½ Reduced, 94¾ ⅜ Consols, 94¾ ⅜ Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 94 ¼ New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97¾ ; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1860, 8 9-16 ; India Stock, 268 ; India Bonds, 89 ½ Exchequer Bills, 1851, 54 ; Ditto, Small, 54 ; Ditto, 1852, 54 ; Ditto, 1853, 54 ; Ditto, 1854, 54 ; Consols for Account, March 13, 94¾ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 54 p ; £500, June, 54 p ; Small, June, 57 p.

Considerable animation has prevailed in the foreign Market during the week, principally, however, in South American securities. Buenos Ayres Stock on Monday quoted 61, 62 ; but declined on Tuesday to 59¾, 58 ; nor has it since attained the higher quotation. Equador bonds rather heavy, declining a fraction. Peruvian, on the contrary, has again rapidly advanced, quoting 79¾ 80 on Monday, 80¾ 81 on Tuesday, and 82¾ 83 on Wednesday. Russian Scrip is flatter, quoting 2 ¼ 2. The old loan is also a point lower. Spanish Stock and Portugal are dull, and in Mexican no material change has to be recorded. The advance in Peruvian is almost unequalled. On the 1st of January it quoted 59¾. It is generally understood that the Peruvian Government are buying up the deferred stock, which will leave the dividends due upon the old stock so small in amount, that the poorest state could find no valid reason for withholding payment. The market, towards the close, was not very animated, the settling having been scarcely concluded. Prices are for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 88¾ ; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent, 60 ; Ditto, Account, 59¾ ; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent., 95¾ ; Equador Bonds, 28¾ ; Grenada Bonds, 1¾ per Cent, 18 ; Mexican, 5 per Cent, 1846, on Account, 20¾ ; Ditto, Deferred, 3¾ ; Ditto, Small, 20¾ ; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 84 ; Ditto, Account, 84¾ ; Ditto, Deferred, 38¾ ; Portuguese, 4 per Cent, 34¾ ⅜ ; Russian Bonds, 1096 ; Ditto, Scrip, 1¾ ; Spanish, 5 per Cent, 1840, 18¾ ; Ditto, Passive, 5¾ ; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 30¾ ; Venezuela Bonds, 2¾ per Cent, 34¾ ; Dutch, 2¾ per Cent., 12 Guilds., 57¾ ; Ditto, 4 per Cent. Certificates, 86¾

Shares are heavy, and a decline in Great Western, North-Western, and Eastern Counties is consequent upon the probable reduction in the rate of dividends, took place on Thursday. It should, however, be added, that some heavy bearing operations are progressing, and every effort to induce sales in Indian Railways has arrived at its climax. Caledonian, prices have declined 1¼ ; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 7¾ ; Eastern Counties, 7¼ ; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent. (No. 1), ¾ pm. ; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent., 58¾ ; East Lincashire, 27¾ ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42¾ ; Great Northern, 9¾ ; Half (B), Six per Cent., 3¾ ; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 102 ; Great Western, 65 ; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15¾ ; Ditto, Fifths, 12¾ ; Ditto, New £17, 7¾ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire (West Riding Union), 34 ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80¾ ; London and North-Western, 109¾ ; Ditto, New Quarters, 12¾ ; Ditto, Fifths, 12¾ ; Ditto, £10 Call, and B.), C, ¾ ; London and South-Western, 68 ; Ditto, New, Preference, 7¾ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10, Preference, 7¾ ; Midland, 43 ; Ditto, £50 Shares, 6 ; Norfolk, 29 ; North British, 11¼ ; North Staffordshire, 6¾ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 10 ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 4¼ ; Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.), Eight per Cent. Preference, 10¾ ; South-Eastern, 18¾ ; Ditto, Registered New, 6¾ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19¾ ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 10¾ ; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern, Preference, 2 ; York and North Midland, 19¾ ; Ditto, Pref., 6¾ ; East Indian, 3¾ ; Luxembourg, 2¾ ; Namur and Liege, 7¾ ; Northern of France, 14 ; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾.

SATURDAY.—Notwithstanding the considerable demand yesterday on the Stock Exchange, large sums being payable on the new Russian loan. Consols quoted 94¾ ⅞ opening, afterwards advancing a fraction ; but during the day the market was weak. The closing quotation was 94¾ ⅜ for money, and 95 for the March account. In foreign stock and shares no material changes.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to this morning's market has not exceeded 1470 quarters. By land carriage and sample the receipts have been small. The stands were very scantily supplied o-day, while the demand for most descriptions was steady at Monday's prices. The actual purchasers are limited in number, small, as increased supplies are expected on Monday The imports of foreign wheat have been only 4580 quarters. The quantities on passage, however, are fully equal to those of the middle and inferior kinds only a limited business was transacted. The supply of barley, both English and foreign, was small. Most kinds sold slowly, at unaltered currency. In malt, the fresh and foreign, was small. Most kinds sold slowly, at unaltered currency. In malt, the fresh supply which has arrived has been 2230 quarters so little was doing that the quotations were almost nominal. The show of Kongish oats was good, that of foreign small. Most qualities sold without alteration, at full prices. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, were very dull

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 1470 ; barley, 2250 ; malt, 2230 ; oats, 5710 ; flour, 850 ; rye, —; beans, barley, —; malt, —; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 4580; barley, 600; malt, —; oats, —. Flour: —; sacks. Malt: —; qrs

English.—WHEAT, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 41s; ditto, white, 39s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 38s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s; rye, 22s to 25s, grinding barley, 18s to 21s ; distilling ditto, 21s to 23s ; malting ditto, 23s to 27s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 56s ; brown ditto, 48s to 49s, Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s. Chevalier, 57s to 58s ; Pale ditto, 52s to 54s ; Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 21s ; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s ; ditto, white, 14s to 16s ; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s ; ditto, old, 26s to 30s ; grey peas, 24s to 26s ; maple, 29s to 32s ; white, 26s to 27s ; boilers, 27s to 28s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s ; Suffolk, 32s to 33s ; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s, per 280 lbs —*Foreign:* Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s ; white, —s to —s ; barley, —s to —s ; oats, —s to —s ; beans, —s to —s ; peas, —s to —s per quarter Flour, American, 24s to 24s per barrel ; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—English rapeseed has moved off steadily at very full prices. Clover seed is lower to purchase. In other seeds scarcely any business is done.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 43s ; hempseed, 33s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 23s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s ; white do, 6s 6d to 9s 6d ; tares, 6s 6d to 8s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £30 to £35 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £9 10s ; Foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £7 0s to £7 5s per ton ; canary, 74s to 80s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s to —s, white, —s to —s extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, up to —s. Trefoil, red, —s to —s ; extra, —s ; white, —s to —s ; extra, —s per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 6d ; barley, 24s 7d ; oats, 15s 3d ; rye, 23s 1d ; beans, 26s 1d ; peas, 25s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 0d ; barley, 25s 8d ; oats, 15s 7d ; rye, 23s 3d ; beans, 26s 6d ; peas, 27s 8d.

Bread.—The prices of wholesom bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d. of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 8lb loaf

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, is 6d; barley, is 6d; oats, is 0d; rye, is 6d; beans, is 6d; peas, is 6d.

Cattle.—The demand for Beasts has been steady, at barely late rates. Fine bay Friesland is selling at 3s 10d per 8lb. Common second coupets is quoted at 3s 4d to 3s 6d per ditto. Sheep are in fair demand, the market is well supplied with great quantities, in which only a moderate business is doing

Calves.—The best Irish market continues flat: in prices, however, we have no material change to notice. Mauritius and Bengal qualities have given way 6d per cwt. Foreign suffers still. Home-feds are in fair request. Brown lumps, 42s to 42s 6d ; and fair grocery 50s to 51s per cwt. Both English and foreign crushed dull, at last week s prices

Coffee is still inactive; fine native Ceylons has fallen off, and is offering at a downward tendency ... of good ordinary is 59s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee only a moderate business is doing.

Rice.—The market is flat, at about stationary prices

Provisions.—Irish butter is slow in sale, at barely late rates. Fine bay Friesland is selling at 104s per cwt. Both fine and middling Cork is 96s. Any inferior and surplus, 4ls per cwt, and upwards. Irish butter is dull: but we have no decline to notice in the quotation of Carlow, Clonmel, 74s to 76s ; Cork, 72s to 74s ; Limerick, 72s to 76s ; Waterford, 72s to 74s ; Sligo, 68 to 69s ; Belfast, 64s to 70s ; Derry, 68s to 69s ; and Tralee, 56s to 58s per cwt. Fine Cork, 8s to 13s per dozen lbs. Irish bacon is a slow sale, at about stationary prices Prime small Waterford, 47s to 48s ; and heavy, 43s to 46s per cwt. In the matter of colour and flavour we have no change to notice

Oils.—Most kinds are a slower sale, and the turn in favour of the buyers

Tallow.—The demand is steady. Fine Y.C. is selling at 42s 6d to 43s per cwt. Mutton suet, 42s 0d to 42s 6d ; and straw, £1 9s per load.

Hops.—Since Friday the stock of which is still increasing—is a dull sale, and purchases may be effected at 5d to 8d per gallon less money. The market for rum is flat. Proof-East India is in fair request.

Potatoes.—Stewart's, 19s : Caradoc, 18s ; Cassop, 18s ; Kelloe, 16s 6d ; South Durham, 17s 6d ; Tees, 19s ; Sidney's Hartley, 18s per ton

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the supply of most kinds of hops on offer continues small, the demand is in a very inactive state, at last week s quotations The large brewers are not buying, and the trade is very quiet.

New Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 6s to £11 11s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £5 5s to £9 9s ; New Farnhams, £3 3s to £5 5s ; New Sussex, £2 2s to £3 3s ; Yearling Kents, £3 3s to £4 10s ; Yearling Sussex, £2 5s to £3 15s. Old Hops, £1 0s to £3 15s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the market is tolerably well supplied with beasts, the primest quality of which proved inferior, the demand for that description of stock was in a depressed state, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s 10d per 8lb, and a total clearance was not effected. The primest of Shorthorns sold at much the same currency. Some few prime quoted prices were realised ; otherwise the pork trade ruled dull. Milch cows were heavy, at from £14 to £18 each, including the calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals :—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d ; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d ; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 8d ; prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 10d ; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d ; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d ; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d ; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d ; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d ; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d ; large pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d ; neat small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 0d ; suckling calves, 48s to 80s ; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies : Beasts, 2,870 ; cows, 110 ; sheep, 9610 ; calves, 320 ; pigs, 270. Foreign supplies : Beasts, 130 ; sheep, 200 ; calves, 124 ; pigs, —. Scotch : beasts, 40 ; sheep, 70

Newgate and Leadenhall. (Friday).—Mutton sold steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. In other kinds of meat only a limited business was passing, on the to lowing terms :—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d ; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d ; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s2d ; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d ; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 4d ; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d ; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d ; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d ; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d ; small pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d.

HORT. IRKEBEAT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be officers in the Artillery Company of London:—

To be Captain, with the following seniority:—G J Middleton, J W Welch, F E Moreman, F Morrison, W T Houlsson, R Beal, J Bidoo, E Mills, W Bokenham, T Hall, and W C C Argyll.

To be Supernumerary Captains.—G J Smith and I Parker, Esqs.

To be Lieutenants, with the following seniority:—W. B Sayer.

To be Lieutenants, with the following seniority.—A J Lewis, J R L Walmsley, J Moreland, W J Jordan, G B Waugh, T R Smith, and J P Bodenham, Gents.

To be Quartermaster.—G Balum, Gent

To be Surgeon.—J Jaffe, Esq.

To be Surgeons.—W W Cooper, Esq.; and J Law, Esq.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 11.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

Borough of Gloucester: John James Robert Maunsell, Esq (common y called Lord John Manners), in the room of the Right Honourable Henry Hobhouse, who has accepted the office of steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTS

G WOODS, Portsea, saddler. W POWNALL, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer. J BAKER, Cheltenham and Gloucester, boot-manufacturer. J PAUSHING, Henfield, Sussex, brewer E HEWARD, Boughton, Norfolk, corn-merchant. J. SCROFT, Lansdowne-villas, Brompton, and Haymarket, tavern keeper. J H MUNGRAVE, Eastcott-place, Hampstead-road, and Fenchurch-street, underwriter. W WOODHEAD, Mount-place, Mile-end, colonial broker. R SAVORY, Hereford, plumber. B DREWRY, Hulme, Lancashire, joiner. H CHATTAM, Goole, innkeeper W E SMITH, Plymouth, shipwright. J HASKINGTON, Manchester commission-agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J WILSON, Cumnock, ironmonger. J. M'LAREN, Glasgow, banker. J BROWN, Glasgow, commission agent. P BELL, Croston, Aberlemno, Forfarshire, farmer. G GILMITIE Lasgow, writer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 15.

4th Dragoon Guards: R J Henry to be Cornet, vice Webb; G G H P Ricketts to be Cornet, vice Wallis. 5th: G J Bridges to be Cornet, vice Sandwith.

6th Dragoons: J Richards to be Cornet, vice Wilkinson. 10th The Hon C J Keith to be Cornet, vice Williams

1st Foot: J Sargent to be Ensign, vice Minchin; W Ballow to be Ensign, vice Munro 8th: Ensign J Patton to be Ensign, vice Maunsell. 14th: Brev Major T H Tidy to be Major of a Brevet; Lieutenant J P Hall to be Captain, vice Tidy; Ensign W H Bawden to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. 15th: R Manders to be Ensign, vice Todd; R W Price to be Ensign, vice Manders. 17th: A G Young to be Ensign, vice Dunlop; R K Williams to be Ensign, vice Brice. 18th: Capt W Hammer to be Captain, vice Ashton. 23rd: G Holland to be second Lieutenant, vice Hughes. 24th: Assist-Surg J L Hathaway to be Surgeon, vice Partridge. 28th: J Gubbins to be Ensign, vice Bourne. 29th: Ensign G H Nevill to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; Ensign H W S Carew to be Lieutenant, vice Bell. 31st: Lieutenant C W Randolph to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign H D Probyn to be Lieutenant, vice Randolph; J A Gardner to be Ensign, vice Probyn. 34th: Ensign J Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Hall; J Ensign, vice Knight. 35th: Cadet H Adderley to be Ensign, vice Warren. 39th: Ensign T C Baird to be Lieutenant, vice Bowlby; J Ensign, vice Harrison. 48th: Major Dunsmure to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice M'Dougal; Captain G B Cumberland to be Major, vice Dunsmure; Lieutenant A Paterson to be Captain, vice Cumberland; Ensign J W Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Paterson. 44th: Captain T H Ashton to be Captain, vice Hamner 49th: Assist Surgeon R J Franklyn to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Woolhouse. 49th: R H Gale to be Ensign, vice Bunbury. 50th: J Paine to be Ensign, vice W Bourke. 52nd: P E Scrope Marquis of Hastings, to be Ensign, vice Carey. 64th: A J Tuke to be Ensign, vice Monckton. 67th: Brev Major J Hall to be Major of a Brevet; Captain W Hall to be Captain, vice Tracy 74th: Quartermaster F Dunbar to be Paymaster, vice T E Lambert, Quartermaster C Jaines to be Quartermaster, vice Dunbar. 78th: Brev Major W Hamilton to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Douglas Brevet-Major J J Taylor to be Major, vice Hamilton; Lieut J M Keogh to be Capt, vice Taylor; Ensign H Gilmore to be Lieut, vice Hughes. 84th: Assist-Surg J L Hathaway to be Surgeon, vice Partridge. 85th: J Gubbins to be Ensign, vice Bourne. 95th: Ensign G H Nevill to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; Ensign H W S Carew to be Lieutenant, vice Bell. Lieutenant C W Randolph to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Ensign H D Probyn to be Lieutenant, vice Randolph; J A Gardner to be Ensign, vice Probyn. 96th: Ensign J Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Hall; J Ensign, vice Knight. 97th: Cadet H Adderley to be Ensign, vice Warren. 99th: Ensign T C Baird to be Lieutenant, vice Bowlby; J Ensign, vice Harrison. 48d: Major Dunsmure to be

OPENING OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "FIESCO," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

In offering to our readers an Engraving of the last scene of "Fiesco," painted by Mr. Brunning, and representing the Galley in the Harbour and Port of Genoa, at night, in endeavouring to gain which the hero of the drama is assassinated by the Republican *Verrina*, we may be excused for re-directing attention to Mr. Vandenhoff's fine impersonation of the character. It stood out in relief from the beginning of the play. In the scene in which he declares the attempted outrage upon his daughter, the ancient Roman reappeared in the actor, and Virginius himself never looked nobler. Mr. Vandenhoff's attitudes and declamation were alike grand and impressive. In a subsequent scene, excited by a picture of Cæsar's death, *Verrina* would stab the canvas, but is restrained by his companion. Nothing can be finer than Mr. Vandenhoff's passion in this situation; which he completely realises. Nor is he wanting to the last scene of all. Both he and *Fiesco* are lone men—this has lost his daughter, that his wife, in the political conflict. They have been friends; may yet be, so that *Fiesco* be true to Genoa and liberty. *Verrina* prostrates himself at the feet and clasps the knees of *Fiesco*, in vain. Then it is that *Verrina* takes the apostate at sudden advantage, and immolates him to the greatness and divinity of an idea. We know no man on the stage who could reach the dignity of an action like this with the facility and power displayed by Mr. Vandenhoff. For such parts he is equally gifted both by nature and education. At the present time he is our only classical actor.

SCENE FROM THE PLAY OF "FIESCO," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

OPENING OF ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

The opening of the great hall took place on Monday night: it is, however, not yet its intended length—fifty feet more are to be added, when the leases of some houses fall in at the west side; galleries are also to be added, and the decorators as yet have done little or nothing. There is, consequently, a naked aspect at present, which is little tempting to induce us to dwell on its architectural pretensions. There is no organ, and we do not think the disposition of the orchestra judicious; the *façade* is much too elevated for a good distribution of sound. The Hall is well lighted with elegant chandeliers, and there was animation in the general appearance when completely filled with amateurs; and the orchestra presented its band of some seventy players and nearly 500 singers, the latter principally selected from Mr. Hullah's upper singing schools. His presence in the conductor's seat was the signal for a general burst of applause. By his perseverance he has gained great estimation, whatever may be the opinions as to the merits of his system of tuition. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's cantata, "Praise Jehovah," the Latin version of which, "Lauda Sion," was performed at the Liverpool Philharmonic Festival. The solos were sung by Miss Birch, Mrs. Noble, and Messrs. Benson and Whitworth. After which Miss Dolby sang "Mea tormenta," from Haase's oratorio "Magdalena," which was followed by Dr. Crotch's motet "Methinks I hear the full celestial choir," by Mr. W. H. Seguin and chorus; and Handel's air, "The smiling dawn," from "Jephtha," sung by Miss Rainforth. The first part then terminated with Mr. Henry Leslie's festival anthem, "Let God arise," the words selected from the 68th Psalm. It was praiseworthy to inaugurate the Hall with the performance of a work by a native composer. Mr. H. Leslie has already distinguished himself by some chamber compositions. His present essay is one of no ordinary magnitude, and it presents his talents as a cultivated musician in the most favourable light. It is evident that he has studied zealously the Handelian and Mendelssohnian schools: the opening chorus in A is conceived in the forms of Handel; the beautiful tenor solo, "Thou, O God!" sung by Mr. Benson, with the violoncello obligato, evinces the Mendelssohnian tendency: the soprano air in E, "But let the righteous," sung by Miss Stewart, is more strongly marked with the composer's individu

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE "GREEN-ROOM."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ality. The instrumentation in a charming duo for tenor and soprano, "Give thanks unto the Lord," must be cited. The final chorus, "Sing unto God," is full of power, and the fugue is masterly. It was, however, impossible to come to any definite conclusion as to the details of Mr. Leslie's composition, so many points being ruined from inaccurate and indifferent execution. It is to be regretted that his Anthem had not been produced by the Sacred Harmonic Society, by which

BUST OF MR. HULLAH.

notice would have been done to its undeniable beauties. The second part was appropriated to secular music, comprising gleanings from Mozart's "Idomeneo;" the two grand scenas from Weber's "Der Freyschütz" and "Oberon" for tenor and soprano, sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and Miss Lucombe—the latter admirably executed her air; Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, exquisitely played by Ernst and Sterndale Bennett; Purcell's air, "I attempt from love's sickness to fly," in which Mr. Lockey was deservedly encored; Spohr's trio, "Night's lingering shades," sung by Misses Lucombe, Rainforth and Dolby, &c.; terminating with the National Anthem.

The Bust of Mr. Hullah, engraved above, has just been completed by Mr. Bacon, the sculptor.

THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

Authors of "The Greatest Plague of Life," &c.

CHAPTER XII.

THEMISTOCLES LODGE was an old house modernised. It was not a very spacious building; but it was large enough for the late Knight and and his accomplished daughter. The two pillars of the gate, which led by a carriage sweep to the front entrance, were each surmounted with a huge lion rampant; and the trees, which half hid the house from the intrusive gaze of the passers by, were carved in various grotesque shapes, and looked, for all the world, like so many chessmen carved by the hand of Nature—if indeed any one with a less vivid imagination than that of the late owner could believe that Nature would delight in such whimsicalities. Over the door the family coat-of-arms was stuccoed and painted in glaring blue, red, and yellow. Within the house all was tinsel and glitter; there was not a room which did not make the eyes ache with the daubs of red and yellow and gold that besmeared the furniture on all sides: wealth, not taste, it was very evident, reigned over the household. In the drawingroom you were struck, not with the grandeur of the apartment, but with the heterogeneous mass of riches heaped up within that narrow space.

In an upper front room there was a handsome coffin, surmounted with a magnificent stand of feathers, that seemed—so oppressive was their blackness when compared with the other articles in the room—to fill the apartment; and beneath those feathers reposed the corpse of Sir Giles Nicholls, knight, and late county magistrate. Thank heaven! he was about to be given to the worms respectably, and with all the pomp befitting his high station. In the bed-room farthest off from that in which the remains of her father lay (for she was too frightened to sleep in the room next to that in which his still ashes were packed for burial), Miss Janet was busily employed trying on her garb of woe, and taking particular pains to see that it exactly fitted her. When Mr. Nicholls arrived at the paternal residence, he really felt impressed with the solemnity of the scene; and he thought, as he looked upon his father's coffin, that there lay the remains of one who had, with but the most meagre return of thanks on his part, been the source of all his enjoyments hitherto. On the morning of the funeral the friends of the late Sir Giles assembled in the drawingroom; the undertakers busied themselves putting crape round each visitor's hat, and placing a huge pair of black gloves across the crown; the cake and wine were handed round by the head official, who begged of everybody, in turn, to take a glass, for it would give them nerve to go through the trying scene that awaited them; and at length a man thrust his head in at the door, and in a gruff whisper, said, "Are you ready, sir?" Mr. Nicholls replied that he was perfectly prepared, and in a few minutes the heavy tramp of men through the hall reminded the guests that the late owner was passing his threshold for the last time. It would be useless to detail to the fashionable reader the number of feathers and staff-bearers who marshalled the remains of Sir Giles to the churchyard. Everybody knows what a respectable funeral is, and that of Sir Giles Nicholls certainly was very respectable.

The will was in the hands of Mr. Dewpurt, attorney, of Newcastle On the Monday after the solemn ceremony, this gentleman waited upon Mr. and Miss Nicholls, and read them the last will and testament of their departed parent. Miss Janet vowed, at first, that she was not sufficiently herself to go through such a trial of her nerves; but, being encouraged a little by her brother, she was induced to accompany him into the breakfast-parlour, where the attorney was seated.

"Come, my dear Janet," said Mr. Nicholls, soothingly; "you will live with me, you know. It's merely a matter of form, since my father had no relation in the world except myself—come." And the brother and sister entered the breakfast-parlour, and seated themselves opposite Mr Dewpurt and his clerk.

"I am afraid, Mr. Nicholls," began Mr. Dewpurt, "that you will be surprised at the disclosure which this parchment will make to you."

"Proceed sir, proceed," Mr. Nicholls replied, with a careless, con-

A prison of shame—perhaps a penal settlement—stared him in the face."

temptuous tone, "the nerves of gentlemen are at their own discretion."

Without further preface, Mr. Dewpurt proceeded, without attending either to punctuation or intonation, to disclose to Mr. Nicholls the appalling fact that Sir Giles had willed to Janet a sufficient sum to purchase for her an annuity of £150; after the payment of which and the settlement of the deceased's debts, the residue was to go to Wellesley Nicholl.

"Now, sir," said the lawyer, turning carelessly to Mr. Nicholls, "after the purchasing of the annuity for Miss Nicholls, and the discharge of the debts of the lamented deceased, you must be aware that there will not be a patch or stick remaining. Your father stated, in justification of his will, that he had allowed you £500 a year for the last eleven years; that he had given you a profession; and that he did not despair of your talents.

"I must leave for town to-night. You will arrange matters, I suppose, sir," replied Mr. Nicholls, haughtily, his lip quivering with rage.

"Leave all to me, sir; I will see to everything, good morning. Come, Jeremiah." Mr. Dewpurt having bowed with infinite politeness to Miss Nicholls, departed, followed by his lean clerk.

"I am a beggar, Janet," said Mr. Nicholls, trembling from head to foot: "worse than a beggar!"

"You have your profession, Wellesley," returned Miss Nicholls, quite calmly.

"Not worth a sixpence!"

"You see I can't help you. I shall be barely able to furnish myself with necessaries out of such a pittance."

The brother and sister were fashionable people, felt a proper regard for one another, and parted very decorously—the sister having sighed "What a pity!" when she heard that her brother was a ruined spendthrift.

Mr. Nicholls returned home, thinking by the way of the bill drawn on Reuben Marsh, and turning over in his mind the safest way to escape from the fangs of his formidable body of creditors. There would be no more quarterly remittances, for the old goose who dropped a golden egg four times a year for him was dead.

When he was once safely ensconced in his house, he ordered it to be kept in a state of siege. Scouts were kept on the look-out from the back and front windows, and all provisions were taken in over the area railings.

"It's like Gibraltar," said a seedy man to another, outside; "I've been watching like a hawk for the last twenty days, and I'm hanged if a blue-bo-tle could have got in while I've been on guard. Nicholls has never been seen; but his wife is as vigilant as a cat. What irritates me over and above all is that varmint of a tiger, who keeps a putting his fingers to his nose over the kitchen blind every time I take a lookdown. Eood, if I once comes within reach of that tight bit of his! He looks like a ripe gooseberry in it: prick him, and it's my belief he'd shrivel up like a bust India-rubber ball. Day and night I'm to watch now; they *must* give in some time or another." And with these sagacious reflections the seedy individual ran his eyes from the garret to the kitchen windows, with the pride of one who anticipates a victory at hand.

The state of the property of the late Sir Giles Nicholls had been published in the papers; and, as a matter of course, had driven the creditors of Mr. Nicholls about his ears like a swarm of wasps. For twenty long days the family had supported the siege with tolerable cheerfulness. Mrs. Nicholls, who always believed in lucky dreams about with her, and declared she would part with them only with her life, had done her utmost to console the dejected Wellesley; but he refused to be comforted, and never stirred from the back room. As day after day passed on, he became more and more gloomy, till at length, on the twentieth day (on the morrow the forgery on Reuben Marsh would be presented), he called his wife to him, locked the room door, and told her that he had a terrible disclosure to make to her; that, come what might, he had done all in the enthusiasm of his love for her; that a prison of shame—perhaps a penal settlement—stared him in the face; in short, that he had forged the acceptance of her brother Reuben Marsh to a bill for three hundred diamonds! To faint, to weep, to blame, to forgive, and then to plan his deliverance, these were the stages through which Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls rapidly passed—pride first swelling at her heart—then love for him with whom she had struggled conquering her fear of the world. On the morrow morning she determined to go by the earliest conveyance to Farnham.

On the day following this disclosure farmer Marsh was up and at work before six o'clock in the morning. His firm hand guided the plough through the earth to produce his wealth. Perspiration stood on his brow as he toiled on hour after hour, and calculated the gains of his honest labour. About half-past nine o'clock Molly came running into the field with a paper in her hand, which, she said, a gentleman had just left for him, with a message, that he hoped, for the sake of Mr. Marsh, it would not be dishonoured. Reuben took the paper, stopped his horses, and as he stood in the furrow which he had just made, read the notice to the effect that a bill of his acceptance for one hundred and fifty-eight pounds, drawn by Mr. Wellesley Nicholls, was due that day before four o'clock, at Mr. Green's, solicitor, Farnham! The blood mounted to Reuben's face, as he read on; he guessed the truth at once.

"Dang the rascal!" he exclaimed at last, in a frenzy of passion. "These is too hard—a bit too hard, Muster Nicholls. Molly, I lent my sister's husband a hundred pounds wi' a willing heart: I would ha'e lent him more, only I knew he was running a full gallop to ruin. Thee know'st I told him so. Well, now look'ee here, he's been and forged my name, and I must pay one hundred and sixty pounds to-day, or let him be transporte.l. He be a rogue, Molly—a rogue!"

"That be he," replied Molly, her head shaking with indignation; and will'e spend our hard earnings on the like rogue?"

Without answering her, Reuben, with his eyes fixed on the letter, continued, "It be enough to kill a man, that it be. I ha'e worked hard for the money; I ha'e paid father's owings like an honest man, without receiving e'er a farthing from them. I ha'e lain un an hundred pounds; and now"—and the farmer drew in his breath, and frowned till his face grew purple. Suddenly slapping his thigh, he muttered from between his teeth, "I'll see lawyer Green, and read Muster Wellesley Nicholls such a lesson like, that he'll not forget to his dying day. Shouting to one of the boys who was within the black bird-scarer, the farmer hurried off, in spite of Molly's entreaties to remember that "the rogue were his own sister's husband."

Reuben had not been long absent when a crazy cab drove up to the farm yard gate, and a lady, elegantly dressed, alighted, paid the fare, and walked into the farm-house. About two hours then elapsed before Reuben again appeared in the field coming down the road at a slow steady trot. The lady was at the door to meet him.

"Well, Sally, gal!" said Reuben, shaking his sister's hand, and looking in her face with a cold searching glance, "this be a sad business."

"Oh! my poor, poor Wellesley!" said Mrs. Nicholls beseechingly.

"I ha'e just been telling Sally," said Molly, advancing with a potato which she was scraping in one hand, "that there be no excuse for Muster Nicholls, and that thee'it expose him before his fine friends."

"Ah, that I will, and may be in a way he won't like!" replied Reuben Marsh, warming again into a passion, and wiping his broad face with an old blue handkerchief. "I tell thee, Sally—and dang it I'm a man of my word—I'll to town to-night and expose Muster Nicholls; it'll be a lesson. Dang it—a hundred and fifty-eight pounds! I been't a coiner!"

"In mercy, Reuben; on my knees I beg forgiveness—it is all, all my fault," cried Mrs. Wellesley Nicholls, falling on her knees with a sandy floor, and clasping the muddy gaiters of her "vulgar" relation. But she pleaded in vain, Reuben was resolute.

(To be concluded next week.)

The Advertisement Duty.—Among the Parliamentary papers issued during the last session, was one showing the number of advertisements on which duty was paid in each year, from 1833 to the end of 1840. This is the last return, and the information contained is of some value. In England the number of advertisements in 1825 was 775,355, and 1 e duty (3s. 6d. each) was £135,871 9s.; in 1827, the number was 750,503, and the duty £133,978 13s. 6d.; in 1828, the number was 779,250, and the duty £136,368 15s.; in 1829, the number was 777,445, and the duty £136,052 17s 6d.; in 1830, the number was 788,091, and the duty £137,915 18s. 6d.; in 1831, the number was 737,949, and the duty £.. 7 3s 11s. 6d.; in 1832, the number was 783,557, and the duty £137,122 9s. 6d. The duty was reduced to 1s. 6d., from the 5th of July, 1833. In 1834, the number was 577,44., and the duty £73,308 1s. 6d.; in 1835, the number was 1,038,041, and the duty £77,853 1s. 6d.; i. 1836, the number was 1,173,136, and the duty £87,985 4s.; in 1837, the number was 1,206,680, and the duty £90,501; in 1838, the number was 1,310,281, and the duty £98,266 11s. 6d.; and in 1839, the number was 1,311,421, and the duty £98,356 15s. 6d., and in 1840, the number was 1,425,387, and the duty £106,904 0s. 6d.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES, WINDSOR CASTLE.

As in our last Number we illustrated the theatre, so this week we give a representation of the actors in their "Green-room;" the State Ante-room being the apartment so destined for the occasion.

The apartment is somewhat singular in form, as at either end is a deep alcove, if it may be so termed, or recess, wherein are doors leading to various rooms. These recesses are lighted in the daytime by skylights of ground glass; but the larger portion of the room has only a half light, as its illumination it receives is borrowed from the Grand Staircase, on to which look a lofty door and two windows, all of them having very plain tracery. This apartment forms one of the series usually shown to strangers, and is noticeable as showing the style in which many of the old state rooms had their ceilings decorated. The subject of this pictorial ceiling is the Banquet of the Gods; and at the sides of the coving, groups of fish, fowl, game, &c. are painted; whilst at the corners, groups of figures and boys are represented. This painted work is a fine specimen of the abilities of Verrio, whose gods and goddesses "sprawl" over the ceilings of so many of the mansions erected in the reign of our second Charles and William III. The carved festoons of flowers and game which are above the fire-place, over some looking-glasses, and the recessed doors at each end of the room, are exquisitely beautiful; as, indeed, it would be strange were they otherwise, seeing they are the handiwork of Grinling Gibbons. Some nice tapestry of rich and piquant design, having mythological subjects, fills the walls on either side of the fireplace and the walls of the alcoves before mentioned. In a recess over the chimney-piece, which, by the way, is of white marble, and neat in design, is a portrait of George III., painted on glass, and copied from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the fruit and flowers, by Grinling Gibbons, serving as a frame.

In this palatial "green room" refreshments were served during the evening to the *corps dramacuque*. The arrangements for the dressing-rooms were admirably studied, the Queen's Closet, King's Closet, and King's Council-room being devoted to the principal actors, and the Queen's drawing-room or Council-room; and the Vandyck-room, to the other parties engaged in the plays. To form the number of dressing-rooms requisite for the chief actors, partitions were arranged in two of the rooms, so as to divide them into small temporary apartments, and each apartment being provided with toilet requirements, made a series of appropriate and convenient dressing-rooms, communicating immediately with the "green room" in one direction, and the stage in another.

In our Engraving we have represented the actors dressed for "Charles the XII.," and others who, engaged in the first piece, have doffed their costumes for their usual dresses. "Charles the XII." was preceded by "King Rene's Daughter," translated by the Hon. Edmund Phipps, from the German version of the Danish poem of Henric Herz.

Shortly before eight o'clock, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, entered the theatre, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Ailsdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Octavia Grosvenor, the Earl of Grosvenor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord and Lady Ashley, and other visitors; and attended by the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Ormond, Lord in Waiting, and the other ladies and gentlemen of the Court in waiting.

Her Majesty and the Prince and the illustrious party having taken their seats, her Majesty's private band, which was stationed in an ante-room, played the overture to "Henri Quatre" (Martini), and the performance then commenced.

A select party had been honoured with invitations to the Castle to witness the dramatic representation, consisting of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess Dowager of Sefton and two Ladies Molyneux, the Dowager Lady and the Hon. Miss Lyttleton and Miss Pole Carew, the Hon. and Rev. Henry and Lady Anna Maria Grey, the two Misses Cust, Peregrine Cust, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bathurst, Colonel Hon. Chas. and Mrs. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Hon. Edmund Phipps, Sir George and Lady Couper, Miss and Mr. Couper, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Ashley, Admiral and Mrs. Sykes, Major-General and the Hon. Mrs. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Challoner, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Crutchley, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wells and Miss Lethbridge, Mr. Birch, Mr. Glover, the Commanding Officer of the 1st Life Guards (Colonel Hall), one officer of the 1st Life Guards (Captain Farrer), the Commanding Officer of the Grenadier Guards (Colonel Thornton), one officer of the Grenadier Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Thornton).

The Queen's private band played between the acts.

The following was the programme of the performance:—

ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.

(By Command.)

On Friday, Feb. 8.

A dramatic sketch, translated from the German version of the Danish poem of Henric Herz, by the Hon Edmund Phipps, abridged and adapted for stage representation, entitled

KING RENE'S DAUGHTER.

King René (Count of Provence)	.. ..	Mr. James Wallack.
Count Trustan, of Vandemont	.. ..	Mr. Charles Kean
Sir Geoffrey of Orange (friend of *Count Trustan*)	.. ..	Mr. Webster.
Sir Almeric	.. .. ..	Mr. Boyce.
Ebn Jahia (a Moorish physician)	.. ..	Mr. Howe.
Bertrand	.. .. ..	Mr. Caulfield.
Iolanthe (the blind daughter of *King René*)	..	Mrs. Charles Kean.
Martha (wife to Bertrand)	.. ..	Mrs. F. Saville.

After which was performed an historical drama, in two acts, by Mr. J. R. Planché, called

CHARLES XII.

Charles XI., (King of Sweden)	.. ..	Mr. Webster.
General Dücker (Governor of Stralsund)	..	Mr. Charles Kean.
Colonel Reschel	.. .. ..	Mr. Boyce.
Gustavus de Hervelt	.. .. ..	Mr. Leigh Murray.
Major Vanberg (under the name of *Furmanns*)	.. ..	Mr. Cooper.
Adam Brock (a farmer in the island of Rugen)	.. ..	Mr. James Wallack.
Tryptelonius Muddlewerk (Burgomaster of Circow)	.. ..	Mr. Harley.
First Officer	.. .. ..	Mr. Caulfield.
Second Officer	.. .. ..	Mr. Coe.
Sentinel	.. .. ..	Mr. A. Brundal.
Clerk to Muddlewerk	.. ..	Mr. Clark.
Ulrica (daughter of *Vanberg*)	.. ..	Miss Jane Mordaunt.
Eudoxa (daughter of *Adam Brock*)	.. ..	Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam.
Director	.. .. ..	Mr. Charles Kean.
Assistant Director	.. .. ..	Mr. George Ellis.
Stage Manager	.. .. ..	Mr. Frederick Webster.
The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by	.. ..	Mr. Thomas Grieve.

THE THEATRES.

ST. JAMES'S.

Adolphe Adam's three-act comic opera, "Le Roi d'Yvetot," the words by MM. Lurven and Brunswick, was produced for the first time in this country last Monday. This work was produced in Paris, at the Théâtre Royal de l'Opéra Comique, in October, 1842. It met with considerable success: founded on Béranger's popular French *chanson*, the sly hits at Royalty, affairs of state, and the civil list, amused the Parisians, so ready to turn into ridicule matters connected with Government, whether Royalist or Republican. Clollet's admirable acting of *Josselyn*, supported by the sweet and comic powers of Mdlle. Darcier, as *Jeanneton*, and the gay and catching music of Adam, sufficiently account for the popularity of "Le Roi d'Yvetot." Chollet being included in the cast here would alone justify his performance. The versatility of his powers is quite surprising. Who would recognise in *Josselyn* the roystering, gallant gendarme, the Philippe-like fanatic *Chapel Master*—the characters he has already sustained at the St. James's this season? It is in this facility of changing individuality, and of identifying themselves with every new part, that the genius of the French actor differs from our native performers. The story of "Le Roi d'Yvetot" is that of an easy-minded shopkeeper of Rouen, who, in his retirement at Yvetot, is called upon to assume the burden of Royalty, according to the custom of that place—each Monarch having the right to name his successor. *Josselyn* cares not for the honour; but his servant, *Jeanneton*, a *Rosalcena*, finds the will of the King (who is the only Wag), and has her master proclaimed, to his no small amusement, on awakening from a debauch of cider—the common drink of Normandy, as in Herefordshire or Devonshire. *Josselyn* is resolved to have "a pack to trust per—dition," and the arrival of the Prefect Philippe—but war is declared against him by a Knight-Commander of Malta, because *Josselyn* proposes to unite *Marguérite*, his daughter, to *Adalbert*, whom the Commander wishes to see enrolled amongst the monkish warriors, and consequently doomed to celibacy. *Josselyn*, however, honored and rewarded that *Marguérite* is his own daughter; and for fear of the exposure that he had broken his vows, he makes peace, and *Adalbert* and *Marguérite* are united. The Royalist political allusions sometimes make the fun of the drama, and the skill of the composer in adapting music to the words has been exhibited in a remarkable degree; it is full of vivacity and facile melodious phrases. Adam is a learned musician and organist, who can throw off a fugue as readily as he can compose comic strains; but he has devoted himself chiefly to the *opera bouffa*, in which he has made many hits, as in the "Postillon," "La Fonthier de Lot'ismeau," "Le Brasseur de Preston," and "Le Châlet." His ballet music in "Giselle," and in "Le Diable à Quatre" is well known and it may be recollected that he composed for Covent Garden Theatre in 1833, for his brother-in-law, M. Laporte, the music of "His First Campaign."

There was no performance on Ash Wednesday, but on Thursday a morning performance of Auber's popular "Domino Noir" took place, preceded by Chollet's buffa scena, and the duo with Mdlle. Galeard from Paer's "Maître de Chapelle."

SADLER'S WELLS.

A romantic play, by Mr. George Bennett, the actor, was produced on Monday, entitled "Retribution." It affords us much pleasure in being able to add, that it is decidedly a good play. It may be objected, that it is a melodrama—but then it is a drama; the situations are embellished with much poetic dialogue; and the poetry, though conventional, is neither weak nor maudlin. It is, throughout, heavy and sound, and, in some passages, possesses beauty as well as strength.

The characters in the play are well suited to the company. There is Mr. Bennett himself well fitted with a certain hypocritic villanous *Sir Baldwin Grenvile*, who, years agone, has tempted his friend *Ralph de Lacy* to kill his wife, from jealousy, and compelled him to abandon his infant son, from the necessity of flight. Then there is the fugitive himself, who reappears as a mock desperado, one *Blackbourn*, which Mr. Phelps is enabled to make entirely his own such is the mingled ruggedness and pathos of the character. Of the latter, *Sir Baldwin* is throughout the dupe. To him he entrusts the assassination of *De Lacy*, who has returned as an adherent of the Cavalier party, and whom *Blackbourn* pretends to have slain on the field of battle. Him, too, he sets at liberty, when safely imprisoned, on promise of restoring some papers which implicated himself of treason. Next we have a certain Mr. Dickinson, as *Philips*, a bundling at the gate of *Sir Robert Raby* (Mr. Younge), who, as the lover of *Sir Robert's* daughter, *Alice* (Miss Glyn), found an efficient representative in Mr. Marston. *Sir Baldwin* has also a son, a sickly youth, one *Edwin* (Mr. Dickinson), who loves *Alice*, who, also, as a brother, loves him, but no further—*Philip* is her heart's elected lord. *Sir Baldwin*, irate at this preference, would lead *Alice* to believe that the foundling was the illegitimate offspring of his protector. At this idea the soul of *Alice* is agitated to its depths. She questions her father upon the point, and then her lover. This gives occasion to some of the great acting on the part of Miss Glyn. Forcewardly, *Philips* had just before had an interview with *Blackbourn*, and knows himself to be *De Lacy's* son. The scene between Mr. Phelps and Mr. Marston, in which the latter is recognised by his father, is grandly conceived, and delivered with remarkable energy by Mr. Phelps, who was deservedly called before the curtain by the audience at the end of the third act. Up to the close of the fourth, *Sir Baldwin*, however, has the advantage of all parties. The chances of war have made *Raby*, his daughter and her lover, his prisoners; and, according to the sentence of a court-martial, he may doom them to the block. There stands the headsman outside the chapel, unless *Raby* consents that *Alice* forthwith wed *Edwin*. But *Edwin* is dying—retires with *Alice* to have speech apart with her. *Sir Baldwin* will take vengeance; but *Blackbourn* enters, followed by the King's troops, reveals his name and character, and arrests *Sir Baldwin* for treason. All this was admirably mounted and acted.

"Charles XII.," having been performed at Windsor Castle, has found its way to more than one metropolitan stage. At the Haymarket and the Lyceum it has been already revived; and it is also advertised for Drury-lane. At the last-named theatre a performance of "Julius Cæsar" was performed on Thursday:—*Brutus*, by Mr. Vandenhoff; *Cassius*, by Mr. Cathcart; and *Mark Antony*, by Mr. Anderson.

At the Queen's the comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage" was acted; and on the same evening Mr. Brooke acted *Shylock* at the Olympic.

At the Marylebone, the Adelphi melodrama of "Jane Lomax" has been in the ascendant; while at Astley's an entirely new and magnificent spectacle, in two acts, entitled "Corse de Leon, or the Brigand of Savoy," has been produced, founded on Mr. G. P. R. James's romance of the same name. The plot of this, as our readers know, is laid in the reign of Henry II. of France. *Lord Masteran* (Mr. Jackson) is the hero of the piece, from whose power *Corse de Leon* (Mr. Hicks), with his brigand band of horse and foot, rescues *Bernard de Rohan* (Mr. Crowther) and *Isabella de Bruno* (Miss E. Loveday). In like manner, through all their various dangers, the lovers are saved by the interposition of the brigands. The whole piece concludes with a tournament, and is throughout got up with great splendour and effect, the scenery being exceedingly picturesque.

Financial and Parliamentary Reform.—On Monday evening last a numerous and highly-respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth was held at the Corn Exchange, in that place, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the National and Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. Mr. C. Barber was called to the chair, and a series of resolutions, in accordance with the requisition, were adopted. At the close of the meeting, members and associates to the number of 120 were enrolled, and in less than an hour; besides which, several were compelled to leave without tickets, owing to the great number of applications to join the new branch society.

Trade.—On the 14th of January last, the 16th of last October her Majesty's steam-sloop *Gorgon*, Commander Paynter, took possession of Tigre Island in the name of the Queen, in the consequence of the Honduras Government refusing to cede their just debts, and returned to the Commander-in-chief on the station, leaving a party of 46 officers and men on the island. Rear-Admiral Hornby, however, having disapproved of the steps taken by the commander, despatched the *Gorgon* from Callao on the 14th December last to Tigre Island, to embark the party, and to surrender the island. *Hants Telegraph.*

Mr. Baxter, superintendent of the Wellington division of the Salop constabulary, has absconded. He was suddenly missed on the 23rd ult., and his whereabouts has not yet been discovered, although handbills have been circulated throughout the kingdom with a view to his apprehension. It is reported that his defalcations are heavy.

SPLENDID METEOR, SEEN ON MONDAY NIGHT.

We have been favoured with the following communications respecting this phenomenon:—

Royal Polytechnic Institution, Feb. 12, 1850.

Last evening I saw a most extraordinary meteor, of which I send you a Sketch as it appeared over Hampstead. A straight buck cloud extended from south to north, and the stars on either side of this cloud were unusually brilliant. When the phenomenon alluded to occurred, it issued forth from about S W., and appeared to travel slowly in a direction N.E. On its first emerging from its hiding-place it was a clear white light; about midway of its flight it assumed the brilliant yel.ow of the light produced in the combustion of sodium; and before it disparted, its colour was of that peculiar pink colour of potassium when burning. Robert Longbottom.

(We have engraved our Correspondent's sketch. The accompanying Illustration is by a Correspondent who witnessed the phenomenon from the Fulham-road, looking towards Earl's Court and Kensington.

Another Correspondent, writing from the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, says:—"The brilliant meteor which passed over the metropolis on Monday night had a singular effect on the numerous patients in the several wards of this hospital. It appeared to rise immediately in the rear of the new chapel now erecting in connexion with the institution, and rushing over the hospital, diffused a light of the most fearful intensity. To those only slightly acquainted with meteorological phenomena the light was alarming, but to the naturally timid the effect was most distressing.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Feb. 14, 1850.

The fine Meteor of Monday night, Feb. 11, was seen by the Astronomer Royal, and he has given me permission to extract some particulars from his account of the Meteor to send you.

"On the night of Feb. 11 I was standing in the computing-room, with my eyes glancing downward to some papers on a table, when my attention was attracted to a general light of strong yellow colour upon that part of the sky which was seen through a window viewing to the N.N.W portion of the sky. I raised my eyes, and saw the sky fully illuminated; the form of the N.E. dome and the walls near it (which had been totally invisible before, and were totally invisible afterwards), the room and the objects (4) were brought out not only distinctly but conspicuously—I think as well as if a large moon had been behind the dome; but the colour of the light was so different as to make comparison difficult. I then noticed that the meteor was in the direction W.S.W. to E.N.E. a brilliant body, like a Congreve rocket, followed by two others of less brilliancy close behind it (I cannot assert that there were not more than two) in the same direction. The path of the meteor was nearly horizontal, but slightly rising I think. It passed my field of view in less than 1½ second, which was very quickly dark as before. On going into the open air, I found that that part of the sky on the north, generally to the height of 30° or 40°, was starlight, and that there were stars visible overhead; but the south was clouded."

From the observations of the Astronomer Royal, it appears that at 10h. 41m. 28s. very nearly, the altitude of the meteor was 17° W. of N. nearly, and at the same time its altitude was 30° nearly.

If any gentleman at distant parts of the country should have observed this meteor, I should be glad if he would furnish either the Astronomer Royal or myself with an account of its appearance, its path in the heavens, and time of appearance, &c. James Glaisher.

Blakeney, Norfolk, Feb. 12, 1850.

As I was driving home last night, at twenty minutes to eleven, I saw a very large meteor under Orion's Belt, and midway between that and the horizon. Its appearance was instantaneous, and lasted about three seconds, emitting a most brilliant light, which had, at the period of its greatest intensity, a bluish tinge. So intense was the light that I was enabled to see the very smallest objects with perfect distinctness. The course of the meteor was from north to south, and it appeared to be not less than twenty feet in length, and contracted and expanded with the greatest rapidity, giving me the idea of an enormous flaming umbrella, which was opened and shut alternately. The quarter of the sky in which it appeared was covered with black clouds. Constant Reader.

Leamington, Feb 12, 1850.

I beg to hand you a description of a beautiful meteor which I saw here last night. I saw it about 10 45 P.M. It burst some time with a brilliant blue light, like a very large rocket star—it then descended about half-way it appeared to go out, and then appeared like the falling stick of a rocket; it soon lit up again, and continued to burn brilliantly till out of sight. It appeared to bear about E.N.E, and fell nearly perpendicularly, a little inclining to the S.; it lasted for about five or six seconds. About three minutes afterwards I heard a report like a cannon at a great distance. John Hebb.

A Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, writing from Penn Fields near Wolverhampton, says:—"Allow me to briefly notice the appearance last night (February 11), of a peculiarly large and brilliant meteor. After a stormy day of wind and rain, the latter ceased at sunset, but the former at the same

(*Continued on page* 120.)

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LANCET-EDGE RAZOR (Registered Jan. 22, 1845.)—Gentlemen are invited to inspect the unequalled and unrivalled invention, which is the best of the present day. It possesses the only true requisites of a razor, viz., a keen edge, and a fine tempering seamless and lasting durability. This article of utility is warranted, or the money will be returned. New Hours: Messrs. Maple, of Sheffield, have registered a "Lancet-edge razor," from their having introduced a process for hardening the cutting edge of the lancet point, whilst it retains the temper and lasting qualities of the steel—a combination long sought in razor manufacture.—Vide Illustrated London News, 1st Feb. 1845. Manufactured by JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, 32, Norfolk-street, Sheffield. Sold retail by all venders of cutlery throughout the Kingdom, and wholesale at Joseph Mappin and Brothers' Warehouse, 18, Fore-street, City, London.

THE REGISTERED IRON COT.—These elegant and truly moveable sides of perforated metal in imitation of cane, forming a most luxurious and healthful bedstead for children of all ages [illegible] are strongly recommended for the lightness of appearance, great durability, and their more entire safety for even the youngest children. A large assortment of iron and brass bedsteads, cots, cradles, spring dovetail joints and all the latest improvements. The German spring mattress and every description of bedding.—FEATHER and FOOT WARMING Manufactory, 3, Oxford street and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside. Tylor and Face also carry on the business of upholsterers in all its branches, and execute engravings, either of brasses or blinds, forwarded on application.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—A new and elegant preparation for the Hair, compounded on rational principles, which will be found invaluable the thing sold as Rowland's Grease, Cremaster Cream, or various oils with ominous names, which operate in the slightest power to render a benefit MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, sold as directed in a Tract on the Hair sold with each pot, will soon render the Hair clean, lustrous, and beautiful. Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors in town and country. Price 3s 6d per pot. Sole Proprietor, Mr. Hartley, Head Dresser, Regent street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar 19., Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., [illegible]

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, A.D. 1720.—Incorporated by Charter of his Majesty George the First. PRICE OF SHARES, ROYAL EXCHANGE [illegible]

Branch Office, No. 29, Pall-Mall

LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected on the most advantageous terms with this Corporation, which has transacted business in all quarters of the globe during a period exceeding a Century and a Quarter, and affords unquestionable security by its Capital and Stock.

The reversionary BONUS declared on British Life Policies effected on the system of participation in profits, has amounted, on an average, to rather more than Two per Cent. per annum on the Sum Assured, or 40 per Cent. on the amount of Premiums paid.

Equivalent reductions have been made on the Annual Premiums payable by those of the Assured who desire that their share of profit should be so applied.

The position and character so long maintained by the Corporation afford a sufficient guarantee that this bonus has been declared out of surplus actually realized, and not by anticipative future profits

Policies are granted for sums payable to the Assured on their attaining any specified age, or to their representatives in case of their premature death.

A BONUS Assured with this Chartered Corporation is exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership. ALEX. GREIG, Secretary.

KING and Co., SILK MERCERS, LINENDRAPERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, and 69 and 70, Regent-circus, respectfully solicit the attent on of Ladies to the Eight Following Advertisements.

N B. All Parcels exceeding the value of £5 are sent carriage free.

KING and Co beg to announce that they will forward their SILK PATTERNS POSTAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies. By this method adopted by KING and Co., ladies in the Country are offered the same advantages and facility in selecting their Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses as if residing in London.

Address, KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW FANCY and CHECKED SILKS, at 18s 6d and 21s 6d the full dress. The Richest Qualities, at 25s the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW GLACE SILKS, ¾ WIDE, at 2os the full dress. The Richest Patterns, at 25s 6d the full dress, 2 wide, at 37s 6d the full dress Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW BROCADED POULT DE SOIES and Satins, at 25s the full dress. The Richest Qualities, at 35s 6d the full dress, sold at 70s. Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street

VERY RICH BLACK WATERED SILKS and Brocaded Satins [illegible] The Richest Qualities, at 3os the full dress. Rich Glace Gros de Naples, at 25s the Full Dress. The Richest Qualities, at 37s 6d the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

THE NEW BROCADED POPLINS, at 21s 6d the full dress Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

FOUR PEIGNOIRS DU MATIN. The New French Printed Percale, at 6s the full dress. " Athlone Dresses " at 12s The Rich Cachmere 5s 9d, at 18s The New Checked Muslins, at 12s 6d per yard. Patterns sent Post free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

FINE FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at 9s 6d per dozen. The Finest Qualities, at 12s Fine Hem stitched, at 18s 6d per dozen. The New Broider Andrea Handkerchiefs, at 9s 6d each. Sample Handkerchiefs sent Postage free on receipt of 8, 13, 20, or 28 Postage Stamps. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Milliners. Compare the following prices:—French Satin or Gilazie Silk Bonnets, all colours, &c., complete, 5s 6d; ditto, in Velvet, Gros de Satin, or Duchess, richly trimmed, patent Crape, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; Wreath Flowers, 1s 6d and 2s; Double Crape Veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White or Black Lace, elegantly finished, 15s to 18s 6d; Arenphane Crape, all colours, Crape or net scarf, 14s 6d to 21s 6d; Crape Chips for Brides, One Guinea each; Fine Sewn Chips, 8s 6d to 14s; White Bermuda Chips, 9s 11d to 15s; Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 5s 6d; Fine Rice Straws, 4s 11d to 9s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 8s 11d; very fine, 4s 5s 11d. More fashionable or more becoming bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from, for Cash only, at Grandborough House, No. 35, Gracechurch-street, corner of Leadenhall.—Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and Co.

*** Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, Established in 1778

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

JOHN CAPPER and SON, 75, Cornhill, corner of Gracechurch-street, London, Linendrapers to the Queen, under consistent Female superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.

PART LISTS

of superior work, decidedly cheap

Parcels of £3 and upwards forwarded throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.

LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID

on application.

A JOHN HOLLAND and SON, Manufacturers, 90, Eastcheap, London-bridge.

LPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and experience of the last two years, and which is testified by the very great increase of demand for them, and the universal approval. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from Ils. 6d. to 18s. 6d., and, wholesale, of the Patentees and proprietors, 19, Foot-street; 19, Royal Exchange; 79, Cheapside.

SHIRTS at WHOLESALE PRICES.—The only ordinary family SHIRT, when properly made, fits better, wears longer, and looks better than any other. Fifty different sorts, ranging from 2s to 6s 6d each, at J. RODGERS and SON, Tailors, Hosiers, and Shirt Manufacturers, 62, Strand—next door to Exeter Hall.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKAS, the most unique, and by far the most fitting shirts ever introduced. Patterns, containing lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, sent post-free. Perfection in shirting.—Address, Ford, 189, Strand, London, on receipt of six postage stamps.—Richard Ford, 189, Strand, London.

SHIRTS.—The ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May 2, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65. They are the best fitting Shirts ever invented. Instant—Every shirt is guaranteed. Price six for 28s or Three for 15s. N.B. The Non-Registered shirts are 5ls for 25s, 30s, and 35s. Sent to any part of the kingdom. Observe the instructions for Self-Measurement, with List of Prices, sent post free. JAMES WATSON BLACKBURN, 67, Cheapside, London.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS, Inventors, 26, Regent-street, St. James's.—Gentlemen can have the Corazza, or any other form of shirt, by sending their measure, taken high, round the neck, round the chest, round the wrist, round the waist, height of wearer. Excellent Long Cloth Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts, 30s the half dozen. Best ditto, with fine linen cuffs, 36s and Linen Shirts 10s. to 24s. each. Additional charge for Dress Fronts, 3s to 5s. Sample Shirts are sent, carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a remittance for the value of the shirt, with addition of two shillings, which addition is deducted from the amount of the set

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, the original and by far the best, requiring no preparation, offers the surest means of protection for every variety of household linen and wearing apparel against loss or mistake, for which purpose it is found so apt for the genuine article, prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 9, Long-lane, West Smithfield. Sold by most chemists, stationers, and medicine vendors. Price 1s. a bottle.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR LIGHT OVERCOAT, the WATERPROOF PALETOT.—This well-known garment claims the attention of those who appreciate a genuine and comfortable article, at the lowest possible cost for such, and who requisite more especially for the present changeable weather. Every garment made on the premises, and guaranteed to resist any amount of rain. From the Lightest Paletot to the Warmest Overcoat, at the first-rate DWELL-OATS of all kinds. W. BERDOE, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

THE NICOLL PALETOT (registered 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65) WAREHOUSES, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL. Many have assumed the use of the word Paletot, but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole patentees of the design and material. The Wholesale and Country-house Departments for the London branches in the Shipping and Wedding Trades are in Chapel alley, Cornhill, and 120, Regent-street.

THE NICOLL CLOTHING given to a garment accurate by Royal Letters Patent from general in fashion. It has all the advantages of the NICOLL PALETOT original invention, the NICOLL TERED PALETOT or LLAMA CLOTH, and the Nicoll Paletots are charged One, Two, Three, and Three-and-a-half Guineas, according with the climate or purpose for which they are required.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, &c.

PASSENGERS to the COLONIES, generally, may obtain their OUTFITS from S. W. SILVER and Co., CLOTHIERS, &c., 66 and 67, CORNHILL, at wholesale prices. SILVER and Co. make nearly the whole of the articles on sale, and can therefore guarantee the quality, and that the Cabin Bedding Furniture may become permanent Household Requisites on arrival at the colony.

They also engage PASSAGES, and give ship-sailing INFORMATION, but they do not receive money on account of passages, their object being to give PASSENGERS who place themselves in their hands every benefit, and they forward small packages for their customers (gratis) through the AGENCY of the ROYAL EXCHANGE.

SILVER and Co. give DRAFTS on AUSTRALIA, at sixty days' sight, for sums of £100 and upwards.

The EMIGRANT FITTING-out Branch is at No. 4, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET, opposite the London Tavern, where every requisite for male and female, including bedding, may be obtained for FOUR POUNDS.

Branch of each at ST GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR for the Skin and Complexion, is unequalled for its rare and invaluable qualities. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek; the softness and delicacy which it induces on the hands and arms its capability of soothing irritations and removing cutaneous defects, discolorations, and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every lady. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained it the patronage of Royalty and the aristocracy throughout Europe.

*** Beware of spurious "Kalydors" for sale. The words "Rowland's Kalydor" are on the wrapper of the genuine article, and "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," are also engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d sold by them, and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

ARE you desirous of making a useful and elegant Present?—If so, purchase one of F. MORDAN'S PRESENTATION GOLD PENS, which combines both qualities in the highest degree.—Sold by all respectable jewellers and stationers. Manufactory, 18, Gunwell-road, London.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many [illegible] manufactured and sold by T. TRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill.

FULTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE should be tried by all who wish Coffee perfectly free from adulteration, of a delicious flavour, and made ready with little trouble. In Bottles, price 1s and 2s each. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Wholesale, from HENRY CARR, Agent, 3, St. Swithin's-lane, London; or W. FULTON and Co., Glasgow

STOUT and PORTER.—JENNER, WICKHAM, and JENNER are now delivering for Cash, to private families, their celebrated Porter at 18s., and Imperial Stout at 16s. per gallon. May be had in casks of 4½, 9, 18, and 36 gallons.—N.B. Their Ales are now in very fine condition. South London Brewery, South-wark-bridge-road.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. 21 Perfect Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico; Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, [illegible]

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by CROSWELL'S PATENT CHEMICAL FIRELIGHTS.—Sold by all Chemists and Grocers. 500 delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s, payable to THOMAS STEVENSON, 8, Wharf-road, City-road.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING, 12s per doz. bottles; 6s per box of 6 pots; 2s per bottle. It warranted, for its superior beauty, and the ease with which is it used, to surpass all others.—By Royal Letters Patent, 21, Jermyn-street. Branches, 89, Cheapside; 10 London agents, and throughout the kingdom. Also, HOBY'S FRENCH VARNISH for Dress Boots

BARLOW'S NEW INVENTED SYPHON TAP REQUIRES NO VENT PEG, prevents ale, beer, cider, or other liquors from becoming flat or acid; so that the last pint drawn is as good as the first. Price 4s 6d., ditto, electro-plated, for sparry, &c., 8s 6d.—JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William-street, Mansion House. (Established 1820.)

TOO CLOTH MANUFACTURERS.—BULL and WILSON being desirous of encouraging British Manufactures, and of obtaining, regardless of cost, the very finest Black Cloths and Doeskins that can be made will give 500 Gold Medals respectively to the manufacturer who shall produce the best lot of each of these articles. To be decided by umpires, in March, 1851. Parliament and constituents may be obtained on application to BULL and WILSON, London

MENTAL ALIENATION.—A medical practitioner, residing at the west-end of London, in the vicinity of the regent's-park, is desirous of RECEIVING into his house a GENTLEMAN labouring under the above affection, to whom he would devote the most assiduous care and attention. For reference, &c., apply to J. T. CHURCH, Esq., solicitor, 9, Bedford-row, Gray's-inn.

CURE OF STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT begs to announce that he has RESUMED his ELOCUTIONARY INSTITUTION, No. 214, Regent-street, for the season. A Prospectus, containing Testimonials, &c., of Cures effected at different periods during the last twenty-three years, will be sent on application, as above, to any part of the Kingdom, free of expense.

Mr. HUNT attends Poole and Swanage, Dorset, during the months of July, August, and September.

224, Regent-street, January 31, 1850.

ARROWSMITHS' NEW INVENTION.—In consequence of the impossibility last season of executing all the orders for ARROWSMITHS' PATENT CURTAINS—intricate, costly, and elegant as the 56 new designs undoubtedly are, they request the King of the Belgians, &c.)—and to prevent disappointment, the Public are informed that a second and enlarged immediately, at Arrowsmiths (only), Upholsterers to her Majesty, 89, New Bond-street.

THE FLORIFORM PARASOL.

Registered, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c 65,

Some time ago, a Member of the Arc-Union" Journal contained a letter from a Lady on the Shapes of Parasols, the writer of which suggested that a great improvement might be made in their appearance, by adopting in their formation the configuration of the Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.

This suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the invention of the FLORIFORM PARASOL, which exhibits, when open, the elegant outlines of an expanded flower.

The FLORIFORM PARASOL may be purchased of all first-class Mercers and Parasol Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and wholesale, of JOHN HOLLAND and SON, Manufacturers, 90, Eastcheap, London-bridge.

ABBOTT and SON'S PALE ALE.—Bow Brewery, Middlesex.—Brewers, by special appointment, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Private Families and Hotels are respectfully informed that a beautiful description of light Ale may now be obtained from the above Brewery at 32s, 42s, and 54s per barrel and 36 gallons—the rate of 2s per barrel being allowed if paid for on delivery. Casks of 9, 18, and 36 gallons each. Delivered in London daily, and the suburbs twice a week. Porter, Stout, and Strong Ales in casks and bottles.—City Office, 26, Gracechurch-street.

THE TEETH.—A very curious invention has been announced to the Public by Mr. HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square; it is the introduction of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observation, and will not change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve the teeth that are sore, and is guaranteed to restore perfect articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those interested cannot do better than avail themselves of it.

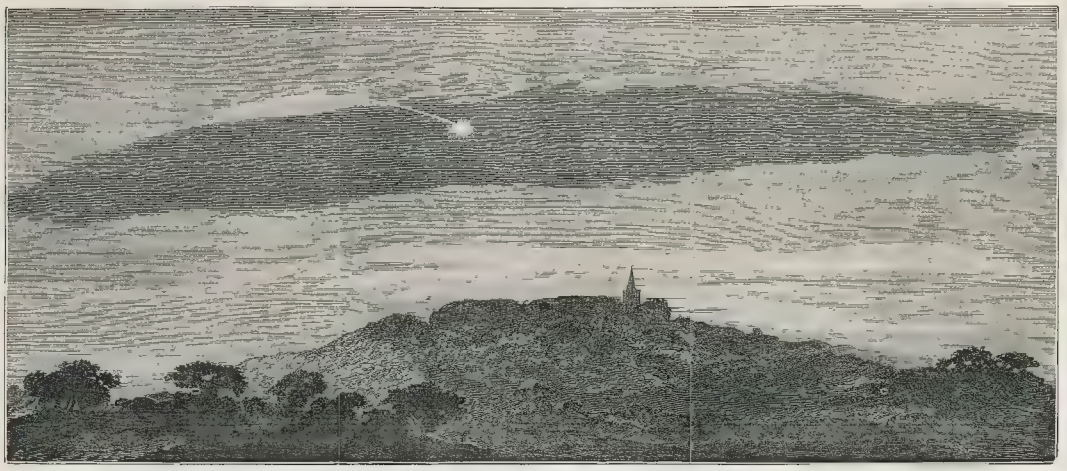
TRY that FAMOUS REMEDY PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—It is a fact beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the blood. To remedy this, the occasional use of PARRS LIFE PILLS should be had recourse to, and sickness prevented, as well as cured, in their operation they go direct to the disease. None are genuine unless the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," is on the directions. Sold by all venders of Patent Medicines, at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., and 4s 6d. per box, and in all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Wholesale Agents—London, —Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard.

FREEDOM from COUGH in TEN MINUTES after use.—Instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, is insured by DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors. Also, DR LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, the only remedy ever discovered for Females, have no issue of medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Beware of imitations in the form of pills.

BRETT'S COLLEGE of HEALTH, Newroad, London.—OBSERVE.—Mr. Brett, Member BENCH Friars, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are the Agents for procuring the Genuine Remedies for the Universal Medicine.—Dated in London, this 1st day of February, 1850

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.—The RIVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and nutritious breakfast, dinner, supper, luncheon, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in medicine, and restores the worst cases of nervousness, accountable, indigestion, flatulency, and bilious complaints, however deep y seated; dyspepsia, indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, hearth n, Bannon, y oppression, insomnia, spasms, sickness, and vomiting, fever, headache at sea, on land, and under all circumstances debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c. 511, Regent-street, and 77, New Bond-street, London.

The cure of the infirm and invalids generally, as it never turns sold on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet but imparts a HEALTHY TONE to the digestive organs, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous action, insures an energy to the nutritive functions of the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart de Rothesay, Sir Henry Halford, the cure of three years' nervousness); Major-benera. Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Farmer, D Dingham, R.N.; Captain Hall, Caistor, Chelsea, London, who was cured of 8 years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Sir Edward Ryan, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering for many years from nervousness, and unable to study or to write a very short time upon this excellent food, the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks, a case of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, who was cured of nervousness and sickness daily); Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Nelson, Bra. Ure and Harvey; James Shoubridge, Esq., 3, Sydney-terrace, Bromley, Herts, and Surgeon 86th Regiment (a cure of dropsy); [illegible] Captain Farmer, D Dingham, R.N., a case of 19 years' cough and general prostration of strength); and 50,000 other well-known



THE METEOR OF MONDAY NIGHT (FEB. 11), AS SEEN NEAR HAMPSTEAD.

SPLENDID METEOR, SEEN ON MONDAY NIGHT.

(*Continued from page* 118.)

time increased for a short space, and then gradually lulled. The night became calm and clear, with a few clouds on the horizon, and the stars shone with remarkable brightness.—At a little before eleven o'clock I was struck by the sudden appearance of a brilliant light resembling a continued gleam of lightning, but which, on looking up, I perceived to proceed from an elongated luminous ball, falling rapidly from the zenith towards the eastern horizon. It appeared like a mass of molten metal, but little smaller than the moon's disc, and comparatively at a short distance from my place of observation. The light given off was intense, and rendered the whole landscape distinctly visible. When approaching the earth it seemed to burst, but without noise. A shower of luminous fragments, like red-hot stones, was discharged, or rather fell through, but were soon extinguished. The whole phenomenon was visible, as well as I could judge, for about sixty seconds. In general appearance it more resembled what is usually understood by a meteor, but its magnitude and apparent nearness was remarkable. Had it, however, exploded with detonation, I should have supposed it to be an aerolite."

I was an eye-witness of a splendid meteor on the night of Monday, the 11th inst., at 20 minutes to eleven o'clock. It first appeared like a star, about four

THE METEOR, AS SEEN FROM THE FULHAM-ROAD.

times as large as Venus, with a dull golden tutre, and rapidly increased in brightness till it became a white light, resembling an immense diamond, and put forth a tail like a waving blade of red flame; as it proceeded, the tail either disappeared or was lost in the increased brightness of the head, which at last shone so brilliantly as to light up the whole atmosphere—the light certainly far exceeded that of the full moon; it then became suddenly extinguished. It evidently displayed the process of combustion. I first saw it somewhere a little above the Pleiades, and it descended obliquely towards the north, and disappeared about the lower part of Cassiopeia. I think its greatest length was about 2°; the length of its visible path about 18° or 20°; and the time it was visible three or four seconds. *I thought* the last I saw of the meteor as the light vanished was a red spot, but it disappeared instantaneously. I looked round at the clock directly it had disappeared, and it was exactly twenty minutes to eleven.

G. BOWLES, Jun.

2, Bedford-place, Hampstead-road, Feb. 13th, 1850.

THE LATE FIRE AT ASHWELL.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded this calamitous event, on the 2nd instant, at Ashwell, near Royston. A Correspondent has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of the ruins, which have been visited by many thousands of persons from Bedford, Cambridge, Hitchin, Baldock, Biggleswade, Royston, and the neighbourhood for many miles round.

RUINS OF THE RECENT FIRE AT ASHWELL.

The buildings destroyed are, we are informed, except two cottages, fully insured. The poor labouring people, however, who have lost their furniture and clothing, have nothing to depend on but a subscription, which has been promptly entered into; and, for this purpose, the following appeal has been issued:—

ASHWELL.—It having pleased the Almighty to permit the destruction of a very large portion of this parish by fire, the charity of the Christian public is earnestly appealed to in behalf of the destitute and houseless sufferers. Six large farms, several small holdings, and about thirty houses are totally destroyed; and nearly two hundred persons thus deprived of their dwellings, and many of every article of furniture and clothing. Contributions, both in money and clothes, in relief of their urgent distress, will be thankfully received by Rev. Henry Morice Vicar of Ashwell; Messrs. Hogge and Lindsell, Bank, Biggleswade and Baldock; Messrs. Fordham, Bank, Royston; Messrs. Sharples, Exton, and Lucas, Bank, Hitchin; Messrs Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard-street, London; and Rev. J. Byng, Vicar of Langford, Hanlow

One gratifying incident occurs in the midst of the painful record of the conflagration. The dwelling of the minister of the Independent Chapel, together with his furniture, having fallen a prey to the flames, and not being insured, that gentleman has been invited to make a temporary home at the residence of the Reverend Incumbent belonging to the Church of England; and, generally, relief has been administered to the sufferers without regard to sect or party.

In confirmation of the statement that the fire was the work of an incendiary, it is related in the *County Press*, that Mr. Westrope, on going into his farm-yard, a short time since, found very near one of his ricks a piece of straw-plait, which had been lighted, and apparently thrust into the side of the rick, but had fallen out, and smouldered to extinction. This excited suspicion, and a watch had been nightly kept on the premises, up to the period of the conflagration, on the 2nd instant.

A CENTENARIAN.

AMIDST the present agitation for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, it a gratifying to find, in one of the most thickly-peopled of its localities, a fine old Englishman who has just attained the age of one hundred years. Such is James Colman, the original of the above Portrait, who was born on Valentine's Day, 1750; and, accordingly, reached his hundredth year on Thursday last. The place of his birth was Church-court, Strand, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, now swept away by the improvements in that locality. Colman has

MR. JAMES COLMAN, AGED 100, FEB. 14, 1850.

lived all his lifetime in the parish, and now dwells in the back-parlour of the house No. 58, Castle-street, Leicester-square. His wife is also alive, at the advanced age of eighty-six years; and both enjoy the use of all their faculties. The old man regularly attends Divine service at the parish church, without assistance; and was a communicant on the 3rd instant, when the Rev. Sir Henry Dukenfield, Bart., had the satisfaction to administer the Sacrament to him.

Colman was educated at Archbishop Tenison's school, in St. Martin's parish; and among the reminiscences of his boyhood is his having witnessed the funeral procession of King George the Second, in November, 1760. Colman was apprenticed to Mr. Sherborne, a writing engraver, then living at the house No. 2, Craven-street, Strand. Our Centenarian is much respected; he has been an abstemious man throughout his long life: he may say with trusty old *Adam*—

> In my youth I never did apply
> Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood.

The accompanying portrait is from a Daguerréotype, taken on the 5th inst. when the old gentleman managed, without difficulty, to mount four flights of stairs, to sit for the process. It is an admirable likeness; and the features have a placid and benevolent expression, which is remarkably pleasant: the age is, in the words of the poet, "frosty, but kindly."

The Daguerréotype has been taken at the expense of a gentleman who has known and respected Colman for six-and-thirty years; and who rightly considers this remarkable instance of longevity to be rendered doubly interesting by its exemplary association with habits of temperance and other characteristics of a well-spent life—the best assurance of a cheerful evening of rest unto the soul.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 414.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE CHARTIST LAND DELUSION.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Hibernian regenerator of the people of England—the man who was to teach the children of labour how to live—the founder of O'Connorville and the Paradise of Snig's-end, has sought the aid of the law to vindicate his character from the aspersions cast upon it by a newspaper published in the town of Nottingham, which he represents in Parliament. We think it fortunate for the labouring classes that he has been compelled to do so, and that the real character of the "Land Scheme," about which so much has been said and written, has been at length laid bare, for the edification and warning of all interested.

The case of "O'Connor *against* Bradshaw," which last week occupied the Court of Exchequer for three days, was the means of raising two issues—the legality of the Snig's-end project, and the honesty of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The first is most indubitably a question of very large importance, when we consider the number of hard-working men who have contributed their money for a chance of the advantages promised them by its projector. The second is a question of more interest than importance, but not without a due share of the latter quality, when we consider that a clever rogue and a foolish enthusiast—and Mr. O'Connor must be one of the two—have almost equal powers to lead a multitude to their ruin.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the "enchanter" at whose "wand"—(the words are his, not ours)—the Elysian fields of Snig's-end, in Gloucestershire, were to receive the happy men who were so fortunate as to gain allotments, may or may not have believed in the Paradise he drew. We shall suppose that he did. How childishly beautiful in that case appears his faith, as he unfolds it in the following letter to the men who subscribed £112,000 to realise his ardent scheme of public happiness. Writing on the 24th of April, 1847, he says:—

My Dear Friends,—On Saturday, May the 1st, every bell in England should peal forth notes of joy, *and every working man should sing a song of gladness, because the path to freedom will have been opened, and the prize at the end easy of acquirement. I say that there never was such a day for England and the world, as the 1st May, 1847, will be; and that the beginning which will then be made will sap and undermine and overthrow the whole edifice of corruption, monopoly, and misrule. At twelve o'clock on that day your brethren will be each put into possession of his estate for ever; and when that hour arrives you may suppose what my pride, my pardonable pride, will be.*

While quacks are devising means to perpetuate ignorance by a false system of education, and while economists who cannot employ you three hours a day are grumbling at limiting the labour of females and little children to ten hours a day, I am trying to induce you to work fifteen hours a day while young, that you may rest when you are old. I shall sleep at Herringsgate on Saturday night, as I promised to toll the school bell, even on Sunday morning, that I may have the satisfaction of hearing all my children, old and young, exclaim, "D—n the factory bell!" Your feelings will be the best answer to my accusers and the opponents of the plan, when you sit down in your own house, from which no tyrant can hunt you. And when you are located, you and your children, and your children's children—if I shall live to see my great-grandchildren—shall ever be the chief object of my every care and thought, and I won't rob you, neglect you, or diminish your store of happiness; but I will work the harder to assist the needy, as I would sorrow greatly if any lost the nest I built for him and his family.

Wishing that we may have a fine day, as many friends are coming from all parts of the country to witness the novel spectacle of slaves being turned into freemen by the charmer's wand, I am, your faithful and affectionate friend.

Could we suppose, after the verdict of the jury in the Court of Exchequer that Mr. O'Connor did *not* believe in the justice and the practicability of the scheme to which he applied this glowing language, and that he was merely concocting a plan to benefit himself and not the poor men who subscribed the £112,000, what is the epithet that public indignation would be justified in applying to his conduct? We leave it to the imagination of our readers to supply.

Somehow or other these Edens of the brain, these Paradises that the Cabets, the Owens, and the O'Connors are so fond of picturing before the bewildered eyes of the struggling multitudes, never stand the test of investigation. The enchanter's wand, be it waved ever so vigorously, fails to realise the Elysium to the experience of any man who settles himself bodily within its bounds. So found the unhappy exiles of Icaria. So found the unhappy allottees of Snig's-end. One John Hudson deposed on the trial last week that he was a "lucky allottee." He had been a framework knitter in Leicester, earning, by the exertions of himself and his family, at the average of one pound per week. He had paid £2 12s. for a chance of obtaining a corner in the Snig's-end-heaven-on-earth portrayed by the vivid imagination of the Hibernian philanthropist,

SNIG'S-END.—(FROM THE ROAD.)

and went in June, 1848, to take possession. He received £5 to bring his family to his allotment of two acres. "He was," he says, "delighted at first, but soon found that he had been deceived. O'Connor said he would find it a Paradise, but he didn't. He worked the land as long as he had money, but had then to go elsewhere to earn his support. *The appearance of the place was at last enough to frighten a man back again.* His boy and himself worked from light to dark. They paid no rent; but O'Connor said they were to pay four per cent. on the outlay as a rent-charge. He charged witness £8 10s. a year for his two acres. *He could not live on the produce of the land, but he worked for others, and cleaned clocks for a living. Nothing was planted on his land but potatoes. All the timber on his estate was two apple trees. He had to pay 3s. 6d. a quarter poor-rates.*" Alexander Cleland, a Glasgow hand-loom weaver, who does not seem to have possessed anything like a fair share of the usual "canniness" of his fellow-countrymen in the city of St. Mungo, stated his earnings, before he was induced to go to the Gloucestershire Paradise, to range from twelve shillings to a guinea a week. Only four persons were balloted for in Glasgow, although there were several hundred members entitled to a chance

COTTAGE AT SNIG'S-END.—FRONT.

COTTAGE AT SNIG'S-END.—BACK.

of a corner in Snig's-end, and who sent sometimes as much as £45 in one week to Mr. O'Connor. He was one of the lucky four. He was to pay no rent, but merely a rent-charge. "He had several conversations with Mr. O'Connor at Snig's-end, and received altogether £13. His land had been ploughed over, but it had not been cropped for some years previous. There had been no manure on it; and for one ploughing and a half-acre of potatoes the directors charged him £7 10s. The disease seized his potatoes, and they never came to maturity. He had to work (out of the farm) for his family's life. *They had a very hard time of it. They had bread sometimes, at others not. He and his son often toiled the whole day, and had nothing but turnip soup.*" These two cases are sufficient to show the practical cruelty exercised, either wilfully or unconsciously, upon two poor mechanics who were parties to the scheme. The whole project was either a gross mistake of a well-meaning friend to the working classes, or a deliberate fraud. The jury in the Exchequer Court are willing to have it believed that it was the former—and there we must leave it. We cannot, however, do so without pointing out that M. Cabet's transatlantic Paradise of "*Icaria*," so often reviled, was fairness itself in its operation, compared with the plan of allotment for Snig's-end. M. Cabet gave every man who contributed to his scheme the option of embarking in it. Mr. Feargus O'Connor made his a lottery, and—as in the case of the Glasgow mechanics—only allowed a few men out of several hundreds to become denizens of his community.

The question as to the illegality of the scheme was settled by the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. "Mr. O'Connor," said his Lordship, "had received £112,000 from the subscribers. He had no right to have received that money without the protection of the act of Parliament, namely, by the complete registration of the 'scheme.' Supposing that gentleman were to become a bankrupt, every shilling in his bank and every one of the estates which had been purchased in his name, would be laid hold of for the benefit of his creditors. This was a position which no man was justified in placing himself in. No man had a right to take such a monstrous responsibility upon him unprotected by the law. With respect to the estates, there was no man who had a legal title to them but Mr. O'Connor.' If Mr. O'Connor wishes to silence the voice of public accusation, if he wishes to prove that those who object to his conduct in this business have been guilty of calumny, there is but one course open to him. Nothing that he can do will realise the glowing anticipations of his letter of April, 1847; nothing in his power to accomplish will convert Snig's-end into a fit, profitable, and happy abode for poor mechanics, unaccustomed to agricultural labour; but, at all events, he can show the subscribers to the £112,000 invested by him in landed estates, that his hands are pure in the matter, and that, if his head fails, his heart is sound. Let him REGISTER the scheme, and throw off the responsibility of a mere trustee, by making every poor man who has contributed to it a legal proprietor to the extent of his contribution; and then—but not till then—will suspicion of his conduct be authoritatively and finally removed. Every hour's delay—notwithstanding the absolution of the charge of dishonesty, so generously given him by the jury—will but add to the weight of indignation which the deluded labouring classes will cherish against him. It signifies but little to the man who has been defrauded, whether the result be attributable to the knavery or the folly or him who has been the cause of it. Mr. O'Connor cannot—*if* he have any hope of continuing in public life—afford to treat either alternative with contempt.

THE CHARTIST ESTATE—SNIG'S-END.

THE Snig's-end property, high figures so prominently in the trial in the Court of Exchequer last week, is one of the seven estates upon which the "Land Scheme' of Mr. Feargus O'Connor has been proved to present so miserable a failure

Snig's-end was bought by Mr. O'Connor in 1847; the purchase-money being £19,200. It lies on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury, being a flat and seven miles from the former. The property consists of 208 acres of deadly clay, and unsuited for spade cultivation. There are about eighty cottages already built: they are of red brick, with slated roofs, and each contains a kitchen and back kitchen, and two bed-rooms. Adjoining is a pig's cot and cow-shed.

Mr. O'Connor has here a cottage for his own residence; and for some time after the purchase of the property, was in the habit of frequently visiting the "Paradise"—journeying thither by railway on the Saturday, and returning to London on the Monday.

The first Illustration upon the preceding page shows the beginning of the estate, with the cottages built in the form of crescents; and the MALVERN Hills in the distance.

It has been stated that exceptions have been put in some of the cottages, by order of O'Connor, to recover arrears of rent; and certain of the tenants have published statements setting forth the hardship of their position.

The first person seen by our Artist, on reaching Snig's-end, was a shoemaker from Exeter, who had been there about eighteen months. He thought it was "a bad place," and so did "everybody else." He works a little at his trade, when he can get any. He stated that he had lost all his little capital—in fact was entirely deceived—dragged away from a comfortable home under the promise of the ground being fully cropped; whereas, last January twelvemonths, instead of his land being cropped, he found that half an acre only had been put in the day before he came; and that was all he had to live on for nearly twelve months, except a few cabbages

Our informant next saw a man (an Irishman) working in a garden attached to a house presenting a better appearance than the rest. This man stated that he had nothing to find fault with, "as all at all" the ground was good, and he was satisfied. This Irishman, however, proved not to be a member of the community, but was only employed as a labourer by the foreman. The Snig's-end tenants are generally regarded by the country-people as outcasts, and Chartists.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been a very busy one with the coursing fraternity, the calendar having provided no less than eleven meetings in various parts of the country all of which, no doubt, came off. The equestrian classes were provided with a good day's flat and steeple-racing at Lincoln, and with some fair sport "across the country" at Henley-in-Arden and Carnarthenshire. The "gathering" at Liverpool next week will be a brilliant one; and, what with the Champion Coursing Meeting, yclept "the Waterloo," over the plains of Altcar, on Tuesday and Thursday, and the Grand National Steeple-chase, Spring Cup, and other flat races, on Wednesday, will have nothing to be desired. There will also be a steeple-chase at Scarton, in Yorkshire, on Thursday; one near Edinburgh (the Mid-Lothian) on the same days as the Waterloo; another at Ba dock, on Wednesday and Thursday; and, on the last-mentioned day, the Trentham Open, over the "ducal" property.

LINCOLN RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASE.—THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Dart, aged, 1. Kill-or-Cure, 2 yrs, 2. Eight started. Won easy

HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lucy Neal, 1. Rachel, 2. Nine started. Won by two lengths.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The betting on the legitimate events was extremely dull; and the only noticeable features were an improvement in Gaper'ey, Furnhill, Belus, and Mavors, for the events in which they are respectively engaged.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.

9 to 1 agst Sir John	12 to 1 agst Meath (t)	15 to 1 agst Victor (t)
12 to 1 —— Knight of Gwynne	14 to 1 —— Peter Simple (t)	25 to 1 —— Maria Day
	25 to 1 agst Columbine (t)	

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Osterley	18 to 1 agst Fernhill (t)	20 to 1 agst Damask
13 to 1 —— Harriett	18 to 1 —— Belus (t)	25 to 1 —— Bashaude (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Cheerful	25 to 1 agst Melody (t)

NEWMARKET HANDICAP. 10 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Roland (t)	33 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t)	50 to 1 agst Escalarius (t)
22 to 1 —— Ellerslah	50 to 1 —— Horn of Chase	50 to 1 —— Vesta
30 to 1 —— John Cossar (t)	50 to 1 —— Clermont (t)	1000 to 12 —— Gulliver (t)

LEGER.

8 to 1 agst Gellibi Callum	14 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)	25 to 1 agst Mavors
11 to 1 —— Bulldrake	25 to 1 —— Cyprus (t)	40 to 1 —— Harding, (t)
11 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel		50 to 1 —— Belcour, (t)

A marriage is said to be on the *tapis* between Mr. Stuart, eldest son of Sir Patrick Stuart, late Governor of Malta, and Miss Lennox, daughter of Lord George Lennox, and Maid of Honour to the Queen.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

We have nothing of any interest from France this week. Some rumours of a change of Ministry, which had been prevalent in Paris during the first few days of the week, have been contradicted on authority. The *Moniteur* contains a decree for erecting a monument to Marshal Ney, on the spot itself where he was shot. This memorial is to represent the Marshal showing his breast, and uncovering his heart to death.

The Socialists in the east and south of France continue to excite the watchful attention of the Government. A great number of strangers have lately visited Lyons upon the plea of seeking work, but there is every reason to believe that their object is to organise an insurrectionary movement.

During the last two or three days the President of the Republic has inspected the several barracks, giving away money to the soldiers, and expressing his deep regret that want of funds would not allow him to be more generous.

The Director-General of Customs has notified to his subordinates that henceforth French and English packet-boats plying between England and France (those of commerce as well as those of the Post-office) shall be authorised to convey patterns and packages of merchandise of a weight not exceeding six kilogrammes twenty-five decagrammes, without, as heretofore, thereby subjecting them to the payment of extra tonnage dues.

The idea suggested by M. Emile de Girardin of a general illumination in Paris on the 24th of February by all the opponents of the Government, has been unanimously rejected by the Socialist Clubs, "lest the agents of the police might take advantage of it to create a disturbance."

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts to the 12th instant state, that, in consequence of the assassination, at Rome, of a French officer who had insulted a lady, General Baraguay d'Hilliers has issued the following notification :—

Inhabitants of Rome,—The Commander-in-Chief, wishing to put an end to the assassinations which engen'der the horrors of civil war, the officers and men of the army, decrees that the carrying of knives, poniards, or any other dangerous instruments is prohibited in every of its environs. Whoever shall be found carrying about them such weapons, shall be immediately shot.

GENERAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

ROME, Feb. 11.

On the 9th—the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic—a grand demonstration took place on the Corso, at eleven o'clock, by all the Republicans, which terminated in a peaceable promenade, and without disturbance.

It is announced that the Pope has refused the loan at 78 contracted for by the house of Rothschild. The new municipal and provincial constitution for the Roman States, which is said to be liberal, will be published immediately after the Pope's return to Rome. The diplomatic corps is to set out for Rome a few days before the Pope, in order to go out to meet him at Castel Gandolfo.

NAPLES.—At Naples, on the 8th instant, the Marshal Nunziante declared all the provinces of Calabria Citerior in a state of siege.—The advices from Sicily are anything but satisfactory. Six young men had been shot on the morning following an outbreak which took place there a day or two previous to the 9th, the date of the last accounts.—The Prince of Salerno's palace has been much damaged by a fire caused by the spontaneous ignition of a large quantity of coal in some extensive cellars adjoining.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Berne to the 17th declare that the Federal Council has decided on having its evening the refugees executed. The cantons of Geneva and Berne declare that they are disposed to submit to the orders of the Council.

GREECE.

We have accounts from Athens of the 4th inst. Admiral Parker had seized about thirty small craft, and the blockade extended as far as Galaxidi. The rumour of the island of Sapienza having been taken possession of by the above English officer was without foundation. There is no other news.

RUSSIA.

At St. Petersburgh a fire broke out in the treasury of the palace of Prince Peter of Oldenburgh, by the bursting of one of the heating flues, on the 5th inst. As the cold was most intense, being 3 degrees, all the exertions of the firemen were for a time fruitless. The wind at length happily turned to the west. The immense stock of plate belonging to the Prince was melted; and a great number of valuable documents, among them several state papers, fell a prey to the flames.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 5th inst. have been received.

Nothing has yet been done in Congress respecting the grants of land to the Hungarian refugees.

The motion of Mr. Clay, respecting the slavery question, proposing an amicable arrangement of the dispute between the free and slave states, was made in the senate on the 29th January. The first resolution maintains the admission of California into the American Union without any restriction on the exclusion or introduction of slavery within its limits. In the 2nd resolution it is provided that territorial governments should be established by Congress in the territories acquired from Mexico, without any introduction of any condition on the subject of slavery. The 3rd and 4th contended that the western boundary of Texas be fixed on the Rio del Norte, from its mouth to the mouth of the Rabbie. The 5th and 6th assert that slavery ought not to be abolished in the districts of Columbia during the existences of the institution in the State of Maryland, without the consent of the people of the district, and a just compensation to the owners of the slaves; and that Congress has no power to prohibit the introduction of slaves in any state escaping into any other state or territory; and that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves between the several states, that being an arrangement to be decided according to the principles of the constitution, by the particular laws of the states themselves. The resolutions were supported by Mr. Clay in a speech of masterly eloquence and ability, which produced a strong sensation on the senate: they were to remain for public debate, to be made the subject of special consideration in the Senate on Tuesday, Feb. 5th.

There is another proposition on the same subject before the Senate, also, at the present time. It is of the President of the Republic, General Taylor, who proposes that the whole territory under government for the territories be left to the people themselves—that Congress pass no laws extending government over them, but leave the people, at their own pleasure, to form a constitution and apply for admission into the Union as sovereign states.

CALIFORNIA.

The accounts from California are to December 31, and are of considerable interest. The Legislative Assembly met on the 17th, and Governor Burnett was inaugurated governor on the 21st. Governor Burnett's message congratulated the citizens on the formation of the state, and on Government excluding slavery. The mining operations have been suspended in consequence of snow and rains.

A tremendous conflagration had taken place at San Francisco, on the 24th of December, destroying a large portion, probably one half, of the city. The loss is estimated at from 1,500,000 dols. to 2,000,000 dols.

The Constitution was adopted, 12,000 being in its favour, and 8000 against it.

The *Empire City*, from Panama to New York, 16th inst., had 600 lbs. of gold-dust, supposed about 1,000,000 dols. in hands of passengers. In the vaults of the British company of Panama were about 800,000 dols. to 1,000,000 dols. in specie from the mines. This was expected at Chagres, for the *Sierra*.

CANADA.

Annexation meetings continue to be held in different counties and parishes of Lower Canada. The resolutions generally express adhesion to the principles of the Montreal manifesto, declare all the evils under which Canada is alleged to labour to the fact of its being a colony; and that the colonial state is only in its nature the precursor of independence.

In Upper Canada annexation does not appear to make much progress. The belief seems real founded that the Americans are not much opposed to it, although they have shown very little open sympathy with it.

Meetings of branches of the British American League have, up to the present moment, declared in favour of the application of the slavery principle to both the lower branches of the Legislature; and ten have declared against it. This fact is interesting, as the league is principally composed of Tories, while the reform party still amounts in office to preponderance.

The Government still continues the dismission of annexationist magistrates and militia officers, with the approbation of Lord Grey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

An extraordinary express has brought papers from Bombay of the 17th ult., Calcutta the 7th ult., and China the 26th December, in advance of the Overland Mail. There is no feature in the news now received that claims particular attention. Throughout India and China quietness prevailed in a remarkable degree. Colonel Bradshaw and Lieutenant Hay returned to Peshawur, the refractory inhabitants in the Euzufzaie country having rendered complete submission to British authority. Sir Charles Napier has been passing under review the army at Lahore, and the examination has elicited from his Excellency unmitigated censure. Never, says Sir Charles, was discipline so ineffective; for such troops in the field would prove dangerous to their friends and contemptible to their enemies. The health of his Excellency the Governor-General (Marquis Dalhousie) was much improved, and his perfect recovery might be expected in a few weeks. Lord Gough had taken his farewell of India, and was a passenger on board the same vessel that conveyed the present mail to Malta, where he awaited one of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steamers, on board which he intended to journey to England.

The Chinese papers contain a rumour that the pirate chief Shap-'ng-tsai had sailed forth again in search of prey; but upon inquiry it did not appear to rest upon any good foundation. At Amoy, on the 23rd of December, an extensive fire took place, destroying 450 houses and much property. The loss is estimated at £170,000. Her Majesty's steamer *Reynard*, Captain Craycroft, rendered valuable assistance

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 22nd December have arrived, but the news they supply is of little importance. The convict question was the ruling topic of conversation in all circles; and the exertions of the anti-convict associations in carrying out their proposed objects knew no limits. Trade was, to some extent, suspended, and it was expected so to continue until Lord Grey's final [illegible] has to the duties of the prisoners on board the *Neptune*.

A Madrid letter of the [illegible] states that Lola Montes was in that city, in strict *incognito*, but that she [illegible] in a few days.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE ORANGE AFFRAY AT DOLLY'S BRAE.

Lord STANLEY moved for a variety of papers bearing on the affray between Orangemen and Ribbonmen, on the 12th of July last, at Do ly's Brae, in the north of Ireland, on the investigation at Castlewellan, and on the dismissal of Lord Roden from the Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Armagh, and of the Messrs. Beers from the commission of the peace. The noble Lord said it was his disagreeable duty to impugn the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant in reference to these transactions, although he emphatically disclaimed all intention of impugning his motives. It was also his duty to impugn the proceedings of Mr. Berwick, the commissioner nominated to inquire into the matter; and likewise to impugn the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in allowing his high office to be degraded, and in abdicating his legitimate right of protecting the magistracy. His (Lord Stanley's) judgment strongly condemned, as "unmeaning and mischievous," all those party processions; and his sincerity was established by the fact that, when he was Minister, he had proposed the Processions Act, therefore he was free from all undue bias towards the Orangemen; but he believed them to be, as a body, brave, loyal, and religious. The noble Lord proceeded to give a circumstantial narrative of the unfortunate occurrence, and then minutely dissected the evidence given before Mr. Berwick's commission. He contended that neither the dismissed magistrates nor the stipendiary magistrates believed that the Orange meeting was illegal; on the contrary, Lord Roden had reason for supposing that he was acting under the sanction and approval of the Government, and with the countenance of the police who attended. The noble Lord also contended that the evidence laid before the Lord-Lieutenant by Commissioner Berwick was unfairly and partially reported—that it was garbled and distorted, and in one respect false. He charged the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland with having, on the mere recommendation of the Lord-Lieutenant, in the space of 3 hours after receiving that recommendation, without question or explanation, summarily dismissed two magistrates—a mode of proceeding that amounted to an abdication of his high functions, and to the degradation of his office to the will of the Minister. In 1848, the Government was willing enough to take the Orangemen into favour, to flatter and caress—nay, trust them. The commission given to Mr. Berwick was of much more doubtful legality than the procession itself; it was a mock tribunal which took away men's characters, while the witnesses were not intimidated by perjury. He contrasted the evidence, as furnished to the Lord-Lieutenant, with the report, which had been kept a secret, and hinted that material portions were omitted, and that much was distorted; and as to Mr. Berwick's report, he maintained that a strong bias was evident throughout it. The commissioner had endeavoured to insinuate and even to bribe, as it were, the sitting magistrates at the Castlewellan inquiry, by holding out a promise that the parties, if convicted, would only have a nominal sentence. In short, the whole proceedings were unwarranted, arbitrary, and unjust. An application to the Queen's Bench would have settled the case, but the friends of Lord Roden could not settle it, and could not fail to excite the feeling in the magistracy that they were the dependents of the political Government of the day. Lord Stanley, in concluding his speech, which occupied three hours in the delivery, and which was made up almost all of details, explained the motives that induced him to bring forward this question. He found that the public mind was misled with respect to the matter; and he thought it right that the facts should be known, and that the truth, and the whole truth, should be before the country. He brought it forward in a quasi-judicial capacity, and he sought by it no party triumph, no vote of censure on the Government; much less did he stir it for the purpose of exciting animosity between Protestant and Roman Catholic, or of raising discussions prejudicial to the tranquillity of Ireland. He merely asked for further information than he already published.

The Earl of CLARENDON (who had come over from Ireland for the debate) immediately rose, and began by expressing a hope that his appearance there would not be misconstrued or made a precedent for a Lord-Lieutenant to come over from his post to answer charges made in that House against his administration. He had come over from Ireland on this occasion, because a sort of challenge for him to appear in his place in Parliament had been made, both by Lord Stanley and Lord Roden, and he had not determined to come without much doubt, for he knew it would lead to much difficulty and detriment to the public service if the Lord-Lieutenant were expected to attend in Parliament to answer similar accusations. He was not sorry that the question had been brought forward, for he felt satisfied that, by relating facts and supplying omissions, he could prove to their Lordships that the dismissal of Lord Roden and of the two magistrates was an act necessary to the appointment of the noble Earl, proceeded to give a detailed account of the investigation instituted under Mr. Berwick, and insisted that party processions were *ipso facto* illegal if they threatened danger to the public peace, of which Lord Roden and the magistrates were duly warned by the Lord-Lieutenant were expected to attend in Parliament to answer similar accusations. He was not sorry that the question had been brought forward, for he felt satisfied that, by relating facts and supplying omissions, he could prove to their Lordships that the dismissal of Lord Roden and of the two magistrates was an act necessary to the appointment of the noble Earl, proceeded to give a detailed account of the investigation instituted under Mr. Berwick, and insisted that party processions were *ipso facto* illegal if they threatened danger to the public peace, of which Lord Roden and the magistrates were duly warned by the law officers of the Crown. He defended Mr. Berwick's character, and maintained that throughout this investigation he had acted fairly and impartially. With respect to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the noble Earl asserted that he had been consulted, and it was only after full deliberation with the Cabinet and with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland that they arrived at the painful conviction that it was necessary to supersede Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers. One great consideration overcame all private feelings—the necessity of rendering law in Ireland a reality, of meting out justice equally to high and low, and of placing all parties with confidence in the impartial administration of the law. Such inquiries as that of Mr. Berwick had been sanctioned by successive Governments and Parliaments, and that gentleman had been made a magistrate of the county in order to enable him to take evidence. Lord Clarendon read a letter from the Irish Attorney-General, declaring that he was throughout acquainted with the whole case, and had not now, nor ever had, the slightest doubt about the necessity of dismissing Lord Roden, and that he regarded every act of dismissal as an act of mercy. Lord Clarendon also read a letter from a reporter, which completely contradicted the statements made by the short-hand writer relied on by Lord Stanley, and, in fact, charged him with perjury. In concluding his speech, Lord Clarendon vindicated himself from the charge that he had given arms indirectly to the Orangemen of Dublin in 1848. He established that Captain Kennedy gave the £600 to the Orangemen out of his own pocket, and he said himself, to keep them in humour; and he gave their Lordships his solemn assurance that he had neither directly nor indirectly, had he given the Orangemen a weapon, or a shilling to buy one. The noble Lord closed his defence of having clear Lordships the satisfactory assurance that Ireland was now more free from sectarian or religious disturbances and agrarian outrages than for a long period, and that there was solid ground for a hope that the social regeneration of that country had at last commenced. He had no objection to the production of all the papers asked for.

The Earl of RODEN defended his conduct; and, after observations from the Earl of ENNISKILLEN, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Abinger,

Lord STANLEY replied, and expressed his satisfaction at the course of the debate, which fully established the character and honour of LORD. Roden as an impartial magistrate.

The motion was then agreed to.

Adjourned at one o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, addressing the Speaker, said that his character had been attacked in another place (the House of Lords, at the sale trial there) by an hon. member of that House, the hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Roebuck), and he begged to ask the Speaker whether there was any mode in accordance with the rules of the House by moving the adjournment or otherwise, whereby he could bring the subject forward, and defend himself from the charges made against him?

The SPEAKER said there was no course which he knew of whereby the hon. member could bring the matter before the House.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to move "That, upon Thursday, the 11th day of April next, and every alternate Thursday following, orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions." The noble Lord stated that the object of the motion, which had been agreed to for several sessions, was, that business might be settled earlier in the session than it could be done if notices to introduce resolution had originally been agreed to, the Government had gained little. From 1843 to 1846, they had ten Thursdays; in 1847, eight; in 1848, seven; and in 1849, only eight. And private members would have practically as much time as was at all necessary.

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment—"That upon Thursday, the 11th April, and every Thursday following, orders of the day have precedence of notices of motions; but that the right shall not exist before [illegible] Mr. [illegible] placing Government orders at the head of the list." The hon. member then went on to say, that he only seen there would be no opportunity for individual members bringing forward any matters. (Laughter.)

On a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 143 to 47.

On the question that the original resolution pass,

Mr. DISRAELI said that these motions were a kind of systematic attack on the privileges of a minority (hear, hear), and before this a minority had been the only hope of a suffering community. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand why hon. gentlemen should be so ready to relinquish those privileges which of old had been the greatest boast of that House (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the practice had prevailed for ten years, and what had proved good for ten years could not be bad. Thursdays earlier in the session, rather than all Thursdays at a later period of the session. He should take the sense of the House on the motion.

Sir R. PEEL said it certainly was a strange thing to deprive independent members of their opportunities for impeaching the acts of the Administration. (Hear, hear.) But he had a reluctance to oppose the proposition, inasmuch as he would be loth to be made it himself. (Hear, hear.) However, when he reflected that the Government had indicated an intention to [illegible] of public importance ("Hear, hear," and laughter), and it appeared that the House were extremely indisposed to attend to individual members on such subjects (Hear, hear), and he conceived that they were better in the hands of the Government—on the whole he would support the motion. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

On a division, the numbers were

For the motion	113
Against it	47

The resolution was accordingly agreed to.

METROPOLITAN GRAND JURIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, in answer to Mr. Forster, that Government intended to introduce into the House of Lords a bill to alter the Grand Jury system for the metropolitan districts.

THE LATE HOSTILITIES BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

In answer to a question from Mr. Sandars, Lord PALMERSTON said that the English Government had proposed to continue the armistice between the Danish and Prussian Governments, and that the Danish Government consented to do so conditionally on the Prussian Government and Central Government of Germany also consenting. There might be some difficulty as to the latter Government, but he was in communication with it. Meantime the armistice would be continued until notice was given.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill,

Mr SCOTT moved that such second reading be postponed until further papers were produced. He contended, at great length, that the measure had been adopted without due deliberation, and that the colonists were averse to being experimented on.

Mr. LABOUCHERE would not, at the present stage of the bill, go into its details; but, after alluding to the fact of Mr. Scott's being retained as paid agent for Port Phillip, denied that he represented accurately the opinions of the Australians. He quoted certain documents in support of this contradiction; and, in reference to the monstrous question, defended the Ministerial scheme, alleging that although he certainly preferred two Chambers to one, yet, as it seemed necessary to have one only, it was equally necessary to have a sufficient number of Government nominees to counterpoise the democratic influence there.

Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the bill was, that it gave power to men who did not derive their authority from the will of the colonists. This bill was the worst of all abortions ever put forth by an incompetent administration. We were taking an irrevocable step, and one which would for the future be the continual source of discontent and quarrel; whereas we ought to give the Australians really free institutions, instead of a government by the clerks of the Colonial office. He wished to understand why different measures were doled out to Australia and to the Cape? The influence of the Colonial-office was a mildew upon the colonies.

Lord J. RUSSELL had never heard a speech so full of blunders as that of Mr. Roebuck; and, moreover, was really asking the House to set at nought the opinion of the Australians, and to force its own idea of a Constitution upon them. The attacks in which it was replied, he had alleged against the Colonial and other like him to assail the Colonial Office, were, in truth, attempts to dispute the power of the Crown. The "clerks" had literally nothing to do with any matters of decision. The object of Ministers, in bringing in the present bill, which was provisional in its nature, was to give increased weight to the opinion of the colonies. The people of Australia would certainly not be satisfied with the species of constitution which had been sent to the Cape; and, though he (Lord J. Russell) preferred two chambers to one, it was for the Australians to decide the question. After defending the Colonial Office from Mr. Roebuck's attack, and declaring that the bill had been drawn with great care, he should ask the House to read the bill a second time.

Mr. F. PEEL had no objection to the greater part of the measure, and especially approved of the principle of popular institutions, but he wished to see two distinct and independent chambers. He could not admit that the colonists had expressed an unmistakeable opinion upon this part of the question. He would desire an upper chamber, to which, in order to prevent the swamping of small states by larger ones, each state, without regard to its population, should send an equal number of representatives.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH objected to the bill as not giving the Australians a power to frame their own constitution, but as being a hybrid scheme for sending them a bad constitution, and telling them to mend it.

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY warmly opposed the bill.

Mr. MANGLES supported the bill, though he had objections to details.

Mr. HUME was opposed to rely rather upon the declarations of Ministers than upon the words of the bill as it stood at present. He objected to the clauses relative to the Church. But he was anxious to forward the bill, and recommended its being read a second time.

Mr. HAWES admitted that the mass of the colonies preferred two chambers to one, but said that each colony had a right to expect that no important alteration in its constitution should be made without consulting its own representative body. He was indisposed to vary any of the provisions of the bill; and, in answer to previous speakers, he defended the system under which picked men were sent out from England to fill important colonial offices.

Mr. VERNON SMITH said that all the satisfaction the colonies had expressed amounted to this—that they were glad to have as much as they could get. He condemned the connection of the Colonial Office with the Church, and said that England were much more interested in the colonial questions of military expenditure and of transportation.

Mr. ADDERLEY adduced an instance in which Lord Grey had completely misunderstood an opinion from a colonial governor, and supported Mr. Vernon Smith's statement as to the limited satisfaction expressed by the colonies.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES said that as large and liberal a concession had never been made to any of the colonies. He recommended a general Australian Confederation, especially for the purpose of treating waste lands upon a uniform system, without which emigration would be discouraged.

Mr. WYSE commended the principle of the bill, but objected to its details.

Mr STANFORD made a Protectionist speech, charging Ministers with abandoning an ancient and wise system. The impatience of the House brought the honmember to an end.

The bill was then read a second time.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

The Party Processions (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide compensation to tenants for improvements effected by them, in certain cases, and to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. He mentioned the various attempts which had previously been made to legislate for the above purpose. The bill which he now wished to bring in was a material reform the same in effect as that included in 1848. It was most simple and easy of comprehension; but he should not go into a detail of the measure, preferring that it should be in the hands of members. Among other clauses it contained provisions that ejectment for non-payment of rent should not apply to tenants from year to year, and against the prevalent custom of carrying crops away on Sunday or by night

Lord CASTLEREAGH said that if this bill went to destroy tenant-right in Ulster, it would meet with the greatest hostility. He regretted the tenant agitation in Ireland, and still more that the Presbyterian clergymen were taking the lead in it, and he cited some of their language with great disapprobation, especially an expression of one of them, who had declared at a public meeting that "God had not only made his own people farmers, but had given them their farms in perpetuity."

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL expressed satisfaction at the prospect of the bill

Colonel DUNNE expressed similar feelings, and hoped that the bill would be discussed when the majority of Irish members were present.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that his bill would not affect tenant-right in Ulster.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of the 8th and 9th general report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, and to confirm the proceedings in the matter of the common wood inclosure.—Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Railways Abandonment Bill, the object of which was to provide for the dissolution of companies by vesting powers for that purpose in the railway department of the Board of Trade.

Lord BEAUMONT, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Langdale approved of the principle of the measure, but objected to the details.

Lord MONTEAGLE recommended that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The Earl GRANVILLE acquiesced. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Earl of GLENGALL laid on the table a Bill to Facilitate the Transfer of Lands in Ireland, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Mr. Henley) said that there was no intention of altering the Income-tax.

THE AGRICULTURISTS AND THE POOR-LAW.

Mr. DISRAELI, in pursuance of his notice, moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider such a revision of the Poor-laws as may tend to mitigate the distress of the agricultural interest. He represented the condition of that interest as even darker than when Parliament, at its meeting, refused to recognise agricultural distress. He stated the abiding belief on his side of the House that such distress had been caused by recent legislation, and that the only remedy for it would be the re-enactment of protection. That belief which, in time, he said, the whole House would share), but, he added, it was not well that the House should become a mere debating society; and after the division on the Address, it was clear that a large majority in both Houses would not, at present, disturb the legislation in question. It was, therefore, necessary to look to the best remedy, the adaptation of the system of taxation to the altered circumstances of the agriculturist. The latter demanded two things—equality with his fellowsubject, land, in his own market, equality with the foreigner. From the time that the Freetraders had resolved that the soil of England should compete unrestrictedly with all the other soils of the world, they had lost all right to go into questions of rent and profits, as between owners and occupiers, although it used to be believed in the House, and it was still so in the country, that, as all our institutions sprung from the land, a statesman ought to take care of the territorial population. Certain parties considered land as merely a

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER IN HAGUE-STREET, NEW YORK

TERRIFIC STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.

A terrible disaster occurred on the 4th instant, at New York, by the explosion of a boiler of a steam-engine in a machine shop, crushing the building, which was six stories high, into a vast mass of ruins in less than one minute. About fifty persons, it is said, were killed and sixty wounded, by this awful catastrophe, the building being occupied by several workmen. The accident occurred in the large machine shop and printing-press manufactory of A. B. Taylor and Co., 3, Hague-street, which had just been supplied with a new boiler for the steam-engine. It was located in the basement of the building. At about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the boiler exploded, the forces passing upward and outward towards the street. Bystanders say they never saw a wreck so complete; the walls, floors, large timbers, and roof lay in one immense pile, all on fire, and seething, smoking, and steaming beneath the flood of water poured upon them.

The *New York Weekly Herald*, in its account, makes the following extraordinary statement:—"As soon as the explosion took place, we are informed by persons who witnessed the catastrophe, that the whole building, which was six stories in height, was actually lifted from its foundation to a height of six feet, and, when it reached that elevation, it tumbled down, crushing in its ruins a vast number." It then goes on: "So great was the force of the explosion, that fragments of the building were scattered in every direction; the windows in the neighbourhood were broken; and a large portion of the front wall of the fated building was thrown with tremendous power into the houses opposite. In fact, the building was completely wrecked, hardly one brick being left standing on another, with the exception of a solitary piece of wall, eight or ten feet high, as if to indicate what had been. So dreadful was the explosion, that the windows in several houses in Pearl-street were broken. Even the sashes of 351 were smashed. A gentleman, who was looking on at the time, informed us that the explosion was like the reports of two cannons fired in quick succession one after the other. Doubtless, the second report was the crash of the falling ruins. Immediately after the explosion, fire burst from the promiscuous heap of bricks and beams, and human bodies were seen with legs and arms sticking out—some of them dead, some living. The fire alarm for the district was first given, and then a general alarm, which brought the firemen from all parts of the city to the scene of desolation." Some piled the engines, while others assisted to get out as many as possible of those who were under the ruins. In a short time the fire was so far subdued that the firemen could work more effectually in removing the bricks and timbers; and towards ten o'clock there was scarcely any flame issuing from the wreck: but the heat was very great, and the great difficulty to be avoided was lest those beneath the pile should be either drowned or scalded; while on the other hand they might be burnt to death by the fire; and but little could be done to save those still living, until the fire was completely brought under.

MICA BAY.

This romantic Bay is the principal mining establishment on the British side of the Lake Superior, and has excited a good deal of attention of late from the Indians taking forcible possession of it, on the ground that no equivalent was given them by the Provincial Government.

Perhaps it is as well that the miners had no arms; for, had they anticipated any such attack, and been prepared, no one, who has read Buxton's "Life in the Far West," can for a moment doubt that the result would have been very serious.

The Quebec Mining Company will resume operations in spring next; and, as it is said they have a most valuable mine, it is to be hoped that the exports of copper from the British side of the lake will soon equal that from the American, which this year exceeds in value one million sterling.

MICA BAY, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The island of Michipikoten, belonging to the same company, is rich in both silver and native copper, and is soon to be colonised and the mines tested.

We are indebted to a Quebec Subscriber for the accompanying Sketch of Mica

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Retrenchment.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a committee from each of their departments at Somerset House to assemble and report upon the merits of a plan to unite the Record Offices into one, by which great and unnecessary labour, as well as £2000 annual expense, will be saved to the country.

Pursers' Accounts and Somerset House.—In consequence of the great pressure of business at Somerset House examining pursers' accounts, it is reported that their Lordships are about to appoint all the unemployed clerks of the navy in that department.

Royal Marines, Woolwich.—An order has been promulgated for the reduction of the strength of this branch of the service to the extent of ten companies, each company consisting of one captain, two subalterns, five sergeants, five corporals, three drummers, and 76 privates, making a total of 30 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers, 30 drummers, and 760 privates, including 150 of the marine artillery. The present strength of the Royal Marine corps at the four grand divisions, including those afloat and on the recruiting service, is 7000 near the full complement; consequently, the reduction now announced will not greatly reduce the efficiency of the divisions, as the men are not to be discharged at once, but the reduction will take place by the discharges in the usual course, or as casualties and deaths occur. The reduction will be most felt by the officers, as the number stated will cease immediately from the performance of active duties. It has given great satisfaction to this corps to know that instead of the ten junior captains being placed on the half-pay list, ten o the senior captains are to be allowed to retire on full pay.

Letters from on board the *Arrogant* steam frigate, one of the vessels of the squadron at present at Lisbon, describe the resignation of their gallant commander, Captain Fitzroy, as a calamity, as he was so highly beloved by his officers and crew. The esteemed officer was so pleased with his officers and men as to remain two months longer in the command than he intended, in the hope that his health would have been so far restored as would have prevented the separation which has now taken place, to the deep regret of all parties.

The Army Estimates for the Year 1850-51.—It appears by the estimates of effective and non-effective army services, from the 1st of April, 1850, to the 31st of March, 1851, issued on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of the troops in the East Indies) for the ensuing year, is 99,128. The estimate for the charge of her Majesty's land forces for service at home and abroad, is £4,540,936. Five regiments of cavalry and twenty-four of infantry are employed in the East Indies. The charge of these regiments, and of the East India *depôts* at Maidstone and Chatham, is defrayed by the East India Company, and this amount (£978,565), deducted from the above, makes the sum to be provided, £3,562 430.

The Arctic Expedition.—It is now decided that the *Baboo* and *Ptarmigan* sailing-vessels will be commanded by captains, and the *Elder* and *Free-trade* screw propeller steam-vessels, by lieutenants.

Sir John Franklin.—We learn that Mr. Grinnel, one of the merchant shipowners of New York, and formerly a member of Congress, has augmented his former subscription of 5000 dollars towards the fitting-out of an expedition to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin's party, to the princely donation of 15,000 dollars. It is intended that two small vessels of 160 and of 60 tons respectively shall proceed to Barrow's Straits, in May next; and it is calculated that the cost of such an expedition will not be more than 25,000 dollars.

ATHENS AND THE PIRÆUS.

In one sense the day of Greece is over. She can never again exercise political influence in Europe, except in the case of her becoming, through the captiousness of the great Powers, a bone of contention she can never again send forth conquering fleets from the Piræus, nor evince, in any respect, the aggrandizing spirit which once rendered her so troublesome a neighbour. Her army is insignificant; the largest ship in her fleet is a corvette; and as to her finances, the less said about them the better. But, in another sense, the day of Greece will never be over. While men continue to possess thinking minds, and the capability of appreciating the beauty of intellectual excellence, they must hold Greece in high and reverend admiration. We derive from that land the first inklings of (profane) poesy and historical composition; the rudiments of the fine arts; the principles of law and philosophy. Look where we will on the paths of genius, we find them all leading us back to that one country, and, with scarcely an exception, to one favoured city of that country. That city it is which has lately been undergoing the penalties of blockade by our squadron, and of which some description may not be unacceptable to our readers.

THE PIRÆUS, AT ATHENS.

The names of places are nearly all as they were in the ancient days. Even where a modern name has been introduced the people frequently repudiate it, and fall back on the classical designation. About Athens all has been clearly made out and the sites identified. The three harbours are still there—the Piræus, the Munychia, and the Phaleram; of which the first only is serviceable. The Piræus is not large, but it is very snug. The entrance is particularly narrow, so that the channel for ships of considerable burden has had to be marked out by stone piers. On the shores of the harbour is a considerable town, comprising many good houses, as well as branches of the consular establishments, and the unfailing Lazaretto. The view we give is taken from the rising ground, near the outer mouth of the harbour; in the distance are seen the prominent features of Athens itself, viz. the Acropolis and Lycabettus; while Pagnes and Pentelicus bound the prospect. The Piræus is about five or six miles from Athens, and it is not very long since this distance was rendered inconsiderable by the running of an omnibus between the two stations. Now this service is performed by cabs, of which there is an abundance. The cabmen afford, in their persons, a very good specimen of the national character; and no stranger can converse with them during the journey up to Athens, without perceiving symptoms of the Hellenic stamp. The most ragged charioteer is perfectly well-informed, though probably loose-principled, on political matters; and some will even discuss philological questions. In passing up the road, considerable remains of the celebrated "long walls" are to be perceived, which used in olden time to connect the city with the Piræus, and which were so important as a defensive work.

The Queen's Avenue at Windsor.—Just before the departure of the Court from Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, a new avenue of trees was planted in the Home Park, leading from the Royal residence to the terminus of the London and Windsor Railway, in Datchet-lane, which is situated just beyond the walls of the Park. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Royal children, and a numerous party, was present at the ceremony of planting the trees, of which there are between thirty and forty. The first tree was planted by her Majesty close to Datchet-lane. The Prince Consort, the Royal children, and the visitors present also planted one each until the required number was completed. By means of the private drive which has been formed, her Majesty can now proceed from the Castle, through the Royal domain, to the railway terminus, without having to travel more than a hundred yards on a public road.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE DNIEPER, AT KIEFF, IN RUSSIA.

GREAT SUSPENSION-BRIDGE IN RUSSIA

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in St. Petersburg by the exhibition of a remarkable model of a Suspension-Bridge across the river Dnieper, at Kieff, one of the principal cities of Russia. This model was made in London, where it was exhibited to most of the principal engineers and architects. It has been put up in one of the grand saloons of the Winter Palace; and it was formally presented to his Imperial Majesty on his *fête* day, the 14th of December, by Mr. Vignoles, the English engineer, from whose designs, and under whose immediate direction, this Bridge is now constructing.

The Dnieper is one of the largest rivers in the Russian Empire; rising in the vicinity of Smolensko, and flowing in a southerly direction, it enters the Black Sea to the eastward of Odessa. In a broad geographical sense the Dnieper may be considered as the ancient boundary between Russia Proper, or Muscovy, and the great kingdom of Poland, which once extended westward nearly to the giant mountains of Bohemia, southward to the Carpathians, and northward to the Baltic.

The principal city watered by the Dnieper in its long course to the sea is Kieff, celebrated in history as the first spot wherein Christianity was planted among the barbarous hordes then leading a nomadic life over the steppes of Russia; well known also as an important military frontier post, alternately possessed by the Poles and by the Muscovites; and at present rising into great importance as the capital of the south of Russia.

Kieff is most picturesquely situated on the right or southern shore of the Dnieper; it covers a great extent of space, with numerous public buildings crowning the many heights of the undulating ground on which the city is built. Among these the number of churches is remarkably conspicuous, especially the far-famed "Lavra," said in the romaunts of the middle ages to be approachable only through the "Golden Gates of Kieff." The general aspect of the city is very striking, and the impression on a traveller from the western parts of Europe is that which he would expect to receive on first viewing some Asiatic capital.

The commercial part of the town, called the *Podol*, lies on a low plain at the western extremity; the rest of Kieff is elevated from 100 to 300 and even 400 feet above the level, overlooking all the left or northern shores of the Dnieper, which are low and flat marshes, extending for many leagues above and below Kieff, and from one to two leagues wide. In the spring the whole becomes a lake as the waters rise, and the only approach from the north into Kieff is along a causeway raised above the level of the floods. It is from the end of this causeway that the Suspension-Bridge is thrown across the Dnieper to the foot of the steep acclivities on the right bank. The river, which for several leagues above has spread through numerous lateral channels, here unites into one deep bed, and presents the narrowest passage. This passage is, however, still half an English mile in breadth; the depth of water in a dry autumn being upwards of thirty feet in the stream-way, and sometimes more than fifty feet after the melting of the snows in spring. Over this chasm, which once formed the barrier for Poland against the invasions of the Muscovite, the necessity of internal communication, and the general march of improvement, has called for the erection of a permanent Bridge; and, with enlightened policy, the Emperor of Russia ordered such a Bridge to be constructed.

RUSSIAN BULLOCK CARTS

The soil of the bed of the river being wholly of sand, and the current often changing its channel, considerable difficulties present themselves, while the tremendous breaking up of the ice after winter, followed by the melting of the snows in the more northern districts, swell the stream to an extent scarcely comprehensible to the inhabitants of Great Britain. It became, therefore, a necessary condition that the number of piers of any bridge to be built there should be the fewest possible, with the largest openings between them. Hence, it seemed most natural that, within given limits of expense, the principle of a Suspension-Bridge should be preferred; and the designs were so prepared accordingly, and submitted to his Imperial Majesty. On Mr. Vignoles's urgent recommendation, the use of wire ropes as the means of suspension was negatived, and the adoption of wrought-iron chains, with broad, flat links, was decided on. Such was the system employed for the Menai and Conway bridges in Wales, by Telford, at several places in England, and also in Hungary, at Pesth, across the Danube, by Tierney Clarke. All these bridges, however, have but one central opening; the Suspension-Bridge at Kieff has four principal openings, each of 440 feet, and two side openings of 225 feet each, and also a passage of 50 feet on the right shore, spanned by a swivel bridge, opening for the passage of the steamboats and other river craft. There are, therefore, five suspension piers in the river—one mooring abutment on the left bank, another mooring abutment on the Kieff side of the stream (which, on account of the passage for boats beyond it, is actually an island of masonry in the river), and an abutment for the swivel bridge on the right bank. Each of these has required a cofferdam of unusual size, particularly the two last mentioned.

The architecture of the river piers is rather novel, and of a striking character, harmonising with that used in the extensive range of first-class fortresses which crown the heights of Kieff. The ways through the piers have a clear breadth of 96 feet, and a height of 35 feet to the soffit of the semicircular arches. The platform has nearly 53 feet of extreme breadth, of which 35 feet is exclusively devoted to the carriage-way. The platform is suspended from four chains, all on the same horizontal plane two on each side of the road; the footpaths project beyond the chains, and are carried by cantilevers round the piers exteriorly; so that the foot-passengers are completely separated from the horsemen and carriages.

The chains are composed of links 12 feet long, and each weighing about 4 cwt. Eight links form the breadth of each chain; the total length measured along their curves being about four English miles.

For the swivel bridge, the iron employed therein is almost exclusively malleable. The bridge is moved horizontally (on the same principle that locomotive engines are sent round on the large turn-tables at a railway station), and by the efforts

of four men only, acting on a very simple apparatus. The construction of the platform of the bridge presents several novel combinations of wood and iron, and is of most remarkable stiffness, to resist the violent action of the eddies of air in violent winds, which have so often injured and even destroyed the ordinary platforms of suspension-bridges in other places.

The total weight of iron used in the construction of the bridge is about 3300 tons, including the machinery used in the various stages of its construction. The whole was made in England, several of the most celebrated iron-masters and manufacturers having been engaged therein. It required fifteen vessels to convey the iron to Odessa, whence it was taken up to Kieff (a distance of nearly 400 English miles) in small waggons, drawn by oxen, over the wild steppes, almost without roads, or paths that deserve the name.

The quantity of machinery of every kind employed in the construction of the Kieff Bridge is enormous, and not less than nine steam-engines are in use. Two of these are large stationary ones, each capable of working up to a power of fifty horses; the rest are from four to eight horse-power, and can be moved about as required. These engines pump water, drive piles, grind mortar, hoist timber, iron, &c., draw loads, &c.

A temporary bridge, carrying a railway, has been thrown across the whole breadth of the Dnieper. It is of great strength, and is connected by a self-acting inclined plane with the heights of Kieff, whence the great quantities of granite and masses of iron are sent down from the *dépôts* above to the works on the river. The provision of granite, bricks, timber, cements, lime, field-stones, &c., is very extraordinary, covering many acres of ground.

A whole village of workmen, offices, depôts, sheds, dwelling-houses for the superintendents, and comfortable cottages for the numerous workmen, has been erected on the left bank of the river, on ground expressly raised for the purpose above the flood level. A regular commissariat is attached to the establishment, and the whole organisation of service is very complete.

The bricks employed are very hard, and of a beautiful pale colour. Extensive quarries of granite were opened in a few days after the commencement of these works; but the principal supply, and the finest and largest blocks, are found nearly 100 miles from Kieff, and are brought thither on bullock carts through a rough country destitute of roads.

Not the least remarkable part of the establishment is that for the manufacture of the hydraulic cement required for the foundations and masonry. It is, in fact, an artificial "pozzolana," made from a pure clay found in the Kieff hills, and prepared on the principles laid down by the celebrated French engineer, Vicat, in his recent publication on puzzolanas. The buildings for this purpose are very extensive, being gigantic laboratories, where the operations are carried on day and night. Eight large roasting ovens, of peculiar construction, are in constant action: the quantity manufactured is upwards of 300 bushels (or about 500 cubic feet) in every 24 hours.

This very magnificent Bridge will be the largest in Europe, the length being fully half an English mile, and covering an area of 140,000 square feet, being considerably more than three acres

The works were first commenced in April, 1843. The ceremony of laying the first stone took place in September of the same year. Eight large coffer-dams were constructed by the early part of the year 1840; two of these, having been destroyed or damaged by the spring floods, were also replaced by new constructed. The foundations of the abutments, and of two of the river piers, were safely got in before the winter began; and all the foundations and coffer-dams have been secured by an extensive system of protecting work of enormous fascines, laid down, according to the modern practice in Holland, by Dutch contractors, brought purposely to Kieff by Mr. Vignoles. It is expected that the whole of the masonry will be completed by the end of the season of 1850; and that in the course of the autumn of 1851 the Kieff Suspension-Bridge will be finished and opened.

The beautiful model of this remarkable Bridge is on a scale of about one-one-hundredth of the length of the actual work. It is the most perfect thing of the kind, probably, ever designed or executed, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. James, of London, the modeller, and his chief assistant (Mr. Sims), who, with another engineer, went purposely from London to erect the model at St. Petersburg. Every piece of wood or iron, every bolt, screw, and plank—and they are there by thousands—is represented in miniature, and in the most perfect manner: the architectural details of the masonry, the interior arrangements of the abutments, the moorings and saddles of the chains, the mechanism of the swivel bridge, all are faithfully represented to the proper scale and in due proportion. The proportionate scale of *length* being as one to one hundred and seven is of course as one to a thousand, and that of *cube* as one *to a million!* and all the smaller pieces of iron are accurately put into the model in the latter proportion. The stand for the model is of mahogany, supported on bronze lotus pillars, with gold capitals and frieze, forming a very handsome piece of furniture, worthy even of the Imperial Palace. The water of the Dnieper is represented by a mirror, which reflects the under-side of the platform; and the entire model is covered with a splendid glass case, the frame of which is of metal, and the plates of glass, supported on richly-gilt pillars of the Corinthian order—the whole exquisitely chased. The model and stand have required two years to make; and the expense from first to last has been fully six thousand pounds sterling!

The cost of the Kieff Suspension-Bridge, exclusive of the approaches, will be upwards of 400,000 *guineas*; say about two millions and a half of silver rubles of Russia, and nearly eleven millions of francs; though large in amount, may be considered a very low price for so large a work

Mr. Vignoles has already prepared, by command of the Emperor, designs for several other large bridges in various parts of Russia: some of these have been approved of, and others are still under consideration; and there are in various stages of progress for still more bridges, besides other works, for all of which the iron must be furnished from the English manufacturers.

THE ROAD TO ST. PETERSBURGH.

(From a Correspondent.)

PETERSBURGH, Jan. 30, 1850.

From that stream, which was the second we crossed by a raft, the journey to this wonderful capital is singularly monotonous, and, as an intelligent traveller, is rather than fertile in many incidents to a knight-errant. The next day another and much finer river, the broad and powerful Dwina, is traversed by a similarly expert application of similarly primitive machinery, and the journey which, in a few years, the energetic Emperor will have replaced by such bridges as that at Keaff, in the south. His reign will have been marked not only by the enlargement, but by the consolidation and amelioration of the huge dominions—by railroads of an extent unmatched, of course, in countries of less immensity—and by bridges which the vast breadth of Russian rivers, and their strength of current, swollen by innumerable tributaries, compel the architect and engineer to construct with unusual boldness of design, with massive materials, and of prodigious girth and magnitude. These are proper monuments of an illustrious reign, and alone would preserve the memory of their founder.

At the time of the journey, of which a few slight particulars have been sketched for your readers, the inclemency of the season taxed the excellence and proved the value of the splendid road, macadamised in its whole length, which connects Warsaw with the capital. The Assyrian, N. B. is called, was perhaps, to its advantage, because no other kind of road would have enabled us to proceed; and we therefore felt the value of its construction. In another sense it was, of course, travel-and-dirt-stained, and it is better to say nothing of the carriage, either earlier, when there is less wet, or later, when the superstratum of talck, smooth, and firm snow affords a rapid and gliding run to the sledge. One might, therefore, truly say that this great road never is of more merit, or yields better service, than when it is in the worst condition.

During the interregnum between the unsettlement of the weather and the permanent setting in of the frost, travellers swear, and carriages break down. You will, perhaps, imagine that the inclemency of the season is the cause which the travellers in Russia not much; but they pray furiously, and thus strangely do they exhurt their hardy horses. "It's dark: yes, but there is One who sees. The road is heavy, and you cannot drive faster. Corraggo! Try and get through it. God is with you! Oh, on! Up the hill! At it again! God is with the wayfarer! God is with the worker! Courage! God is with you!" These were the exclamations to which, as I sat by the driver on the box behind the horses, were lavished many and spirited, small, and barely equal to their task, with great striving. Coachman succeeded coachman, team succeeded team, and still the former and the latter continued to resemble their respective equivalents in appearance and in language on the one hand, and in the seventy of their draught upon the other. I have mentioned the appearance of the Russians for the first time, and here I may be permitted to add an observation. It is needless to premise that, in this widely-extended empire, where so many different races are gathered together beneath the shadow of one throne, there is a prodigious diversity of physiognomical types. Besides the many German subjects of the north, Ottomans of the south, and Tartars and Circassians of the south-east, there are the striking contrasts of the Finns, with their long, yellow, shawllike locks; the Cossacks, with their small, well-knit frames; and, not to specify minutely the various tribes, to comprise them all in one many-visaged denomination, the interminable family of the Muscovites. Now, though beyond doubt amid these you meet with many casts out of the Tartar and Calmuck mould of face and form not the less prevalent specimens of the Russian race are to be faithfully described, is the misrepresentation of those travellers who, in allusion to this circumstance, or in reliance on it, decry the general appearance, the physiognomy, stature, and bearing of the Russians, as the finest in the world (and in but a brief space of years I have noticed a very great variety of people far enough asunder) have I beheld among the peasantry countenances so fine, or frames more elastic, vigorous. The excellent pressure is aided by the costume, picturesque, yet the reverse of lawdry: the shoebs, faced with the fur or hair of the animal from which it was rifled, belted in the middle, and flowing thence freely; the long boots; the *chapiter* head-dress (excuse this architectural metaphor, which is not inapplicable to the head-gear of both); and the long patriarchal beard. Patriarchs indeed many of these peasants look; tall broad-shouldered, straight-backed, erect, and strong the "poor serfs" of Mr. Cobden. It is a fine illustration of the text, that the strength among these men the Sovereign of all the Russias possesses the most hearty abettors of his authority. He reigns with an unconditional sway far different from that which, over other classes, is his by other means among the sheepish-wrapped peasantry; with a sway half of this world and half religious: with a welcome unbought, and soul-sanctioned compliance, as their protector from vassalage, not their vassal lord. But at present we are hurrying towards the capital: and as I have already mentioned some things that have occurred in it, I must take an opportunity of describing the feelings which the approach to it, the entrance, and its first general appearance are calculated to awaken.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.—Second Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias. Duke of Cambridge born, 1774

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—Hare hunting ends. John Keeble died, 1832.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Sun rises 6h. 52m., sets 5h. 34m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Twilight ends at 7h. 23m.

FRIDAY, March 1.—St. David.

SATURDAY, March 2.—St. Chad. John Wesley died, 1791.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
No	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Tide	0 20	0 50	1 20	1 45	2 10	2 35	2 55	3 20	3 45	4 10	4	20	4 40	5 0

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The LAST WEEK of M CHOLLET'S ENGAGEMENT.—MONDAY EVENING, FEB 25, for the last time, LE POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU (Chapelou by M Chollet) with other entertainments. Tuesday, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. WEDNESDAY, FEB 27, will be presented Herold's popular Opera of ZAMPA, Zampa, Mons Chollet. Camille, M dlle Charton Chef d'Orchestre, M Charles Hanssens.—Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s.—Box-keeper, Baker, and Second Tier Boxes may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE Mr. BUNN on the STAGE.—Mr BUNN will have the honour of delivering a LITERARY and DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE, at the St James's Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, and every subsequent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, commencing at Eight o'clock. Part I The Genius and Career of Shakespeare, with Pictorial Illustrations. Part II. The Stage Past and Present. Part III. Time of the Theatre does not intend to mix Patronage with the Public press, Price of Admission.—Orchestra Stalls, 7s; Boxes, 4s; Pit and Amphitheatre, 2s. A Work may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY Immense success of the DAMES of the FOX-HUNTING CHASE, by Right of the principal equestrian ladies in the establishment, which is nightly received with universal applause. First appearance of those celebrated artistes, Mdmes Garcoul and Mdme Amche, on the Double Tight-ropes, in a perilous ballet of evolutions entitled the PARISIANS. On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1850, and every evening during the week, the performance will commence at SEVEN o'clock, with the highly magnificent new equestrian drama, called LE LION D'OR, or, the BELGIAN OF SAVOY. To be succeeded by an astounding realities of scenes in the Arena. The entertainment will conclude with the interesting Ballet of MARIE LA BELLE; or, the LOVE STORY Box-office open from Eleven till Four Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The SECOND CONCERT of the Spring Series will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT FEB 27. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s, Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. COCKS, 6, Exeter Hall, and of all the usual sellers. Terms for a Subscription for the series of Fifteen Concerts: Reserved Seats, Two Guineas; Stalls, Three Guineas.

UNDER the PATRONAGE of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. RICHARDSON'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT FEBRUARY 26, when the following eminent artistes will appear:—Mesdames Caradori-Berch, Lucombe, and Williams; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Willy, Mr. Hill, Mr. Severn, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Piatti, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Richardson, Herr Reichardt, Signor Piatti, Signor Marras, Mr. Hausmann, Mr. Frank Boddi, Mr. Schulz, and the Hungarian Vocalists Instituted by Kossuth. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Rinkey Richards. Stalls, 10s 6d; Tickets, 7s. Family Tickets (to admit four), £1 1s, may be had at the principal music warehouses and libraries; and of Mr. RICHARDSON, 106, Warwick-street, Pimlico.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at STORE-STREET.—Mr. LYON, Gallery of Illustration, 14, Store-street. It is respectfully announced that Mr LOVE will give his Entertainments at Willis's Rooms, King-street, Hanover-square, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday next, Feb 25, 26, and 28, at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, £1 1s; Stalls, £1 1s; Pit, 10s 6d; Gallery, 5s. Stalls may be secured at Mr. Ollivier's, Bond-street, and at the Gallery of Illustration, 14, Store-street. On Tuesday, Feb. 26, Mr LOVE will appear at the Institution, 17, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, Feb 27, at the Horse Tavern, Kensington, on Tuesday, March 5, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street; on Wednesday, March 6, at Bowyer House, Clapham; and on Wednesday, March 20, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea. Further particulars, &c. may be had of Mr. LOVE, 14, Store-street, Bedford-square. Doors open at Seven, commence at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.—Schools, half-price

REDUCTION of PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY HANVARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and WESTERN SCENERY, painted from Sketches taken on the Spot, by Warren, Sydney, and Bonomi, from studies by the latter, made during a residence of many years in Egypt. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A ELLA—We consider the passage to explain itself

H G—We had rather not undertake the recommendation

A SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to Messrs. Longman and Hallen, Oxford-street, respecting the stock

AMICUS CURIÆ.—It is not absolutely necessary to employ a solicitor

A CONSTANT READER.—Perhaps, should he be misled by the publications

A SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to our office

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—"Pantalia" in "Francesca" has not been engraved in our Journal

W G R, Islington.—It should apply to the secretary to the Zoological Society

H D, Atherstone.—The announcement will be made shortly

A SUBSCRIBER.—"Ben Brace" is the "Hand-Book of Games," just published by Bohn

A CONSTANT READER.—We cannot answer questions

J.—"Penny Cyclopædia;" or, of later date, and less costly, the "National Cyclopædia"

A SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to Messrs. Bate & Mews, at Charing-cross, which compiled the site of the Adelphi Theatre, was rebuilt in 1832, by Kent, and taken down in 1830

W. J.—Mary Ann Wilson, wife of Mr. Samuel Warren, F.R.S. Both registers will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry

GIUSEPPINA.—See Lebahn's "Practice in German"

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The office of the Trent, Hendley, and Basingstoke Railway Company is at Basingstoke, Hampshire

A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.—The country will not be valid in a court of law

C. S.—The Illustrated London Library of Miss Ellen Cook, is a poem, which contains her portrait

W. S.—Apply to Mr. Pickering, 177, Piccadilly

M. K.—Dr. Ainsworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary

A READER (Tunbridge).—Try Longman's, Paternoster-row

J. A. Bury.—The largest county of England is York, 6013 square miles: the next, Lincoln, 767 square miles

CAMERA may purchase the Daguerreotype apparatus of Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, Cheapside

S. R. is unreasonable: the Fashions are illustrated monthly in our Journal. Inquire as to the Annuity at the Benevolent Annuity Office, Old Jewry

P. PLANTERINGEN, Pimlico, may obtain the Sessional returns at the Parliamentary Paper Office, Great Portland, Holborn

R. P.—Messrs. Ogle Duncan on Photography published by Knight and Sons, Foster-lane, Cheapside

H. Bristol.—See a small "Treatise on Dogs," published in Edinburgh

A. S.—The Egyptian is thanked; but we cannot find room for his long letter

J. D. Hatherleigh.—Paper and pencil should be posted in one cover

A. J. P. We do not interfere in card disputes

A YOUNG GIRL.—Permission to view the museum in question can only be obtained by interest with the trustees

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Devon.—According to Postbooks the rating of steamers on Severn Passing is taken from the beginning of January to December.

A CONSTANT READER AND LIBRARIAN, Ryde, I.W.—The true foundation for the proposition that when the Queen of the realm dies Parliament must meet in twenty days is not known; nor does reason follow on the house being directed dissolved.

A CONSTANT READER, Kensington.—Sir Thomas Wilde, Lord Chancellor, for ages is not eligible to a seat in Parliament

THE Address a letter on the subject to Lord Viscount Somerset, Horse Guards

L. M.—The Crest of the Malcow family is a headstock pierced through the throat. The Motto, "If you Dare a Fyde"

L. L.—The family of Dyke, of Horsham, county of Sussex, and of Ballingdean Castle, Kent claim to be of the same origin as the Dykes of Dunraby Hall, county of Cumberland, seated at Derbyfield, in that county, before the Norman Conquest. The name of the Barones is pronounced. The name is sometimes written Dykes.

GARTER.—We have valuable endeavoured, by an inspection of the pedigrees, to ascertain the descent of Lord Aberdeen's quartering the Hamilton arms. We cannot say whether "Douglas Peerage" contains a good genealogy of the family of Gordon, at Haddington.

L. L. Franklin.—We do not answer legal questions. Application for advice had better be made to some respectable solicitor

CONSTANT.—Mr Cates, the intelligent and courteous librarian of the reading-room of the British Museum, would, if applied to, put our correspondent in the right way. The charge is, we understand, nothing

L. E. G.—The question would require too much space to be discussed in our Correspondents' Column. We still adhere to our opinion, despite of the "dogmatic contradiction" of L. E. G.

C. W. M., Isle of Man.—It is a fallacy of King John, would have very much the appearance of a vast jet rising from the sea impression sent. No. 2 is from a gold crown of Charles I. Very common

W. S.—We cannot inform you

S. M. E.—In the 8th year

A CONSTANT READER is liable for the rent

E. R. Walton.—We have not room

MEDICUS should consult a solicitor

ANGLO-SCOTUS.—We cannot inform you

PERIGRINUS.—See Cruden's "Concordance"

A. B. SIMON.—In Lambeth Marsh

JUSTITIA, Rochdale.—We cannot advise you

A. I. Salt fish is in Books, near Slough

S. B. N. G.—Your coins are of no value

ERRATA.—In the account of the Meteor of Feb. 11, as seen at the Royal Observatory, for altitude 30°, read 14° 53'; and for azimuth 17°, *read* 19° 4.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Davis's Farming Essays.—Representative Men.—Bingham's Photogenic Manipulation.—Guizot on the English Revolution.—The Rookeries of London.

MUSIC. "L'Invita sulla Laguna."—"Costanza ed Amore."—"Thrice welcome Spring."—"The Worth of Time."—Gems of Sacred Melody.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

THE foreign politics of the week offer several points that are worthy of note. The Swiss Cantons, unwilling to run the risk of offending such powerful neighbours as Austria and Prussia on the one side, and France on the other, have signified to the political exiles whose presence in Geneva and Lausanne gave umbrage to the anti-revolutionary powers, that Switzerland must no longer be their place of refuge. In consequence of this turn of affairs, Messrs. Mazzini, Bocchot, and others will immediately be furnished with passports for London, and exchange the fresh air of the lakes and mountains for the closer atmosphere and safer purlieus of Leicester-square and Regent-street. Switzerland has acted wisely in this emergency; though France, it must be confessed, has acted somewhat harshly and tyrannically towards her sister republics.

The Schleswig-Holstein business, which slumbered for a while in the lap of an armistice, has again awakened, and threatens to disturb Europe. The offending power in the quarrel is most indubitably Prussia, who, for Prussian objects wholly ambitious, does not hesitate to foment intrigue and insurrection in the Danish dominions. Denmark itself makes no objection to the renewal of the armistice with the Germanic Confederation, and with Prussia as its Executive; but only upon condition that the stipulations of the convention of the 10th of July last, both patent and secret, should be binding on all the interested parties. Prussia signed this document, but now on various pretexts postpones or refuses to adhere to it. Whatever the personal exigences of the Prussian monarchy may be, it cannot be allowed to play fast and loose with principles, nor to impede the commerce of Europe with the public for its own purposes of aggrandizement, or to seize upon the leadership of Germany by working upon the passions of the German people. There can be little doubt that, should hostilities be re-commenced, it will be both the interest and the duty of the great Powers of Europe to intervene for the settlement of the dispute. Neither Russia nor Great Britain can tolerate a war of this kind, attended as it has been, and as it must continue to be, with the ruin of their trade with the Baltic. Though Denmark is a weak state, she will be supported in this quarrel by the moral strength of Europe, perhaps by its physical strength also, should Prussia unwisely refuse to fulfil the stipulations she has signed, and which are insisted upon by Denmark.

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

HAVING briefly dwelt, in our last, upon the impolicy of the Excise duty upon paper, and stated the advantages likely to result to literature, and the cause of public morals and education, by its total abolition, we proceed to offer a few remarks upon another of the three taxes imposed upon newspapers. The advertisement duty is not a matter that affects literature. It is simply a question of trade, and of justice to that particular branch of the literary profession which devotes itself to the dissemination of news and of political opinions. The advertisement duty has often, and too long, been considered a subject of private rather than of public concern—a matter of "the shop," in which the conductors of public newspapers were far more interested than their readers. We think that this opinion is erroneous, and that the great bulk of the trading and industrious community are far more deeply interested in it than they have hitherto chosen to acknowledge. It is a recognised truth that whatever we say tax interferes with, or prevents the expansion of trade, it is so far injurious to the public, and consequently to the State. It is also acknowledged that the sums produced by such a tax cannot be considered in the light of a clear profit to the Exchequer, inasmuch as its interference with trade must have diminished the receipts derivable from other sources, and which are always greatest when trade is most prosperous. Upon this principle it would be easy to show that the advertisement duty ought to be entirely repealed. It is our opinion that Government ought not to tax people for making known their wants to each other, and that such a tax as the advertisement duty is a direct hindrance and impediment in the way of trade, commerce, and industry. But assuming for the moment that the advertisement tax is, like every other, an unfortunate necessity of our financial position—and that, however well inclined our statesmen might be to abolish it, the national Exchequer cannot afford to forego it—it remains to be considered whether the tax is not susceptible of modification. Conceding its necessity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to any one else who may insist upon the desirableness of retaining it as a source of revenue, it becomes a question whether the amount of the tax, and its limitation to newspapers, does not, besides injuring newspapers, and placing impediments betwixt producers and consumers betwixt buyers and sellers and betwixt employers and employed—deprive the State of a still larger amount of revenue which would be derivable if it were more moderately and fairly levied.

In the first place, it should be borne in mind by the present duty the Government does not tax advertisements merely because they are advertisements, but because they are inserted in newspapers. The huge issues called advertisements, and which look about him, may be conveyed in the multifarious expedients resorted to by those who have anything to sell, or any amusement to offer to the public, show not alone the prevalence and the necessity of advertising, but the prodigious profits of the venders. Who has not observed the huge vans, reaching as high as our first-floor windows, and covered with advertisements, which are drawn through our thoroughfares, to the imminent hazard of all who ride in carriages or on horseback? Who, also, has not seen the cohorts of men with boards upon their backs and fronts, parading up and down the streets to catch the eyes of the passing multitudes? Who has not seen similar battalions of peripatetic advertisements preceded by fiddlers and Lornbdowers, to catch the ears as well as the eyes of passengers? Sometimes a troop of animated blacking-bottles has been observed to walk along the Strand; and sometimes a gigantic hat, with a man in it, has wound its way along the thoroughfares, to the great wonderment of all provincials, to make known to the wayfarer the name and whereabouts of its celebrated maker. As for placards, there is no end to the ingenuity displayed in their fabrication. They are occasionally, as mysterious as romances, as puzzling as conundrums, and as ambiguous as oracles The town one day is asked upon every wall, "Where is Eliza?" whilst on the next it is told to "Prepare for the appointed hour." At another time a sample date in large characters stares

everybody in the face, and frightens my Lord Brougham with visions of a Chartist rising, instead of gratifying him with the news of the opening of the Cremorne Gardens. By all these advertisements the revenue profits nothing. The active and enterprising traders who resort to these expedients for making known to the public their wares or their novelties, are driven from the newspapers because they are taxed. Thus newspapers suffer, and thus Government, by grasping at too much revenue from this source, loses the larger revenue that would be obtainable from a more moderate and equitable system.

We think, if the Government will not abolish the tax altogether, that, by reducing its hold upon newspapers, and reducing the tax to expenses upon each advertisement, whatever its vehicle, it would make a much larger sum of revenue, but, on the contrary, very considerably augment it. It seems but reasonable that, if there must be a tax upon advertisements, all advertisements should be equally liable. It is not just that newspapers alone, already taxed in two ways—firstly, by the excise duty upon paper, and, secondly, by the penny stamp on each impression—should bear this third burthen, whilst every one is free to advertise through the medium of obstructions in the streets, or disfigurements upon the wall.

We think it highly probable, that, were the advertisement duty reduced to one-third of its present amount, and were all advertisements made liable to it, advertising would be greatly fructified. While the minor political Chancellor would thus be a direct gainer, a boon would be granted to newspapers, which they well deserve, as the instruments and diffusers of civilisation. Were it a boon to them alone, it is probable that, however much they might be obliged to it, they might appeal in vain to the justice of the Exchequer; but when the boon would be greater to the wealth-producing and struggling classes of the community, unaccompanied by any loss of revenue to the nation, the claim is greater that the claim will be considered. It is with this hope that we have drawn attention to the subject

The inequitable and hardship of the present tax, by which the poor servant in want of a place is mulcted of as large a sum as the rich man who desires to sell an estate of perhaps thousands per annum, have often been pointed out. It is proposed, however, that no Government can abolish a tax so advantageous duties varying with the value of the thing or matter advertised. The best remedy is to abolish the tax entirely. If, however, the tax be retained, the only remedy in that case is to make it so moderate in amount as to cease to press with severity upon the poorest persons who are under the necessity of contributing to it. We think this object would be fully attained by the sixpenny duty.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Westminster, convened by the High Bailiff, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of that functionary, in Willis's Rooms, Kingstreet, St. James's. The meeting was fully attended, and was graced by the presence of a large body of the female nobility, among whom we noticed the Duchess of Sutherland, who accompanied by her sister, Lady Mary Howard. The meeting was addressed most eloquently by the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the French Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Prussian Ambassador, the American Ambassador, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashley, Viscount Canning, and several other gentlemen connected with the Royal Commission issued to carry out the intended exhibition. A series of resolutions, embodying the proposed scope of the works of art, manufactures, and science—of gratitude to her Majesty and her Royal Consort for the part they had taken in promoting it—were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed, and subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were received in the room during the meeting, which separated, after a vote of thanks to the High Bailiff for calling the meeting, and presiding over its deliberations.

METROPOLITAN SUPPLY OF WATER.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras took place on Thursday last, at the Vestry-rooms, King's-road, St. Pancras; Mr. William Dyke in the chair. The chairman stated that this meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the best means for securing an abundant supply of the purest spring water at the most reasonable rate, and to receive the propositions of the London (Watford) Spring Water Company upon that most important subject. After the meeting had been addressed by several gentlemen, and by Mr. Homersham (the company's engineer), who entered into a full detail and explanation of the plan proposed, resolutions were passed condemnatory of the present supply of water, and in favour of the adoption of the plan now brought before their notice by the London (Watford) Spring Water Company.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this charity, took place on Thursday last, at the Hospital, Red Lion-square; the Duke of Cleveland in the chair. In report showed that a great increase had taken place in the number of patients admitted during the last year. In 1848 only 53 had been received, while in the past year the number of aggravated cases which had been relieved by the charity amounted to 106. The total of in-door attendance of out patients has been 80 or 90 a week, or between 4000 and 5000 a year. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £715, and the expenditure to £797. The routine of business having been transacted, the report was adopted, and the meeting separated, after passing a cordial vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

THAMES PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the Pazza Tavern, Covent Garden, when a report was read which stated the business of the company was on the increase, and recommending the declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The report was adopted.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.—A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association waited upon Lord John Russell, on Saturday, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting to her Majesty's Government the resolutions passed at the late meeting held in the Freemasons' Hall, and of explaining the necessity of further measures to improve the condition of the metropolis. The Bishop of London headed the deputation, which was very numerous, consisting of Lord Moreton, Dr. Alderson, Rev. J. W. Buckley, M.A., St. Mary, Paddington; Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., rector of Chelsea; Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler; Mr. Carlton Haynes, M.P.; Sir William Clay, M.P., &c. The Bishop of London, at the close of a lengthened address, in which he pressed the objects of the association upon the attention of the noble Lord, asked, whether, in consequence of the gracious expressions in her Majesty's Speech, at the opening of Parliament, that a plan might be put in full would be introduced, under the sanction of her Majesty's Government, for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis. And next, if no such intention should be entertained by her Majesty's Government, whether it is fit for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the metropolis should be introduced by some member of either House of Parliament, such a measure would be favourably received by her Majesty's Government; also, whether their assistance would be given to those who might wish to carry such a bill into law. The association, however, earnestly and anxiously hoped that the first branch of this alternative might be calculated upon; and that her Majesty's Government would see their way clear to add, the duty—of bringing in some effective measure for improving the sanitary condition of the metropolis. (Hear, hear.) The right rev. prelate then handed to the noble Lord a copy of the resolutions which had been unanimously agreed to at the late meeting. Mr. Carlton Haynes, Mr. Wyld, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, the Rev. R. Burgess, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Mr. T. M. Nelson, and Mr. H. Edwards, having severally supported the right rev. [illegible] measure, or into a discussion upon any general measure. I can only state to you that I consider the object of [illegible] portant than it has been described to be by the members of the deputation who have just spoken. It has constantly engaged the attention of the Government; and my noble friend Lord Carlisle has been in constant communication with upon it. I know that, with regard to the metropolis, he has felt the difficulties of the subject very greatly; and certainly his opinion is that he does not think there can be any one measure which will be completed all the evils which comprise sanitary regulation: but he thinks it is more feasible to attempt by separate measures to meet the various evils that have occurred. (Hear.) With regard to a general measure, I should also say we must consider that in this country there is very naturally and properly great jealousy of any interference either with local rights or individual will and freedom from control; and that when you bring in a bill of 300 clauses, you find very great difficulty in conducting for each of these clauses against the separate opposition that may be made to them. But I will only say this, with regard to the difficulties of the subject, that we will direct our attention to them; and I can assure your lordship and the deputation that her Majesty is deeply interested in this subject." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord added, in answer to an observation from a member of the deputation, that the opinion of the Government was in favour of separate measures rather than one general measure. The deputation then retired.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—A meeting of the governors of this Institution to take place on Monday, at the Hospital, York-road, Lambeth—Mr. F. S. Cocks, M.P., in the chair. The report shows that the expenditure during the last year had exceeded the income to some extent. The receipts arising from dividends and subscriptions amounted to £1015 4s. 4d. The annual [illegible] for the last five years had amounted to £260 14s. 9d. The number of patients admitted during the last year were 311 in-patients and 448 out. The recommendatory letters for patients were 1386. Resolutions to the following effect were then proposed and carried:—That governors and subscribers be at liberty to exchange one in-patient's letter for four out. That every [illegible] on admission, pay 5s. towards the expense of their washing. That persons [illegible] contracts be entered into for obtaining a supply to the hospital of such articles as the weekly wash will shall arise. That the house committee shall carefully inspect all the linen of the [illegible] every six months, and present weekly, such a statement of the condition and quality of the same that any application to make it necessary to [illegible] a special meeting of the general [illegible] and of the [illegible]. After some discussion relative to the resolution to [illegible] the in-patients to pay 5s. towards their washing, it was ultimately arranged, that 2s. 6d. only should be subscribed. A vote of thanks was then accorded to the chairman and sub-committee, and the meeting [illegible].

LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS. The annual court of the governors of this hospital, which was instituted in the year 1749, was held on Wednesday, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Lombard-street, Mr. Jenny Pratt, [illegible] in the chair. It appeared from the report of the general committee, that the last year, that, in addition to 101 incurable patients, previously maintained and provided for in the hospital, 235 patients, deemed curable, had been under treatment, of whom 118 remained in the Hospital on the 1st of January. Of the 167 cases whose treatment was completed, 101 were discharged cured—being equal to 60½ per cent.; 52 were discharged incurable, being equal to 31 1-7 per cent.; and 14 (being equal to 8 2 3 per cent.) died in the hospital. 4 of whom, out of 12 severe cases, died during the period of the late epidemic from typhoid fever and cholera. On the 13th of June, 1750, nearly 100 years ago, the founders of this charity held their first general meeting, and the hospital was opened for patients on the 31st of July, 1751. It was proposed to commemorate this event in a fitting manner by celebrating a centenary festival in 1851, and resolutions in accordance with this view were passed by the board. Several legacies were announced as having been paid or become payable during the past year, including a legacy of £100 from the late secretary, Mr. Thomas Webster, whose father and himself held office successively for a period of ninety-nine years. The receipts for the last year, including a balance in hand, amounted to £8903 15s. 8d., and the expenditure had been £6822 9s. 4d., leaving a balance in favour of this charity of £2081 10s. 4d. Mr. George Mence was unanimously elected secretary.

CITY COURT OF SEWERS.—At the court held on Tuesday the chairman read a report from Mr. Haywood, the surveyor of the commission, which gave an outline of their transactions and the works executed by the commissioners during the past year. The report included statements of the improvements effected in the City slaughtering houses and churchyards, and contained copious details of the steps taken to procure the abatement of nuisances, and the carrying out of various remedial measures enumerated. The court expressed their approbation of the report, and directed that copies should be sent to all the members of the corporation.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall. The report stated that they had been enabled to realise an extensive library and reading-rooms; but not having sufficient accommodation, they had been compelled to seek for more commodious premises. They had decided upon taking their present place in Gresham-street, although their pecuniary obligations would be four times as much. Although the library and reading-rooms had been open only since the 25th of September, they had now 1000 volumes, and the number was rapidly increasing to meet their present requirements. Their total receipts in 1841 were £608 14s., while, during the last year, they amounted to £1251 6s. 3d., showing an increase of £1642 12s. 3d. Their expenditure had been for the same year £1120 10s. 8d., leaving a balance in the hands of their treasurer of £30 15s. 7d.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.—On Wednesday, the accounts of the metropolitan police to Parliament for the year ending the 31st of December last were printed. The receipts were £442,518 13s. 8d., and the expenditure £373,640 11s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £68,878 1s. 9d. There was an increase in constables last year; the entire force on the 1st of January last consisted of 3492 persons, of which 4769 were constables.

FEES IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—On Wednesday some accounts of the Court of Chancery were printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that on the Suitors' Fee Fund the receipts in the year ending the 25th of November last were £150,142 15s. 6d. After all charges the excess of fees was £13,154 15s. 3d. In the masters' offices the fees received in the year were £40,600 3s. 9d., and in the taxing masters' offices £2,201 4s. 8d.

THE "SWEATING" SYSTEM.—A deputation of the Tailors' Trade Protection Society waited last Saturday evening on Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and Sir Benjamin Hall, Baronet, M.P., in the Marylebone Court-house, for the purpose of impressing his Lordship and his honourable colleague to support a petition to the House of Commons, praying the interference of the Legislature to put down, by a legislative enactment, the present "sweating" system. His Lordship and Sir Benjamin Hall promised to support the petition; but that the former doubted whether the Government would pass a law compelling masters to give in-door work, and suggested an application to the Board of Health.

Previous of the "sweating" system were most forcibly pointed out by Mr. William Dyke, Mr. Essary, and Mr. Pryor, which they stated brought poverty upon the industrious workman, while the jobbers, who undertook to complete the work at low prices, ground down the former to the lowest possible wages—wages so inferior, that, with constant toil, they were scarcely able to eke out an existence. It was stated that one jobber alone realised £3000 a year, and kept his carriage.

A NEW BRIDGE FOR WESTMINSTER.—It is stated that it has been determined to take down the present bridge at Westminster, and that a new one is to be erected some four hundred yards further from the Houses of Parliament, in order to heighten the effect of those elaborate specimens of British architecture. The new structure is to be low and straight, supported by gothic arches. Plans for the erection of first-class detached, or semi-detached houses, forming a line of streets up to Buckingham palace, have, it is also said, been approved.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has signified his intention of presiding over the second anniversary festival of the newly-formed institution, which, it is said, no strenuous effort will be made to enable the committee to proceed with the erection of the intended new hospital at Victoria Park.

DANGEROUS BULLOCK.—On Monday, a bullock broke away from the herd to which it belonged, near Green-wich, and proceeded at a furious pace towards the metropolis, knocking down every body who attempted to impede its progress. Near the New Cross turnpike, Mrs. Annan, of Peckham, was thrown down and dreadfully injured. In the New Kent road a child was killed. On reach ng the Bricklayers' Arms the beast seemed to pause; but the immense crowd of men, boys, and dogs, that had followed soon came up, and it resumed its career towards the Borough. Between the Bricklayers' Arms and the Townhall no fewer than four persons were knocked down, and received such injuries that their immediate removal to Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals was considered necessary. On London-bridge the anxious crowds of spectators in the road forced the animal on the footway, and numbers, unable to escape, were knocked down. On reaching King William-street, the animal passed down Arthur-street into Upper Thames-street, and the police, headed by Inspector Forman, 96, Upper Thames-street, Dyer's Hall Iron Wharf, being open, rushed in, and was at length secured. It is not known to whom the beast belongs, and from the damage done it is supposed that it will not be claimed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 16, males, 724; females, 764: total, 1476. Deaths during the same period males, 483; females, 458: total, 938. The deaths the week show a decrease of 19 on those of the former week, and of 109 on the weekly average of last January. In the corresponding weeks of 10 previous years (1840-9) the average was 1041, which, if corrected for increased population, becomes 1136; the present decrease of mortality, as compared with former years, is, therefore, 198. In the epidemic or zymotic class of diseases, the deaths last week were 144; in the corresponding weeks of the years 1840-9, they fluctuated between 112 and 333; the corrected average is 208. From phthisis (or consumption) the deaths last week were 113; at the same period of previous years they ranged from 115 to 170. From other diseases that affect the respiratory organs (exclusive of hooping-cough) the deaths were 139: in previous years, at this time, they ranged from 115 to 150. From the class of diseases: small-pox was fatal to 6 persons, less than one-third of its former mortality; scarlatina to 13, while the average is 34; hooping-cough to 31, the average being 46; typhus to 23, the average being 36. From diarrhœa 14 persons died, a mortality wh ch is about the usual amount. From asthma and bronchitis there were 110 deaths, the average is 100; from pneumonia there were 76, whilst 90 forms the average. Diarrhœa was fatal to 14 persons, whilst the average is 7, though the number who died of this complaint in the same week of last year was 37. The wife of a journeyman lamp-maker, aged 60, died on St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, of delirium tremens. She was the first attack of Asiatic cholera six months before. Four nonagenarians died during the week, of whom three were women; the man died in the Goswell-street sub-district, at the advanced age of 95 years.

MORTALITY OF LONDON FOR SEVEN YEARS.—A table accompanies this week's report of the Registrar-General, arranged in the order of the rate of mortality from all causes during the seven years 1838-44. By this arrangement it appears that the West London district is the healthiest, and that of Mile-end New Town is the unhealthiest in the metropolis. The mortality is at the rate of 322 annually in 10,000 inhabitants; while in Hackney it is 197; in Lewisham, 173 in 10,000 inhabitants. Only fourteen in a thousand die annually in the Strand district; mortality of less than 230 inhabitants in 10,000; of twelve the mortality exceeds 260 in 10,000; and of twelve the mortality lies between these extremes. The healthiest districts, parochial districts, in which the water and the sewers are the worst, experienced the greatest mortality.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily height of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the week, was 29.784in. The mean temperature was 42.8 deg., or 2.8 deg. exceeded the mean of the week in seven years by 6.9 deg.; on Sunday it was 9 deg., and on Friday, 14.9 deg. above the average. On Wednesday, when the mean temperature was 53.1 deg., it was slightly below the average of that day.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment to the Surrey magistracy, the members for the county and the principal gentry, and a number of ladies.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We are enabled to state, upon good authority, that the Rev. H. Meeres, whom the Dean and Chapter have declared that they have elected and duly appointed to be the head master of the King's School, is, notwithstanding, still the chaplain of the Bucks County Gaol. Leave of temporary absence from his duties in the prison was granted to Mr. Meeres by the county magistrates, on his representation that the interests of the whole school, as well as those of the boys in the Dean and Chapter, all that he believed the litigation of the subject would be shortly determined. Mr. Meeres further assured the magistrates that he should forthwith resign his chaplaincy in the event of his being confirmed in the head master-ship offered to him by the chapter. The result of this temporary absence from the prison is, that there are now two schools in the cathedral precincts, one [illegible] in the cathedral school-room, with a very large majority of the foundation and other scholars, and under the direction of a head master who has been [illegible] removed, deprived, and displaced," by the other over a green [illegible] the chaplain to a gaol. Last room is small, and has not room for [illegible] Mr. [illegible] in wine tavern the Court of Queen's-bench, has made the rule absolute for a *mandamus*, compelling the head master's place in the cathedral, and Mr. [illegible] res has been presented to a temporary stall near him. *Maidstone Gazette.*

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Their Lordships assembled at a quarter after four, and the Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the County Cess (Ireland) Bill.

The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Campbell.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ABBREVIATION BILL.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, this bill was read a third time and passed.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of this bill; and, in so doing, drew the attention of their Lordships to the report of the Commissioners on the propriety of a reform in criminal procedure. A good criminal code was rendered most faulty by a bad code of criminal procedure. The French criminal code was, perhaps, the best in the world; but its benefits were greatly lessened by the bad method of criminal procedure in that country.

The bill was then read a second time

BANKRUPTCY LAWS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of this bill, and gave notice of the committee for the day fortnight.—Agreed to.

PRESBYTERIAN AGITATION IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in explaining a statement alleged to have been made on the subject of the agitation of certain Presbyterian ministers in the north of Ireland for a reduction of rents, took occasion to state that, in his opinion, the Earl of Clarendon was the best Lord-Lieutenant that had ever exercised authority in Ireland. Recently, several outrages had been committed in the north of Ireland which had been excited by the Presbyterian ministers, and he wished to know whether the Government could not intimate to the Synod of Ulster, that if this course of conduct were continued the Royal bounty would be withheld from these agitating Presbyterian ministers. He had received a letter from a Presbyterian minister, calling him to account for what he had stated in the House, which was a high breach of privilege.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that it would not be politically expedient to draw the attention of the law officers of the Crown to the conduct of these ministers, and he knew of no method of punishing such conduct as that complained of by the noble Marquis, except by a criminal prosecution.

RIVER PLATE.

The Earl of HARROWBY asked what was the state of our relations with Buenos Ayres?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that a treaty had been signed with General Rosas, the President of the Argentine Republic; but he could not at present lay it on the table, as it had not yet arrived in this country.

The Earl of ABERDEEN considered that we should have done nothing by signing a treaty with General Rosas, unless by that treaty we secured the independence of the Oriental Republic.

After a few words from Lord HOWDEN and Lord COLCHESTER, the subject dropped.

The Sunday Trading Bill was postponed to Friday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Australian Colonies Bill stood for committal on Monday next; but, as the question of whether there should be one house or two for the government of the colony was likely to be raised, he wished to postpone it until the House should be in possession of all the information bearing upon the point. (Hear, hear.) A dispatch had been received that morning, which it was highly important the House should be in possession of before it debated the question. The hon. and learned gentleman had given notice of his intenen to move in committee that there should be two houses, instead of the proposal of the Government conta ned in this bill; but the notice did not state how the Houses were to be elected—by the Crown or by any other body—and he, therefore, hoped the honourable and learned gentleman would specify the details of his plan. (Hear, hear.) He should, therefore, move that the order of the day be now read for the purpose of being postponed till that day fortnight, when he should be in a position to state the reason the bill had been prepared in its present shape.—Agreed to.

ABUSES ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.

In answer to Mr. Grattan and Lord Ashley, Mr. HAWES said the officers of the *Sobraon* had been guilty of their misconduct; and the coroner called, by the Emigration Commissioners, to forfeit £500 of the amount which he was to have been paid for the conveyance of the emigrants; and, with respect to the ship herself, the Commissioners having been informed by the emigrants, so nothing was known of the matter until some notices of it appeared in the local papers, after the officers had received their gratuities. It was then ascertained that four females had been ravished, though not in the ordinary way.

On the motion of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved that this bill be read a second time.

Mr. NAPIER objected to this bill, because it created so low a class of voters, so as almost to restore the old 40s. freehold.

Mr. HOWE thought, on the contrary, that the qualification was, if anything, too high.

Mr. REYNOLDS supported the bill.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. Adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Thornton, late Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, has succeeded to the office of Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Hart Dyke, Esq., who has resigned.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminster, is suffering from severe indisposition, arising, it is supposed, from intense application to his geological and other studies.

THE WATER BILLS.—It is said, on "good authority," that the Water Bills introduced by private companies and corporations during the present session will not be proceeded with for some time at least, as it is the intention of the Government to introduce a general measure upon that important sanitary subject. One of the reasons assigned for the postponement of such a measure by the Government is, to discourage, and if possible prevent, the evil consequences which the late years resulted from reckless speculation in the shares of public and private companies.

NORTHAMPTON AND BANBURY RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held yesterday (Friday), when a report was adopted which stated, that, if the dissidents will not take part in the proceedings, the proprietors would have to consider the propriety of acting under its powers and dissolving the company.

NEWRY, WARRENPOINT, AND ROSTREVOR RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) the half-yearly meeting of this company took place at the offices, Moorgate-street; Lord Viscount Newry and Morne in the chair. It appeared that a certain number of the shareholders objected to an agreement which had been entered into with a Mr. Dargan, and a circular had been addressed to the shareholders, containing some very offensive remarks towards the directors. The directors according, tendered their resignations, and the meeting was adjourned until March 1.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Accounts from Paris, dated yesterday (Friday), state that the differences between M. Thiers and other leading Moderates and the Government have been amicably arranged, which circumstance has given general satisfaction and confidence.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects, desiring that they will act in concert with the religious and military authorities, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with just, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The editor of the *Temps* was tried on Wednesday, and acquitted, on the charge of publishing an article in November last, with the view of bringing the Government into contempt.

A partial review of troops took place on Wednesday, in the Bois de Boulogne, by Gen. Changarnier. The spectacle was particularly animating, and great numbers of persons were present to witness the evolutions of the military.

The President of the Republic passed the artillery in review on Thursday morning at the Champs de Mars. The President was attended by a splendid military escort, and was repeatedly cheered in the most enthusiastic manner.

The Minister of the Interior gave a brilliant *fête* on Wednesday. After dinner, at which the President of the Republic was present, a grand concert took place, for which 850 cards were issued, which included the elite of Paris and its neighbourhood. Never, since the Revolution, did a more gorgeous scene present itself. Madame Barrot, now in her 54th year, and the mother of the Minister, remained to the close, and did the honours of the occasion with grace and affability.

WEST INDIES.

The West India mail arrived yesterda. (Friday), bringing dates from Jamaica to the 22nd ult. Trade was excessingly dull, and crime was on the increase. The Lower House had passed several bills, which were afterwards rejected by the Council. Cotton was in course of cultivation, and with the best results. The crops in Demerara were unfavourable, arising from heavy falls of rain. The advices from Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Tobago represent the crops as promising.

BEGGING LETTER IMPOSTURES.—In a paragraph which appeared in the supplement of the 9th inst., relative to begging letter impostures, and which stated that a party had endeavoured to obtain sums of money by offering for [illegible] ance a little religious book called a "Picture of Grace," we are requested by the author to state that he does not believe that there was any imposture practised, [illegible] attended to be practised, by the person alluded to; and that he had given her the fullest permission to dispose of as many of his little work as she could, for the case in which she was interested.

RECEPTION OF LORD GOUGH AT CALCUTTA.

LORD GOUGH'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

Lord Gough arrived at Calcutta on the 29th of December, in the State yacht *Soonamooky*; his Lordship having entered the Hoogly by the Sounderbuns. It had been intimated that the ex-chief wished to be received as quietly as possible; accordingly no public demonstration was made, beyond having the garrison out on his Lordship's landing, besides a pretty mark of welcome at the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Dépôt, and on board the *Haddington*, Captain Field, in which ship his Lordship was to leave India. A Sketch of this point, taken on the spot, we are enabled to present to our readers. It represents the State yacht passing the Dépôt, under a salute of seventeen guns; with the *Haddington*, and the fine ship *Agincourt*, lying at one of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's wharves discharging stores.

His Lordship, we are informed, was much pleased with this greeting, and acknowledged it by standing on the deck of the yacht uncovered, and bowing repeatedly to the three hearty cheers of the *Haddington's* sailors. We are happy to add that Lord Gough appeared in excellent health. On landing he was escorted by the principal garrison officers along a street, formed by troops, to the Government House, where a cordial reception by Sir John Littler awaited him, and of whose hospitality his Lordship partook, until the departure of the steamer. On the morning of the 8th his Excellency embarked at Garden Reach; the band of the 70th were in attendance, and played, while a salute of seventeen guns was firing from the Peninsula Company's grounds, and until the ship cast off.

French and English Screw Ships.—The French Government has ordered the line-of-battle ship *L'Ulm*, 100 guns, now building at Rochefort, to be fitted with a screw propeller, with engines of 300 horse power. The French have another ship of 120 guns, named *Le Vingt-quatre Février* (the 24th of February), now fitting with a screw and engines of 900 horse power. The only ship in the English navy approximating to these powerful screw line-of-battle ships is the *Agamemnon*, 80, now building in Woolwich dockyard, to have engines of 400 horse power, and which will not be ready for sea for several years.

A notice has been issued at the Post-office, that mails will be made up on the evening of February 23 for Madeira, to be conveyed by her Majesty's sloop *Sphynx*, which will sail from Devonport after the arrival of the London post on the morning of February 24. Letters from Madeira will be liable to a postage of 1s. 10d. the half-ounce, and so on; and newspapers to the charge of 2d each. All letters and newspapers intended to be sent by this vessel must be specially addressed, "By her Majesty's sloop *Sphynx*."

RURAL SPORTS—FEBRUARY.

RABBIT SHOOTING.

More difficult than hares to hit,
They frequently appear to flit
Like shadows past one —proof, indeed,
Is then the aim that hits them bleed
If you would see them nicely stopped
In the thick wood, you must adopt
Snap shooting, for you'll seldom there
Have time to take them full and fair
E'en lost to view, advance your gun
Quickly to where you think they run;
Regard not grass, nor bush, nor briar,
Through each and all that instant fire.
Bang! it is well—you saw him not,
And yet you've killed him on the spot.
Watt's *Remarks on Shooting.*

England, in spite of the vast strides it has made in commerce and manufactures, and its consequent increase of population, still claims her pre-eminence as a sporting country, far surpassing any other either in ancient or modern times. We have our sports for summer and winter, and for almost every day in the year. The character of its people, we are inclined to think, is benefitted by the out-door exercise, which a devotion to rural sports necessarily imposes. The subject of our Illustration is one of the sports peculiarly welcome this month, now that bird shooting is over; and it has been asserted that Rabbit shooting is superior to any other. In the "Book of Rural Sports" we find the following spirited description of this sport:—

"The spaniels are questing for rabbits within the close tangling of an extensive wood: their merry cry bespeaks them on the scent; the sporting attendants spread here and there, all eye and all ear, to see the quick dart of the rabbit across the path, or to hear the leaves rattle, and the small boughs give place to his dashing forward. See! there he crosses the path—a shot is fired; the nimble spaniel is seen racing over the same tract in his wake, scenting the stain as he goes. A squeak is heard, and the nearest sportsman flies to the spot, crying 'Dead! dead!' and presently returns with the prize This entertaining scene is enacted again and again; and when the copse has failed, the neighbouring hedgerows are tried, which, if they have much furze, are sure to make excellent hides for these nimble animals. Rabbit-shooting in such cover is very pleasant and lively sport, and with such hardy terriers or spaniels as will not only follow them in all their tortuities, however thick or tangled, as the wire-coated will do, the sport is gratifying in the extreme. The sportsman in this shooting must be on the alert, and must place himself as the cry of the dogs directs him, to look sharply for the darting out of the rabbit, which, be it remembered, is very unlike that of the hare; and hence so many hare-shooters fall in rabbit-shooting practice. The dart of the rabbit is quick in the extreme; that of the hare, except the dog be close to her, is more quiet; indeed, she often steals out rather than flies, and pausing a moment to look around them, decamps. The gliding of the rabbit is so rapid that it is necessary either that the gunner have his gun on the cock, or at least that his thumb be on it, as not a moment should be lost; thus it is that snap shooters succeed best in rabbit-shooting; the smallest hesitation on the part of the shooter loses this nimble animal, who crosses a path with incredible speed. Indeed, if a fair portion of practice of rabbit shooting will not make a quick shot, the case is hopeless. The fences and coverts likewise near a wood are often the resort of rabbits, particularly if showers have made the levels of the wood in a dripping state Here, leaving the wood and its drippings, they locate themselves amongst the thickest cover of the hedge-rows, and, if furze be planted there, it is a sure hide for them. Here two, three, or even more sportsmen, judiciously placed, having with them rather small dogs used to the sport, and touch-hided, with a moderate portion of tongue, who will follow up the game with their merry cry, while ever and anon a rabbit is forced out and driven across the path, may find ample employment for their guns"

The locality of the Sketch is near Tunbridge; but Hertfordshire is esteemed the finest country for the sport.

Port of London Shipowners' Loan and Assurance Company—On Monday the Master in Chancery Tinney appointed Mr. Hutton official manager to investigate and wind up the affairs of this undertaking, started by one Augustus Collingridge, in 1847, to insure against "the perils of the sea, fire, rovers, reprisals, and other marine risks," the ships and vessels of the shareholders, with a capital of £50,000, in 500 shares of £100 each. The preliminary deposit was 2s. 6d. per share. Various policies, the claims in respect of which are matters in dispute, were granted; and in 1849, the directors, finding it inexpedient, from non-payment by the shareholders, to continue the undertaking, transferred the same to the Sea Fire and Life Assurance Company, who undertook to indemnify the Port of London Company from all risk and loss in respect of policies representing contingent claims against the company.

At the eleventh general meeting last week of the contributors to the General Theatrical Fund, held at the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Backstone in the chair, it appeared that the receipts for the past year amounted to £896 1s. 3d., and the expenditure, consisting nearly altogether of payments to annuitants, to £435 19s. 8d., leaving a balance of £460 1s 7d.

Twenty race-horses, the private property of the ex-King Louis Philippe, forming the Royal stud at Meudon, were sold by auction at the park of Maisseaux, in Paris, last week. The sale was well attended. The highest price obtained was 3220f. for an English chesnut mare, 11 years old. A yearling colt, bred at Meudon, was purchased for the President of the Republic at the price of 1525f. A two-year-old bay filly was likewise purchased for the President of the Republic at 1870f. The sale produced 25,000f.

RABBIT-SHOOTING NEAR TUNBRIDGE.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A WESTMORELAND TROUT-STREAM.—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.

We have this week Engraved one of Mr. Jutsum's three contributions to the Exhibition, 314. "A Westmoreland Trout Stream," in the South Room. The size of the painting, 3 feet 2 inches in height, by 4 feet 7 inches in width. This is a charming scene of glorious mountain, picturesque wood, and sparkling water. It is painted in the artist's best manner.

Mr. O'Neil's "Myrrha" (No. 311) hangs in the Middle Room; and its dimensions are 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches. This picture we have already commended, for its delicacy of touch, and the tranquil thoughtfulness and winning beauty of the face. Perchance, our Artist's portrait of the Ionian Female Slave, the favourite of Sardanapalus, has been embodied from the beautiful opening to the fifth act of Lord Byron's gorgeous tragedy:—

"The day at last has broken. What a night
Hath usher'd it! How beautiful in heaven!
Though varied with a transitory storm,
How beautiful in that variety!
How hideous upon earth! where peace and hope,
And love and revel, in an hour were trampled
By human passions to a human chaos,
Not yet resolved to separate elements—
'Tis warring still! And can the sun so rise
So bright, so rolling back the clouds into
Vapours more lovely than the unclouded sky,
With golden pinnacles, and snowy mountains,
And billows purpler than the ocean's, making
In heaven a glorious mockery of the earth,
So like we almost deem it permanent;
So fleeting, we can scarcely call it aught
Beyond a vision, 'tis so transiently
Scatter'd along the eternal vault: and yet
It dwells upon the soul, and soothes the soul,
And blends itself into the soul, until
Sunrise and sunset form the haunted epoch
Of sorrow and of love; which they who mark not.
Know not the realms where those twin genii
(Who chasten and who purify the heart,
So that we would not change their sweet rebukes
For all the boisterous joys that ever shook
The air with clamour) build the palaces
Where their fond votaries repose and breathe
Briefly; but in that brief cool calm inhale
Enough of Heaven to enable them to bear
The rest of common, heavy, human hours,
And dream them through in placid sufferance,
Though seemingly employed like all the rest
Stealing breathers in allotted tasks
Of pain or pleasure, *two* names for *one* ice ing,
Which our infernal, restless agony
Would vary in the sound, although the sense
Escapes our highest efforts to be happy.
Balaca. You muse right calmly; and can you watch
The sunrise which may be our last
Myr. It is
Therefore that I so watch it, and reproach
Those eyes, which never may behold it more.
For having look'd upon it oft, too oft,
Without the reverence and the rapture due
To that which keeps all earth from being nought
As I am now, this form."

A lady has transmitted, through the bishop of London, to the committee for the building of a new church and schools in the Trinity district of St. Pancras, the munificent sum of £1000 in aid of the funds now raising for their completion. Miss Burdett Coutts has given £100, and a lady has placed £100 in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Laing to meet nine similar gifts, four of which have been already received.

MUSIC.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio "Deborah" was performed last Monday night, at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Surman, with Misses Birch, Holroyd, Kenneth, Messrs. Gange, Walker, W. H. Seguin, and Lawler, as principal singers.

"Deborah" stands second in the list of Handel's oratorios; it was finished in Feb., 1733, and produced at the King's Theatre on the 17th of March following, by command of King George II., and the prices of admission were a guinea and half-guinea, the number of executants being about 100: now it is heard for three shillings at Exeter Hall, with nearly 800 players and singers. It was revived by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1843. Like many of the great sacred productions of Handel, "Deborah" suffers from the weakness of the poem, which was written by Mr. Samuel Humphreys. The subject is taken from the 4th and 5th chapters of the Book of Judges, embodying the rising of the people of Israel at the instigation of *Deborah*, the prophetess, against the power of *Jabin*, King of Canaan, their cruel oppressor. *Barak* is nominated leader of the Israelite army, In the second part, *Deborah* is menaced with the vengeance of *Sisera*, the Canaanite commander-in-chief; but she defies his power, and the Israelites advance to battle. In the third part, there are the lamentations of the Priests of Baal or *Sisera's* defeat and decease, and the honours paid to *Jael* for the General's death, concluding with a general thanksgiving of the people of Israel.

The dramatic elements in "Deborah" are like those in "Samson;" the Baal worship is in juxtaposition with the worship of the true faith, and this religious antagonism is finely treated by Handel. Some of his grandest choruses are in "Deborah;" the "Immortal Lord" is stupendous, as is the "O blast, with thy tremendous brow." The "See the proud chief," opening the second part, is sublime. The "O Baal! Monarch of the skies" reminding the hearer of the "Oh, the pleasures," by the same composer, with all his wondrous accompaniments The fugue writing in the two choruses, the "Hallelujah" of the first, and the "God, King of Kings" of the second part, is admirable; the latter recalls the theme of one of the Coronation Anthems, "The King shall rejoice." Amongst the well-known airs in "Deborah" are the "How lovely is the blooming fair, and "All danger disdaining," for contralto; the "Choirs of Angels," for the soprano; the "Awake the ardour," and the pastoral air, "Tears such as tender fathers shed," for bass. There is also a charming duo, "Where do thy ardours raise me." The oratorio was on the whole creditably executed, although the conductor might amend his besetting sin of dragging the time.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The fourth chamber concert took place on Saturday, directed by Mr. W. L. Phillips, who also accompanied the vocal music. The scheme comprised Haydn's quartet in G, No. 81, played by Messrs. Thirlwall, J. Banister, Trust, and Hatton; Dussek's pianoforte quartet in E flat, executed by Miss R. M. S. Read, Messrs. Thirlwall, Trust, and Hatton; H. Westrop's pianoforte quintet, played by Messrs. Westrop, Banister, T. Westrop, Trust, and Hatton; and Hummel's septuor in D minor, Op. 74, for pianoforte (Brinley Richards), flute (R. S. Pratten), horn (Calcott), oboe (Horton), tenor (Trust), violoncello (Hatton), and contra-basso (F. S. Pratten). The concert went off pretty well, but the old complaint of insufficient rehearsals must be reiterated. The septuor of Hummel is rarely heard, but it is a clever work, and the pianoforte part was ably sustained by Mr. Richards. Mendelssohn's trio from "Elijah," "Lift thine eyes," sweetly sung by Miss Mira Griesbach, Miss Fyne, and Miss C. Panchaud, was encored.

PIANOFORTE CONCERTS.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, the composer, commenced, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, his annual series of pianoforte concerts. It is from the classical stores of the great masters that this eminent pianist makes up his programmes, which are full of interest. Two sonatas, one by Beethoven, in C, Op. 96; and the other by Bach, in C minor, for pianoforte and violin, were executed by Mr Bennett and Herr Ernst; in such hands the performance was a treat of the highest order. It is no matter in what school Ernst plays; the antiquated style of Bach was rendered with the utmost finish and elegance. Mr. Bennett's touch has a peculiar charm—his execution is unerring in precision, no intricacies dismay him, but he is not a showy player; and his great skill, to the admirers of the modern romantic school, is not so apparent, from the absence of an impassioned intensity; but this want of warmth is more in manner than in feeling, and if Mr. Bennett, who is a conscientious musician, thought proper, he could establish himself as an exponent of the first force in the fantasia style. Besides Mozart's

"MYRRHA."—PAINTED BY H. O'NEIL.

sonata [illegible] selected from Meyerbeer's songs without words, Mr. Benedict, with Mr. Cusins, gave some of his own pieces for two performers. Mr. Cusins is known as an organist and a violinist—this time he puts in his claim, as [illegible] Miss [illegible] was the only vocalist, but her selection of songs, although by Handel and Macfarren, was not so fortunate as usual.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The first concert of the Amateur Musical Society for this season will take place next Monday, conducted by Sig. Negri.— On the same evening Mr. Willy will commence, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of orchestral and vocal concerts; and Mrs. Gardner will give a concert at the Beethoven Rooms.—On Tuesday Mr. Richardson's concert at the Hanover Rooms.—On Wednesday Signor Felice Ronconi, brother of the [illegible] concerts at the Beethoven Rooms.—Messrs. [illegible] Mr. Hullah [illegible] concert at Exeter Hall.—On Thursday the [illegible] concert of the Society of British Musicians.—On Friday at St. Martin's Hall [illegible] Mr. Mori's concert.—On Saturday [illegible] Concert. The classical programme [illegible] concert [illegible] the principal [illegible] Duke of Cambridge, the Prussian, Duke of Brunswick, Marchioness of Ely, Lady [illegible] Mr. Lucas, jun., will have two Welsh airs performed by [illegible] that occasion. Mr. Lucas has also written a [illegible] Mr. Costa conducts the programme. Mr. Parr, so very successful at most concerts he has appeared at this season, will sing at Mr. Costa's concert. Mr. Parry, after residing several years in Scotland, North Shields, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, next week his "Lights and Shadows" will amuse the people of Edinburgh and Glasgow.— Mr. Kiallmark, the scenic artist, [illegible] Theatre, has been appointed resident scenic artist to Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatres, in place of the late Mr. Beverley. Mr. Kiallmark has been for many years connected with the Bristol Theatre, and has also been employed at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, and at Exeter Hall, Exeter. Mr. Bishop and Signor Benedetti are the first artists who have engaged to perform at the Polytechnic Institution, this week, lectures on music.— On Wednesday, at the Marylebone Institution, Mr. W. H. Gratton delivered a lecture on ancient Egyptian music, with Miss Messent as vocal exponent.— Mr. Moscheles's [illegible] Musical Society will be presented with the [illegible] Mr. Russell's [illegible] Hall, [illegible] Miss Poole, Mr. Travers, Mr. Lockey, and Signor Marras, the principal singer Marras accompanied, and conducted in Paris, Mr. Hayes at the [illegible] Mr. Hayes's concert at Glasgow, was [illegible] captivations; she received a double *encore* in a Scotch ballad, and [illegible] in the Italian school. On Monday last, Miss Hayes, Miss Poole, Mr. Travers, and Signor Marras

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is said by some of the Scottish papers that it is the intention of her Majesty, either in going to or returning from Balmoral, next autumn, to visit Holyrood Palace.

At the East India United Service Club, thirty-six candidates are in the field for the appointment of secretary, which has become vacant by the resignation of Major White.

At orations are being made in the Royal Military Asylum, in order to give better accommodation to some of the officers and their families.

On Saturday morning last, an explosion of fire-damp took place on the Gib Field colliery, Chowbent, the property of G. Fletcher Esq., of Laburnham House. One man was killed on the spot, and four others were injured in the most shocking manner.

M. Jules Cloquet, an eminent surgeon of Paris, whose reputation has long become European, has just received from his Highness the Sultan the order of Nichan Iftar.

On Tuesday night last a dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place at the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Companies' Works, at Wigan, by which four men were killed and two others severely injured. The four that were killed were working on a scaffold, about fifty yards from the top; they were blown up and fell into the dib hole at the bottom. The pit is upwards of 400 yards deep. One man escaped by running through the fire, and, singular as it may appear, his dog followed him and escaped also.

The total amount received by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1849, was £183,384 4s. 1d. The disbursements within the same period were £178,767 14s.

Accounts from Belize, Honduras, to January 18th, state that a courier had arrived, announcing that the interior of Guatemala was again in revolution. No particulars.

On Monday night, shortly after eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Brewer and Co. ship chandlers and sail makers, carrying on business at No. 310, Wapping High-street, which caused considerable damage, but fortunately the firm was insured. How the fire began could not be ascertained.

The *Carmarthen Advertiser* states, that Thomas Phillips, Esq., the benevolent founder of the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery, has most liberally presented the South Wales Training College at Carmarthen with one hundred volumes of books.

A small farm at Barthley, near Newark, belonging to one of the Newark charities (Lilley's) was let on Thursday the 31st ult., at a higher rent by £44 a year than was previously paid for it. This farm consists of 68a. 1r. 14p. of land (and more than two-thirds of it arable, and was let for fourteen years from Ladyday last, for £185 per annum, whereas, fourteen years ago, it was let for the same term, at only £141 per annum, and that was considered a good rent.

At Hawick, on Saturday last, the best barley meal was advertised for sale at the low price of 9d. per stone. It has not been so cheap in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The investigation into the affairs of the Aylesbury Savings-Bank has been completed. The amount of defalcation by Stratton has been struck at up and has reached the sum of £1068. The secretary of the Bank (Mr. James) has, we are informed, paid into the hands of the treasurer £600, to meet any claims that may ultimately fall upon him.

The directors of the Bank of England have resolved to still further enlarge the public drawing office recently opened and constructed, and for that purpose yesterday commenced removing the bill and cash offices, the ground to be connected into a continuation of the now drawing office, which will occupy the entire south-west angle of the building.

Humphrey Fountney, Esq., of Moneyhull Hall, King's Norton, has liberally offered a piece of land as a site for the intended church at Balsall-heath.

Sir William Hartopp, bart. of Stanton Coldfield, has recently, at his own expense, placed three beautiful stained glass windows in the chancel of Wiggett Church, of which he is the patron. These, with the great improvements made during the incumbency of the present vicar, render it one of the neatest village churches in the county of Suffolk.

It is proposed to erect a church at Embsay, near Skipton. In this distant township a church was erected in 1154, and near the old foundation (now marked by only a few tombstones), a site has been given by the gentleman who recently purchased the property. The population of the township is about 1000.

At Gravesend, the Ship and Lobster Tavern, kept by Mr. Penryn, on the Sea Wall, was totally consumed by fire on Friday night week. The house and adjoining buildings being constructed chiefly of wood, the flames spread very rapidly, so that none of the property in the house could be saved, the inmates having barely time to escape. The fire was discovered by the landlord's son about ten o'clock, but its cause is unknown. The landlord is said to be insured.

The *St. Petersburgh Zeitung*, of the 5th February, publishes an Imperial ukase commanding that a medal shall be struck in commemoration of the Hungarian campaign, which is to be presented to all and each of the officers, subalterns, and privates, as well as chaplains, medical men, &c., either in active service or in the hospitals.

They manage things in a rather summary manner in Italy. Advices from Naples of the 8th inst. state that some riots took place at Palermo on the 27th ult., which were uttered of "Viva la Constituzione del 1812," and "Viva Ruggiero Settimo." The ringleaders were seized, six of whom were convicted and shot. Tranquility was then restored!!!

Lord Blantyre succeeds the late Lord Airlie in the representative peerage of Scotland, and the present Earl of Airlie will be elected a representative peer in the room of the late Lord Colville.

The St. Pancras Freehold Society have just completed their first purchases of land in the Kentish-town, and will shortly give a number of allotments to its members, and greatly increase the county franchise.

At Prague another congress of Bohemian industrialists has just taken place. The meeting adopted a memorial to the Minister of Trade, corresponding with the principal points of the recently published Austrian memorial for a German Customs Union.

The *Genoa Gazette* of the 13th states that the Turkish government has acknowledged and guaranteed the constitution of the small republic of Zigori, in Albania, near Janina, and consisting of 44 villages, and 25,000 inhabitants

A small parcel of new green peas has been received in London by the *Perseverance*, from Lisbon, bearing as fresh an appearance as if grown in England.

On Monday last an elegant banquet was given to Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., at the London Tavern, to commemorate the anniversary of his accession to the office of alderman, twenty-one years ago. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; and amongst the company we noticed Mr. Masterman, M.P., Major Moore, Mr. Kirkman, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Harnold, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Lane, Dr. Ramsbotham, Dr. Frampton, and the Rev. D. Rassell.

At Ramsgate, a seaman named John Hunter was landed last week by a fishing smack, and being picked up in the North sea, floating on a small piece of wreck, and from his statement it appears that he belonged to the brig *Anne Marie*, of, and from South Sands, for London, with coals, and that his vessel was run foul of by a large barque, off Yarmouth, during a gale of wind on the night. The *Anne Maria* sank the next day with all others on board, including two of the crew of the barque.

Mr. Joseph Hambro, a Jew, head of an extensive banking-house of London, who lately died, left by his will 400,000 rix dollars (£70,000.) to the city of Copenhagen, his native place, for the establishment of charitable institutions, but subject to the condition that his son, Mr. Charles Hambro, at present one of the partners, shall enjoy the interest of the capital during his life. Mr. Charles Hambro, a short time ag, proposed to the municipality of Copenhagen to give up the life interest provided that it would undertake to build two baths and washhouses for the poor, as in England. The municipality has just accepted the generous offer.

The ship *Jessie*, arrived in the docks from St. John's, Newfoundland, has brought a very large quantity of cod fish, comprising 4299 quintals and 10 packages, besides a quantity of salmon, ancovies, and caplin.

Last week took place a very plain and somewhat eccentric funeral of the Rev. J. Ford, at Navestock. The object of the plainness, we find, was that the money thus saved should be distributed amongst the poor in sheets and blankets; and accordingly on Saturday last, the sum of £30 was thus given away at the vestry, in sums of 10s. each, to 100 of the most deserving in the parish.

A letter from Naples of the 9th gives an account of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius which has just occurred. According to this account, it is one of the most magnificent ever seen.

The following tempting offer, addressed to clergymen of the Established Church, appears at the foot of an advertisement in the columns of a contemporary:—"Next presentation to a sinecure provincial rectory, producing £253 per annum, to be sold. Present incumbent aged 72. No pauper population; no poor's rates; no church; no glebe; no duty. For terms, apply," &c.

Dr. Achilli attended a meeting of a new-y-formed Bible society in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, which was held on Tuesday evening at the Music Hall, store-street, Bedford-square. He proposed a resolution, which was carried, affirming that in consequence of the energy and activity of the Roman Catholic church, it was desirable to send copies of the Scriptures to all parts of the world, in order that the people of each nation might be enabled to read them in their native language.

On Sunday and Monday nights several patches of furze on Wandsworth, Tooting, and Streatham commons were maliciously set on fire, causing considerable alarm in the surrounding neighbourhood. The police, with the assistance of the labourers of the district, succeeded in extinguishing the fires in every instance soon after the outbreak.

On Saturday, a Mr. Foote was committed for trial at the next assizes, in March, on a charge of having set fire to the premises in Queen-street, Exeter, lately occupied by him; and it was intimated to him that the magistrates would decline to accept bail.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B B G—Try Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers, of Covent-garden

J W, Shelton—You will find the "Staunton Chess-men" infinitely preferable to all other patterns for practical purposes; and, from the facilities they afford for playing over printed games, and for examining Chess problems, you will be likely to learn more of the game with them in six months than with the old clumsy sets in a couple of years

CITIZEN You were correctly informed. A match has been arranged between Mr Mongredien, the president of the London Chess-club, and Mr G Medley, and the opening game came off on Tuesday last. The contest between Messrs Harrwitz and Medley is in statu quo—Medley 3, Harrwitz 1

G B F—One-third of Agnelli's "Chess for Winter Evenings" was made up, verbatim et literatim, from "The Chess-Player's Handbook" and an injunction, we are told, was sheriff, or obtained to prevent the sale of it in the country

R B, and others—Problem No. 31, can be solved in three moves, which is to be regretted, as it mars an extremely beautiful combination. The following is the author's clever solution—

Wh to 1 Q to her 6th (ch) . . Q to K 4th (ch), 3, Q to her 3d; and, let Black play as he can, mate follows next move.

JUVENTUS, BERWICH—Try Enigma No. 505 once more: it will repay your trouble.

A SUBSCRIBER has transcribed his and game inaccurately

NEMO is thanked, but the position is too simple for our columns

A CANTERBURIAN —The key move to Enigma No. 518 is—1. Kt to Q Kt 6th; after this you will find little difficulty in the solution

HOWARD—For back volumes of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, all now very scarce, apply to Partridge, of Carey-street, of whom also you will probably obtain Brewer's "Collection of Problems"

LOOKER-ON.—The new work, called the "Chess-Player's Text-Book," is kept almost exclusively to co-operate the "Staunton Chess-men," but a few copies have been reserved for purchasers, at 7s, Piccadilly; to whom you had better apply. The other work has long been out of print

ILLUS—They shall have due attention

SOLUTIONS by DRNO, F G R, C J B, A CANTABRIGIAN, P, Bold B H S, G M G R M M Oldham, DERBY, DENMARK, J D, M P, R V J, F F, E S M C S, ROB, R S N R V, CRICKET, TARNHAM, W J B, C W S, R K H M, A CANTAB, P P P, BATH, B A R, S P Q R, and PIMLICO are correct. Those by A S S, Old Aberdeen, F G P, are wrong

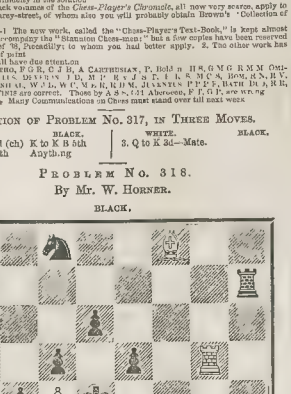
*** Many Communications on Chess must stand over till next week

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 517, IN THREE MOVES.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3d (ch)	K to K B 5th	3. Q to K 3d—Mate.	
2. R to K B 6th	Anything		

PROBLEM NO. 518.

By Mr. W. HORNER.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in six moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the first game in the Match by Correspondence just concluded between the Chess Clubs of Reading (Berkshire) and Penzance (Cornwall).

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Penzance).	BLACK (Reading).	WHITE (Penzance).	BLACK (Reading).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23 K takes Q	Q to K B 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	24. B to Q R 5th (ch)	K to Q B sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	25. R to Q 6th (f)	P to Q Kt 3d
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	26. Q B to his 3d	K to K B sq
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K R 3d	27. Q to her 5 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	28. R to K B 6th (g)	Q to R 3d
7. P to K 5th	P takes P	29. K to K 6th	Q to her sq
8. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	30. B to R sq (h)	R to K B 8th (ch)
9. P takes P	Q B to Q 2d	31. K to Kt 2d	R takes B
10. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K R 4th	32. R takes R	Q to Q B sq
11. Q B to Q 3d (a)	K Kt to K 2d	33. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to K 3d
12. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	34. R to K 6th (i)	P to Q R 4th
13. Q B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q sq	35. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to K 3d
14. P to K 6th	P takes P	36. R to Q 6th	Kt to K B sq
15. K B takes P	P to K Kt 3rd	37. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to her Kt 2d (ch)
16. Kt to Q 4th	K R to K sq	38. K to K Kt sq	Q to her B 2d
17. B takes B	Kt takes B	39. Q to her 8 4th (ch)	K to K 3d
18. Q to her 3d (b)	B takes Kt (c)	40. R to K B 6th	R to Q sq
19. Q R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th	41. Q to K B sq (j)	R to Q 7th
20. Q to her K 5th	P to K B 6th (d)	42. R to K B 2d	R takes R
21. B takes B	P takes P (ch)	43. Q takes R	Kt to Kt 3d
22. R to Kt sq (e)	P takes R (becoming a Queen)		And white surrender.

(a) For an analysis of the ingenious variation in the attack of the King's Bishop's Gambit see page 321 of the "Chess-Player's Hand-Book" (second edition), 1848

(b) White appear to have overlooked here the consequences of their adversaries taking the Kt with their K's Bishop.

(c) Much better play than "forking" the two pieces by P to Q R 4th.

(d) From the point White's game appears to us quite indefensible.

(e) Taking the Pawn would evidently have been fatal

(f) Ingenious; threatening to play the Rook to Q B 6th (ch) next move.

(g) We have not "by" and fight this move strong enough.

(h) Well intended; but Black have a "horse in the stable," and can afford an exchange.

(i) To prevent the dreaded exchange of Queens.

(j) This servile retreat is their last forlorn resource

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 544. -By Mr. W. CAWLEY.

White: K at Q 7th, Q at K B 3rd, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K R 4th and Q 2d.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q R 8th, B at K R 2d and Q B 8th, Kt at K B 2nd; Ps at Q B 5th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 545.—By "CHECK IN THE EAST."

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at K sq, R at Q Kt 5th, B at Q B 5th, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K 4th, K B 2nd and 6th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at his 4th, Q at her 3rd, Rs at K 6th and Q B 5th, B at Q Kt 6th, Kt at K Kt 8th; Ps at K Kt 3rd and 6th, and K B 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 546. SCHACHFREUND.

White: K at Q R 4th, Bs at K 4th and Q B 7th, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K Kt 5th, K B 3d, Q Kt 4th and 6th.

Black: K at K B 5th; Ps at K Kt 3d, K 3d, and Q 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CARTHAGENIAN ANTIQUITIES.—On Monday, a sale of a portion of the late Sir Thomas Reade's collection of antiquities, excavated under his auspices from the ruins of ancient Carthage, took place at the sale-rooms of the Messrs. Winstanley, the well-known auctioneers, in Liverpool. There was a very large attendance of local antiquarians, as well as Mr. Doubleday, of London, who purchased extensively for the British Museum. The lots purchased by this gentleman were several curious busts, some Punic inscriptions, &c.; two fine bas-reliefs, representing a Roman galley in full sail, and a most spirited and well executed lion; two fine heads, viz. a Minerva, hemmed, and a Cupid; a winged head of Mercury, and a head in white marble, said to be that of Scipio Africanus, but which was, with better reason, supposed to be that of Titus, as it much resembled one of that Emperor in the Museum at Naples. The same gentleman was also the purchaser of a part of a marble sarcophagus, and several stone tablets taken from sepulchres, &c; they were rudely executed in the Byzantine style of art, and were evidently intended to represent the worship in the ancient temples. These latter excited great interest, and were purchased by Mr. Doubleday, after a severe competition. The other articles of interest were, a costly table, 3 feet 10 inches in diameter, the work of a Neapolitan artist, composed of numerous slabs of antique white marble, curiously arranged, from designs by Sir Thomas Reade. It was much admired, and, after a spirited competition, was knocked down for 28 guineas. The auctioneer said that the workmanship alone cost Sir Thomas Reade £73. There were several other articles of a similar description, viz. a jewel case, two chess tables, tumplices, stand, &c. A large valuable column of porphyry was bought in for £5.00, but we believe that Mr. Paxton intends purchasing it for the Duke of Devonshire. Some of the lots brought extremely good prices; but much regret was expressed that the collection was not purchased entire, and presented to one of the educational institutions of the town.

LITERATURE.

FREEHOLD ASSURANCE, AND THE FARMERS' ESTATE SOCIETY, &c. By WILLIAM BRIDGES. T. Saunders.

The title of this pamphlet is not happily chosen to give an idea of its object, which is to explain how a race of small freeholders may be brought into existence in Ireland, remedying probably many of the social evils of that country. Before the Encumbered Estates Act was passed, a project was entertained of forming a company to purchase land in Ireland, and sell it again, or let it in farms of a convenient size. In 1848 an act was, in fact, passed, called the Farmers' Estate Society Act, to enable a body of gentlemen to purchase land in that country, and re-sell it in portions; but the power which was asked, to be enabled to give a parliamentary title to all lands they might sell, was refused them, and the act was of no avail. The Encumbered Estates Act has supplied this deficiency, and will enable the company to give a parliamentary title to any portion of land they may purchase under the authority of that act. That there is a difficulty in giving a good title to land generally, is one of the miscuievous anomalies of our constitution which our posterity will be sure to get rid of. Being enabled to give a good title to the land, it is proposed that the company—which can only buy land as a commercial speculation, and can have no desire to found a family, or the it up in entail—shall entice people to purchase it by making the acquisition easy to the purchaser and advantageous to the company.

The land is to be divided into convenient lots of not less than 20 acres each; and when so divided, with or without suitable buildings, the lots are to be let for a term of years, at an adequate rent to pay good interest for the money invested in the purchase. At the same time the company will sell these lots out and out for an adequate sum; but the principal and most novel feature in the plan is that the company will, for an annual payment of a small sum per acre, sufficient to repay the value of the lease, or at the end of a fixed period, the capital invested in the land, guarantee to the tenant the possession of the land as freehold. Thus, suppose the company purchased land at the cost of £10 10s. an acre, including all the buildings on it, and the drainage necessary to many small farms; and suppose this land to be let for 20s. per acre; that would be an interest of 8 per cent. on the outlay of £12 10s. per acre. Then, suppose the tenant to pay in addition 10s. per acre per annum, that sum, invested by the company as it was annually paid, would, in 19 years, with its accumulated interest, amount to £12 10s., the original cost of the land. Then the company would be reimbursed, during that time, principal and interest for their outlay, and would give up the land, which would belong in freehold to the tenant. Such a plan, of which we state the principle, without affirming the correctness of Mr. Bridges' calculations, as they must depend on circumstances, seems to possess the germs of improvement. The company must, for their own sake, look after the character of the persons they accept as tenants. They will take precautions, probably, that the land shall not be subdivided during the lease, as that would be incompatible with the advantageous distribution into farms made by the company. But neither the company nor the legislature has any business to interfere with the freeholder after he has honestly purchased his land. Freeholders of one acre must, for protected in doing what they like with their own, as well as freeholders of 10,000 acres. The principle of property, of ownership, of what belongs to an individual, should be as sacred for a farthing as for a million sterling. It is a complete mistake to suppose that property, or what a man acquires by his own industry, is held for the good of the public. That principle makes him only a sharer in the produce of his own labour with all the idle and worthless classes. He holds it as he acquired it, for his own advantage. We are surprise that in the investigation before the committees on the Farmers' Society Bill, seconded by Mr. Bridges, the members of the House of Commons should have lost sight of this principle, and in their eagerness to prevent a division of land should have espoused principles that would have destroyed the ownership of every estate in the empire. The land will always be divided according to circumstances; for horticultural purposes near a large city, one or two acres may be enough for a man to hold; for the pasturage of sheep he requires many hundred acres. These, therefore, who lay down an arbitrary rule for the appropriation of the land, whether it be to divide into small farms as in France, or prevent it being divided, have really adopted a Socialist principle of the worst character, which substitutes the state for the individual and strikes at the root of all property. The plan suggested by Mr. Bridges, making no question as to what the freeholder may do when he has paid the company for the land, is founded on a correct principle. It holds out a great inducement to a multitude of persons of small means and agricultural skill, to save money, invest it gradually in land, and become owners of the spots they cultivate and improve. It is, rather than a assurance society, a savings-bank of the very best description, with no possibility of a fraudulent actuary. It is well known that in Ireland there is a considerable number of persons possessed of small capital, who will be ready to take advantage of such a plan. It has the merit of inviting the Irish, as it were, to become respectable freeholders; and does not look exclusively, like too many of the plans of the present day, to the introduction of English or Scotch capitalists for the improvement of Ireland. It seems adapted to the circumstances of the Irish, and is intended to enable them to live happily in their own country. The scheme appears feasible in principle, as far as it goes; but the details require amplification, and it does not seem to obviate the charges for poor-rates and other legal incumbrances, that are fastened on the land, and must be as great impediments to the success of small as of great proprietors. The great recommendation of the scheme is that it is founded on the private interest and ordinary motives of men, and does not rely on an affection for the public welfare, which is, too generally, a mere cloak for jobbing.

MUNIFICENT FOUNDATION OF A RAGGED SCHOOL.—Some short time back, the friends of a ragged school, who had fitted up one of the arches of the South-Western Railway, near Lambeth-walk, as a place of instruction to the poor ragged children, applied to Mr. Beasley, the eminent distiller of south Lambeth, to subscribe towards a fund to erect a suitable edifice. Mr. Beasley so far complied with their request that, at his sole expense, he has erected, in Dougty-street, Lambeth, as a sort of memorial of £2000, a magnificent building, covering the space of 1230 square yards, calculated to afford ample room for the instruction of 1000 children.

At a Court of Sewers, held on Tuesday in the City, the salary of the medical officer was fixed, by a majority of 27 to 20, at £500 per annum.

STATE OF NEWGATE.

THE Rev. J. Davis, the Ordinary of Newgate, has just presented to the City authorities the report of the State of the Prison from Sept. 30, 1848, to Sept. 29, 1849. From this interesting document we learn that, during the above period, there were in the Gaol: Unconvicted prisoners, 588; convicted, 1111, convicted of very grave offences, 938; making a total of 2367: of which number there have been previously in Newgate, 345; in other prisons, 384; total, 730. The returns for the previous year, to September 29, 1848, were: Unconvicted prisoners, 645; convicted, 1418; very grave offences, 1070. Decrease under Unconvicted, 57, convicted, 307; very grave offences, 132: total, 496. Making a general diminution of nearly 500, or nearly one-sixth of the whole number committed.

The reverend Ordinary observes: "The goal of Newgate, beyond all doubt, has great defects compared with more modern erections; but humble from these more perfect prisons do not surpass the metropolitan gaol in this respect, that seven out of eight do not return to us again."

Another satisfactory point is the great decrease in the number of boys committed, and great change in committers.

"It is greatly to be desired (continues the Report) that no sentences (except for very short periods) should be passed in Newgate, for the moral excitement, the ever-fluctuating character of the inmates, the assemblage of criminals of the most flagrant nature, the constant recurrence of the sessions, make Newgate a very undesirable prison for purposes of enlightened confinement."

The great corruption of Newgate still appears to be most fearful in the transport wards. The condition of the transports, confined for months in perfect idleness, makes them spend their leisure time in awfully corrupting one another. The language, acts, and habits of those confined for long periods, their filthiness, falsehood, and pernicious animosities; are too foul to be described. The magistrates want these men removed to their proper place of confinement. The government are unable to comply with these reasonable desires, because every place is full. The rev. Ordinary then suggests the fitting up of wards as workshops, as in Millbank prison, and the keeping of the offenders constantly at labour; and that money is pressed the more earnestly, because it has been the cause of all the calamities that have found their way into many public documents as to the corruption inside of Newgate.

There is another part of the report that demands attention—the separate cells, which the Report states are so intensely cold in inclement weather, that the pain which the prisoners suffer is almost to the full extent of human endurance.

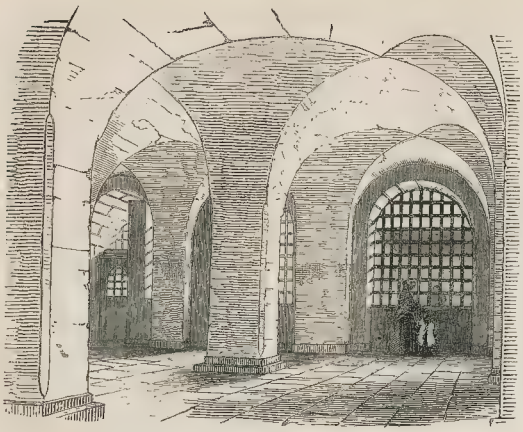
We annex a series of Views of the interior of the metropolitan gaol.

Up the narrow steps, into the turnkey's room, and along a darkish passage, we come into a small open court, surrounded by high walls, between which a scanty supply of air and light finds its way downwards as into a well. Facing us stands a massive building, three of which, and more strong, greet us as we enter the women's wing of the prison. As soon as the ponderous locks are turned, and the heavy bars removed, we enter the doorway, and ascend the stone staircase: suite of chambers branch off on either side, and these are occupied by the prisoners who are awaiting trial. An attempt is made to classify them according to their degrees of guiltiness, but practically that is of little use.

Pass we now through several rooms and corridors to the quadrangle occupied by the males. As we traverse these passages we note the iron character of the building. It is dark, close, confined; and in despite of the scrupulous cleanliness preserved in every part, foul smells are not unfrequently met in the lobbies. The total fault is the want of room, the plight of the walls, and the narrowness of the courts, giving them the appearance of wells rather than open spaces. Air and light are in consequence less plentiful than they should be.

Formerly the wards or part of the prison were occupied by debtors. This practice has been discontinued, and it has now very few inmates, except such as are awaiting trial or punishment; the exceptions being persons convicted of assaults or offences on the high seas. Just after the termination of the session of the Central Criminal Court it is nearly empty, but it gradually begins to fill again. The men's cells are 8 feet high; each its inmate's name or number affixed. After trial the convicts are sent off to prisons at present unknown to which they are committed—the short terms to the Houses of Correction, the transports to Millbank. Those sentenced capitally are taken to the condemned cells, not to leave them again until the last moment, except for chapel. These cells are built in

N E W G A T E.



CORRIDOR.

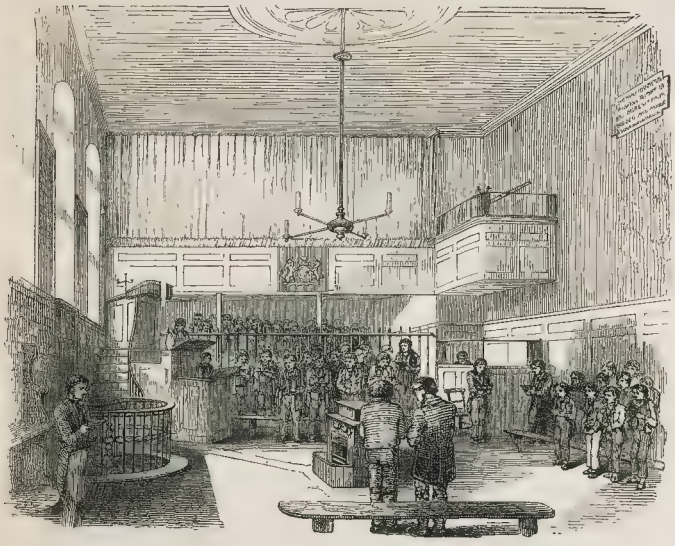
THE CHAPEL-YARD.

the old portion of the building at the back. The narrow port-holes in the dark wall looking into Newgate-street let light into the galleries into which they open. There are five of them on each of the three floors. The culprit in the furthest cell on the ground-floor is within a yard of the passers-by. All the cells are vaulted, and about nine feet high, nine deep, and six broad. High up in each is a small window, double-grated. The doors are four inches thick. The strong stone wall is lined; and, altogether, they present to the eye of the culprit an overwhelming appearance of strength. In a small ante-room, near the entrance of the prison, is a collection of casts, taken from the heads of the principal malefactors who have been recently executed in front of it—very interesting to the student of phrenological science.

The quadrangle for the men is much like the women's, but larger. It consists of two or three yards, and the building surrounding them. No separation of the men is made other than as the law requires—namely, into felons and misdemeanants.

Some little instruction is afforded by humane and philanthropic visitors at the prison, especially of ladies. Dear Elizabeth Fry used to make the female wards the scene of her pious labours. She found helpers and successors in the work. Lady Firle is a constant visitor and teacher here now—so is Miss Sturgiss. They read, converse, and pray with their poor sisters.

The chapel, as well befits such a place, is neat and plain. There are galleries for male and female prisoners. Below and in the centre of the floor, a chair is placed conspicuously, and marked for the use of the condemned culprit. On this he is required to sit the day before his execution in face of the congregation.



THE CHAPEL.

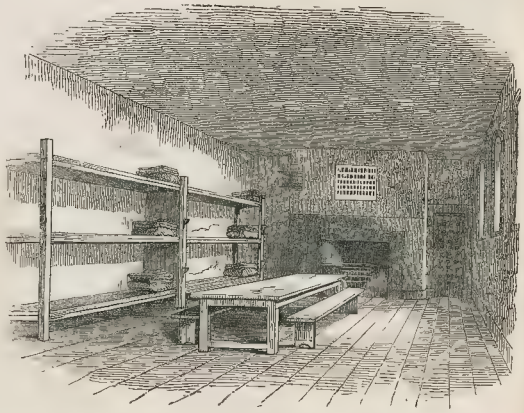
PUNISHMENT CELL.

Leaving the chapel we repass the yards, one of which is notable as the scene of a very curious escape—that of the "sweep." The walls are of the same height as the lofty houses in Newgate-street, and present a bar to escape which would daunt the most inveterate prison-breaker. But the sweep surmounted them. Pacing his back in the angle of the wall, he worked himself up by his hands and feet, pressing them against the rough masonry, until he reached the giddy height. He then crept along the top of the walls to the houses, got on to the roofs, entered at a balcony—almost frightening a woman to death—and made his way into the streets, where, as the Newgate prisoners wear no regular costume, he passed unnoticed. He was, however, captured soon after—as almost invariably happens with escaped criminals. Now the wall is smoothed and spiked, there can be no escapes in that way.

We have selected these descriptive details from Mr. Dixon's recently published work on the Great Prisons of London.

Of the accompanying illustrations, the first shows one of the corridors, in which prisoners are allowed to see their friends; next are the Chapel-yard, and the Chapel; then a Punishment Cell, formerly the condemned cell; next a Dining Ward; and, lastly, the present ward for Condemned Male Prisoners.

DINING WARD



WARD FOR CONDEMNED MALE PRISONERS.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE POLAR REGIONS.—THE "INVESTIGATOR" SNOW-WALLED IN FOR THE WINTER.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES CHARLES CHATTERTON, K.H., M.P.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Charles Chatterton, K.H., M.P. for the city of Cork, Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the county, and Provincial Grand Master of Munster, is a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. He is the second son (by Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Lane, Esq., of Cork) of the late Sir James Chatterton, Second Serjeant-at-Law, Keeper of the State Papers in Ireland, and created a Baronet on the 3rd of August, 1801; and is brother and heir presumptive of the present Baronet, Sir William Abraham, who succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1806.

COL. CHATTERTON, M.P. FOR CORK.

The subject of our memoir was born in 1794, and married, in 1829, Annette, youngest daughter of James Atkinson, Esq., of Lendall, Yorkshire, and had by her one son, James William Acheson, born in 1826, died in 1827; and three daughters, one of whom, Anne, married to the Rev. Richard Dickson, of Vermont, county Limerick, died in 1838; Martha, married to Abraham Orpen, M.D., of the city of Cork; and Rebecca, married, in 1836, to C. Wedderburn Webster, Esq., of the 12th Lancers, are still living, and the latter has issue.

The gallant Colonel entered the army on the 23d of November, 1809; obtained his commission of Lieutenant on the 6th of June, 1811; Captain, the 26th of March, 1818; Major, 22d July, 1824; Lieutenant-Colonel, the 18th of December, 1827; Colonel, the 23d of November, 1841; and was placed on half-pay after a continuous and active service of forty years, on the 3d of October, 1846.

From Hart's "Annual Army List," which has rescued from oblivion the arduous services of so many brave men, we learn that from 1811 to 1818 Colonel Chatterton served with no small distinction in Portugal, Spain, Flanders, and France. He was engaged in the affairs of Fuente, Guinaldos, and Aldea de Ponte; was at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; the battles of Castro, Llerna, Salamanca Heights, San Christoval, Rueda, and Castrajon; in the affairs of Tudela, Valladolid, Celada de Camino; the investment and siege of Burgos; the actions at Monasterio Fuintana Palla, Venta del Pose, and Cabason; and at the passage of the Hoshra to Ciudad Rodrigo. Upon the advance of the army from Portugal he was engaged in the battles of Osma, Vittoria, Villa Franca, Tolosa, the siege and capture of San Sebastian, and the actions on crossing the Bodos and carrying the fortified entrenchments of the enemy, at the battle of the Nivelle, at St. Jean de Luz, at Angle and in front of Bayonne, at the occupation of Bordeaux, the passage of the Garonne, the affair at Eamhers, the passage of the Dordogne, the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the advance to, and capture of, Paris; and continued with the army of occupation in France. He has received the war medal with four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive.

The gallant Colonel is a Conservative, and in favour of agricultural protection. He was first returned to Parliament for the city of Cork in Feb., 1835; was unseated on petition in May of the same year; was an unsuccessful candidate for the same city in 1837 and 1841, and was returned in November, 1849.

The family of the Chattertons settled in Ireland in the time of Elizabeth; and one of them, Thomas Chatterton, obtained a grant of lands in the barony of Arders, in 1573.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

In our notice of this new picture, last week, we explained that it is divided into Summer and Winter. In the latter—the ships' quarters in Port Leopold—the two ships are shown "in a position nearly north and south; the housings of the decks and all upon them white with snow; the masts, tops, shrouds, stays, and every portion of the rigging that was left standing, on which a particle of snow could lodge, encrusted with a fleecy covering, presenting, if not a very cheerful, at least a most picturesque and beautiful appearance. The ice here is a perfectly flat surface, being covered several feet in depth with snow, the harbour being only distinguishable from the land by the line of rocks with which it is surrounded, which, towards its entrance, rise to an immense height, forming two noble capes, the bare and precipitous sides of which present strata of primitive limestone, mostly horizontal, sometimes piled with great regularity, at others so confused as to make it evident that they mark some great convulsion of nature; their dark frowning masses singularly contrasting with the dazzling whiteness of the snow. Around in every direction the distance is one interminable waste, and desolate region of eternal winter."

Our Artist has selected for illustration "the *Investigator*" protected for the winter. A wall of snow was built between the two vessels, for the purpose of facilitating the communication, by affording shelter from the frequent gales of wind, and the blinding drifts of snow which always accompany them, and which were as fine as sand, and so thick, that the vessels, although only 200 yards apart, were imperceptible from each other. The building of the wall was commenced from the bow of each ship at the same time, and progressed so as to meet half-way; it was constructed of blocks of snow, which were cut and shaped by cutlasses and shovels; they were cut of a size, so as to enable two men to lift and place them in a proper position. Walls of a similar kind were also constructed round each of the ships, the non-conducting power of which prevented the abstraction of heat, which was considerable in windy weather.

Towards the centre of our picture is the *Investigator*, with her snow-wall; the point in the distance is North-east Cape and its beacon; the right-hand horizon glows with the splendour of an Aurora Borealis; in contrast with which is the pale moon, with her "ineffectual fires;" whilst the still life of the scene is broken by parties of the voyagers in the foreground, who are trapping white foxes.

The picture is painted throughout with wonderful power and intensity of effect, characteristic of the supernatural aspects of the Polar Regions. Mr. Burford has been assisted in his work by Mr. H. C. Selous; the drawings, taken by Lieutenant Browne, of her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, having been presented by the Admiralty.

Mr. Burford, in a note, reminds us that his establishment was first opened about sixty years since. During this long period scores of exhibitions illustrative of his panoramas have appeared, with various pretensions. It may not, however, be so extensively known as it deserves to be, that Mr. Burford's Panoramic Views are painted in the finest oil-colour and varnish, and in the same manner as a gallery picture.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE.

It is not only the working-man who is to reap the benefits of the progress of combination and association, but the very numerous classes of bachelors in all grades of society. There can be no reason why, for example, the banker's, the merchant's, the brewer's, the auctioneer's, and an immense number of other clerks, should not have the opportunity of the same comfort, economy, and safety which the Model Lodging-Houses for the labouring classes extend to their occupiers. The young artist, author, surgeon, lawyer, and, in fine, all those members of society who look forward to the day when they shall belong to a club, might at once have all, and more than the advantages of those institutions. This is a theme on which much more might be said than our present space

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE.

will allow, but it must be continually urged; and perhaps no more favourable proof of its practicability can be given than the recent establishment of University Hall, here illustrated. This edifice forms the centre of the west side of Gordon-square, in the rear of University College; and is intended for the reception of young men who are studying in different professions, as law, medicine, the *belles lettres*, &c.

With Halls, in the old days of the old Universities, as with Inns in the old days of Law, every one was familiar. Our most ancient English College, claiming Alfred for its founder, still calls itself "the Great Hall of the University." And in various such buildings, great or small, the various and numerous students of the old times ate and lived together; with the aid of the superintending Master of Arts, perfecting themselves in the quantities of Latin prose and in rhetoric which they studied under University professors. But such things are obsolete. Long ago, at Oxford and Cambridge, the colleges and college tutors have subjugated the halls and professors—have silenced the latter, and extorminated the former. Only some few voices of titular professors are still heard in small exceptional conventicles; and only a few institutions—colleges all but in name—still retain the style and title of Halls.

Meantime, in the new London University, the Professor has recovered some-lung of his old vitality. Gower-street and the Strand, in this respect, take up the tale of Athens and Cam. And here, it seems, an despite of the modern and ephemeral phenomenon of "Apartments to let," we now find, in somewhat of mediæval costume, reviving, or wishing to revive, the veritable mediæval Hall.

The building, of which we give an Illustration, presents an imposing *façade* to form the west centre of Gordon-square. It is strictly tenanted, we are informed, by a Principal and Vice-Principal, and a moderate number of students of University College. To University College, through its Gothic back-door (for there is, in the rear, a private communication), students, by old days, knew book in hand to professorial classes. Instruction there received they have opportunity of re-considering and digesting, under the care of superintending seniors here. And to its well-proportioned and capacious hall they breakfast and dine, as did the young men of old.

The institution in question certainly shows the way for supplying an obvious deficiency in the new University, in affording a means of living, without many evils—some of the attractions, free from some of the mischiefs—of the College system of Oxford and Cambridge. It is not, however, simply as a student's club-house or model lodging-house that University Hall has been erected. It is to be, we are told, subsidiary to University College in more ways than one. To instruction in theology and moral philosophy (which are excluded by the rules of the older institution), a local habitation will be offered in the new. Public lectures will be delivered, and assistance of its council, its lecture-rooms will be available for these purposes.

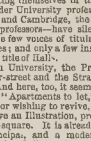
The edifice, beyond its internal claims of expanse, decoration, and apt arrangement of rooms, demands attention for its external, which is of the latest period of our Collegiate Gothic architecture, such as may be seen at Hampton Court; and is a very happy adaptation of the leading features of the style to one of the greatest puzzles in architecture of our day, namely, the proper form of uniform windows in numerous stories. Another good feature is, that all the furniture of the establishment is uniform and symmetrous with the design.

The cost of the works, designed by Professor Donaldson, and executed by Mr. John Jay, did not exceed £10,000, exclusive of the two houses intended to appear as wings, and so shown in the Engraving, one of which is intended for the dwelling of the Principal.

Mention must be made, too, of the Duke of Bedford, who, with unexampled generosity, has, to promote the purposes of liberal education, granted permission to the founders to purchase, within a given period, the fee-simple of the property, that the building may always remain appropriated to its present intentions.

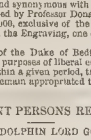
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

FRANCIS-GODOLPHIN LORD GODOLPHIN.



His Lordship, whose death is just announced, was second son of the fifth Duke of Leeds, by Amelia his wife, only daughter and heir of Robert D'Arcy, Earl of Holdernesse, and grandson of Thomas, fourth Duke of Leeds, K.G., by Mary his wife, daughter and sole heir of Francis Earl of Godolphin. He was born, 18th October, 1777, and married, 31st March, 1800, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, by whom he leaves issue George Godolphin, present and second Lord Godolphin; William Godolphin; Sydney-Godolphin, B.A., Rector of Danwerton, county Dover; and Miss Godolphin. There was also one daughter, Miss Godolphin, who married Sir Theodore Brückman, Baronet, and died in 1838.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES JOHN GORDON BREMER, K.C.B., F.C.H.



THIS gallant and highly distinguished naval officer died at his residence, the Priory, Compton, near Plymouth, on the 14th inst. Sir Gordon, who was educated at the Royal Naval College of Portsmouth, joined the *Endymion* frigate, 3rd April, 1804; was made Lieutenant of the *Captain*, 74 guns, in 1805, obtained the rank of Commander in 1807; was appointed Post Captain and C.B. in 1814; and became Rear-Admiral in 1849. Sir Gordon's war services extended over a considerable period from his first entrance into the navy, in 1802, to the fall of Genoa, in 1814. In the former year, he sailed, under Captain Durham; in 1805, was in the partial action with the French fleet off Brest; in 1812, commanding the *Bermuda*, of 10 guns, he captured *Le Bon Cesar*, of much superior force, and subsequently, in command of the *Regulus*, 18 guns, was very actively employed on the coasts of Spain, particularly in the destruction of the forts of Castro Undules, in Biscay. In 1813, in company with the *Scylla*, he took the French frigate *Le Weser*; and in 1814 was engaged in the operations in the Gironde, which ended in the occupation of Bordeaux. He subsequently commanded the *Lee* and *Conus* frigate, in which latter vessel he was wrecked off Newfoundland in 1816. In 1823, Captain Bremer was selected to take possession of the north coast of Arabia and to found a settlement there. This service completed, he sailed for India, and was present in the latter part of the Burmese war. In 1838, he returned to England, and in 1837 was again sent to Australia, where he founded the settlement of Victoria, in Port Essington. Circumstances having induced him immediately after to proceed to India, he became, by the death of Sir Frederick Maitland, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in those seas; and, in concert with the Governor General, completely organized the expedition which sailed from Singapore in 1840, and was the first to hoist a flag in a conquered portion of the Chinese Empire. In requital of these gallant services, as well as of his discretion as Plenipotentiary, her Majesty conferred on Sir Gordon the Dignity of a K.C.B. Subsequently he became Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, and continued to hold that important post until forced by sinking health to retire.

Sir Gordon was only son of the late Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Bremer, R.N., by Ann his wife, daughter and co-heir of Captain James Norman, R.N., and grandson of Captain James Bremer, R.N., a distinguished naval officer under Lords Howe and Hawke. The family of Bremer was originally German. Sir Gordon was born 26th September, 1786, and was unmarried. By his first wife, Harriet, relict of the Rev. George Henry Glasse, he leaves several children.

CHARLES THOMAS CONOLLY, ESQ., OF MIDFORD CASTLE, COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

THE death of this gentleman occurred on the 13th inst., at his seat of Midford Castle. He was son of the late Charles Conolly, Esq., and derived his descent from a branch of the Conolly family settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII., and was twice married—first, in 1814, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Clifton, Esq., of Lytham Hall, county Lancaster, and, secondly, in 1828, to Jane, daughter of Philip Lawless, Esq., of Dublin. By the former he had issue, one son, Charles John, who married, in 1840, Louisa de Branscombe, only daughter of the late Prince de Ruffano, of Naples.

JAMES BARNWELL TATTNALL, ESQ., COMMANDER, ROYAL NAVY.

THE eventful life of this officer terminated on the 7th inst., at his residence, 9, Woodside Crescent, Glasgow. He entered the navy in 1803, and was soon after employed in the *Pallas*, under Lord Cochrane, wherein he gained distinction by his gallantry and conduct. In December, 1806, shortly after he had been removed with Lord Cochrane to the *Imperieuse*, he was placed in charge of a prize in the Bay of Biscay, and sent to England. On his passage, however, he was driven by bad weather under the island of Belleisle, and captured by a force sent for that purpose from the shore. His detention at Verdun continued for three years, until he succeeded at length in effecting his escape in the dress of a woman, and reaching England in safety, whence he was conveyed, by a smuggler, to the English fleet. Subsequently, in 1810, he was nominated Acting Lieutenant of the *St. Pierre;* and in the following year, while in the *Racehorse*, participated in the capture of the *Renommée* and the *Aréthuse*. In 1813, he commanded the boats of the *President*, at the taking of the island of Santa Clara; and, in 1814, having proceeded to America, headed the *Tenant's* boats at the destruction of Commodore Barney's flotilla up the Patuxent. Not long after, Lieutenant Tattnall was most gallantly distinguished in the capture of five American gun-boats, and was highly commended by his superior officer. His rank as Commander bore date in 181[illegible].

JOHN CALDECOTT, THE ASTRONOMER.

THE death of this accomplished gentleman, astronomer to the Rajah of Travancore, occurred at Trevandrum, in India, on the 16th of December. His loss will be severely felt, and completes the desolation accomplished, in little more than a single year, in the Indian Observatories, by the deaths of Taylor of Madras, Mr. Carnac of Bombay, and Colonel Wilcox of Oude.

The architect, Mr. Caldecott, was an astronomical and meteorologist, was an engineer. About the year 1832 he appears to have become known to the Rajah of Travancore one of the most enlightened Princes in the East, and was entrusted with the planning, erection, furnishing, and charge of the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory at Travancore. The difficult task of arranging and setting to work, single-handed, so large an establishment, was accomplished in an admirable manner; and the results were commensurate with the character of the task. His subsequent labours tended in an essential degree to the advance of scientific research, and soon made his name known throughout Europe. At the period of his decease he was engaged in passing through the press the results of his researches of the preceding ten years.

JULIAN BUSBY, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, the member of a highly respectable family, was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1832. He practised for some years, with fair success and repute, in town and on the Oxford Circuit, but latterly ill-health prevented his further advancement. Mr. Busby died recently, in his 67th year, much and deservedly regretted.

IRELAND.

The report that Mr. Murphy has been appointed Commissioner of National Education, in the room of Mr. Corballis, is contradicted.

The bull for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork has arrived from Rome.

CHOLERA.—The *Carlow Sentinel* states that the cholera has broken out in the workhouse at Gorey, and already swept away a large number of the inmates. It is also stated that the disease has appeared in the town, and proved fatal to several.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Slattery, of Cashel, has addressed a letter to his flock, urging them not to frequent or encourage the new colleges, on the ground that they have been condemned in the proscripts of the Roman Propaganda.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—The bill which Sir William Somerville has introduced to amend the laws which regulate the qualification and registration of Parliamentary voters in Ireland provides that occupiers of land and tenements rated to the Poor-rate at a net value of £8 or upwards, and being registered under the act, are to be entitled to vote at county elections. Persons entitled to estates for life or tail, or for life, of the rated value of £5, are also to be entitled to vote. No one is to be allowed on a qualification requiring occupation after the time when the first registry of county voters shall be in force, unless qualified and registered under the act. No persons are to have votes for counties at large within 7 miles within the boundaries of cities and boroughs; but occupiers of land or premises rated at a net annual value of £5 or upwards, and being registered under the act, are to be entitled to vote at elections for cities or towns.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN: February 21: half-yearly meeting:—London: R. Paterson, Esq. A report declaring the dividends of five and six per cent., respectively, as guaranteed by the Eastern Counties, on the different descriptions of guaranteed stock, was unanimously adopted.

SOUTH-WESTERN.—It is understood to be the intention of the directors of this company, after the half-yearly meeting on the 26th, when the shareholders will have had an opportunity of considering the report of their own committees on the charges affecting the property of the directors, to call a special general meeting, and "to place at the disposal of the proprietors a certain number of seats in the direction, to fill up or not as they please and how they please."

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—At a meeting of the railway carrying interest, just held at Halifax, and of the members of the Bolton Town Council, petitions to Parliament were adopted against this company's bill for increasing their rates and charges in respect of goods and passengers.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—The committee of inquiry just appointed by the directors consists of Mr. W. C. Rowe, barrister; Mr. H. Blair, solicitor; and Mr. Barwise, accountant.

OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM JUNCTION, AND OXFORD, WOLVERHAMPTON, AND DUDLEY. At the half-yearly meeting of these companies, held in Birmingham on Saturday, Mr. Barlow, the chairman, in answer to questions, said that the subject of completing these lines was under consideration, and he hoped another week would be settled.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—THE DIVIDEND.—The dividend announced upon the consolidated stock of this company, and of the Norfolk company, is 3s. per share, or £150 on

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday), the half-yearly meeting of the company was held at the London Tavern, F. Rufford, Esq., M.P., in the chair. A list of defaulters in payment of calls was read on the motion of the chairman, and it appears that the number amounted to 111 shareholders, representing 2884 shares, and a capital of £111,000. The report was adopted, and a committee appointed for the selection of four new directors, vice the four who retire by the 27th of March next, to report upon the selection. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated, after a sitting of five hours.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday), the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston Station—George Carr Glyn, Esq., in the chair—when a report was read, which states that the decrease in the receipts (amounting to £5805) is not confined to the localities subjected to competition, but extends over the whole line. This is, in a great degree, attributed to the cholera, as the increase on the merchandise traffic for the half year amounts to £16,779. Excluding the disbursements on the Yorkshire lines (recently opened up), the saving on the main line and branches, as compared with last year, is £12,650, the percentage of disbursements on receipts being 38 5 per cent. During the half-year, lines and extensions have been opened up, amounting to 111 miles and 40 chains, and the directors, in order to avoid creative to traffic, and to save expense, have been entered into with other companies, and negotiations are proceeding with the Great Western Company on the subject. It is expected arrangements will be made with the lines under Shrewsbury and Birmingham and North Staffordshire companies, Chancery proceedings pending on the subject. Difficulties have arisen relative to the Scottish Central agreement, in consequence of disputes with the Caledonian Company, the amount of further expenditure required on the lines remained at £1,0.9,0.0 s. 3d. During the present year, 143 miles of additional railway will be opened, for which further stock will be required. The directors have been enabled to renew many debentures at 3½ per cent. In conclusion, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £2 15s. per cent for the half-year, amounting to £489,1,2 7s 3d., and leaving £43,637 4s. 2d. to be carried to the next account. After considerable discussion, and various amendments proposed, the report was adopted, and the dividend reduced from 3½ per cent. to 5 per cent., by a majority of 106 to 84. The auditors having been re-elected, the meeting was made special, and several bills relative to deviations, &c. of other lines, were brought before the proprietors and approved. A committee was also appointed to approve an audit bill, and the meeting separated.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A marked improvement in the English Funds has to be recorded this week Steady purchases on behalf of the public advanced Consols on Monday from the opening quotation of 95¾ to 95¾ ⅞; and, after a temporary movement contrary on Tuesday, Consols opening at 95¾ ⅞, and closing at 95¾ ⅞. On Wednesday there was less business doing, but prices again improved, the last quotation being 95¾ ⅞, which was the prevailing quotation on Thursday morning. Bills have receded a trifle, as we shall notice in Bonds, in consequence of a slight improvement in the value of money, arising from an increased demand. There has been about the average amount of business done in Reduced, New Three-and-a-Quarters, Consols, Bank Stock, India Bonds, Exchequer Bills, and Long Annuities.

Although the Foreign Market was buoyant on Monday, a gradual decline and absence of transactions has marked the remainder of the week. Peruvian, which last week advanced daily, has undergone a serious reverse. On Monday it opened at 82, and fluctuated between 81¾ and 82¼; but on Tuesday the opening quotation was 80, and it gradually receded to 78¾: it has, however, since rallied. Portuguese Four per Cents have been flat, declining from 34 to 33½. Russian Scrip, although rather in advance of last week's closing price, now only quotes 2¾ pm. Spanish has been but little dealt in, and is, consequently, flatter, the Five per Cents having receded from 19, and the Three per Cents from 36½. When the market closed, prices were—For Brazilian Bonds, 89; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 86 per Cent., 99; Dutch Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 72; Ditto, Five per Cent., 99¾; Equador Bonds, 3¼; Mexican Five per Cent., Account, 30¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 79; Ditto, Deferred, 23¾; Portuguese Four per Cents, Russian Scrip, 2¾ pm.; Spanish, Five per Cents, Account, 1840, 18¾; Ditto, Account, 18½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 55¾; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 86¾.

The Railway Market continues heavy. South-Western and Great Western will pay the same dividend as last half-year; London and North Western will, it is understood, pay at the rate of five and a half per cent. per annum; and Eastern Counties, three shillings per share. In London and Blackwall pay one shilling and sixpence. Closing prices were—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, without guarantee, 20; Bristol and Exeter, 64; Caledonian, 11¼; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 7¾; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9¼; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent. Stock, 5¾; Ditto, New, 11¼; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 2, 4¾; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), Scrip (Six per Cent.), 15¼; Great Northern, 6¾; Great Western, 62½; Ditto, Half Shares, 31¼; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15½; Ditto, New, 17¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire (West Riding Union), 3¾; London and Blackwall, 6¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 81¼; London and North-Western, 105¾; Ditto, £10 (Am. and B.), C, 12; London and South-Western, 65¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, new, £10, Pref., 7½; Midland, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 9 per Cent., 124; Ditto, ditto, 5 per Cent., North British, Pref., 5¾; North Staffordshire, 6¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15¾; Royston and Hitchin, 14; S. E. R.; Scottish Central, 14¾; Shropshire Union, 3; South Devon, Pref., 9; South-Eastern, Pref., 5¾; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 2¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 9¼; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 15¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 10; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 5; York and North Midland, 18¾ Boulogne and Amiens, 6¾; Luxembourg, 2¾; Northern of France, 14; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 6; Sambre and Meuse, 2¼; West Flanders, 1¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols were again rather heavy yesterday, quoting 95¾ ⅝ for Money, and 95¾ ⅞ for the next Account. Shares were without any material change in value; and the Foreign Funds quoted about the previous day's rates.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Notwithstanding that the arrivals of [illegible] extended to seven good sized cargoes, [illegible] as the cargoes had been chiefly disposed of prior to being reported; wheat sold [illegible] mixed at mostly, at to-day Monday's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds no little was doing that prices were almost nominal. Upwards of 7200 quarters of foreign wheat have [illegible] ports, [illegible] ourselves. Fine and [illegible] currencies. Fine seed [illegible] were firm, and quite as dear. Grinding and distilling sorts ruled dull. A large supply of malt was on offer. That article moved off heavily, at barely late rates. The show of oats was trifling. Fine parcels sold freely, at full prices. Damp qualities were neg sated. In beans and peas, as well as flour, no change took place. Indian corn, afloat, was offering on easier terms.

ARRIVALS [illegible] wheat, 1660 [illegible] barley, 3190 malt, 3710 oats, 2360 flour, 4960, [illegible] beans, [illegible] peas, [illegible] foreign: wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, [illegible] flour, [illegible] beans, [illegible] peas.

[illegible] to 25s; grinding barley, 18 to 23s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 22s to 27s. Norfolk and Lincolnshire malt, 52s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, [illegible] Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire ditto, 54s to 56s; potato ditto, 47s to 49s; English and Cork, black, 24s to 25s; ditto, white, 24s to 26s; Irish beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 24s to 25s; maple, 25s to 26s; white, 27s to 28s per quarter. Town made flour, 35s to 40s. Suffolk, 30s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 33s per 280 lbs. Foreign: Dantzig and wheat, [illegible] to [illegible]; barley, [illegible] to [illegible]; oats, [illegible] to [illegible]; peas, [illegible] to [illegible]; beans, [illegible] to [illegible]; flour, 21s to 26s per barrel. Indian corn, afloat, was offering on easier terms, 21s to 24s per barrel.

THE *Mark Lane Express* says—"So little business is passing in our market, that last week's quotations rule almost to nullity."

[illegible] Monday.—Since our last report the arrivals of wheat into the metropolis are moderate, viz., 1,600 quarters by land carriage, 2,000 by coastwise, and 1,000 by inland navigation. The trade was very inactive during the whole of the week, and prices have given way to [illegible] to 1s per quarter. [illegible] of which is still on the increase—have set in slowly, on lower terms. Brown lumps, 65s to 68s 6d; and fair grocery, 56s to 59s per cwt. No change is related to [illegible].

Coffee.—The present extensive [illegible] in native Ceylon continue small, at 69s 6d to 81s per cwt. Plantation kinds are tolerably steady. In the value of other descriptions of coffee we have no change to notice.

Provisions.—We have to report a steady demand for all kinds of Dutch butter, the prices of which have an upward tendency. Fine bay Friesland is selling at 82s to 86s; fine Holstein and Kiel, 80s to 84s; and inferior, 46s per cwt. In Irish butter rather a large business is doing, the fly for the Liverpool and Manchester markets, at to-day per cwt more choicey Carlow, [illegible] Limerick, [illegible] Cork, 70s to 74s; Limerick, 62s to 68s; Waterford, [illegible] 70s, ordinary, 54s to 70s; Sligo, 60s to 64s per cwt. Further parcels of new milk Dorset have arrived, and sold at 80s to 84s per cwt. Fine old Dorset is quoted at 86s to 88s per cwt, fresh, 72s to 78s per dozen lbs. The market for bacon is heavy, and prices have declined 1s per cwt. Fine small Waterford, landed, 42s to 47s; heavy, 42s to 45s; and Limerick saleable, 42s to 44s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions only a moderate business is doing.

Tallow.—This article is very dull, and the turn [illegible] Y O on the spot and [illegible] 6d to 37s 3d per cwt; and for next [illegible] ordinary candles [illegible] dozen.

Oils.—Fish oils are in fair request, at fully late rates. Linseed steady, and quite as dear. In other oils were little [illegible] doing.

Seeds.—Since [illegible] Monday last, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Our market is very bare of fine samples of hops, yet the demand for them is to a limited extent, at each week's prices. In all other kinds next to nothing is doing, and we have sellers on rather lower terms.

New Kent and East Kent pockets, £4 to £7 11s; new Weald of Kent ditto, £3 3s to £3 3s; new Sussex ditto, £3 5s to £6 12s; [illegible] £12 5s to £13 5s. Yearling Kents, [illegible] to [illegible]. Sussex ditto, [illegible] to [illegible].

Goods.—Carr's Harsley, 15s 6d; [illegible] Ord's Redhough, 14s 6d; Sidney Allen's Redhough, 14s 6d; Haswell, [illegible] A cull crade, with a large quality at manner.

Smithfield (Friday).—I reported with that exhibited on Friday last the supply of beasts on offer to-day was rather extensive, but the general sale was by no means free-some. As the attendance of buyers was small, the beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, and Monday's quotations were barely supported. The primest Scots for the best sold being 3s 4d per 8 lbs. The numbers of foreign stock, especially calves, were considerably on the increase, and the trade in them was ruled by a most dull tone, at a decline in value of 2s per head. Considerable [illegible] there was a second increase in the arrivals of sheep from the same quarters. On the whole, the demand for sheep was heavy, at the extreme rates of Monday last, and the top figure was barely maintained. Calves ruled heavy, at a fall in top quotations of 2s per 8lbs. In pigs very little business was transacted. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £4 to £18 each, including their calves.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; second quality, ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, 4s 3d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d [illegible] porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 18s to 24s each. Total supplies [illegible] beasts, 820; sheep, 22,0 0; calves, 241; pigs, 360. Foreign supplies—beasts, 1810; sheep, 5640; calves, 70; Scotch beasts, 190; sheep, 600.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets ruled heavy to-day at barely stationary prices [illegible] per 8lbs by the carcass:—[illegible] 3d to 4s 2d; middling ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; prime ditto, [illegible] to [illegible]; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork [illegible] to 3s 4d; inferior ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d [illegible] to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBT. HARVEY.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

[illegible] Ipswich, Higham-street, Poplar, and Deptford, bootmaker.

[illegible] Oxford, common-pleas. RICHARD Brighton, draper. [illegible] Oxford, boot-maker. [illegible] JARDINE, Dartford, bombazine manufacturer. TS KAY [illegible] HOLMES, and not Heighington, and [illegible] Durham, coach-builder. [illegible] JACKSON, Alford, Lincolnshire, [illegible] SON, Howden, Yorkshire, draper. [illegible] to BUTTON, Shoeblane, grocer. [illegible] WRIGHTSON, Wednesbury, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE KNELLER HALL TRAINING SCHOOL, WHITTON.

KNELLER HALL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This handsome new edifice has just been completed, and opened for the training of male teachers, under the superintendence of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The new School is situated at Whitton, a small village between Hounslow and Twickenham. The estate, consisting of about forty-five acres of land, with the mansion originally known as Kneller Hall, was formerly in the possession of Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated State painter to Charles II., James II. William III., Queen Anne, and George I. Sir Godfrey, it appears, pulled down the manor-house, and erected a new house (Kneller Hall) on the same site, as stated on a stone in the north-east corner of the structure, which bore an inscription stating it to have been begun in 1709. It was a plain square brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, with red brick arches over the external openings. The property was purchased a short time since by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, when the walls and timbers were found dilapidated, and the house was taken down.

About twenty years since, when the estate was occupied by Mr. Calvert (the brewer), there were added to the premises a spacious drawing-room, at the south-east end of the house, and dining-room, with other accommodation, at the south-west end. The walls of these apartments have been preserved, re-faced, and raised to carry two stories of dormitories on them, and form the two wing-buildings of the present edifice. The servants' offices have likewise been repaired, modified and enlarged to suit the requirements of the new establishment.

The space formerly occupied by the house, at the ground-floor level, is now covered by the Principal's residence, the library, and class-rooms, &c.

Kneller Hall School, as now arranged, will afford accommodation for about one hundred pupils, with apartments for three masters, and a separate residence for the principal master.

The chapel is placed over the school library, and occupies the entire remaining height of the building: this is not yet finished. The rooms adjoining it, and above the ground-floor, are appropriated to apartments for the masters, and as dormitories for the pupils.

The interior accommodation is very complete. From the *Builder* (whence also we are indebted for the substance of the above details) we learn that a steam-engine of 3-horse power (erected by Messrs. Easton and Amos) is provided for pumping the water to supply the several tanks and cisterns required for the establishment; and steam power is applied to work the machinery for washing, and in the laundry department; also for cooking, and heating water for the baths, &c. The *mangle* is turned by steam. There is a drying closet over the boiler. The cooking apparatus, which seems very complete, grates, baths, &c. have been supplied by Messrs. Benham, of Wigmore-street. The building is lighted by *gas*, supplied through a main laid down from Twickenham by the Brentford Gas-light Company. The gas-fittings have been furnished by Messrs. Huxley and Heriot. The ground-floor and staircases are warmed by Mr. Perkins's apparatus, the furnaces being placed in the basement, which is vaulted throughout the central portion of the building. The ventilation introduced into the school department is in accordance with the system adopted by the Committee of Council on Education. Fire-mains have been provided both within and around the building.

The building has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. George Mair, architect, who has studied, for the principal *façades* of the building, Wollaton Hall, with other examples of the architecture of that period; and the effect of the front is very satisfactory. The cornices, parapets quoins, dressings to the windows, and other enrichments (except a small portion of the arcade, which is worked in cement), are executed in Bath stone. The plinth round the building is of Portland stone, and the external walls are faced with red bricks. Mr. John Kelk is the builder.

Our Artist has selected for illustration the principal *façade* of the edifice, with a group of the fine trees with which it is fronted. In the grounds are some magnificent cedars, of patriarchal growth.

The School has already been opened, and is intended to be filled gradually.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE GREAT SEAL OF OREGON TERRITORY.

(From a New York Correspondent.)

The design represents the mouth of the Columbia river, and beyond is the Pacific Ocean; in the foreground is a man ploughing, indicating that agriculture has already commenced in the Territory. The steam-boat on the river denotes the extension of commerce. To the right is an Indian retiring before the advance of civilisation, his bow and arrows in his hand, and his blanket drawn around him; the setting sun is emblematical of his last day. Still further to the right are the Rocky Mountains, which, with the river, are the principal geographical characteristics of the territory.

THE GREAT SEAL OF OREGON.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

At no period since the French Revolution have balls been so numerous and so brilliant in Paris as this last month. Attempts are making to change the shape of the gowns; but these alterations are not generally adopted by ladies of fashion, and they are no improvement to the figure. These new bodies are quite tight, rather high on the chest, and trimmed with a square pelerine, two inches wide, ornamented with a *pièce à la vielle:* the sleeves are short, and without bows on the shoulders. The skirts are very full, and quite plain; and the richest silks, brilliant silver damasks, or satins, are selected for these toilets, with which no additional ornaments—either in ribbon, flowers, or lace—are worn (as our Engraving shows). These toilets attract attention by their extreme simplicity, in the midst of the gorgeous evening dresses, ornamented with flounces, double skirts, flowers, and jewels.

Terry velvets will be much worn next month (March) as visiting dresses; the shades rather dark; the trimmings on the front of the skirts very light. The *barège moiré* will be preferred; and very pretty patterns are prepared for these new materials. Irish poplins are still very fashionable and much prized in Paris where they are very difficult to procure. *Taffetas glacé* are about to be worn again; they are still better suited for small evening parties, but the season will soon make them fashionable for evening dresses.

The mantles so much worn with fur trimmings last month are now made in plain velvet, without any ornament. Very new and attractive shapes are in preparation for next month, but these novelties are still kept secret. The *capotes* are well suited to the season: their shape continues open; they are made of light-coloured satin, such as very light green, pale blue, lavender, or amber. One feather is placed on the side, and a wreath of small flowers, such as *violettes de Parme*, small *nacelles*, are worn under the front, on the hair. The ribbons forming the bow under the chin are extremely long and wide.

The caps are more and more coquettish. Lace caps are preferred for the *negligés*, and blonde for evening or dinner parties. Coloured blonde is not, however, so much the fashion as in previous years; but magnificent white and black blondes are in high favour.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 415.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The meeting of the City of Westminster, which took place last week, to consider the best means of furthering the objects proposed by the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1851, was in all respects too remarkable to be passed over in silence by any Journal claiming to reproduce and expound the public opinion of its day. Whether we consider the grand and comprehensive nature of the Exhibition itself; the friendly rivalry and peaceful intercourse among civilised nations which it will encourage; the illustrious patronage under which it has commenced; or the functions, character, and attainments of the various gentlemen who, upon the occasion alluded to, stepped forward to give it their approbation and their aid, we must admit that no event of our time is more interesting in itself, or more likely, even before it takes place, to extend kindly feelings in every part of the world.

Two points were casually touched upon by some of the speakers as pre-eminently distinguishing the forthcoming Exhibition from all previous exhibitions in England: its tendency, by an indirect but most powerful agency, to promote the peace and amity of the world; and the high testimony which it bears to the beauty, the worth, and the dignity of labour. Independently of all purely commercial considerations, which we by no means desire to underrate, the moral grounds of the proposal render it peculiarly worthy of the sympathy and support of all who love peace, and who rejoice in the social elevation of the ingenious, industrious, and wealth-producing classes.

Its tendency to promote the good-understanding of nations is evident to every man who knows the regular sequence of cause and effect. There are four different kinds of peacemakers in the world, with very different claims upon its attention and gratitude. The first kind scarcely deserve the name: "*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*" They are the destroyers and conquerors of the world, and create peace by the extermination of all who would make war against them. The second class is represented in our age by the Duke of Wellington, and by the other illustrious and honest men who put an end to devastating wars by brilliant victories, and who achieve Waterloos, to give Europe peace for thirty-five or a hundred years afterwards. The third is composed of the amiable, but somewhat over-zealous body of men, who deny the Christianity of war in any shape, and who oppose in one common condemnation both the aggressive war of the guilty against the innocent, and the defensive war of the oppressed against the oppressor. The fourth class are the preachers and teachers of the people, and that great body of intelligent, enterprising, and wealth-creating labourers who cover the seas with their ships, who lay down railroads, who invent electric telegraphs, who enlist science in all its multifarious developments in the cause of civilisation—who send messengers, as has been said, over one half of the globe to bring home the washerwoman's tea, and over the other half to bring her home sugar to sweeten it. These men, without talking about peace, pass their lives in promoting it, by rendering the welfare of every one nation essential to the welfare and happiness of every other nation, and by linking mankind together in the chain of a mutual dependence. Of this last class or peace-makers, the most valuable of all, because their work never ends, are those who have originated the idea of the great industrial gathering of next year; those who by word or deed have given it aid; and those who will contribute towards its splendour, utility, and success, by sending to it the productions of their ingenuity. "We shall for the future," as Lord Carlisle said, "have a confirmed repugnance to establish hostile and anti-social relations with those foreign nations and races from whence shall issue the happy applications of industry, the glorious discoveries of science, and the bright emanations of genius," which shall be then exhibited. The Bishop of London truly said, that the association formed for carrying out the objects of the exhibition was, "in the highest sense of the term, a peace society." "What," he inquired, "could be better calculated to diffuse Christian principles, and to lead men to regard themselves as friends and brothers, than their being engaged in a common pursuit like this, assisting and encouraging each other. The times in which we lived were favourable to it; distant lands were by the discoveries of science daily brought nearer to one another; international prejudice and feelings balanced and neutralised each other; and the capacity for evil of a man was every day more circumscribed, while the means of his doing good were every day enlarged." And this great step in the onward career of humanity, the right reverend Prelate might have added, has been made in consequence of the peace acquired for us at Waterloo, and could not have been made otherwise. Had the wars of the French Empire continued until the present day, these wonderful discoveries and applications of science would not have occurred, and we should still have been in the infancy of our civilisation, instead of the more vigorous youthfulness at which it has now arrived.

The great moral basis of the Exhibition was noticed by the American Minister. "He was not over sanguine as to results, but he was much mistaken if it would not prove that the world was more than ever disposed to recognize the *dignity of labour*." The dignity of labour was long a phrase that men did not understand. Labour was neither considered dignified nor beautiful, nor one of the most sacred of all human duties. To serve God by our honest labour, was considered no part of true religion. The world is growing somewhat wiser in this respect, and manifests a disposition to honour every earnest labourer who does his work like a man, and preserves intact the precious gift of an independent spirit. It is most undoubtedly the tendency of the proposed Exhibition to increase this feeling, and to show to all men that the honest labourer is at the same time his own best friend and the best benefactor of his species.

We trust that the display of 1851 will prove but the first of a long series; that the brilliant example set by Great Britain will be

THE LANDING OF LORD GOUGH AT SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

imitated in due time in all the capitals of Europe and of America; and that such practical "Peace Conventions" will operate largely to the growth and permanence of mutual good-will among all the nations of the earth.

RETURN OF LORD GOUGH.

THE gallant hero of Gwalior and Chillianwallah, accompanied by Lady Gough and suite, arrived at Southampton on Sunday last, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Indus*, from Alexandria. The arrival of the ship having become generally known some time before she got into dock, a very large number of spectators assembled to give the noble and gallant Lord a welcome; and when the steamer arrived alongside the platform, his Lordship was very loudly cheered by the populace, an ovation which was courteously acknowledged by the gallant veteran from the paddle-box. On landing, his Lord-ship proceeded to his hotel, and subsequently attended divine service in one of the churches.

The gallant Major Edwardes was a passenger by the same ship, and was also very warmly received by the spectators. On the following morning an address was presented to the noble Lord from the naval and military residents and other inhabitants of Southampton, to which his Lordship returned a courteous reply.

The noble Lord arrived in town at five o'clock on Monday afternoon. The directors of the railway placed a special train at his Lordship's disposal, but the noble Lord preferred travelling by the ordinary train. A considerable number of persons had assembled at the station; and when the train drew up alongside the platform, and his Lordship was discovered seated in one of the carriages with Lady Gough, the people gave the gallant General a right hearty cheer of welcome, which his Lordship very courteously acknowledged. The gallant Major Edwardes arrived in town by the same train. Lord Gough, before leaving the station, shook hands very heartily with the Major, and then, entering a carriage which was in attendance, drove off to his son's residence, No. 24, Upper Brook-street. Lord Gough is looking remarkably well, and, with the exception that his hair and whiskers have become quite white, he looks little the worse for the thirteen years' hard service he has undergone in the East. Lady Gough is also looking very well. Major Edwardes, by his own request, has acted as principal aide-de-camp to Lord Gough throughout the journey from the Punjaub. It is a mistake to suppose that the gallant Major is the bearer of the celebrated diamond, won by his valour, and presented by the Queen. The diamond is the Lion's jewel is still in India. Major Edwardes is staying with his family at No. 37, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

The Honourable Directors of the East India Company have invited Lord Gough to a grand banquet at the London Tavern, at which all the Cabinet Ministers and a distinguished circle of guests will be present. The 23rd of March is the day fixed for this entertainment.

The United Service Club have announced their intention of entertaining the noble and gallant Lord upon an early day, and the list of guests is already more than full.

The Goldsmiths' Company intend to confer the freedom of their ancient guild upon his Lordship; and a magnificent entertainment will be given to the gallant veteran at their hall, on the occasion of its presentation.

A great many members of the nobility and gentry have made complimentary calls on Lord Gough, and entered their names in his Lordship's visiting-book.

In announcing the arrival of Lord Gough in London on Wednesday, it was stated in the daily newspapers that he was attended by Major Edwardes, the latter being accompanied by his wife and two children. This was a great mistake. Major Edwardes is not married. The lady in question was Lady Edwardes, aunt of the gallant Major, who had gone to Southampton to meet him; and the children were the daughters of a brother officer, Mr. John Lawrance, of the Lahore Board of Administration, by whom they had been placed under Major Edwardes' charge to bring to England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ORDNANCE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1850-51.—The total sum which will be required to defray the expenses which will be incurred in the Ordnance Department, at home and come stations abroad, during the year ending the 31st of March, 1851, is estimated at £2,632,501, being a reduction, as compared with the estimates of last year, of £.98,184. The following are the items of increase and decrease as compared with the preceding year:—Pay allowances, &c., £8000; Ordnance Office, £1080; scientific branches, £3345. The following are the items of decrease:—Commissariat and barrack supplies, £27,813; establishments at home, £11,547; wages, £.3,327; ordnance stores for land and sea services, £111,747, works, buildings, and repairs, £46,472; total, £209,846. The total strength of the service is proposed to be 14,069 men. The total charge for this non-effective service included in the above is £171,659.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—It appears that the system of bullying and punishing one another has again been revived amongst the cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The system seems to have been to admonish an offender in the most unmerciful manner, to tell who inflicted the punishment. One young gentleman, however, who had been pretty severely handled, recently ran away; and, although he adhered to his oath, and did not tell who the parties were who had punished him, he still showed his lacerated back in confirmation of the treatment he had received. His friends very properly waited upon the auti rities at the Ordnance-office, when a committee, or court of officers, was assembled to investigate the affair, the result of which has been the dismissal of three of the young men from the academy on Saturday last, and the confinement in close arrest of six others. Two out of three of the cadets who have been dismissed are the orphan sons of old officers.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1850-51.—The sum which will be required to meet the expenses which may be incurred in the naval department in the year 1850-51, is estimated at £5,849,423. The vote for the financial year of 1849-50 amounted to £5,374,498; consequently, the gross decrease in the vote next required will be £928,664. From this, however, there is to be deducted several items of increase, amounting in the whole to £104,539; thereby making the net decrease £824,005. The items of increase, as compared with the same voted last year, are—Miscellaneous services, including the Admiralty agency for pirates, £98 330; and civil pensions and allowances, £9729. The following are the items of decrease:—Wages to seamen and marines, £36 481; victuals for ditto, £17 453; Admiralty Office, £1114; scientific branch, £10,833; Her Majesty's establishments at home, £1461; ditto abroad, £1160; wages to artificers at home, £74,792; ditto abroad, £3759; naval stores, &c., for the building and repair of ships, &c., £280,370; new works, improvements, and repairs in the yards, &c., £67,095; medicines, £415; half-pay to officers in the Navy and Royal Marines, £1046; military pensions and allowances, £10,216; army and ordnance department (conveyance of troops), £11,800. It is proposed that the service afloat shall consist of 26,000 seamen, to be employed in her Majesty's fleet; 888 men for the packet service; 2000 boys, and 5700 Royal Marines, to be employed in the fleet. The total service is to consist of 8300 Royal Marines.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—A very melancholy accident occurred on the 7th u.t., off the Greek coast, by which twelve lives were lost. Lieut. Michael Breen, a young man who had but recently received his lieutenancy, and at the same time an appointment to the *Ganges*, 84, Captain Smith, had been sent with the pinnace, containing nineteen hands, from the Bay of Salamis to the Piræus, for water. Having accomplished his duty he set sail on his return, and when near the island of Lepsina, the wind being contrary, the pinnace was capsized. By this accident six men were drowned. The lieutenant, with the remainder of the crew, struck manfully out, and succeeded in reaching Pigeon Island; but here, owing to the intense cold, he, with more, were frozen to death before assistance was sent. The names of those who are known to have perished, and those who are reported missing, but about whose fate there is no doubt, are as follows: — Michael Breen, lieutenant (1849) in command, buried on the island of Lypso; Peter Maxwell, able seaman, ditto; William Thomas, able seaman, ditto; Henry Morney, able seaman, ditto; Richard White, ordinary seaman, ditto; William Morgan, captain of maintop, supposed to be drowned; Alfred Elwood, able seaman, ditto; John Brown, able seaman, ditto; Samuel Lyon, ordinary seaman, ditto; Edward Vile, ordinary seaman, ditto; Henry Daulls, ordinary seaman, ditto. One of the latter was found and buried at the island; but he could not be identified in consequence of his features being so much disfigured. The death of that promising young officer, Lieut. Breen, who is the son of Dr. Breen, R.N., of Dublin, and has a brother assistant surgeon of the *Ganges*, is most sincerely deplored. He was a fine, high-spirited, and clever 2nd officer, and set an example to his suffering companions of enduring fortitude, devoted courage, and genuine unselfish zeal, worthy of a better fate, and deserving to be recorded amongst the splendid deeds that have ever distinguished the naval officer. Lieut Breen swam from the island, where his body was discovered after the boat was upset. He was found dead under a bush, and without a coat; and it transpired that the lives of one of the surviving seamen that Lieut. Breen, deeming that the man's sufferings from the intense cold were greater than his own, actually took off his coat and nobly gave it to the perishing seaman. This generous act of self-devotion preserved the man's life at the sacrifice of his own; but the noble act will live as long in remembrance as the most gallant action recorded.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—MENAI STRAITS.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) This magnificent structure is complete as regards one line of railway, and will be opened on Tuesday the 5th of March, by Mr. Robert Stephenson. Those who have visited the works during their progress, and witnessed the arduous character of the detail, can alone form any conception of the general effect, which is most imposing. The terrific gales of the 5th of February, unprecedented in violence since the year 1839, when the Menai Suspension Bridge severely damaged, caused no obvious vibration even in the Carnarvon Tube, which was then not in position for resisting the wind, as it was temporarily resting on the piers, and was subsequently lowered, at an elevation of upwards of 100 feet, and unconnected either with the neighbouring tubes or the masonry of the Tower. The tube presented a full broadside to the wind, which, impinging upon the latter below, ploughed it up in furrows of spray. It was impossible to pass the ear of the tubes during the gale, which, however, were free from all serious motion even during the most violent blows struck by the hurricane. The greatest lateral deflection of the Anglesey Tube, which was determined by Mr. Edwin Clark, did not exceed three-eighths of an inch. A train containing 200 tons of coal will first pass through the tubes, with two or three engines, but nothing that can be practically adapted can bear any proportion to the strength of this structure, of which some idea may be formed from the fact that a single completely equipped mast be sa suspended from the centre of each span.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The topic almost wholly engrossing public attention at Paris, is the approaching election of members to fill the vacancies in the Legislative Chamber, caused by the flight of those accused of participation in the alleged conspiracy of June last. The Socialists are marshalling tooth and nail to secure the return of their friends.

On Tuesday there were apprehensions of disturbances in consequence of a piece of over zeal on the part of the police. A considerable number of the friends of the victims of the revolutions of July, 1830, and February, 1848, on Monday deposited *immortelles*, or crowns of everlasting, at the foot of the Column of July, on the Place de la Bastille, where the victims are interred. During the night the wheels of these tributes of regard and affection disappeared, and it was soon discovered that this had been effected by the police. On Tuesday, at an early hour, crowds began to assemble round the column, and in the course of the morning a procession of about 1000 persons arrived, carrying wreaths and crowns, to replace those which had been carried away. The procession was dispersed, and from time to time strong parties of *sergens de ville* cleared the Place de la Bastille. Ultimately the crowd separated of themselves, happily without any collision.

The clearing away of the crowns of *immortelles* has been disavowed both by the Government and the Prefect of Police, as will be seen by the following official paragraph, which appears in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday evening:—"This morning the crowns which had been deposited at the foot of the Column of July in the Place de la Bastille had disappeared; they had been carried away during the night without any order. The Prefect of the Police, when informed this morning of this fact, gave immediate orders that they should be carried back, and replaced where they had been, and a commissary of police, in his scarf, presided at the operation. The Prefect of the Police has ordered the strictest inquiry, ascertaining who the authors are of an act so unjustifiable, and severe justice will be done."

The same journal contains also the following official paragraph:—"An *officier de paix* has caused the crowns which were deposited on the 24th of February round the Column of July to be carried off during the night. The Prefect of Police, after having taken the orders of the Minister of the Interior, has dismissed an officer of the municipal police from his duties and deprived him of his emoluments. The crowns have been restored in the course of the day by the authorities."

The Minister of Finance has declared to the Budget Committee that he will be able to provide for the service without the assistance of a loan. The deficiency in the revenue—about twenty millions of francs—is to be made up by an increase in the postage tax of five centimes.

The President has given orders for a further discharge of prisoners confined for taking part in the June insurrection.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular, addressed to the various prefects, recommending the establishment of banks of honour, to be supported by voluntary contributions, for the purpose of lending money to needy individuals, relying upon their probity for its return. The loan is not to exceed 300f.

The severity exhibited towards the press is not relaxed. M. Soquet, responsible editor of the *Tocsin*, was on Monday condemned by default to three years' imprisonment and 6000f. fine, for an article in that journal containing attacks against the Government. The Procureur de la République has ordered the seizure of a pamphlet, entitled "Le Roi Robin, ou les Vingt-quatre Février," as containing—], excitement to hatred and contempt against the Government of the Republic; 2, exciting citizens one against the other; and 3, insults against the person of the President of the Republic. The Procureur has also ordered proceedings to be commenced against such printers of placards relative to electoral meetings as have acted contrary to the laws on that subject, and directed that all such placards be taken down.

Troops are to be ordered immediately towards the Swiss frontier, in consequence of the menacing appearance of matters there.

On Sunday last, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic was celebrated in the churches of Paris by the performances of the service for the dead. The day passed over quietly, not only in Paris, but throughout the country generally. The Parisians, as the weather was very fine, promenaded the city in groups of merry holiday-makers.

ITALIAN STATES.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES. The ports of Venice, Pola, and Lissa are declared ports of war, and no foreign vessel of war can cast anchor in them. The port and roadstead of Trieste, from the Valley of Muggia to Punta Grossa, remain open to the war-vessels of foreign powers.

ROME.—The latest accounts represent the Pope's arrival as problematical as ever, owing, it is said, to the menacing attitude of the lower classes during the Carnival, and the assassinations which then took place.

Fortunato Gatti, who assassinated the French soldier belonging to the 53d Regiment, was shot on the 17th inst. on the Piazza del Popolo. He made a confession of his crime, and died expressing sorrow for his guilt. 10,000 individuals attended his execution.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers has informed his officers that some Austrian regiments will shortly enter Rome.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

Great preparations are being made at Erfurth for the assembling there of the new German Parliament. The Church of St. Augustine, which is to be the House of Assembly, has undergone quite a transformation for the purpose.

Adam Schneider, the man who mercilessly fired at the Prince of Prussia, in Mayence, has been acquitted by the jury in Mayence, and was set at once at liberty by the presiding Judge.

The number of acquittals which have been registered in favour of persons indicted for treasonable practices by the juries in Germany, has excited considerable surprise throughout Germany. The idea of acquittal of a charge of a political character is becoming as much a matter of course as being condemned in Germany.

In the event of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover, and Saxony promulgating a new constitution for Germany, in opposition to that of Prussia, the Parliament will, it is said, meet at Frankfort.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The question of war or peace is not yet definitively settled, though, as far as regards Germany, it is pretty certain no hostile proceedings will be taken by any of the states. The chief obstacles to between the Duchies themselves and Denmark. The highly exaggerated reports of the Schleswig-Holstein successes are probable—perhaps inevitable. The Danes, however, seem, notwithstanding their high-pitched demands, by no means so anxious as last year to renew the combat. Hence it is hoped that even when the last efforts to compromise at mediation are withdrawn, chances will still remain of an accommodation.

PRUSSIA

The Prussian parliament was prorogued on the 26th ult., by Royal Commission, his Majesty having been prevented from being present in person in consequence of his attendance at the funeral of Prince Charles. He could not help remarking that this prorogation was the first instance that had occurred where the session had arrived at a regular and peaceable conclusion.

SWITZERLAND.

The report of hostile manifestations against Switzerland is not entirely untrue; but although some French troops have marched towards the frontier, and the armaments of the northern powers may have produced some disquietude, no serious results are apprehended.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers have arrived, bringing dates of the 29th December inclusive. The *Neptune* still lay in Table Bay waiting orders. All was peaceable, and the natives were looking with a ray of hope that the convicts would be ordered to another destination, which would be the best for that some English journals had been received, containing rumours that Lord Grey's dispatches decree had been revoked. This was viewed as a foreshadowing of good things to come, and that the original compensation for the loss of slave labour would be crowned with success.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE METROPOLIS. — MEETING OF THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN THE VALLEY OF THE COLNE.—A very numerous meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the White Horse Hotel, Uxbridge, convened for the purpose of affording the landowners and millowners on the Colne and its banks an opportunity of determining upon the steps they should take to oppose the South Essex Water Company's scheme now before Parliament. The meeting excited considerable interest, and a large number of the most influential persons in the district attended; the Right Hon. the Earl of Verulam was unanimously voted to the chair. His Lordship addressed the meeting at some length in condemnation of the Watford scheme, which he contended was opposed to the interests of all who had property in the district. The company proposed to take away the water which drove their mills and supplied their land, without offering any adequate compensation for the loss inflicted. They had as much right to do so as they had to take the oats or other produce off the estate. It was a most impudent scheme. The company seemed to treat the inhabitants of the district with contempt, and in framing an utterly unmeaning clause in the question, while their scheme, if carried out, would destroy the value of water, and render the country hardly habitable. He would strenuously oppose that scheme, as he was sure all present and the country. Mr. Dickenson said that in opposing the project of 1840, he had very fully stated his views on the subject, and it was not necessary that he should now go at any length into it. It was a repetition of the project, except that the well was proposed to be at Watford, instead of Bushey. Contrary to experience had proved to him that although the greater part of the rain did not go down to the springs, yet those springs materially affected the body of the water in the Colne, and if the supply of them was diverted, the immediate loss of water-power must ensue. When the Grand Junction Canal Company wished to sink a well at the head of the Saloon River, Mr. Cubitt was appointed to try experiments as to the probable effect of such a step. A well was sunk, and property worked by an engine were kept going incessantly for ten days and nights. The effect was to dry up the source of the river, and to leave its bed dry for 330 yards. A second experiment of ten days and nights' pumping dried up the river for 570 yards more. In fact, a circle or 1200 yards was left as dry as a board. He thought this conclusive that the Watford well, with eight mill lots of gr...ns taken from it daily, would exercise a similarly injurious effect, but in a much more extended degree; and knowing the vast amount of property connected, he felt bound to oppose the measure. Mr. Clutterbuck corroborated the statement of Mr. Dickenson. Mr. Lovell moved, and Mr. Williams seconded, a resolution [illegible] Watford Water Bill, which was agreed to; and a committee was appointed to oppose the bill.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LIEUTENANT GRAHAM AND MR. ELLIOTT

Lord BROUGHAM said, that circumstances had come to his knowledge since he had last mentioned the subject of the differences between Commander Pitman and Messrs. Graham and Elliot, which had induced him to alter his opinion with regard to Commander Pitman. He had before spoken upon the highest authority. He could only account for the discrepancies in the statements he had received in favour of and against Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, by supposing that they applied to different periods. He had heard from an admiral of high account of their conduct, and from other authorities a totally different account. He was of opinion that Mr. Pitman did not deserve the opprobrium heaped upon him. He had received many strong testimonies in his favour. He believed that if Commander Pitman had applied for a postponement of his trial, that, from the evidence which he had seen, and which there was not time to produce before the court-martial, he would have been acquitted.

The Earl of MINTO would be sorry to say anything which should add to the pain which Messrs. Graham and Elliott must feel, while suffering under a very severe and well-merited punishment; but he must say, that the officers serving on board that ship were of opinion that it was to be regretted Mr. Pitman had not called exculpatory evidence. It was to be regretted that the noble and learned Lord had drawn the attention of their Lordships to the subject. He believed that if Commander Pitman had applied for a postponement of his trial, that, from the evidence which he had seen, and which there was not time to produce before the court-martial, he would have been acquitted.

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Lord BROUGHAM could not accept the reprimand of his noble friend, neither could he admit that he had fallen into error. He thought these subjects ought to be brought forward, and his noble friend would hear more of them if he lived longer.

The Earl of MINTO had regretted that these matters should be brought forward unnecessarily. His noble and learned friend could scarcely have learnt from the heads of the Admiralty what the real facts of the case were.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House having gone into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the first eleven clauses were agreed to.

Earl GREY opposed the 12th clause, consolidating the episcopal and common fund, on the ground that it would render nugatory the promise solemnly given that the surplus income of the episcopal fund should be expended in augmenting the smaller livings. The noble and learned Lord proposed an amendment reasserting the promise contained in the preamble of the act for erecting the Bishopric of Manchester.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted that a promise of additional bishoprics had been given, nor did he see any reason why that promise should not be fulfilled, but the strongest obstacle to the creation of new sees was the desire of some persons to keep the two funds separate. If they were amalgamated, the united surplus would be applied in the way which seemed most conducive to the interests of the Church, either in increasing the number of bishoprics, or in augmenting small livings.

After a considerable discussion, in which the Bishop of LONDON, Lord STANLEY, and the Earl of HARROWBY took part for the amendment, and the Lord CHANCELLOR and Earl GREY against it, the Committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	31
Against it	20
Majority	11

The Bishop of SALISBURY opposed clause 15, and proposed an amendment, the object of which was to provide that the income should not, in the case of the Deanery of York, exceed £3000, nor, in the case of any of the Deaneries of Chichester, Ripon, Hereford, Lichfield, Salisbury, or Wells, exceed £1500, nor should in any case exceed the average annual income of the lands, tithes, and hereditaments heretofore annexed to the deanery, and which, by the provisions of the statute 7 William 4, have or may become vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the amendment, which was carried by a majority of 2. The numbers being, for the amendment, 31; against it, 19.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the insertion of three clauses: the first empowering the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to commute for any prebend annexed to the Deanery of Chichester, the annual value of the commuted lands, &c., should be subject to similar uses as the lands vested under former acts; and the third providing that certain benefices annexed to the sees of Bristol, Oxford, and Peterborough, and to certain canonries, and under act of Parliament, and therefore not liable to the operation of the act which severed such benefices, should be separated from those dioceses.

These clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for Canterbury, in the room of Lord Albert Denison, who has accepted the office of Steward of Hundreds.

THE COINAGE.

In reply to a question,

Mr. SHELL stated that the issue of the new florin coin had been stopped in consequence of the objections which had been made to certain words usually adopted. He was himself inadvertently the cause of the omission, though he frankly admitted that it would have been more judicious to have followed the established precedent.

THE BUDGET.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on Monday next, votes for the navy would be proposed; and, on Monday week, votes for the army; and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his general financial statement (the Budget) on the 15th of March.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPOSITION.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved the committee on the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. DISRAELI urged on the Government the propriety of postponing the committal of this bill. It had only been read a second time on Friday last; was a bill of the greatest importance to Ireland, and to the country at large; its details required the deepest consideration; the Irish members were just commencing, and many Irish members were either then absent or were about to leave for Ireland. On these grounds he pressed the Government to postpone the committal to 6 o'clock until after the Irish debate.

Mr. HERRIES, Lord Castlereagh, Lord J. Hamilton, Mr. Napier, and other hon. members also recommended a postponement.

Mr W. BROWNE declined to comply with the request.

Lord J. MANNERS then moved that the bill be committed that day three weeks, and the House divided:—

For going into committee	151
Against it	115
Majority	36

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair,

Mr. DISRAELI said he could not allow such importance to be hurried through the House in the manner proposed. The hon. member opposed the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was afraid Mr. Disraeli had been told elsewhere that it was his duty to obstruct the bill, and, having been taught that lesson, he (Lord J. Russell) concluded that it was the hon. member's intention to obey his instructions. However, he should feel it to be his duty to persist in going into committee. The bill was introduced in 1848, and again in 1849, and therefore its principles and provisions were well known to hon. members.

Mr. SHAW considered all attention to obstruct the Government, though he had voted with the minority on the previous division.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, seeing the general opinion of the House, would not further oppose the going into committee.

The House divided on the question that the Speaker leave the chair

For	153
Against	53
Majority	100

The House having gone into committee,

Mr. DISRAELI condemned, as unconstitutional and uncourteous the taunt uttered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Mr. Disraeli and his friends had received instructions elsewhere to obstruct. The noble Lord could not say that he (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends had received instructions how to conduct themselves in the House of Commons, except from the House. Factious proceedings! Such a charge was extraordinary, coming from that identical noble Lord who once moved the factious amendment of the Appropriation Clause, and who, having succeeded in carrying it and getting into office, had neither the courage nor the conscience to redeem it. The noble Lord opposite (Lord John Russell) was one of immense importance to the country, and should not be shouted through the House precipitately; and he (Mr. Disraeli) would not be deterred by the noble Lord's sneer from doing his duty. The hon. member moved that the chairman report progress.

The committee divided—

For reporting progress	81
Against it	191
Majority	110

Mr. FORBES moved that the Chairman leave the chair

Mr Henley, Mr. W. Miles, Lord C. Hamilton, and Mr. Newdegate insisted on the propriety of delaying more than from Friday to Monday to consider the many details of so important a bill.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL charged gentlemen opposite with having made a compact that day to oppose the bill.

Mr. S. HERBERT denied that Mr. Disraeli the leader of an organised hypocrisy with regard to the measure; and Mr. BARRY charged gentlemen opposite with having made a compact to obstruct the bill, but one to date at an early hour, in order to weary out the House.

Lord J. MANNERS denounced the determination to persevere in refusing to be forced into a premature discussion on so vital a bill merely to convenience the Government by allowing them to substitute for the Australian Government-bill, which originally stood first for debate that evening.

The committee divided—

For the chairman leaving the chair	70
Against it	[illegible]

Mr. GROGAN moved that the Chairman report progress.

MR. NAPIER suggested, that such portions of the bill as the House generally were agreed on might be allowed to pass through committee, reserving other parts for further consideration.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to postpone the clauses relative to the franchise, if that was what was meant by the suggestion. He could not agree to the registration clauses taken from Lord Stanley's bill, without the clauses defining the franchise.

After a lengthened discussion, the committee divided

For reporting progress	.. ..	.. 63
Against it	.. ..	.. 155
Majority	.. ..	.. -92

Mr. ADDERLEY moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

After another long discussion,

Mr. DISRAELI remarked, that the question was, had the Government acted with candour and ingenuousness in respect to this bill. He maintained that they had not. It was described in the Speech from the Throne as a new measure, and therefore the argument that it was an old bill was completely confuted. He (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends were resolved to oppose its precipitate passing of the bill, contrary to all usual notice and form observed in Parliament; and they felt satisfied that all men of common sense and men of business—not, of course, trading agitators—would be convinced that they had acted with good temper and discretion.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not help suspecting that an aversion, amounting almost to antipathy, to any extension of the franchise in Ireland was at the bottom of the opposition to the bill. He saw clearly how gentlemen might delay the bill for a time, but he believed that would be their only consolation, for he felt satisfied the House would extend the franchise in Ireland, and he hoped a measure to carry such extension into operation would ultimately be carried.

The committee divided—

For the chairman leaving the chair..	.. ..	.. 70
Against it	.. ..	.. 184
Majority	.. ..	.. 114

Capt. TAYLOR moved that the chairman report progress.

For the motion	.. ..	.. 70
Against it	.. ..	.. 185
Majority	.. .. ..	.. —115

Sir J. WALSH moved that the chairman leave the chair, and the committee divided

For the motion	.. ..	.. 75
Against it	.. ..	.. 194
Majority	.. .. ..	.. —119

Lord J. RUSSELL, after this division, announced that, as it was then so late (half-past eleven), there was no chances of making any progress.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The Elections (Ireland) Bill was also postponed to Friday.

The Common Lodgings Bill passed through committee.

Admiral Dundas obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to improve the said hospital; and also to enlarge and improve the Billingsgate Dock and widen Billingsgate-street in Greenwich, and for other purposes.

Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the office of metropolitan public carriages with the office of commissioners of police of the metropolis.—Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).

A petition presented by Lord BRABOURNE gave rise to a conversation on the subject of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act, in which the operation of the act was described by the Earl of GLENGALL and the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL as most destructive. It was defended by Lord CAMPBELL, the Lord CHANCELLOR, and other noble Lords.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, it was resolved that, before the second reading of any bill in this session, a balance sheet of the last year, and any scheme for dividends, should be previously laid on the table of the House.

ABUSES IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL moved for the testimonials on which Mr. Thomas Hammond had been appointed surgeon to the emigrant ship *Dora*, with minutes of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on those testimonials. His object was to show that very improper characters were appointed surgeons to emigrant vessels, and that, in consequence, great abuses occurred on board.

Earl GREY had no objection to the motion, which was agreed to.

Earl NELSON laid on the table a bill to regulate the appointment of chaplains on foreign stations, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GREECE.

Lord PALMERSTON stated (in reply to a question put by Mr. Anstey) that no blockade had been established in Greece; al. that had been done was the prevention of Greek vessels from leaving the ports, and the detention of Greek vessels as security.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.

A report from the Committee on Public Petitions was presented to the House, stating that a petition, presented by Mr. Henley, against the promoters of the National Land Company Scheme, had been taken from the table of the House by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and retained by him for eleven days.

Mr. O'CONNOR excused his conduct on the ground of ignorance of the practice of the House; the petition in question contained grave abuses of him, and he had taken it from the table of the House, sent it to his office, and had it published in his newspaper. He had returned the petition to the clerk when asked for, and he did not think he was doing anything very wrong when he took it. The hon. member finished his excuse by asking pardon for his violation of the practice of the House.

Mr. HENLEY said the petition had come to him from parties resident in his own country, and was directed, as he conceived, against the scheme itself of the Land Company.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Ay, but I'm the schemer. (Laughter.)

Mr. HENLEY.—I do not think the petition was directed against the hon. member personally; though afterwards I wished I had given him notice, and explained this to him the same evening. (Hear, hear.)

The matter was permitted to drop here.

SOLICITORS' CERTIFICATES DUTY.

Lord R GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Annual Certificate Duty. The noble Lord advocated his measure, on the ground that the tax he sought to repeal was one on the administration of justice.

Mr. HAYTER objected to a discussion on a tax until after the general financial statement had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was fixed for the 15th of March. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to the 22nd of March.

Sir F. THESIGER recommended the noble Lord to agree to the proposed adjournment.

After a few remarks from Mr. COCKBURN,

Lord R. GROSVENOR acquiesced, and the debate was adjourned to the 22nd of March.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. W. J. FOX moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote the secular Education of the people in England and Wales. The hon. member said that the advantages of education had been so impressed on the community, that the promotion of education was now a matter of zeal rather than indifference. Magnificent efforts had been made by the Established Church. The Dissenters had well proved themselves the friends of education. The Privy Council, with unquestionable honesty of purpose, had endeavoured to combine the efforts of all parties; but, as all parties were unfortunately in collision, comparatively little had been done. Owing to the deficiency of education given, it had not hitherto operated as a barrier to crime; but he believed that the religious education afforded had failed as a preventive to crime, because it was not combined with secular education. It was not his intention to restrict religious instruction in the slightest degree, but to unite it with such secular education as would tend to river it in the minds and hearts of the pupils. Having referred to a variety of documents to prove the deficiency of education throughout the country, the hon. member explained the main provisions of his bill. He proposed not to supersede any existing education, but to render available all local exertions in connexion with a central superintendence. He proposed that the deficiencies in the means of education in parishes should be answered by her Majesty's inspectors. He would have them take into consideration every existing machinery—the National schools, the British and Foreign, &c., the public and private schools, and report upon the state of education in each locality. The amount of deficiency thus ascertained, the localities should be called on to elect educational committees to supply the deficiencies, and should have the power to levy rates on the inhabitants for supplying the educational wants. He proposed that secular education should be the peculiar province of the commissioners. In case the schools in the locality should be insufficient, he proposed that new schools should be established, and those should be properly free schools, to which all persons should have the right to send children between seven and thirteen years of age, without charge, and subject to no religious peculiarities; and that parents should have also the right to have their children instructed in religion where and by whom they chose. He proposed that the teachers should be made as independent as possible, and be selected principally for their qualities for understanding the tempers of children, and for their practice in teaching, rather than for any theological learning. He proposed that, in case any locality should neglect to provide for its educational deficiency, the Committee of Privy Council should have the power to compel them to do so, and not allow any such community to be a blot on the country. The hon. member would not undertake to estimate the cost of his scheme.

Mr. SLANEY supported the motion

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that the House would not refuse permission to bring in the bill. No one could doubt the importance of the subject; no one could say that the state of education in England was such as that no future measures were required: no one could deny that good men had much to deplore in the existing state of education, and in the contests to which it had given rise, and in the absence of education for the great masses of the people. If that were so, the only question for the House then to consider was, whether the hon. member had approached the subject in a proper spirit, and if his object was to provide better education for all classes and sects without distinction. He (Lord J. Russell) thought the hon. member had approached the subject in a proper spirit, and had evinced a disposition to provide better education for the people; and, therefore, without giving any opinion as to the details or merits of the proposed measure, he readily gave his assent to the bringing in of the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS could not examine the principles on which the bill rested, or the objects which it sought to attain. It only proposed to give to the people a secular education, leaving religious opinion unprovided for, because leaving the religious education of children to the care of ignorant parents or tantamount to no provision whatever. Although he would not oppose the introduction of the bill, he hoped a measure based on such principles would never pass into a law.

Mr. M. MILNES, Mr. HUME, and Mr. B. OSBORNE expressed their warm approval of the bill.

Mr. Napier, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Lawe, and Mr. Newdegate expressed their objections to the non-religious principle of the bill.

Mr. COCKBURN supported it.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill; and the hon. member gave notice that he would not move the second reading until after Easter.

COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. FITZROY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the County Courts to £50. The hon member said that the public approval of the County Courts had been authoritly demonstrated by the number of actions brought and determined in them; and that an extension of the jurisdiction to £50 would cheapen justice, and be a great advantage to the public. In the bill he had prepared he had provided for an appeal from the decision of the judge.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not oppose the introduction of the bill, but he could not conceal his great objection to the measure. £20 was the limit assigned to County Courts upon strong reasons; the experiment had been successful, and should not be hazarded by any rash attempt to extend the jurisdiction. If the sum adjudicated were large, there should be an appeal; if an appeal, then the way would be opened for costs and litigation—the wealthy debtor would be able to harass the suitor, and, in short, the public confidence in these courts would be shaken

After a short discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

DUTY ON BRICKS.

Mr. HUME moved a resolution to the effect that the House, taking into consideration the condition of the cottages of the labourers of the kingdom, and the want of adequate accommodation for their families, is of opinion that a drawback should in future be allowed on the brick and timber employed in the construction of cottages. He moved, by his motion, to extract an expression of opinion from the House that the duty on bricks and timber should be removed.

Mr. LABOUCHERE deprecated discussion on the taxes on bricks and timber before the Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid the views of the Government on the general finances of the country before the House. He opposed the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. RICARDO obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Railway Traffic

Lord ESLYN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to Highways, South Wales.

Mr. LACY moved for leave to bring in a Bill for promoting Extramural Interments, the object of which was to enable railway companies to establish cemeteries, under the control of the Railway Commissioners. He thought these cemeteries would be good commercial speculations.

Sir G. GREY opposed the introduction of the bill.

Lord ASHLEY said the report of the Board of Health would be in the hands of members immediately, and, pending the appearance of that report, he objected to the introduction of a bill on the subject of interments.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon.

MARRIAGES BILL.

The second reading of the Marriages Bill was moved by Mr. J. S. WORTLEY. The hon. and learned member stated that the bill was, in some respects, different from that introduced last year. In last year's bill he had proposed, not only to allow marriages with a deceased wife's sister, but also to legalise marriage with a deceased brother's widow; but, in consequence of the opposition threatened, and considering that there were two parts of the latter marriages, he thought it better to withdraw that portion of the bill relative to the niece, and to leave clergymen free to solemnise such marriages or not. The measure he now submitted to the House was thus simply a measure of relief, and would operate as no compulsion on the clergymen of the Established Church. He did not seek by this bill to alter any ancient law, for he contended that before 1835 these marriages were legal. Nor did he think that any valid national or moral objection could be urged against the measure he proposed.

Sir F. THESIGER, convinced that the bill would, if passed into law, lead to great imminent danger and much mischief, felt constrained to oppose it, and to move, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Colonel THOMPSON and Mr. HEADLAM supported the bill.

Mr. PAGE WOOD thought that the House should hesitate before they attempted to alter a law on which the affections and homes of England were based. It was no reason for legalising such prohibited marriages to adduce the practice of other nations. His opinion was, that the effect of such a legalisation would be to lower the tone of morals in this kingdom. The opinion of the great body of the women of England expressed in their memorial to the Queen, was decidedly against these prohibited marriages, and should have the utmost weight with the House.

The debate was then adjourned

Some returns were ordered, and the House adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition signed by several of the influential inhabitants of the colony of Port Philip, complaining of the restrictions of the franchise, and praying for its extension. He wished to ask his noble friend if he was in possession of any despatches from the Australian colonies on the subject of the Australian Bill of last session.

Earl GREY said that he had received returns from the several governors, and from what he learned from the colonial newspapers, he believed that the plan had been very favourably received by the colonies, and he should before the bill came on for discussion be willing to lay that information on the table. The petitioners who had signed that petition were, he believed, persons of great respectability, and he believed that the grievance of which they complained was well-founded; but he believed it might be better dealt with by the colonial legislature than by the Parliament of this country, as minute local information was necessary to deal with the question, and he considered this furnished an additional argument in favour of the Government bill.

The report on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was brought up, and agreed to.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill. The bill did not differ from former bills, except in this case, that there was no period fixed for the expiration of the bill. The necessity for the enactment of such a bill was self-evident, and he would not detain their Lordships by making reference to recent occurrences.

Lord BROUGHAM considered that it was a great advantage that the bill was permanent. He considered the right of procession as the least valuable of the rights of the subject, and he should not be sorry to see all processions prohibited, except funeral processions.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said the bill only prohibited armed processions, but did not prohibit processions generally, so that the Orangeman might assemble unarmed next year and march through Dolly's Brae. He thought that the papers which had been presented to the House on the subject of Dolly's Brae justified the introduction of this bill, although they might not justify the conduct that had been pursued by her Majesty's Government on that occasion, but on that point he would not now give any opinion.

After a few words from the Earl of ST. GERMANS and Lord CAMPBELL,

The Earl of RODEN was quite convinced that no measure with respect to those party processions could be too stringent. So far as Ireland was concerned, such a measure ought to be made to apply to every party. He trusted the Protestant party would see that they had now a fair measure of justice, and no reason to complain. He was certain they would be the first to give up those processions, which they had hitherto so much enjoyed and indulged in.

The bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE FACTORY ACT.

Lord ASHLEY gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Factory Act

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. EWART gave notice that, on an early day, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal the Punishment of Death.

GREENWICH PARK.

Viscount DUNCAN asked Mr. Hayter if any part of Greenwich Park is about to be encroached on to provide residences for the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, or for any other purpose?

Mr. HAYTER was very much obliged to his noble friend for putting this question, because he trusted the answer he had to give would allay any apprehension on the part of the inhabitants of Greenwich that there was any design or intention on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, or of Greenwich Hospital, to interfere with Greenwich Park property. The circumstances were these:—The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital had of late been carrying out certain improvements by which they believed that the beauty of the hospital and the comforts of its inmates would be very considerably increased. In the course of these improvements they designed to erect certain buildings on a portion of the property which belonged not to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital themselves. It was at first represented that this alteration would be no detriment to the locality, but the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, upon inquiry, having ascertained that such would be the case, determined not to interfere with the property, but to look to some other neighbourhood for making the improvement.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said that he had given notice of a question to the Government relative to Western Australia, and, as it was a legal question, perhaps the Attorney-General would answer it. The question was this:—Whether the Government of Western Australia was first founded, an act was passed to form a Legislative Assembly, which the Royal prerogative could not do of itself. That act, after having been renewed several times, had expired on the 1st of August last. The power of legislation had therefore expired, and the persons in the Legislative Assembly had no longer those legal duties to perform. He wished to know whether this act had been allowed to expire intentionally or not; and, if it had been done intentionally, whether these persons had had notice of it or not. Or, if it had been done unintentionally, he wished to know when any measure would be introduced to indemnify those parties? He also asked whether any provision had been made for the civil government of Western Australia, and, if so, by what authority?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would simply confine himself to answering the legal part of the question. Unquestionably the act of the 10th of George 4, c. 22, expired at the end of last session; but, notwithstanding that expiry, there was now a legal Government existing in Western Australia, because that act gave authority to the Government, by an order in Council, to constitute a Government; and a Government having been legally constituted by that authority, it could continue, and did, in fact, now exist.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Mr. ADDERLEY, who wished to know what power the present Government had under that authority, and when that authority would expire,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL facetiously replied that, according to his recollection, the authority given was for the preservation of peace, order, and good government in the colony, and he believed it had always been held that taxing was part of the duty of a good Government. (Laughter.)

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a house, or part of a house as a lodger, for twelve months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entitled to vote for a representative in Parliament; also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property. He said it was admitted on all sides that some amendment was needed, but the difficulty was to decide to what length the reform should extend. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to improve the constitution of that House, so as to bring it back to its original principles. He wished to make no innovation; but his object was simply to restore the House and the government of the country to what it originally was, both in principle and operation. He was one who thought that every man who paid taxes ought to be represented. Then came the consideration how to obtain those returns from an unwilling power. He conceived he was obliged to lay down some rule, and draw some line of distinction. Our present acts of Parliament drew a line of distinction; they had been pointed to what should be the qualification to entitle a man to franchise. The constitution of Parliament had been, in his experience, what any and every Minister had chosen to call it; but, looking at the principle on which that House was constituted, he asked the House whether the present reformed Parliament was not established and the reform made a principle altogether at variance with the great principle on which his present motion was based, viz. that taxation and representation should be coexistent.

Sir J. WALMSLEY supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, which he said, if carried, would introduce a change which would amount to a total subversion of the ancient constitution of England. They could then no longer expect to have a Government in the name of Queen, Lords and Commoners; for the democracy would overwhelm them. Such a sweeping measure the honourable gentleman himself could not expect to carry in a brief space of time, and he (Sir G. Grey) therefore, deprecated its introduction, as it could but lead to discussion, which would only have the effect of retarding the progress of many of the valuable measures before the House.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR supported the measure as an instalment of the reform which he considered requisite: but in doing so he would not give up the Charter.

Mr. P. WOOD was in favour of the motion, because he feared, unless some concession of the kind was made to the people, the principles of the Charter would become prevalent throughout the country.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion. He denied that it was the fundamental principle of the country that every one who paid taxes should have a vote. The principle of the constitution was, that the Sovereign should not have the power of imposing taxes without the consent of Parliament. He opposed the motion, also, because the hon. member's plan was not clear, definite, and tangible, and because of the inconvenience that would result from interposing the consideration of so important and extensive a measure at a time when the attention of the House was devoted to subjects of a wholly different character, such as the commercial policy of the country. He thought they had better let well alone, and not, by disturbing the present satisfactory state of things, put matters in the same deplorable state here that they were in on the Continent.

Mr. B. OSBORNE supported the motion.

The House then divided. The numbers were

For the motion	.. ..	.. 99
Against it	.. ..	.. 242
Majority	.. ..	.. —143

The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned.

THE DWELLINGS OF LONDON.—A diagram appended to the Registrar-General's report, this week, represents the relative position of the districts of London, and shows, in a condensed form, the results derived from the data in previous tables. The inhabitants of the north side of the Thames are, it will be seen, at an average elevation of 51 feet above the high-water mark, and as regards density in the proportion of 92 to an acre, 8 to a house; the houses averaging in annual value £45. Their water is supplied chiefly from the Thames above Battersea, from the New River, and the Lea. The inhabitants of the south south side of the Thames are, on an average, only 5 feet above Trinity high-water mark, and as regards density in the proportion of 14 to an acre, 7 to a house; the houses averaging £23 in annual value. The money expended on the relief of the poor by the inhabitants of the north side was 12*d.* in the £1; by those of the south side, 18*d.* in the £1 of house rent. The water is chiefly from the Thames below Battersea, and from the Ravensbourne. The general locality did not differ much on the north and south sides of the river: it was 261 annual p in 10,000 inhabitants of the north, 237 in 10,000 inhabitants of the south s de the Thames; the den ity in less [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SIR CHARLES NAPIER—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

outrageous and criminal disorder. This order may be deemed severe—the Commander-in-Chief means it to be so, for he will not pass over without animadversion faults which, if tolerated, would, in the event of war, produce certain defeat to this army. The reviews which the Commander-in-Chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many 'chips in porridge.' They are made for the purpose of ascertaining what officers are fit to command battalions; and, there being no want of such in the Indian army, he will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment 'fire,' 'shout,' or 'charge,' without orders from its commander, he will, after this warning, remove the latter from his command.

"The Sepoy is both a brave and an obedient soldier: and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer.

"The drill and discipline of all armies rest mainly with the commanders of regiments and of companies. They are in immediate contact with the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers; and to them general officers must look for that perfect obedience, without which any army is an armed mob, dangerous to its friends, and contemptible to its enemies.

"The Commander-in-Chief does not hereby call on commanding officers to torment those under their orders by long and harassing drilling; but he does call upon them to instruct their officers, and to instruct themselves, and also their supernumerary ranks, that they are to seize any man in their front who dares to shout, or talk, or fire, or run, without orders. General officers commanding divisions and brigades in this army are called upon to see that commanders of regiments do their duty on those points.

"The Commander-in-Chief does not apply this order to all commanders"; he well knows that there are abundant first-rate soldiers and first-rate regiments in the Indian army, but he applies it to those whose regiments are in bad order.

"C. J. NAPIER, General, Commander-in-Chief."

The *Mofussilite* has the following *trenchant* remarks on the Meean Meer review:—

"The morning was cruelly cold when the troops were reviewed on the plain of Meean Meer, and we did not see the 'sham fight.' We contented ourselves with *fancying* it, from the picture in 'Hood's Comic Annual,' where the beholder is treated to large clouds of dust, a horse's tail, a lance, and a feather. But we heard it described by some as 'a precious mess,' by others as 'a regular Chillianwallah,' only with this difference (as we suggested at the time) that 'no guns were taken, none lost, no one killed, no running away, and no charging *home*.'

We did not see the necessity of making public this 'disappointment' which had caused the Chief so much annoyance, and induced the Adjutant-General to treat 'in most shameful wise—several people's limbs and eyes.' Sir Charles, however, has described the whole scene with his own pen, and admirably has he done it. It is impossible not to see that he laughed heartily, even in his anger, when he penned the fifth paragraph *so graphically*. No wonder our 'casualties' are great in actions, if the firing is so very *promiscuous*. The suffering of our troops under a most 'galling fire of the *enemy*' is a phrase to be met with in almost all Lord Gough's despatches—but query whether in many instances his Lordship was not misled. By the by, had Lord Gough been at the head of the troops at Meean Meer, who is there of the veteran's assailants who would not have exclaimed, 'What else was to be expected?'

* * * * * *

When this review of the Review on Meean Meer, however, by Sir Charles Napier himself is read at home and abroad, it will not fail to give rise to many broad inferences, which will reflect favourably on the gallant old man, who doubtless in disgust, is about departing from those shores."

The following is from the *Bengal Harkaru*:—"The Lahore correspondents of the up-country papers have recorded how severely Sir Charles Napier wigged the commanding officers of the regiments which he reviewed at Meean Meer. It was even alleged that one of the rebuked warriors had fainted under the fiery glance and terrible tones of the great chief: and though, perhaps, this statement is to be regarded as nothing more than a *mauvaise plaisanterie*, it will serve to illustrate the stern and awful character of the lecture. We cannot without a smile picture to ourselves these idle truants from the school of Martinet—may we call them Betty Martinets,—trotting up to the flag with self-complacent looks, in the full expectation of receiving the customary allowance of butter indiscriminately distributed on such occasions, and then winking and shrinking under the infliction—heightened by all the terrors of look, voice, and gesture, with which the fiery old soldier would accompany his reproof—of such a withering rebuke as that which the speaker has himself recorded, perhaps we might say 'reported,' in the General Order which we published yesterday. It is hardly likely that such a scolding will be soon forgotten by those to whom it was administered; but we would suggest that, to keep it fresh in their minds, his Excellency should present to each of them a medal, bearing his likeness, encircled by the inscription '*Remember Me an Meer*.'

"Sir Charles says he 'feels assured that no such scene' as the wild, volunteer charge which he has so vividly sketched, 'could have occurred in any other regiments in the army' than those by which it was exhibited. We suppose he here expresses a hope or a wish, rather than that assurance which his words import. For why should he assume that a number of regiments, garrisoning what was late an enemy's country, should be worse drilled and commanded than others in which a laxity of discipline may have been encouraged, if not produced, by a long abode at quiet stations in the provinces? We fear that his Excellency, unless his terrible denunciation should, as it probably will, rouse commanding officers out of their lethargy, might find all over India reasons for upbraidings as energetic as those extorted from him at Lahore. We hope, however, that the dread of such an infliction, in all cases where a more worthy and honourable feeling is wanting or is too weak to do good, will speedily work a change for the better in every corps where the necessity for it exists.

"The Commander-in-Chief observes, that the faults on which he has animadverted 'would, if tolerated, in the event of war, produce certain defeat to the army.' It is no reply to this to point out, that, with all its want of discipline, the army has ever been victorious. So far as its discipline is imperfect, in so far must its efficiency be impaired; and though the demoralising process has not yet gone so far as to degrade our troops below the level of the semi-barbarous hordes to which they have usually been opposed, it must, 'if tolerated .. soon have that effect. As it is, such laxity of discipline must render victory even over such enemies difficult and uncertain; while, with such a state of things prevailing, a contest with an European foe would be utterly hopeless."

OFFICERS JOINING THE ARMY ON SERVICE.

THE accompanying Sketch represents the new arrangement for *dak* travelling, which has superseded the palankeen, being neither more nor less than a palankeen on wheels. It has a well, so that the passengers may be able to sit as well as lie down. The bearers find it easier to drag this, than to carry the palankeen. With this contrivance, five miles an hour can be done easily. About 20 men are employed at a time—some carrying the banglies or boxes slung to a bamboo, and the remainder are at the carriage. In this way, travelling day and night, allowing a little rest at the various stage bungalows, one hundred miles in twenty-four hours can be got over. It carries two, and is sufficiently large to enable both to lie down. It is called an Equirotal. A servant is sometimes carried on the box.

TRAVELLING IN INDIA.—OFFICERS JOINING THE INDIAN ARMY ON SERVICE.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.—EXPLOSION OF A HAND-GRENADE IN THE CARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF MUSIGNANO.

THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.

POLITICAL feeling has this year eclipsed the gaiety of the great festival at Rome. Letters of the 5th ult., quoted by the *Statuto* of Florence, say that on the first day of the Carnival processions in the Corso, which are held during the last eight days of the season, the Corso was quite deserted, and not a carriage was to be seen; and that on the second day, about twelve or fifteen carriages only made their appearance the general feeling of the inhabitants being against festivity; as there is hardly a family that has not suffered from dismissal, exile, or imprisonment of one of its members.

Our Artist's letter, received with the accompanying Sketch, states:—"The Carnival has been very poor this year; the people would not make merry with their conquerors. It appears that Giuseppe Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano, had received several anonymous letters, threatening his death if he appeared in the Carnival. In defiance of these letters, however, the Prince went to the Carnival every day. On Saturday, the 9th, the anniversary of the Roman Republic, the Corso was crowded with people, dressed in their best, who saluted each other as they passed, saying significantly, '*Non capo danno.*' ['Many happy returns of the day.'] As the hour for the Carnival arrived, these good people went away; and the Corso was deserted, except by the French, a few foreigners, and the myrmidons of the Government. Rather late in the evening a hand grenade was thrown into the Prince of Musignano's carriage. In exploding, it severely wounded Giuseppe and his sister, about seventeen years of age, who was in the carriage with him. This diabolical act was committed at the corner of the Café Nerona, close to the Piazza di San Lorenzo in Lucina. The person suspected has been arrested: he is a student of the Hospital of St. James, on the Corso.

"At night, the Corso was suddenly illuminated in various places with white, red, and green fires, in honour of the Republic, and the authorities could not find the perpetrators: the fire was in braziers on the ground up and down the Corso, and in the Piazza Colonna, on the fountain."

Another account states, with respect to the recent exhibition at the Carnival, that General Baraguay d'Hilliers would not permit the French troops to line the Corso, though he had, in all the neighbouring squares, sufficient men at hand to quell any disorder: the consequence was that gangs of ruffians, hired by the republican chiefs, insulted the respectable classes almost with impunity. Stones were placed in the *bouquets* and packets of *bon-bons* thrown on these occasions; and some of the rascals had the audacity to slap the faces of the Roman ladies, as the carriages passed. An English gentleman, who was thus insulted, jumped out of the carriage, and punished *a la Anglaise*, the cowardly bully; in other cases, the mob had everything their own way, till at last an attempt was made to assassinate the son and daughter of the Prince of Canino, by throwing a petard into the carriage. The assassination of half-a-dozen French soldiers followed, until at length the Commander-in-Chief published an order, by which all persons found with knives or concealed arms on them were liable to be shot on the spot. This act stopped the assassin's hand, it is true; but the spirit of disorder remained. The Prince of Canino, it will be recollected, was one of the leaders in the Revolution; it may appear, therefore, surprising to find his son and daughter the objects of popular vengeance; but the mob of Rome have no respect for name or person, and this gentleman has thus been punished because his carriage was one of the first to appear on the Corso, in defiance of the placards which the agents of the Secret Society in Switzerland found means so plentifully to distribute. The petard was contained in a bouquet, and numerous others, of the same fabric, were afterwards discovered; but the only one used is stated to have been that which fell to the lot of the Prince of Musignano, who is still suffering severely from the wounds inflicted by it.

Several persons were arrested on account of the attempt on the Prince of Musignano; among whom are MM. Titoni, Petracchi, and Mdme. Narducci, who, together with many others, were obliged to sign a paper at the police, declaring themselves responsible for any disorders that might take place during the Carnival.

"MR. BUNN ON THE STAGE."

THE ex-manager of the two patent theatres appeared last Tuesday "on the stage," according to announcement, and delivered a "monologue," in two parts, on things theatrical, on the great Shakspeare, and on his no less important self. What Mr. Bunn said on the second topic was not without merit: he cleverly exposed the absurdities of commentators, the misreadings of actors, and the falsehood of imagining any other to be the founder of the British stage than Shakspeare. The argument was relieved by jests old and new, by anecdotes ditto, and by recitations which showed considerable histrionic talent. In summing up the requisite qualities for the stage, Mr. Bunn ascribed the greatest importance to a brilliant and expressive eye. Mr. Bunn delivered his lecture with much ease and tact, though not without signs of weariness towards the conclusion—a result not to be wondered at, considering that he spoke altogether for more than three hours. In treating of the "genius and career of Shakspeare," Mr. Bunn illustrated his humble origin and great personal merits, by reference to the localities associated with his history—pictorial representations of which were given. These consisted of eight views: being the exterior and interior of Shakspeare's birth-place, Anne Hathaway's cottage, the "Blackfriars" and "Globe" theatres, the Poet's last dignified residence, the Church of Stratford-on-Avon, and his monument therein. Among the anecdotes told by Mr. Bunn, was one of a friend, who collected everything relating to Shakspeare that he could, and appropriated a room for the reception of his treasures. Over the bookcase containing the poet's works was this inscription:—"To Authors: Thou shalt not steal. To Critics: Thou shalt not bear false witness. To Actors: Thou shalt do no murder." In treating of the merits of actors, Mr. Bunn judiciously avoided reference to the living: Garrick, Kemble, Siddons, with the elder Kean and the elder Mathews, were the topics of his discourse. He dwelt much on the history of Drury-Lane Theatre for an entire century, namely, from 1747 to 1847—in other words, from the commencement of Garrick's management to the termination of his own. In doing this Mr. Bunn justified his own conduct in management by the example of his predecessors, who, whenever the drama failed temporarily to attract, uniformly resorted to spectacle and ballet. He showed, also, by reference to a bill of fare for a Royal entertainment before Henry VII., at Dunstable, that the ballet was even then better patronised than the legitimate drama. He contended that a manager's duty was limited to catering for the public taste, and that the public were the party to be blamed, not the theatrical conductor. To Sheridan's profligate career Mr. Bunn rightly attributed much of the ruin that fell upon the drama; until at last it passed into the condition of being, in general estimation, without actors, authors, or public. Nevertheless, Mr. Bunn condemned the free-trade in the drama lately granted by the Legislature, and altogether ignored the revival which has so signally taken place at the minor theatres. This was unjust and prejudiced on Mr. Bunn's part. Blinding himself to these facts, though now so patent, he turned accordingly from the public, and looked for the revival of the drama to Court patronage. For the inclination displayed on the part of her Majesty to encourage the reviving drama of this country, we are grateful; but, unlike Mr. Bunn, we look for its final establishment in the improved taste of the people. It is to education that we must trust for a popular estimate of our greatest poets.

Mr. Bunn's lecture was well attended and merits patronage both for the amusement and instruction it affords, though his opinions are to be taken with many grains of personal allowance.

EXCESSIVE AND FATAL COLD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Accounts dated Feb. 6 state that 198 persons have been frozen to death within the last few days, the greater number in their own houses, in Constantinople and its environs; at Gallipoli 23 persons, and at Smyrna 17 shared the same fate. Fifteen persons were found frozen to death on board a Turkish vessel, and eight fishermen were also found dead from the same cause in their boat on the Bosphorus. The temperature was 13 degrees (Reaumur), but these fatal occurrences are explained by the very slight construction of the houses, the want of warm covering, as well as bad food. In the interior provinces the misery has been very great. The cattle have been left uncared for, and the sufferings both of men and beasts have been very great.

REPRESENTATION OF CANTERBURY.—Colonel Romilly, brother of the Solicitor-General, in consequence of an invitation from the Liberal electors of Canterbury, has gone down to stand as a candidate for the representation of that city, in the room of Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. It is said Lord Conyngham will be raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Londesborough, the name of an estate which he has recently purchased.

"MR. BUNN ON THE STAGE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SCENE, THE BLACKFRIARS THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 3.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 4.—Sennefelder, the inventor of lithography, died, 1824.
TUESDAY, 5.—Day breaks 4h. 45m.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1474.
THURSDAY, 7.—St. Perpetua.
FRIDAY, 8.—Old St. Matthias.
SATURDAY, 9.—St. Catherine.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1850

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m	h m h m
5 18 5 35	6 5 6 15	6 53 7 6	7 35 7 48	8 13 8 26	8 50 9 03	9 26 9 39

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that their BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 11th, under the Patronage of her MAJESTY and his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, on which occasion Mr and Mrs Charles Kean will appear for the first time in London in Shakspere's comedy of MUCH ADO AB OUT NOTHING; Benedict Mr Charles Kean; Beatrice, Mrs Charles Kean. With other Entertainments. Further particulars and will be duly announced. Private Boxes, Stalls, Tickets and places to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; or of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, 2, Tavistock-street.

ASHLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. ASHLEY. Every evening at Seven o'clock the DANSEUSE Mlle. ADELINE and the celebrated Equestrian Ladies of the Establishment on their Fleet Steeds, in their highly attractive Equestrian Evolutions. Seventh night of the Spanish Ballet of the HUSSARIA WORLD LITTLE, introducing their renowned attitude of the Fandom and Mazurka on the Double Trapeze. The brilliant performances have every evening met with tumultuous applause. On MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1850, and during the week will be given Entertainments with commencement with the magnificent Equestrian Spectacle of CORSE DE [illegible], in which will be introduced during the evening the Hussars and Sultana, and to conclude with the Pyrenean Mountaineers. An incomparable display of SCENES in the ARENA, and to conclude with the interesting Melodrama of the DESERTED MILL; or, the Soldier's Widow.
Box-office open from 11 till 4.

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4th, will be revived Rossini's popular Opera SEMIRAMIDE RICONOSCIUTO Pas A LA REINE.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th, Auber's Opera of LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE.—And on FRIDAY, MARCH 8th, will be produced, an entirely new Opera, in Two Acts entitled LES ESCLAVE DE CAMOENS. The Libretto by M. de Saint Georges; the Music by M. C. Van der Does. Auber's popular Opera, LE MACON, is also in preparation. And will be produced during the Season. Doors open at Half-past Seven; Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. BUNN, grateful for the reception he has experienced at this Theatre on Tuesday last, will have the honour of repeating his DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 5, commencing at 8 o'clock. PART I.—The Genius and Career of Shakspeare, with Pictorial Illustrations. PART II.—The Stage: Past and Present. Pit and Gallery, each seven feet 6; 1 boxes 4s; pit and amphitheatre, 3s, which may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond street.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT STORE-STREET.—At VANBRUGH'S on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 4, Mr. LOVE will continue his ENTERTAINMENTS at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight. Reserved Seats—Lower Boxes, 5s First-class Seats—Stalls 3s; Second-class Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes to hold Eight, £1 11s 6d—4 & 8. On Tuesday, March 5, Mr Love will make his first appearance this season at Crosby Hall.—On WEDNESDAY, March 6, he will perform at Hope Hall, Leighton; and on Wednesday, March 20, at the Connaught Hall, King's Road, Chelsea.—Books, containing programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price sixpence. Pianoforte, Mr. H. S. May.

UNDER the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.—BERNHARD MOLIQUE begs to announce that his CHAMBER CONCERTS will take place on the 5th and 26th of MARCH and 9th of April next. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Tickets for three concerts, or family tickets for three persons, One Guinea, single tickets, Half a Guinea. To be had of Messrs CRAMER and Co., Regent-street; EWER and Co., Newgate-street; and Mr. MOLIQUE, 9, Haughton-place, Kennington.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES OF FOUR MUSICAL EVENINGS, will take place at his residence 54 BERNERS-STREET, on alternate WEDNESDAYS, commencing MARCH 6, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Programme of First Concert:—Quintett in E flat, haydn (posthumous); Op. 81, Mendelssohn; Op. 7, Beethoven; and Pianoforte Sonata. "Invocation, Diessec. Violins, M. Salmon and Mr. Blagrove. Viola, Mr. Hill. Violoncello, Mr. Lucas. Pianoforte, Mr. Lucas. Subscription Tickets One Guinea each; single Admission, Half a Guinea. To be obtained at 54, Berners-street.

EXETER HALL. WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 6, will be held the FIRST of the SECOND SERIES of these Concerts, when Miss [illegible] Miss Williams, Miss Messent, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Hall, Pianoforte, Mr. Kuhe. Leader, Mr. Blagrove. Conductor, Mr. Willy. Stalls, 7s. Reserved Seats, 5s. Area, 3s. Gallery, 1s. Programmes of the Concerts may be had at the Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

NEW EXHIBITION.—Now open, at No. 309, REGENT-STREET, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution, a Picturesque Tour to the BRITANNIA RAILWAY, with Illustrations, comprising Views of BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, COVENTRY, the VICTORIA and BRITANNIA BRIDGES, &c., &c. The Grand Scene Painted by J. W. LAMBERT, Esq. An instructive and amusing description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. Hours of Exhibition.—Morning at Two o'clock and Four; Evenings, Seven o'clock and Nine. Admission, 1s. Schools, half price.

REDUCTION of PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BANVARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi: showing the Cities of the Queen City of the West, and extending through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans. The Public are respectfully informed, that in order to give all classes an opportunity of witness ng this interesting Exhibition the PRICES of ADMISSION will be REDUCED to ONE SHILLING and SIXPENCE, on and after Monday. Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d. The Painting will as usual be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.

THE NILE.—ABOU SIMBEL.—The New Tableau, showing the Interior of the Temple by Torchlight, is added DAILY to the EXHIBITION of the GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; comprising the whole of the stupendous works of antiquity to be met with on the sacred river. Painted by MR. WARREN, from Drawings, Sketched from subjects by the latter, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s. Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SIR HENRY [illegible] LECTURES on MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, take place on [illegible] at Three o'clock, during Lent.—Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURE, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT. Mornings and Evenings.—A LECTURE [illegible] on the CHEMICAL RELATIONS of the SEASONS—OPEN AIR, WINTER and SPRING, in the SOUTH of ENGLAND and AS IT NOW IS and WAS in the 18TH CENTURY; and AS IT NOW IS with the LATER and DIFFERENT [illegible] Admission, [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] "It is no complete work as yet on the Carlist and Christina wars; but [illegible] Year in Spain.' Ford's admirable "Handbook of Spain," Thom's [illegible] Walton's works on the Spanish succession, "Hennington's Campaigns," [illegible] Prince Lieven-Metternich's "Erinnerungen," Hall Stephen's [illegible] *Morning Post* and *Morning Chronicle*'s correspondents' letters [illegible] To Tomas." Lord Harleigh's "Legal Order and Committee [illegible] Londonderry's speeches in the House of Lords on the Spanish [illegible]

[illegible] "Ar, a fesse sanz, between three boars' heads erased or, [illegible] a plough argent, all per [illegible] Ar, six annulets sa.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—A commission in the Royal Artillery or Sappers and Miners cannot be purchased.

[illegible] married in the name by which she is and has been known, viz. by that [illegible] born of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, but no business of importance was disposed of, the proceedings being confined to the presentation of a few petitions by the Marquis of DOWNSHIRE, from the counties of Down and Londonderry, praying for the passing of a law to ensure tenant-right to farmers and occupiers of land. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Sir B. HALL presented two petitions from certain allottees of the National Land Company, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Feargus O'Connor in reference to that company.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR vindicated his conduct, and said the company was indebted to him to the extent of £8000, besides having occasioned him very heavy expenses, for which he never intended to prefer a claim against it. He was most anxious to wash the hands of the company, and would introduce a bill for the purpose of winding up its affairs, and vesting the property in the hands of trustees, for the purposes of distribution amongst the shareholders. The parties who complained against him had scarcely ever paid one farthing of rent. He had already proposed to make Lord Ashley and Mr. Sharman Crawford trustees; but the noble Lord had declined having anything to do with the matter.

PARLIAMLNTARY VOTERS (IRELAND).

The House then went into committee on this bill, and the discussion of the clauses occupied the rest of the evening.

Adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

INDISPOSITION OF MR. DISRAELI.—Mr. Disraeli is so indisposed as to be confined to his house, and unable to engage in public business of any kind.

The Marquis of Granby, M.P., is recovering from his recent indisposition, and will soon be able to resume his duties in the House of Commons.

REPRESENTATION OF TEWKESBURY.—Mr. Humphrey Brown, the member for Tewkesbury, has for some time past been suffering under very severe and debilitating illness; and, although he is now somewhat better than in the earlier stages of his illness, he is not likely to be sufficiently restored to take his seat in Parliament for some time.

The East Indian Railway Company paid about £80,000 into the treasury of the India House on Thursday, the produce of their last call, upon which interest at five per cent. will now run, as in the case of the former payments.

At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, it was resolved, by a large majority, to subscribe the sum of £500 in favour of the proposed Exhibition of Industry of 1851.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts received yesterday (Friday) from Paris, say that M. Dupin, who has been lately indisposed from bronchitis, is recovering, and will shortly resume his duties as President of the Assembly.

The editor of the *Democratie Pacifique* has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and 5000fr. fine, for a libel on that journal on the President of the Republic. The editor of the *Républicain de la Moselle* has been also convicted of a similar offence, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000fr.

SWITZERLAND.

From this quarter we learn that Gen. Dufour had made formal application to the French Cabinet for its assistance against the demands of Prussia, with respect to the recovery of her ascendancy in the canton of Neufchatel; her troops were drawing closer to the frontier, and would no doubt enter Switzerland, if not prevented by a formidable demonstration.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 8th ult., and Syra of the 11th ult., mention that the blockade still continued, but not quite so rigidly as before, inasmuch as vessels with cargoes belonging to third parties were permitted to pass to and fro without interruption.

CALIFORNIA.

Further accounts of the same date as were published last week, state that a large bed of anthracite coal had been discovered between the Sacramento River and Spitting Creek.

Large bands of squatters were taking possession of the land in the Mission of Dolores, which had been held by the Mexicans under previous grants, and much excitement consequent had added considerably to the numbers.

The rebuilding of the burned district in San Francisco had commenced, and was progressing with unexampled rapidity.

General Riley had issued a proclamation in which he recognised the new constitution and government of California; but a portion of his views had been objected to, particularly that which whilst it advised the exclusion of black labour, would admit convicts from New South Wales.

By this arrival we are informed that disturbances had broken out at the mines between the Chilenos and Americans, and it was feared the disagreement would be of a serious nature.

Advices from Panama state that Panama had been made a free port. The steamer *Oregon* had reached that place on the 21st ult., with nearly 3,000,000 dollars' worth of gold dust.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The gathering at Liverpool, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, was truly a "field day," entering as Mr. Osbaldeston, who performs the triple duties of clerk of the course, handicapper, and lessee, must have reaped a rich reward for his meritorious and well-directed efforts to promote sport, and at the same time tickle the vanities of his patrons. An immense field started for the Steeple chase, on the result of which many hundreds had to change hands on settling day, the professionals having all the best of it. The winner was not mentioned. The coursing, as it always is in this quarter, was a red-letter day, the dogs of the highest class, and the hares abundant and stout.

The ensuing week, if it does not approach the cut out one in importance, will be a busy one, the steeple-chase fixtures embracing Bridgnorth, on Tuesday; the North of England, Ashbourne (Derbyshire), and Morcott-in-the-Marsh, on Thursday; and Wetherby (Yorkshire), on Friday. The "long-tail" appointments stand thus:—Croome (Worcestershire), on Monday; Raynham and Cockerham, on Tuesday; Lambourn, on Wednesday; and Ridgway (Lytham), on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. The transactions this afternoon were in the aggregate anything but heavy, but they had the effect of restoring Bolingbroke to his old place in the betting; he was backed for a good deal of money, and left off with an upward look.

	LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.	
9 to 1 agst Sir John	10 to 1 agst Victim	13 to1 agst Knight of Gwynne
10 to 1 — Meath	13 to 1 — Bastrop (taking)	14 to 1 — Van Hope (t)
10 to 1 — Peter Simple	14 to 1 — Columbine	
	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.	
5 to 1 agst Caterley	12 to 1 agst Furzhill. (t)	20 to 1 agst Puffy
8 to 1 — Harriott		20 to 1 — Priestess
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
5 to 1 agst Cheerful	30 to 1 agst Eva	50 to 1 agst Inheritress
	30 to 1 — Lord Valentine	
	CHESTER CUP.	
14 to 1 agst Glenco (t)	20 to 1 agst Roland	25 to 1 agst Sirocco
16 to 1 — Mee Ann	20 to 1 — Woodlark	
	DERBY.	
8 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	13 to 1 agst Mr. Draper	20 to 1 agst Mavora
8 to 1 — Rosebrehoe	16 to 1 — The Italian	25 to 1 — Cyprus (t)
12 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	16 to 1 — Voltigeur	50 to 1 — Nutshell (t)
		50 to 1 — Sirocco (t)

THURSDAY. A thin muster, and only two or three bets laid: a quotation, therefore, is out of question.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP of 100 sovs.—Mr. Meeson's Doubt (W. Sharpe), 1. Mr. Lawson's The Aurgeau (Knott), 2.

TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Hesseltine's Andalusian (Long-staff), 1. Mr. W. Powett's Po Noko (Keegan), 2.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE, 20 sovs each, Mr. Wilson's Abd-el-Kader (Green), 1. Mr. Bernard Kaight of Gwynne (Wynne), 2.

OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Lawson's Emuch, 1. Mr. Jamieson's Tower, 2.

MARCH, over hurdles, 100 sovs.—Lord Lurgan's Fugitive, 1. Captain Cunningham's The Mease, 2.

Letters from Syra of the 9th ult. state that more than 1000 vessels had been relieved, and confusion at the different ports of Greece, the commerce of which commerce had suffered severely; and if the blockade continued much longer, there were few who would not be reduced to bankruptcy.

SINGULAR DISSOLUTION OF A BAPTIST MEETING.—A serious catastrophe occurred on Tuesday night week, at Stephen's Ford, near Haverfordwest. Mr. Jones, Baptist minister, held a meeting in a room over a cow-house, which was crowded to excess. Just after he had given out the last hymn, and the choir were proceeding with its performance, the beams gave way, and the greater part of the congregation were precipitated headlong into the lower stall, amidst a mass of cows. The minister alighted on a cow's back, having, in his turn, been precipitated upon his members. Several received severe injuries, and the confusion may be better imagined than described.

The Belgian government is now occupied in the formation of a commission of delegates from the principal Belgian manufacturers, which is to act in concert with the central committee formed in London for the purpose of organising and directing the grand exhibition of the manufactures of all nations, which is to be opened in London in May, 1851.

At the Session of the Council of University College, on Saturday last Dr. James Henderson, late Medical Superintendent of the Edinburgh General Dispensary, was appointed Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of the charity took place at the Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. C. [illegible]. The report stated that the number of outpatients that had been admitted during the past year amounted to 21,048, being an increase over last year of 1665. There had been 1,700 in-patients admitted, and 434 married women had been attended at their own houses; 123 cases of cholera had been admitted, out of which number 83 had been restored to health. The amount of subscriptions and donations had exceeded the preceding year by £107. From certain genuine donations they had received, amounting to £22,000, they fully expected to be enabled shortly to carry out the building of a new and more extensive hospital. The expenditure for the year had amounted to £4660 18s., and the receipts to £4619 9s. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

GERMAN CITY MISSIONS.—On Thursday, a meeting of this society took place at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, City, the Rev. Doctor Tarks in the chair. The report stated that the Missionary had visited one hundred and eighty families during the last three months, and had provided them with bibles and tracts, besides a large number of other religious books. They had also established a Sunday-school where eighty children were instructed, and the teachers of whom were volunteers. Their accounts showed that their receipts had been for the last year £154, and their expenses £116, leaving a balance of £38. The report was adopted; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The seventy-sixth anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., presiding, supported by Sir Wm. Gomm, G.C.B.; Sir Edward Belcher, R.N.; Captain Wingrove, R.N.; Mr. Henry Kemble, Mr. Benjamin Hawes, Mr. William Hawes, and several other gentlemen long connected with the institution. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Humane Society," stated, from the report of the society, that during the past year there had been 331,000 bathers in, he could say, the stream, but that pool of destruction, the Serpentine, on the bank that number there had been 26 casualties, but, owing to the zeal and exertions of the society's men, only one had proved fatal. During the past winter no less than 659,000 persons had gone upon the ice on the various sheets of water in and around London, amongst whom there had been 79 casualties, only one of which, in consequence of the zeal and activity of their officers, of which he had before spoken, had resulted in death. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by making an eloquent appeal in behalf of the institution, and feelingly alluded to the loss which it had sustained by the lamented death of her late Majesty, the Queen Dowager, and one of the vice-presidents, the Earl of Fowis. The toast having been duly honoured, the parties who had been saved from death during the past year walked in procession round the room, the procession gaining additional interest from the fact of its being closed by Mr. Soyer, who, in the course of the evening, expressed his gratitude for being saved from drowning, in St. James's Park, during the late frost, when he fell through the ice. The Chairman then delivered medals to several persons who had saved the lives of parties during the year. A collection was made in behalf of the institution, which amounted to nearly £800.

WIDOWS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that this society had been favoured with an increase of prosperity during the past year, so that a greater number of cases had been relieved and larger sums awarded to deserving cases. This is in some measure attributable to the generous bounty of their late treasurer, who gave a donation of £50; also to the kind assistance of Mr. John Lawrence and their present chairman, Mr. Alderman Sidney. The number relieved during the last year had amounted to 139. Out of the number relieved 42 were made widows by the cholera. The receipts during the past year had nearly doubled that of the preceding one, and there was a balance left of £14 7s. 8d. The report was adopted, and a committee elected for managing the affairs of the society for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, the twenty-second annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this asylum took place at the London Tavern. The chair was filled by the treasurer, Captain H. Nelson, of the Trinity House; and the election of four girls and six boys from a list of twenty-eight candidates, Mr. G. S. Clarke, the honorary secretary, read the report, which was unanimously adopted. It showed that the whole of the children in the asylum had providentially escaped the recent epidemic. The number of subscribers for the past year had materially increased, and the institution was generally progressing favourably. The number of orphans admitted had been about 110. The great mortality from cholera which had occurred amongst seamen had added considerably to the number under the asylum protection; and, in consequence, a special election would (if practicable) take place shortly, to meet the emergency. A legacy of £500, bequeathed by the late Robert Newman Hunt, Esq., had been received, as also a donation of £100 from

The Corporation of London, £100; the Trinity House, £50; and the East India Company, £50. At the late annual dinner, at which the Lord Mayor (Sir James Duke) presided, £687 18s. was collected. The charges amounted to £147 9s. 5d. had been received. The building fund had been considerably augmented, but was still inadequate for the purpose. Including a previous balance of £28 3s. 9d., the receipts of the past year had been £1 7s. 7d., and, after defraying the necessary expenses, and paying £595 17s. 4d. in the purchase of stock, there remained a balance of £174 13s., making a total funded stock of £655 1s. 4d.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—At a recent meeting of the society, held at 28, New Broad-street, after the ordinary business had been transacted, the secretary reported that a donation of £45 had been received from the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashell, and that the following gentlemen had been elected (&c.) of the Chelmondeley Charities. It was also unanimously resolved, "That the respectful thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashell, and Messrs. Hodgson and Simpson, for their able advocacy in the House of Peers and of the country the atrocities committed by the officers [illegible] of the female emigrants on board the emigrant ship *Indiana*, on her passage to Port Adelaide, South Australia." After some routine business, the meeting broke up.

RAILWAY AUDIT ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday a meeting of railway shareholders took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing an association to secure an efficient audit of railway accounts. The chair was taken by Major-General Briggs, who having gone into the various reasons which justified an application to Parliament for a general system of audit, submitted the first resolution: "That the present system of audit of railway accounts is neither efficient nor satisfactory." The motion was passed unanimously. Mr. Nash moved the second resolution:—"That it is on the highest degree desirable that this all-important object should be attained by the shareholders themselves." Mr. Bale then moved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that no sectional measure on the subject of audit emanating from any individual body of the railway companies at present incorporated, as preserving the sanction of Parliament to the ground that any system of audit, to be efficient and independent, must be one of general application to all railway companies in the United Kingdom." This was seconded by Mr. Hutton, and passed unanimously. A resolution was also passed, "That a committee be formed to carry out the objects of this association;" and that they do prepare a bill for presentation in this session of Parliament, and that the same, with the proposed plan of audit, be submitted to the shareholders for their consideration and approval at a future meeting." The Chairman submitted a resolution, that shareholders agree to subscribe towards the expenses of the committee to be constituted. Mr. Sholes thought the expense would be a mere trifle, and yet give them a vast machinery: a shilling per share would probably realise £50,000. The resolution was passed, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, with power to complete the number of seven:—Lovejoy, Mr. Wooler, Mr. Castle, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Sholes.

A vote of thanks to the gallant chairman terminated the proceedings. The plan of the association is thus stated: "A railway council board to be formed by a committee of shareholders, from delegates of the several railways, chosen by ballot, no proxies being allowed, a certain number of the general committee forming a working board, one or more to retire every three months, and to be substituted by other members from the general board. The working board to be assisted by the several officers, viz. secretary, accountants, and clerks, &c. It is essential, however, that no director, chairman of board of directors, secretary, solicitor, or engineer of any railway be eligible for election or vote for the council or for the shareholders. From a board so constituted there must ensue a sound and efficient audit of accounts of every railway, securing all the efficiency of a Government audit, without its interference, and with a less expensive distinction—of emanating from the shareholders themselves, and themselves alone."

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—This society sent out their first party on Monday, by the ship *Culloden*, for Port Philip. The individuals selected for this first experiment were thirty-eight in number, and are described as young women of excellent character. The ship selected for them carries out a number of other emigrants, and it is said to be the determination of the society thus to draft off their *protégés* in the ordinary vessels sailing for Australia, rather than to charter ships specially to carry those only who receive the assistance of the society. There were collected several principal members of the committee on the occasion. The Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Hon. Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, the Hon. Mr. Littleton, and Sir H. Verney, were of the party.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—The commissioners for the Westminster improvements have given notice of an intended application to Parliament to enlarge the powers of their act, and for extension of time in the compulsory purchase of land for the formation of the new Victoria-street, extending from Pimlico to the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey. The parishes of St. James, St. Margaret, Westminster, and [illegible] interests are much compromised by the length of time taken to complete the works, are strongly opposed to any further [illegible] about to petition Parliament to that effect.

[illegible]ENT OF TOTHILL-FIELDS PRISON.—An extensive piece of ground, generally known as Elliott's Lawn, hitherto a parade-ground, has been [illegible]ased, and the timber is being felled for the purpose of enlarging the [illegible]on at Westminster, in order to carry out the [illegible]tem of classification of prisoners.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.—The gambling-houses in the island of Jersey-street, Regent-street, and Leicester square have placed under close surveillance, by order of the commissioners of police, two constables are stationed at the entrance to each house, to note down and describe the persons entering therein. They will be relieved at stated intervals, the surveillance to continue, without intermission, night and day. It is anticipated that this step will have the effect of considerably diminishing the numbers of the frequenters of these social pesthouses.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 23:—Males, 781; females, 765: total, 1546. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 467; females, 444: total, 911. The mortality of the metropolitan districts, which in the last week of January amounted to 1094 deaths, has during the three subsequent weeks steadily declined. The number registered in it only ranged from 31 deg. 7 min. in 1845, to 45 deg. 4 min. in 1849. In the last four weeks the deaths from consumption have been successively 137, 135, 113, and 94; from bronchitis, 126, 84, 88, and 79; from asthma, 33, 19, 22, and 31; from pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, 75, 69, 76, and 61. Last week the deaths from the same diseases now mentioned were only 245, whilst the corrected average of the same week is 331. But though the mortality from particular causes has so much declined, the deaths in the epidemic class show a small increase on those of the previous week. There were 9 last week from small-pox, 11 from scarlatina, 21 from diarrhœa, 24 from measles, 32 from typhus, and 36 from hooping cough; but these are all less than the corrected usual, except measles and diarrhœa, of which the latter shows double the average (as derived from the corresponding weeks of 1840-49), though not more than in the same week of the last three years. On the 16th and 19th of February respectively, two infant children of a labourer died of "cyanche parotidæa," at 27, Dove-row, Haggerstone East, one after 10 days', another after a fortnight's illness. One person died of intemperance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. except on Tuesday and Wednesday. The mean of the week was 30 070 in. The mean daily temperature was above 48 deg. on Monday and Friday; and the lowest, which occurred on Saturday, was not less than 45 deg. 3 min.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

MR. STUART WORTLEY'S MARRIAGE BILL.—At a special congregation, holden on Monday, the following grace was proposed for adoption by the Senate, to petition the Houses of Parliament against a bill now before the House of Commons, entitled 'A Bill to amend and alter the Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV., so far as relates to Marriages within certain of the Prohibited Degrees of Affinity.'" The grace was non-placeted in the White Hood House, but, contrary, there being thirty placets to seven non-placets; it passed the Black Hood House without opposition. The following is a draft of the petition:—"That your petitioners have learned with much concern that it is proposed to alter 'The Act of the 5th and 6th years of King William IV.' so far as relates to Marriages within certain of the Prohibited Degrees of Affinity. That it is the serious conviction of your petitioners that, if such alteration becomes law, whilst the sanction of the Legislature will thus be given to marriages which have been uniformly prohibited by the laws of the English Church and nation, the results will be highly injurious to society at large, and to the purity and happiness of some of the most intimate relationships of domestic life. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that no such alteration may receive the sanction of your honourable House."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the graduates of the University of London took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures for securing to themselves a charter of incorporation, and to receive a report upon that subject from a committee appointed at a previous meeting. Dr. Francis Sibson, F.R.S., took the chair. The Secretary read a report detailing the steps which had been taken by the committee in its endeavours to secure to the graduates the privilege they claimed, and stating that after two years' agitation they could not hope for any active promotion of their views on the part of the senate. A resolution was then proposed that the graduates approve of the course pursued by the committee in endeavouring to carry out the following principles agreed upon at the last general meeting:—

That the graduates shall in future form a part of the body corporate of the university; that the government of the university shall consist of a convocation, a senate, and a council, the last to be composed of all graduates of a certain standing; that eventually the senate shall be elected by convocation, present members, and admit such some constituencies as the university shall require the assent of convocation; that while the general executive management of the university shall be confided to the senate, it shall be subject, in certain cases, to the veto of convocation.

This resolution having been passed, it was proposed that the meeting should recommend that a declaration be signed by the graduates, to the following effect:—

That the graduates are the persons chiefly interested in the welfare and honourable reputation of the university, yet have no corporate existence, and are not admitted to any voice [illegible] Lord Although one great principle recognised by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, Spring Rice, when chancellor of the Exchequer, was to afford to the new university an equality in all respects with the ancient universities, freed from certain anomalous and invidious distinctions. That while they acknowledge with gratitude the services rendered to the university by its founder and present benefactor, and admit that some constitution like the present was necessary at its outset, they are convinced that such a constitution was not intended to be permanent, and that now when the number of the graduates would afford the means of [illegible] lists the university upon a wider and more permanent basis. That, as the number of graduates in arts and science, and of honorary degrees conferred, already including 112 [illegible] have passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, is increasing and consider that the time has now come when they may justly claim to be no longer excluded from the only corporate of the university.

The motion having been adopted, the following resolutions were also passed:—

That the graduates, while they regret the indisposition of the [illegible] to assist them, pledge themselves to continue their exertions to obtain their proper position in the university, and authorise the committee to take such steps as they shall judge best calculated to accomplish this object, and preserve or to protect the interest of the graduates.

That the committee act be instructed to press the claims of the medical graduates upon the Legislature, in the event of any changes being contemplated in the existing constitution of the medical profession.

The accounts for the past year stated that the receipts amounted to £61 7s. 11d., and the disbursements to £10 16s. 1d., leaving a balance of £50 12s. 10d. in the hands of the treasurer. Several gentlemen, being members either of the legal or medical professions, addressed the meeting upon the subject of the various resolutions. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the proprietors, donors, and fellows of this institution was held in the Council-room of the college. Mr. Warburton presided, and was supported by the Baron de Goldsmid, Mr. Taylor, F.R.S., Mr. Gibson, Dr. Hutton, Mr. Bagehot, Dr. Mackenzie, and other gentlemen. The report, which, on the motion of the [illegible], stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine was 284; faculty of arts 231, and in the junior school 265, making a total of 850. Compared with the previous year the number in the faculty of medicine was less by 31, in the faculty of arts more by 25, and in the junior school less by 25. The amount of fees was from the medical school £4964; from the faculty of arts £1402; and from the junior school, £1429, making a total of £7795. The sum of £1343 18s. had been received from the students in hospital practice, and contributed towards the support of the charity. The expenses of the college amounted to £7,143 8s. 4d., of which £7076 was for building, and £3401 6s. 6d. for ordinary expenses. As in previous years the former pupils of the school had acquitted themselves creditably at the University and college examinations. The number of University College students who took degrees at the London University were as follow:—LL.D. 1, three having taken from any other college; M.D. 7, out of a total of 7 from three colleges; B.L. 2, from none; B.A. 27, out of a total of 53 from 13 colleges; making a total of 45 from 84 pupils and 18 colleges. The prizes conferred by the Senate were for the degree of LL.D. the gold medal of £20 to Mr. B. Lewis, for classics, and a like medal to Mr. Hutton, for logic and general acquirements. The University College Law Scholarship to Mr. H. Matthews, for the degree of B.M., and a gold medal and the first place in honours to Mr. Statham. For the B.A. degree, the University Scholarship in mathematics to Mr. Roush, and the scholarship in classics to Mr. A. Mills. The report further stated, that, by the supplemental charter granted to them last year, the powers of the University in granting degrees had been considerably extended. On the motion that the report be received, a long and rather warm discussion ensued as to the necessity for the suppressory clause, which, it was contended, would have the effect of lowering the degrees granted by the University. It was at length decided that a general meeting of the proprietors should be held for the purpose of considering the question, and the report having been received, the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, B.D. (B.A., 1824), one of the Senior Fellows and Preachers of Trinity College, Professor of Classics, and Dean of the East India College, Haileybury, and Sub-Dean and Canon of Lincoln, was on Saturday, Feb. 16, elected to the Anglus Professorship of Divinity in the Univer[illegible] annexed the Rectory of S[illegible]

[illegible] The Rev. F. C. Blomfield, [illegible]ngdonshire. The Rev. — Black, to the [illegible]ory of St. Benedict, Huntingdonshire. The Rev. Henry Thomas Ellacombe, to the Rectory of Clyst St. George, Devon. The Rev. J. Champneys, to the Vicarage of Wendover, Bucks. The Rev. J. T. Robinson, to the Vicarages of North Petherton, Somerset. The Rev. — Hoskyns, to the Vicarage of Calbert, Cornwall. The Rev. J. W. C. B. Calcott, to the Vicarage of Fetwick, Bedfordshire.

THE LATE FIRE AT ASHWELL.—We have received a letter from the Pastor of the Congregational Church at Ashwell, explaining that the statement (from a provincial paper), of his being invited to make a temporary home of the residence of the Church of England Incumbent, is without foundation.

KANGAROO HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.

FULL CRY.

THESE Sketches of what may now be considered the favourite colonial sport of Australia, have been derived from the Sketch-book of a Settler, who was so struck with the novelty of the chase, that he has attempted to portray a few of its oddities. Every one familiar with the writings of Sydney Smith will recollect his ludicrous portrait of the Kangaroo: "a monstrous animal, as tall as a grenadier, with the head of a rabbit, a tail as big as a bedpost, hopping along at the rate of five hops to a mile, with three or four young Kangaroos looking out of its false uterus, to see what is passing."

That extraordinary animal, the Kangaroo, discovered by Captain Cook, is now so well known, that a description of it, in addition to our Illustrations, would be superfluous. Our countrymen pursued it in New Holland with greyhounds, and the leaps which it took surprised those who beheld it clear obstacles seven or eight feet high. In size it equals a sheep, some of the largest weighing 140lb; and the flesh is represented by those who have tasted it as being a little like venison. The tail is said to make rich and savoury soup. The species breed pretty freely in England, and has been kept with success in our parks.

Of Kangaroos there exist a great variety of different species: among the larger ones is the common Kangaroo, called the "Forester" and "the Old Man" in New South Wales; and the red and woolly Kangaroos. They associate together in herds of greater or less extent upon the open downs and forests devoid of underwood, feed exclusively upon grass and vegetables; and, though never fat, are held in high estimation by colonial epicures.

The native name for the Kangaroo is "*boomer*;" hence the *boomerang*, the strange-looking, angular implement with which the Australians kill the animal; and the throwing of which has puzzled our mechanicians, and amused our boyhood.

The natives are very cunning in taking the kangaroo. They go forth to the chase armed only with a slender spear and a short stick; depending more on their own subtelty and acuteness, when in pursuit of wild animals than on the efficiency of their weapons. The scrub natives go out in large parties, and surrounding their game, drive them towards large nets, in which they become entangled. Mr. Angas, in his "Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand," tells us that he has seen single nets of this kind forty feet in length, and curiously manufactured out of the fibres of bulrush root.

Mr. Angas relates the following interesting picture of the chase:

"In the hollow valleys bordering upon the scrub we frequently put up kangaroos. These timid creatures, which we disturbed while they were feeding, immediately took to the desert; and many a famous chase we had after them, over gum bushes and the rough surface of the loose limestone rocks. It is an extraordinary sight to see so large an animal clearing the bushes, and springing high into the air with such astonishing agility. To-day we put up a 'boomer' and a couple of does: we took after the former, the dogs following close upon his track. Down-hill our horses were the losers, the kangaroo gaining on us rapidly by his enormous flying leaps; but at two miles the dogs closed with him, and we came up as he stood at bay. He was a noble creature, and fought desperately with his fore-paws; a single kick with his hind-feet would have laid any one of the dogs dead. It was a cruel sight to see the poor beast struggling hard for life beneath the bright sky, in his own free deserts; his large and eloquent eyes filled with tears, and his head and shoulders covered with blood."

The same tourist next gives us the following animated description of a sporting excursion:

"About thirty miles to the north-west of Boston Bay is a range of mountains called the Marble Range, near which is a beautiful lake of fresh water, known as Waungarrie Lake. I started with two companions, on horseback, to visit this interesting tract of country, which was only known to a few of the settlers, and promised to afford good subjects for my pencil. At three miles from the settlement we reached 'the Swamp,' so called from a reedy lake adjoining the farm. Several other stations were passed, belonging to flock-owners and agricultural settlers and we then struck into a grassy country studded with *casuarina* and *Banksia* trees. Farther on, the aspect of the scene was very similar to that of the districts round Mount Benson and Lake Hawden, towards Rivoli Bay. Here also I observed the biscuit tufa, much of which was extremely small, being no larger than a water, and lying very thickly scattered over the ground. We met Smith and Hawson returning from hunting in the scrub, each with a large kangaroo slung across his saddle, and their stock-whips curled round their shoulders. They presented admirable examples of full bush costume, in their blue woollen shirts, with appendages of pannikins, leather-ropes, and rifles. We prevailed upon them to accompany us; and the kangaroo and an emu that we had killed were *planted* (to use a colonial term) in the boughs of a she-oak tree, to remain in safety until our return. Upon the open scrubby plains and the low grassy hills, we observed numerous kangaroos. They frequently appeared in flocks of eight or ten at a time, and gave constant sport to the dogs.

"The rain poured down heavily until near sunset, when it cleared off, and we were amply rewarded for our ride by the enchanting prospect before us. The mountains of the Marble Range, rising abruptly, and presenting their steep sides of quartz to the evening sun, sparkled in its rays as though inlaid with diamonds; and a richly verdant country stretched out all around, scattered with park-like trees, in the centre of which, surrounded by green banks of velvet turf, lay Waungarrie Lake. The calm surface of the water mirrored the sunset clouds, and was besprinkled with multitudes of black swans; while some kangaroo were quietly feeding near the water, undisturbed by dogs or savages for no traces of natives were discernible.

"My companions had already built a tolerably snug shelter of boughs for the night, and we sat down in front of it, with our pannikins of tea, around a blazing fire, busied in roasting kangaroo steaks upon the ashes. The heat of the fire brought out an unwelcome intruder in the form of a large scorpion, which I discovered on my bare foot just in time to prevent my being bitten. The night was mild, with thunder and lightning, and large moths flew into the fire by myriads, seeming as if wilfully destroying themselves in the red-hot embers: they would have furnished a dainty meal for the natives. This country, which is entirely uninhabited, would afford an excellent district for sheep or cattle, and I know of no situation more eligible for a settler's homestead, in the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln, than the banks of Waungarrie Lake.

"The next night we returned to the 'Swamp,' and there partook of the good cheer that awaited us; dining sumptuously upon roast geese, and other equally savoury productions of the farm. We had brought with us kangaroo, emu, and some ducks from the lake, as the result of our sport in the wild."

Our Illustrations show the full chase, with its adventurous character across a half-cleared country; in which the flying leaps of the kangaroo are by no means exaggerated. In the second Engraving, a party of men and dogs have come up with the kangaroo—or, as it is called, are "sticking up a boomer;" and in the third Illustration, the kangaroo is seized on by the dogs, whilst the horseman assists to "stick" him.

AT BAY.—"STICKING UP A BOOMER."

KILLING A "BOOMER."

NAPLES: VESUVIUS IN THE DISTANCE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAPLES, February 14.

THE present eruption of Vesuvius, which commenced on the 5th of the current month, and still continues, is one of the most devastating which has occurred in modern times. The stream, or rather streams, of lava, are crawling over the eastern flank of the mountain, possessed chiefly by the Prince Ottajano. The destructive flood is at least four miles wide, and the accompanying smaller streams which straggle from the great vein are larger than those produced by an ordinary eruption. The accompanying Sketch represents the verge of the grand stream of lava, destroying the gateway of a villa, and burning the trees, as it advanced in slow and terrific grandeur, entombing all it met. The scene which presented itself on the arrival of our little party about midnight, at the site whence the drawing was made, cannot be imagined

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—SKETCHED ON THE VERGE OF THE GRAND STREAM OF LAVA.

by those who have never witnessed volcanic eruptions. The enormous streams of lava threw a red light over an endless extent of cloud, which rolled and writhed about like giants in agony. A continued growl, accompanied by occasional explosions that shook the earth, added to the terror of the scene. As the wind played with the flames of the molten lava, you occasionally caught a glimpse of the crater through the black curtains of smoke. A deep crimson flame, dotted with huge red-hot masses, was seen for an instant; and then the dusky cheek of a rosetinte i cloud shut out the grandeur of the scene, and directed the eye again to the burning river at our feet, the molten mass of which moved on with a metallic click. A shower of sand fell about us, and the effect on the eye was such that some of the party were obliged to retire. You could, however, approach the very verge of the stream of lava; and it was singular to watch its progress as it passed slowly over the trees, which lighted up as by magic, and produced silver flames amongst the red and black masses around. The lava soon crumbled before the advancing tide, and in a few minutes were entirely lost sight of.

The lava has already passed over many miles of highly cultivated land, a large portion of which was possessed by the Jesuits. The advancing stream, however, has given plenty of time for the peasants, whose houses were marked to clear off all moveable articles; and even the doors and windows have been taken away before the buildings were attacked. Several of the many thousands who visit the mountain day and night have, by venturing too near the crater, received serious injury from the falling stones. The chief loss it created is by lava covering so many miles of valuable land.

The sunset effect on the grand column of smoke, as seen from any point of the bay, is magnificent. The round masses of cloud expand from the mouth of the crater until reaching a height about that of the mountain from the sea, and then cover the sky with variegated forms, blazing with hot golden tints, which entirely obscure the belt of mountains surrounding the bay of Naples.

[We annex a View (from an original Sketch) of the magnificent Bay: the city of Naples lies on its northern coast, and partly on the foot and partly on the slope of a range of hills which runs obliquely to the shore. On the south-east is Vesuvius, from which it is divided by a fertile plain watered by the river Sebéto; and opposite to it, across the Bay, are the mountains of Castellamare, Vico, and Sorrento, with the island of Capri due south, at the entrance of the Bay, on the side of Sicily.]

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The Society of British Musicians gave their fifth concert, on Saturday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Nicholson, Mr. O. May being the accompanyist. The lecture-room was crowded. The scheme opened with Mr. Henry Leslie's well-written Quintet in D, for two violins (H. Blagrove and Watson), tenor (R. Blagrove), violoncello (Lucas), and contra-basso (Pratten); the quintuor was very well played. Mozart's Sonata in D minor, Op. 49, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, was finely given by Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Cooper, and Lucas. Mayseder's Quartet in G, Op. 23, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, was done ample justice to by Messrs. Cooper, Watson, R. Blagrove, and W. L. Phillipps. Mr. W. S. Bennett's exquisite execution of some of his pianoforte pieces, in one of which he was encored, was a great treat. Spohr's Double Quartet in E, Op. 87, for four violins, two tenors, and two violoncellos, terminated the programme. The vocal selection began with Mr. G. A. Macfarren's duo, "The Thorn," of no great pretensions, but charmingly sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams. Mr. F. Bodda sang artistically Bishop Richards's well-known song, "Bonnie Dundee," and "Scottish sorrow," composed for and sung by Standigl. Miss A. Williams, in Bodda's song, "The Warrior," was admirably accompanied by Mr. T. Harper on the trumpet. After Mr. A. Mellon's song, "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," sung by Mr. Williams, came Mendelssohn's vocal quartet, "The Vale of Rest," sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. T. Williams and Bodda, which was encored. This was the best concert of the series. The concluding one will take place this evening (Saturday.)

The AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY gave their first concert for the season on Monday evening; Mr. L. Negri, conductor. The programme consisted of Haydn's B flat symphony, and Beethoven's in A, No. 7; Mendelssohn's MS. festival overture, composed for the opening of the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall); Mehul's overture, "Les Deux Aveugles;" Weber's "Oberon;" Meyerbeer's march, from the "Camp of Silesia;" and a selection from Donizetti's "Lucia:" Oswald's glee, "Lovely Night;" and Weber's "Untrown's wild Hunt," were also sung. The playing of the amateurs marked their increased confidence and improvement.

The CHORAL HARMONISTS gave their third concert on Monday, at the London Tavern. One of Hummel's Masses; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion;" and Romberg's admirable cantata, the "Song of the Bell," were included in the scheme. The chief vocalists were Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Lawler, &c.

At CROSBY HALL, last Monday night, Miss Stuart "exemplified" the female characters of Shakspeare, with Mdlle Laurette, Mdlle. Adelaide, Miss G Emery, Miss Percy, and Miss L. Stuart as vocalists.

Mr. Willy gave an orchestral concert last Monday, at St. Martin's Hall; Mr. W. S. Bennett, conductor. In the programme were the "Nafades" overture of the latter; the "Jubilee" overture of Mendelssohn; Beethoven's eighth symphony; and Weber's "Jubilee" overture. Mr. H. Blagrove played Spohr's eighth violin concerto. The singers were Misses Lucombe and Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and Signor Marchesi (his first appearance in this country). We were unable to attend this concert: it is the commencement of a series, which will require some notice, which we must postpone until the second entertainment

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Richardson, the celebrated flautist, had a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Messrs. Benedict and Brinley Richards. There was a very full attendance. The orchestra, with Tolbecque as first violin, consisted of nearly 80 players, including the names of Deloffre, Case, N. Mori Mellon, Goffrie, Collins, Watkins, Loder, Blagrove, Sayton, Lyon, Trust, Weslake, Phillips, Hausmann, Lavenu, Guest, Howell, King, Casolani, Severn, Rabas, Barret, Nicholson, Lazarus, Baumann, Harper, C. and T. Handley, Chotl, Prospere, Goodwin, &c. Beethoven's Symphony in C, No. 1, and the "Oberon" and "Lauora" overtures of Weber and Beethoven, were, consequently, splendidly played. Mr. Richardson performed on Siccama's patent flutes the "National Russian Hymn," with variations; and with Mr. Lazarus, Boehm's grand duo for flute and clarionet. Mr. Richardson's remarkably finished execution was duly appreciated by the auditory. Parti played a violoncello fantasia on the themes in "Norma;" and Mr. Henry M Collins gave a concertina solo; M. Sainton, his popular violin fantasia on the "Lucrezia Borgia" themes; and Miss Kate Loder, a pianoforte piece. The singers were—the Hungarian vocalists, Mesdlles. Corbari and Marpi, Mr. Williams, Dolby, Messent, Mrs. C. Harper, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Seguin, Mr. F. Bodda, and Signor Marras. This was a far superior entertainment to the ordinary quality of benefit concerts.

Signor F. Ronconi, brother of the celebrated Ronconi, commenced on Wednesday night, a series of concerts at the Beethoven Rooms. Miss Noble, a *débutante* of much promise, was encored in Verdi's air, "Tu al cui sguardo." Mdlle. St. Marc has a fine voice. The other vocalists were Mdlle. Rainoli, Miss S Howson, Miss Leslie, Miss Rooke; Signori Burdini, F. Ronconi (an agreeable tenor), Mr. Henry Malpeson, and Mr. C. Toulmin. Burdini was encored in Donizetti's air, "Pour tant d'amour." The solo instrumentalists were Thalberg and Brocciadi (flute).

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Catherine Hayes appeared at the Dublin Theatre Royal on the 22nd ult., in Donizetti's "Linda," with brilliant success Miss Poole was the *Pierotta*; Mr. Truss, *Carlo*; Herr Menzies, *estorno*; and Polonini, the *Marquis*. Signor Vera was the conductor.——The second concert of the spring series of Lond in Wednesday entertainments took place on the 27th ult., in Exeter Hall, Ernst being still the principal attraction, with Mrs. Gardner gave a concert at the Beethoven Rooms last Monday.—— Mr. John Parry has been delivering his "Lights and Shadows" at Edinburgh and Glasgow this week.——The third and last classical chamber concert of Messrs. Cooper and Hancock took place on Monday, at the small room in Exeter Hall.——The first concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given next Monday.——On Tuesday, Mr. W. S. Bennett will hold his second pianoforte meeting.——On Wednesday, Herr Molique (at the Hanover Rooms) and Mr. Lucas (at his residence in Berners-street) will give their concerts of classical chamber music ——Haydn's oratorio, the "Creation," will be repeated next Friday, at Exeter-Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa. At the first performance, Mr. Machin sang the bass part, owing to Formes's illness; but the German basso will be able to appear next Friday, when Miss Birch and Mr. Sims Reeves.——Mr. Balfe resumes his duties at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday, as musical director, having been re-engaged by Mr. Lumley, who has secured from Paris to prepare for the opening of the season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *débût* of Sontag last Tuesday was [illegible] more Theatre, after an absence of twenty years. [illegible] The assemblage of diplomacy to hear the Countess [illegible] was triumphant, and [illegible] absence from public entertainments. Sontag [illegible] 19th of June, 1826, as *Rosina* in the "Barber [illegible] situated to sing that air she had retained her brilliant vocalisation, as was proved in Rode's variations. The florid style was always Sontag's forte; and the air in the scena from Gluck's "Iphigenia" was, therefore, not a happy selection for her at this concert. In the Polacca from Donizetti's "Linda," and in the variations of Rode, her triumph was overwhelming. Signori Calzolari and Bulletti were the other vocalists; and Mme. Wartel played Weber's pianoforte concerto, and Cossmann a violoncello solo.

The new two-act ballet, "Stella, ou les Contrebandeurs," by M. St. Leon, the music by Pugni, was produced on the 22nd inst. at the Grand Opera. To state that *Stella* is the daughter of *Pierrotto* the smuggler, and that she is beloved by *Gennaro*, a sailor in the revenue service, will indicate the plot of the ballet. The respective families are the Capulets and Montagues; the action passes at and near Naples. After divers adventures, the lovers are united by the abandonment of the smuggling trade by *Pierrotto*. It is Gerlo who gives animation to the story. *A pas des lanternes*, with the letters of the alphabet, and the last scene, the *fête at Le de grotta*, created much admiration. Pugni's music is noisy and coarsely scored, but it is lively and dance-like in style.

At a concert given at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, a Mdlle Malnvielle, who is to make her *début* at the Grand Opéra, sang Pacini's "Niobe" in a style to produce a considerable sensation.

Madame Soutag sang last Sunday at a concert in Brussels; next Sunday she will again sing at the Conservatoire, at which Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, who is engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, will also appear.

Letters from Cassel, in Germany, announce that the celebrated composer, Spohr, was not expected to survive the consequences of a fall on the ice, on the 15th instant.——Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been produced at the Hague, as well as at Amsterdam, with the greatest success: it was done in French at the former place, and in German at the latter. The composer was at Vienna, directing the rehearsals of his new opera.——Herr Titl has been appointed chapelmaster of the Imperial Court Opera.——The following from Weimar announces that Liszt was actively engaged in mounting Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," with additional accompaniments composed by Richard Wagner.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The prospectus for the fourth season has just been issued. The directors announce that the season will begin next Saturday week (March 16th). The following list of 28 operas is by no means so comprehensive as that of last year, but is ready for representation at a few hours' notice:—"Semiramide," "La Donna del Lago," "L'Italiana in Algeri," "Il Barbière," "La Gazza Ladra," "Il Tancredi," "La Cenerentola," and "Guglielmo Tell," of Rossini; "Ernani" and "I Due Foscari," of Verdi; "Lucia," "L'Elisir," "Lucrezia," "Anna Bolena," "Maria di Rohan," "Linda," and "Favorita," of Donizetti; "Masaniello," of Auber; "Il Matrimonio Segreto," of Cimarosa;" "I Capuletti e Montecchi," "Puritani," "Sonnambula," "Norma" of Bellini;" "Nozze di Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," of Mozart; and "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète" of Meyerbeer. The novelties for the campaign of 1850 will be at least five in number. The first will be "Der Freyschütz," of Weber; "La Juive," and "Guido and Ginevra," of Halévy; "Il Bravo," of Mercadante; "Parisina," of Donizetti; "Mose in Egitto," of Rossini, with new arrangements and additions by the composer; "Iphigenia in Taurida," of Glück; and "Fidelio," of Beethoven. The principal singers will be Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, who has been gaining glory at the Grand Opera in Paris; Mdlle. Vera (who has created such a favourable impression recently at the Italian Opera in Paris), and Viardot, for soprani; Mdlle. de Meric (who at St. Petersburg has created such a *furore*) and Mdlle. d'Okolski, as contralti; Signori Mario, Luigi Lablache, and Soldi, besides Signori Enrico Macatti and Tamberlik (who are new to this country), as tenori; Signori Tamberlik, Massol, Rommi, and Ronconi, as bassi-baritoni; and Signori Formes, Rovere, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Zelger, as bassi-profondi. Mr. Costa is the director of the music, composer, and conductor. The administrative department is vested in the hands of a committee of the *artistes*, and Mr. Frederick Gye is the acting manager and Mr. Roberson is treasurer—a post which he has occupied for the Covent Garden Theatre proprietary for many years. Messrs. Grieve and Telbin are the scenic artists. The orchestra will consist of 16 violins, 10 second ditto, 10 tenors, 10 violoncellos, 10 contra-bassi, and 21 wood, brass, and percussion instruments, with 2 harpists—85 in all. Mr Godfrey superintends the military bands, and Mr. Cusins is organist. The ballet-master is Sig. Cassil. The opening opera will be "Il Franco Arciero" ("Der Freyschütz"), with Barbieri restitutive—the Italian version recently produced with such success at Berlin. The cast here will be Madame Castellan as *Agathe*, and Mdlle. Vera as *Anschen*; Signor Enrico Maratti, as *Max*; Formes, as *Caspar*; Mason, as played by him at the Grand Opera in Paris; Zelger as *Cuno*; and Mol, *Ottokar*. The *mise en scène* will be on the grandest scale—the incantation scene will include some novel effects. The prospectus is one of considerable interest, and, as it does, so many new works of every school never before heard in this country.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama of "The Prisoner of War" was revived on Saturday. This piece was produced some years ago, in the first season of Mr. Macready's management at Drury-Lane, and is one of Mr. Jerrold's most successful productions. Beautiful life forms the basis of the interest; and the most touching character in the piece is that of the old sailor, *Jack Chanock*, originally played by Phelps, and now by Mr. Webster. Parental feeling is the sentiment expressed in it; and the scenes between the Captain and his daughter (Mrs Charles Kean), in which that feeling struggles with the seaman's duty, are affecting in themselves, and were, besides, well interpreted by Mr. Webster, although certainly not with that finish which distinguished his predecessor's admirable impersonation. Mr. Charles Kean was *Lieutenant Fitzroy*; and the Sailors were the two *Pallmalls, Peter* and *Polly*, on this as on the original representation of this charming drama. This powerfully cast, the revival of "The Prisoner of War" will, doubtless, meet with uncommon success.

OLYMPIC.

A new one-act afterpiece was produced on Monday; it is entitled "The Poet's Slave." The poet is none other than Cæsop, who, according to tradition, was supported by a Negro attendant in this new piece translated into a Grimalkin's, who sells public places every evening, and applies the produce of her talents to the replenishing of her larder. The King of Portugal, *Don Sebastian* (Mr. Belton), is attracted by her charms to the inn where they are lodging. He gains an interview with the girl, to whom he promises a pardon for her master—a criminal confined in the dungeons of the castle. The arrangement is effected, and the devoted maiden is free to love. She declares her affection to be in favour of the poet; whereupon the King magnanimously resigns his own claim. The piece was performed by Mrs. Seymour; that of the *Poet* by Mr. Conway. Both acted creditably. A subordinate character, *Jose*, the innkeeper, was supported most humorously by Mr. Meadows. The piece was entirely successful.

On Wednesday Mr. Lovell's play of "Love's Sacrifice" was revived. Mr. Davenport's performance of the *Merchant*, and Miss F. Vining's representation of his daughter, were both highly effective. *Leghorl* was confided to Mr. Johnstone, who supported the character in that unctuous style so peculiar to him.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Scriling has this week presented the audiences with his "Alms; or, the Rose of Killarney," the heroine being well played by Mrs. Gordon.

SURREY.

Mr Shepherd has resorted this week to melo-drama, and put up, as an afterpiece to Mr. Oberley's poetical comedy of "Old Love and New Fortune," the nautico-drama, by Mr. Pitt Cobbett, called "A Red Rover," with panoramic scenery of its voyages, painted by Mr. John Leslie, the American artist. We doubt whether the same audience can relish both pieces

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday "Ion" was revived with new scenery, and in altogether a rich and wordsy style. When it is mentioned that Mr. Vandenhoff was the *Adrastus*, it will be readily understood that the part was possible honourably to anybody: it is, indeed, a magnificent classical example of acting. Mr. Anderson, having recovered his voice, was exceedingly fine in *Ion*; and Mr Vandenhoff acted *Clemantha* with grace and feeling. The house was well attended, and the audience were well pleased. This performance, indeed, deserves special encouragement.

THE PICTURESQUE EXHIBITION.

This is the title of a new Pictorial Exhibition, of which a great part view was given on Wednesday evening, it being opened to the public next day. The idea of presenting a series of views of our own beautiful island, amidst the great competition of foreign parts, is very appropriate as well as real, is a good one; and this execution of it deserves to become attractive

The Picturesque Exhibition is located in the handsome new premises, No. 309, Regent-street, immediately adjoining the Polytechnic Institution. You ascend an *haut* to an elegant little theatre, capable of accommodating some 200 persons, in a large gallery; the area being a *quasi* pit. There is a prettily painted proscenium. As the scenes are shown by gaslight, the house is occasionally darkened, the only light it then receives being by three transparent medallions, of classic design, in the ceiling. This is a novel and convenient artistic contrivance.

The Exhibition consists of a scenic tour from Primrose-hill, by the North-Western Railway, and Holyhead Road, to the last wonders of our present scientific age—the Conway and Britannia Tubular Bridges (which have been so fully illustrated in this Journal). The scenes are what is termed flats; and during the change three thousands a drop-scene—not painted with the conventional mythological landscape, but a map of England, large enough for all purposes. Among the scenes are Wolverton, with its rising railway town; Coventry, bristled with spires; and Birmingham, strongly associated with our national greatness. Still more successful, as a picture, is the view of the city of Chester, with its walls of the Roman dominion; and its bridges, which are our own triumphs. This bridge-eye view, moonlit, is very effective. We next reach the first of the tube bridges, across [illegible] with the Menai Bridge on the left of the spec ator. The cro [illegible] over the Britannia Bridge, com [illegible] the distant coun ry seen through the bridge plate [illegible] though the Tubular bridge loses some of its colos [illegible] the bold sublimity of the neighbouring rock

The several scenes are very cleverly executed by Mr. J. W. Allen, with whose large landscapes at the Suffolk-street Gallery the public yearly become familiar. Mr. Marshall, the artistic scene-painter, has also contributed his efficient aid. The rapid passage of the scenes, by Mr. Lewis, is judiciously managed; and the entire Exhibition, with the accompanying vivid voice *prêcis* of the scenery and objects, will be very popular.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

It will be seen, by the subjoined official communication, that the Commissioners for promoting the Great Exhibition of 1851 have made another step towards the end proposed in the original prospectus. The day has been fixed, arrangements for the reception of articles to be exhibited have been made; a site for the Exhibition has been decided on, and its size approximated; the terms of exhibition have been propounded; some of the requirements that are deemed necessary have been determined; and a fiscal decree relating to customs duties upon foreign and colonial articles to be sent for exhibition has been issued.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting this Exhibition state, for the information of the public, the progress made in determining on the points referred to in their announcement of the 11th ult.

"The decisions have been necessarily limited by the present want of knowledge as to what means will be placed at the r disposal; and the shortness of the time for completing this vast organisation compels the Commissioners earnestly to appeal to the country to enable them as soon as possible to know on what amount of subscriptions they may ultimately rely.

"The scale on which this undertaking will be conducted must depend on the amount of pecuniary support received from the public; and the Commissioners confidently appeal to all classes to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure a success worthy of the character and position of this country, and to give an invitation given to the other nations of the world to compete in a spirit of friendly emulation.

"The 1st of May, 1851, has been fixed for opening the Exhibition. The Commissioners will, at their own expense, receive all articles sent to them, and delivered at a place to be named by the Commissioners in London on and after the 1st of January, 1851, and until the 1st of March inclusive, after which day no further goods will be received.

"Her Majesty has granted a site for this purpose on the south side of Hyde-park, between Kensington drive and Rotten-row. From an approximate estimate, the Commissioners believe that the building ought to cover from 16 to 20 acres, or about 1,000 000 of square feet.

"The productions of all nations will be exhibited together, under one general classification.

"The articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, and a classified list, with instructions, affecting each department, are appended.

"The building will be provided free from rent, and fireproof.

"Exhibitors will deliver their objects at their own charge and risk at the building in the Park, but no charges will be made while they remain there.

"Colonial and foreign productions will be admitted duty free for the Exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Such articles will be considered as bonded goods, and the Commissioners of the Exhibition will make suitable arrangements for their reception.

"The Commissioners desire a complete local organisation, and that local committees shall undertake to receive subscriptions within their districts, advertise all subscriptions received, and defray all local expenses, paying a suitable commission for collection.

"The Commissioners desire the extension of the same complete local organisation to the colonies.

"Subscriptions should be paid to the treasurers of the local committees, and by them transferred to the general fund at the Bank of England, in the names of Messrs. A. K. Barclay, W. Cotton, Esq., and J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., and Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

"The Commissioners having undertaken the control over the expenditure of all money that may come into their treasurer's hands, have arranged for auditing accounts and ensuring the strictest economy.

"The Commissioners hope that the funds raised by voluntary contribution will enable them so to regulate the sums to be paid for entrance, that all classes may be enabled to visit the Exhibition.

"Any surplus left after giving every facility to the exhibitors, and increasing the privileges of the public as spectators, will be applied to purposes strictly connected with the ends of the Exhibition, or for the establishment of future similar exhibitions.

"However large the building may be, the articles sent may exceed any space that can be provided; the Commissioners, therefore, reserve ample powers of rejection and selection. The quantity of space to be allotted must necessarily depend on the number of articles contributed; but, under all circumstances, they will have to exercise a certain discretion.

"The Commissioners desire that the local committees will, as early as possible, promote the object by a specification of articles proposed to be exhibited from their districts, and of the space required for their reception, that the Commissioners may determine as soon as possible the proportions of the building.

"The Commissioners are in communication with the Foreign-office in Downing-street, as to the means of informing foreign governments of the arrangements in progress.

"The principles on which the prize fund of £20,000 shall be appropriated, and the best mode of adjudging, are under consideration.

The Commissioners will afford every information in their power on any points respecting which local committees may address inquiries to the secretaries of the commission.

(Signed) "J. SCOTT RUSSELL.
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

"At the New Palace, Westminster, Feb. 21, 1850."

(From the Gazette of Tuesday last.)

The following are classified lists of objects which may be admitted to the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be opened in London on the 1st of May, 1851. There are four sections, and 30 classes.

This division of the objects for exhibition into four sections will be generally preserved. Articles belonging to one section may, however, be admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary, but in such cases for illustration only.

SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Under raw materials in this section are to be included all products of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, either in their entirely raw state, or in any stage of preparation previous to arriving at the state of a finished manufacture (as in section III). They are classified according to their uses to man, in their original state and in their first chemical transformations.

(A).—MINERAL KINGDOM.

1. USED IN METALLIC MANUFACTURES.

(*a*). *Ores, and Modes of Dressing.*—Native Metals, or Metallic Ores, the modes of dressing, such as crushing, stamping, &c.

(*b*). *Metallurgical Processes.*—The various methods of roasting and smelting the ores, so as to illustrate processes.

(*c*). *Alloys.*—Bronzes of various kinds, such as statuary, gun, bell, and figurine bronze, &c.

(*d*). *Metals in Process of Adaptation to Finished Manufactures.*—Rolled and drawn in sheets, wires, &c., and cast in pigs, bars, &c., plated and electrotyped medals, &c.

2. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

(*a*). *Chemical Substances employed in Manufactures.*

(*a*). *Non-Metallic Substances.*—Such as carbon in its various states for the purposes of fuel, charcoal, coke, lamp-black, animal charcoal, bituminous, artificial fuels, products of distillation of coals, mineral oils, and naphtha; phosphorus in its different states; sulphur, as in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, &c.; muriatic acid; nitric acid; nitre, saltpetre, &c.

(*b*). *Alkalies, Earths, and their Compounds.*—Such as potash and its salts, as carbonate, sulphate, and chlorate of potash; nitre, native and artificial, &c.

(*c*). *Metallic Proper, and their Compounds.*—Such as iron and its salts, iron pyrites for green vitriol, colcothar, ochre, Venetian red, or as used for calico printing and dyeing, sulphate of iron as used for making sulphuric acid, &c.; copper, as nitrate and sulphur of copper as used for colours and dyeing, for electrotyping, &c.

(*d*). *Mixed Chemical Manufactures* Such as soap, prussiate of potash and Prussian blue, ultra marine, &c.

(B). *Chemical Substances used in Medicine.*

(*a*). *Non-Metallic Substances.*—As iodine, bromine, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbonic acid, and their compounds, &c.

(*b*). *Metallic Earths, and their Compounds.*—As carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates, &c.; and other compounds of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, &c.

(C). *Vegetable Preparations.*—As calomel, corrosive sublimate, red oxide, and bi-sulphuret of mercury, and other compounds; salts of silver, copper, iron, antimony, zinc, &c.

(*c*). *Animal Substances, manufactured chiefly for the Use of the Scientific Chemist.*

(*a*). *Albumen, osmazum, potassium, sodium, and other rare metallic bases, and their compounds, &c.*

3. USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS, POTTERY, AND EARTHENWARE.

(A). *Glass.*

(*a*). *Coarser Materials used in Glass-making.*—As sand, chalk, carbonates of soda and potash, sulphate of soda, gypsum, common salt, rock salt, soaper's waste, gas lime, lime, clay, &c.

(*b*). *Finer and Chemical Materials used in further Processes of Glass-making.*

(*c*). *Various kinds of Glass used for Manufactures.*

(B). *Porcelain and Pottery.*

(*a*). *Materials used, and the modes of Dressing and Preparing them for Use.*

(*b*). *Finer Materials, as used for Making Pottery.*

(*c*). *Coarser kinds, as used for Manufacturing Purposes.* Materials for bricks, house and field draining tiles and pipes, common jars, bottles, pans, &c.

4. STONES AND MINERAL SUBSTANCES FOR BUILDING IMPLEMENTS AND DECORATION.

(*a*). *Employed in Architecture and Engineering.*

(*b*). *Implements.* (*c*). *Personal Decoration.*

(B).—VEGETABLE KINGDOM

1. SUBSTANCES USED CHIEFLY AS FOOD, OR IN ITS PREPARATION.

I. Agricultural produce—Cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, &c.; II. Dried fruits and roots; III. Substances used in the preparation of drinks; IV. Spices and condiments; V. Sweetening matter; VI. Farinaceous series; VII. Fermented liquors and distilled spirits from unusual sources.

2. MATERIALS USED CHIEFLY IN THE CHEMICAL ARTS, OR IN MEDICINE.

VIII. Gum series; IX. Resin series—resins and balsams, gum resin, gum-resin; X. Oil series—volatile oils, drying fat oils, non-drying fat oils, solid oil, wax; XI. Acids; XII. Dyes and colours; XIII. Tanning substances; XIV. Intoxicating drugs; XV. Medicinal substances.

3. MATERIALS FOR BUILDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

XVI. Fibrous substances—cordage and clothing materials; XVII. Cellular substances; XVIII. Timber and fancy woods, for construction and ornament, and prepared for dyeing, &c.

1 MISCELLANEOUS SUBSTANCES.

XIX. Miscellaneous substances not elsewhere enumerated.

(C)—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1 SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.

2 SUBSTANCES USED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

3. SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

(a). For Textile Fabrics and for Clothing.—Wool, hair bands and ropes; bristles, whalebones. Silk from the silkworm, *Bombyx mori*, and from other species of India, as *Bombyx cynthia* and *Attacus paphia*; feathers, down, fur skins, leather; elytra or beetle wings (for ornaments of dress); byssus, from the pinna shell-fish (manufactured into gloves.)

(b). For Domestic or Ornamental Purposes, or for the Manufacture of Implements. Bone, horn, hoofs, ivory, tortoiseshell, &c.

(c). As Agents in the Manufactures of various Articles.—Glue, isinglass, gelatine; bone black, ivory black, animal charcoal.

(d). For the Production of Chemical Substances.—Bones, &c. (for phosphorus, ammonia, cyanides, &c.)

(e). For Pigments and Dyes.—Cochineal, carmine, from the *Coccus cacti*, &c.

SECTION II. MACHINERY.

DIVISION A. MACHINES FOR DIRECT USE.

1. *Prime Movers.*—As boilers and furnaces for generating steam, &c.
2. *Separate Parts of Mechanisms and Gearing.*—As toothed wheels, &c.
3. *Machines for Raising and Moving Bodies.*
4. *Machines for Weighing, Measuring, and Registration.*
5. *Instruments and Miscellaneous Contrivances.*
6. *Cannon and Small Arms, Pistols, &c.*
7. *Agricultural Machinery.*

DIVISION B.—MANUFACTURING MACHINES, OR SYSTEMS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES:

1 *Manufactures of all Fabrics that are Spun, Woven, Felted, or Laid.*
2. *Manufactures of Metals*
3. *Manufactures of Mineral Substances.*
4. *Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.*
5. *Manufactures of Animal Substances.*
6. *Machinery and Apparatus for Bleaching, Distilling, and Manufacturing Chemistry.*

DIVISION C.—MACHINES OF ENGINEERING STRUCTURES, EXHIBITING THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES.

Models of bridges, viaducts, roofs of large span, in stone, wood, iron, &c. Models of docks, locks, lighthouses, breakwaters, harbours, landing piers, &c.

SECTION III. MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their finished state, as fit for use.

1. *Fabrics.*—Goods, plain and figured in the loom; also printed, coloured, or embossed, including linens, canvas, floor-cloths, calicoes, &c.
2. *Manufactures in Metals.*
3. *Manufactures in Glass, Porcelain, Terra-cotta, and Earthenware of all kinds. &c.*
4. *Manufactures from Vegetable Substances.* Wood, straw, hemp, grass, &c.
5. *Manufactures from Animal Substances.*—Ivory, bone, horn, parchment, &c.
6. *Smallwares and Chemical Compounds;* as umbrellas, garments, &c.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of Material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of Fine Art, may be admitted into this Section.

1. *Sculpture as a Fine Art. a.* In metals, whether simple, as gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, lead; or compound, such as bronze, electrum, &c. *b.* In minerals, whether simple, as marble, stone, gems, clay, &c.; or in materials elaborated from them, as glass, porcelain, &c. *c.* In wood and other vegetable substances. *d.* In animal substances, such as ivory, bone, shells, shell-cameos.
2. *Works in Die Sinking, Intaglios.*
3. *Architectural Decorations.*—Whether integral or adventitious, as in relief, in colour, stained glass, tapestry.
4. *Mosaics and Inlaid Work* —In stone, tiles, vitrified materials, wood, and metal.
5. *Enamels.* On metals, china, and glass.
6. *Materials and Processes applicable to the Fine Arts generally*, including fine art printing, printing in colours, &c.
7. *Models.*—In architecture, typography, and anatomy.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

All spirits, wines, and fermented liquors, unless derived from unusual sources, are inadmissible, except in special cases and under special restrictions; and when oils, spirits, &c. are exhibited, to prevent accidents they must be shown in well-secured glass vessels.

All highly inflammable articles such as gunpowder, detonating-powders, lucifer-matches, &c., and all live stock, and articles perishable within the duration of the Exhibition are inadmissible, unless especially excepted.

SECTION I. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Division (a). Mineral Kingdom.—It is desirable that the raw materials should be shown in connexion with the produce of the mineral kingdom, so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The Exhibition will thus comprehend (1) illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the raw material for produce; (2) illustrations of methods of reducing, working, or combining raw materials, so as to obtain products which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life. The specimens fitted for exhibition should include (1) only those remarkable for their excellence, for novelty in their occurrence or application, or economy of their extraction or preparation; or (2) those remarkable as illustrating some further processes or manufactures.

Division (b). Vegetable Kingdom. The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving among the products of the vegetable kingdom are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest may appear especially deserving public attention. Peculiarly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources, such as arrowroot, sago, &c. Dyeing materials, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such materials. Fancy wood, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wickerwork, paper, and the like. Nothing, however, appears suitable to the exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

Division (c).—Animal Kingdom.—As illustrations in this division, the various processes of preparation may be exhibited in connexion with the raw materials; and in many cases a finished article may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages. Nothing, however, appears suitable to this Exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

Division (a).—Machines for Direct Use. Machines will be exhibited in motion wherever practicable; and in such cases it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

Division (b).—Manufacturing Machines.—Although in arranging this class for exhibition it will be found advisable to separate products from the parts producing mechanism, yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the raw material, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the machinery intelligible. It is important that it be very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed exhibition.

SECTION III. MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this section must be in their finished state, as fit for use. All articles to be admitted in this section must exhibit one or more of the following qualifications:—1. Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c. 2. Superior skill in workmanship, as in block printing, chasing, &c. 3. New use of known materials. 4. Use of new materials. 5. New combinations of materials, as in metal and pottery. 6. Beauty of design, in form or colour, or both, with reference to utility. 7. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of fine art, may be admitted into this section. The specimens exhibited shall be works of living artists. Oil paintings and water-colour paintings, drawings and engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and portrait busts are not to be admitted.

PEDESTRIANISM.—FEAT UNDER ARMS.—On Friday week came off this contest, undertaken by a young officer of the Guards, to walk, accoutred in every respect as a private soldier, in heavy marching order, from London to Windsor Barrack-, in seven hours. Five to one was subsequently betted against: his doing it in six hours —the distance being 21¼ miles; the weight about 30 lb., with grenadier cap, knapsack, haversack, mustard, &c.; and the difficulty of walking under such equipments, without previous training, was great The feat was accomplished in 5¾ hours, to the surprise of the natives and soldiery. Crowds were collected at the entrance of Windsor: the cheering was immense. The start from Hyde Park-corner was at eight A.M. The first ten miles was walked in 2 hours 9 minutes, and the remaining eleven in less than 2¾ hours, the time of halting was 40 minutes. The rate of walking, therefore, with such equipments, without previous training, was about four miles an hour for 21 miles.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATE-MATICIAN.—The suppression is a good one, and shall not be forgotten

W J B, B W P, R D M, RUDIS.—It shall be reported on next week

PAX.—The awkward match between Mr. Staunton and the French Champion was fought in Paris during the winter of 1843 and lasted about six weeks

R V, JUVENTUS.—The Black Kings in Enigma No. 548 must stand at Q B 8th, not K B 8th

CASTALIA.—If Wh to had taken the Bishop at move 18 their adversaries might have checked with the Q, and then played P to Q B 4th, winning a piece. 2. B ask did not take the Rook at move 22, simply because the Bishop would have captured Bishop Q instead

J T C, Peterloo.—The new chess-men made in Carrara are not allowed to be sold without the label on the bottom of the box in which they are contained

ONICHON.—W.I. our unfatigable Correspondent obliges us, in confidence, with an address? It is impossible with so little space at command, that we can say all that is needful to secure the correct production of his Problems

YORK.—Country members are admissible at the St. George's Chess-club at a subscription of one guinea per annum

W G, York.—Will be in favour us with an address

G W R.—Unfortunately, the Mate may be given in your problem two ways, since White, at his 3rd move, instead of playing P to Q 3 4th, can move Q to her Kt 4th (ch), &c. Will you oblige us in future by sending more legible diagrams?

I S P Q R.—We are in daily expectation of the opening games in the great chess match at Washington

BRUTUS.—Blank diagrams for Problems, can be got, if we mistake not, at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, King William-street, Charing-cross, or of Hastings, in Oxford-street

SIR G P, Isle of Man.—A private communication has been forwarded

FIX.—We mentioned last week that the "Chess-Player's Text-Book" may be got at Lonchar's, in Piccadilly

B.—Upon re-examination, we believe you will find that Black may retard the mate, in your solution, one move more, by playing—3. B to Q sq. Is it not so?

R W S, Oxford.; JUVENTUS, R P, P H R.—They are now under consideration

INTERPRETER.—It shall appear among the Chess Intelligence shortly

R D V, Enigma No. 544 appears to be correct. *Very* many solvers attempt

C F S, H E B.—The selection of games is highly interesting. We shall look forward with much pleasure for those promised

D V.—It is highly probable we may receive the first games of the grand match in time for our next Number; and if so they will be given, with copious notes by the Editor

GEORGE S, WILLY.—The "movements" or collection of games, problems, &c., contained in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is only to be obtained by the purchase of the back Numbers. Apply to the publisher by letter

W R S, Cambridge.—Your opponent cannot place his King within the range of your Queen when the latter is occupied in covering your King from check, any more than he could if she were so fortify free

LEO.—We have not got the Number at hand to refer to, but are quite sure the position is correct

ETONIENSES.—The public should be on their guard against some villainous imitations of the NEW CHESS-MEN, which a few inferior shops are attempting to palm upon the unwary. None are genuine cannot be sold without the label which we have so often described on the top of the box.

SOLUTIONS by M E R, DERBYON, DRUID, R V, JUVENTUS, PETO, J L H, R D M, PHILOLUDES, HELLAIT, BRUTUS, OTHO, S A., A B C, ROSHER, PERE, D M D, VANTAM, COSMO, P, Bolton, are correct. Those by T W, VALIX, BARON DE R, are wrong.

* * We are again obliged, from stress of room, to defer our answers to a host of Chess communicants.

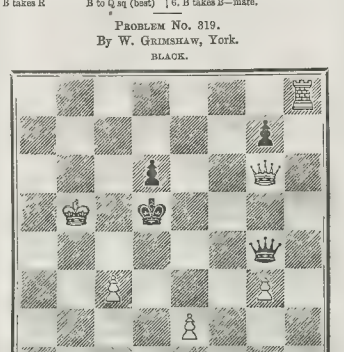
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 318.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Kt	R to K 8th (best)	4. B to K 6th	P to K 8th (best)
2. R to K 4th (ch)	R takes R	5. B to K Kt 7th (ch)	B to K B 3d
3. B takes R	B to Q sq (best)	6. B takes B—mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 319.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Second and concluding Game in the Match between the Chess Clubs of Reading (Berkshire) and Penzance (Cornwall).

(Queen's Gambit)

WHITE (Reading).	BLACK (Penzance).	WHITE (Reading).	BLACK (Penzance).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. Q R to Q sq	P to K B 5th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	17. B to R 3d	K R to B 3d
3. P to K 3d	P to K 4th	18. Kt to Q B 3d	kt to K 2d
4. B takes P	P takes P	19. Kt to K 4th	K R to K B 2d
5. P takes P	Kt to B 3d	20. Kt to K 5th	B takes Kt
6. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q 3d	21. Kt to Q B 5th (c)	Q takes Q P (d)
7. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	22. Q to Q B 2d (e)	Q Kt to Q B 4th
8. Castles	Castles	23. R takes Q	Kt takes R
9. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d (a)	24. Q to K Kt 6th	K Kt to B 3d
10. P to Q R 3d	Q B to K B 4th	25. Kt to Q 3d	B to Q 3d
11. Q B to K 3d	Q to her 2d	26. K takes B (ch)	Kt takes R
12. B to K sq	Q R to K sq (b)	27. Q to K 4th	B to K 2d
13. K B to Q 3d	B takes B	28. Q takes Kt	Kt to h B 3d
14. Q takes B	Kt to K R 4th	29. P to K B 3d	
15. Q Kt to K 2d	P to K B 4th		

And Black resigned the Game and the Match.

(a) The precautionary advance of the K R Pawn early in the contest appears to be indispensable in this particular opening. (see the many beautiful examples of the Queen's Gambit in the Matches between Le Saint-Amant and Macdonnell.)

(b) At this first view, a powerful if not an irresistible attack seems obtainable at this point by taking the K R Pawn with the Bishop; but, on examination, it ends in Black's discomfiture.

(c) All this is exceedingly well played by the Reading amateurs, and serves to render the game highly interesting—a combination of qualities to which very few Games by Correspondence can make any pretensions.

(d) Is it possible that Black could have overlooked the danger menaced, or did they purposely, and with malice aforethought, give up their Queen? In either case, we are compelled to say, the result is not very creditable to their intelligence.

(e) Our young players will perceive that the Black Queen is entrapped beyond the chance of extrication now.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. C. Smith gives the odds of the Pawn and Move to Mr. Hughes.

(Before playing over the game, remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. Hughes).	WHITE (Mr. Smith).	BLACK (Mr. Hughes).	WHITE (Mr. Smith).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	14. K to his square	Q takes Q B
2. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	15. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to R sq
3. Q kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	16. K B P takes Kt	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th	17. K to Q 2d	Q R to Q Kt 7th (ch).
5. Q kt takes P	P to K B 3d		
6. Q to her R 4th (ch)	Q Kt to B 3d	18. K to Q 3d	Q B takes K Kt P
7. Castles (a)	K B takes Kt	19. K Kt to B 3d	Q to K B 7th
8. P takes B	Castles	20. Q R to Q 3d	K R takes Kt (ch)
9. P to K B 3d	Q B to K B 4th	21. P takes a	Q takes R (ch)
10. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	22. K to Q B 4th	Q R to Q Kt sq
11. Q Kt to K P (b)	Q R to Q Kt sq	23. P takes Q B	Q takes Q R P (ch)
12. Q takes Q Kt	Q R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	24. K to Q B 5th	Q to her R 4th (ch)
13. K to Q 2d	K Kt to K 5th (ch) (c)	25. K to Q B 4th	Q to her R 3d (ch)
		26. K to Q B 5th	Q to her R 4th (ch.)

Drawing the game, Black not daring to alter his moves.

(a) By Castling on this side, Black exposes his King unnecessarily to a violent attack.

(b) This looks doubly hazardous, but play as he might, White was sure to harass him by pressure on the Pawns of the Queen's wing.

(c) Instead of this, we should have preferred playing Q R to Q Kt 3d. For suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.
14 Q to her R 4th (best)	Q R to Q Kt 3d
15. Kt takes Kt with his B. White retakes with a K. K. position with the Queen or forces the game in three or four moves	Kt to K 5th (ch)
15. P takes Kt (ch)	Queen to R 4th.
16. K to his sq. or a	Takes K P
	At 1 White must win easily.
* 16. P to K 3d	B takes K P

And Black cannot save his game.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday last, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Humphery, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the chaplain to the chief magistrate, had an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who accepted an invitation to dine at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 21st of March, in honour of the occasion of the forthcoming great Arts Exhibition. The entertainment will be of the most magnificent description, and several of the most illustrious men will be invited to the hospitable chief magistrate to meet his Royal Highness.

At Histon, on Wednesday week, a bullock belonging to Mr. Papworth went into the yard of the lord of the manor, and from thence into the butler's pantry; he then turned round, and went into the servants' hall, alarming the whole family; having stayed there some time, he put his head out of the window, and finding the coast clear, jumped into the yard again, to the great joy of the servants, having done very little damage.

On the morning of the 6th instant, after the storm from the west, many of the windows at Lichfield were covered with salt, as were the evergreen shrubs in the gardens, some of which retained a saltness for several days.

At the rent audit of C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., at Arbury, on Thursday se'nnight, ten per cent. was, by Mr. Newdegate's direction, returned to the tenantry, in consequence of the low price of grain.

In two days of the last week upwards of 500 persons sailed from the port of Waterford on passage as emigrants to America.

As an instance of the extent to which the London market is supplied with provisions from Scotland, it is mentioned in the local papers, that, within a period of some seventy-six or eighty days lately, no fewer than 290 tons weight of butcher meat were despatched from one rural station of the North-British Railway.

Accounts from Vienna of the 17th ult. state that an Austrian *corps d'armée* is to enter Rome at the same time as the Pope.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frank, an aged lady, died a short time ago at Middlethorpe Hall, near York. The bulk of her property, exceeding £10,000, is left to the Pastoral Aid and Church Missionary Societies. No other society is mentioned in her will, except the Clergy Daughters' School, at Casterton, to which a reversionary legacy is left exceeding £1000.

The King of Sweden, in a Council of State, held at Stockholm on the 12th ult., officially announced that the marriage of the Prince Royal with a Princess of Holland had been resolved on.

It is stated in a letter from Frankfort, of the 18th ult., that the Federal Commission has sent £10,000 to London as a payment on account for the vessels ordered by the ex-Central Government of Germany for the German fleet.

Lord Gough, Major Edwardes, and some other officers who were engaged in the late campaign in India, were presented with congratulatory address by the military authorities in Southampton on Monday, on the occasion of their arrival from the East.

At Madrid, on the 16th ult, cannon were fired, the national flag was displayed, and there was an illumination of the Ministerial hotels and public buildings, and also of many private houses, as a sign of rejoicing at her Majesty the Queen of Spain's interesting condition.

M. Mazzini, the ex-triumvir of the Roman Republic, has just left Switzerland, probably on the injunction of the authorities, to proceed to London, the place which he has chosen for refuge.

About 150 of the workmen employed at the Mendip Mines have struck for wages. This determination was made known by them in a body to the chairman of the company, Mr. E. H. Barwell. There has been no reduction made latterly, and the men were in the receipt of the full amount usually paid to labourers.

Mr. Fletcher Conyers Norton, unpaid Attaché to the British Embassy at Naples, is removed to a similar position at Brussels.

It is in contemplation to form a separate convict establishment in Western Australia, under the superintendence of Commander Henderson, R.N.

The Rev. J. Dobie is appointed chaplain to the Hulk Establishment at Woolwich, in the place of the Rev. Steward W. Hanna; and the Rev. George Dowell is appointed Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris.

The want of surgeons in the Austrian army is so greatly felt, that, in order to induce civil surgeons to go into the army, the military council decreed that the usual fee of diplomacy is remitted, and a present given of from 100 to 150 florins.

A recent conflagration in the salt-works of Bohemia extended above two miles. The damage is immense, for, independently of the total destruction of a large mass of raw salt, a great quantity of distilled salt is mixed; and it will, besides, be impossible to recommence the works for more than a month.

A conspiracy, in which twelve Custom-house officers were concerned, has been discovered in the tobacco department of the Excise at Liverpool, by means of which large quantities of tobacco were stolen. This peculation has been carried on systematically ever since 1847.

We regret to state that the Earl of Lincoln's yacht, the *Gitana*, with the noble Earl and party on board, ran ashore off Tenedos, on her voyage to Egypt. Her Majesty's steamer *Rosamond*, Commander Foote, proceeded to her assistance, and she was got off in a leaky state, and arrived at Alexandria on the 27th Dec., where she will be repaired.

The imports of wheat, flour, Indian corn, &c., from foreign ports into Liverpool, for the two weeks ended the 16th ult., were 10,873 bushels wheat; 11,454 barrels flour; 73,680 bushels Indian corn; 14,993 bags ditto; 681 barrels ditto meal; 21 504 bushels beans; 1412 boxes cheese; 50 casks ditto.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 14th inst. state that the King of Denmark was still confined to his bed, and had a violent fever. His state has caused some disquietude.

On Thursday night week, the corn windmill at Eccleston, near Croxton, Lancashire, was burnt down, the quantity of grain destroyed. The fire was caused by friction, we believe, the very high wind propelling the sails at so fast a rate as to cause some of the wood in connexion with the iron-work to ignite.

The Rev. R. W. Hippisley, Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, has made a present to the parish of a most splendid church service and bible. In addition, Mrs. Hippisley has given a most elaborately worked communion table-cover, of the most costly materials; and what adds so much to the value of the gift, is that the work has been done by her own hands.

A petition to the Queen from the Bath Church of England Lay Association is now in course of signature for the due preservation of episcopal property, and the establishment of an increased number of the bishops of our Church." The petition expresses an acknowledgement of her Majesty's Royal prerogative as supreme governor "in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil."

The *Vigie* of Dieppe states that arrangements are likely to be made for organizing a regular service of steam-packets between France and England by Dieppe in the spring.

In an affray that ensued last week between the Protectionists and Free Traders at the Dorset County Protection meeting, a young man was struck down by a farmer, and so seriously injured, that he expired the same night.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have accorded a space of ground, near Victoria-park, for the site of an intended new hospital for the treatment of disease of the chest.

On Sunday, a new church, which has been temporarily erected at King's-cross, was opened by the Rev. T. Dale, M.A., the vicar, who preached in the morning and evening.

A few days since, some scoundrels introduced an infernal machine into the house of the curé of Vallars (Ain), France, from which a slow match communicated to the outside. Just as the curé was about to go to bed a dreadful explosion was heard, but fortunately the curé escaped with only a severe fright. The authors of the act have not yet been discovered.

A meeting was held on Monday, at Liverpool, when resolutions were passed in approval of Mr. Stuart Worley's Bill for legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

The North Devon Freehold Land Society, at a meeting held at Torrington on Monday week, enrolled about thirty members, and before the next meeting double the number were expected to send their names.

The Lords of the Treasury having received a communication signifying that a Sikh gun, which was taken at the battle of Goojerat, has been presented to the Earl of Ellenborough by Captain Dickens, of the Irregular Cavalry, their Lordships have caused Mr. Hayter, one of the secretaries to the Treasury, to desire the proper authorities of the revenue to give directions for the free delivery of too said gun, which is now deposited at the Custom-house, to the illustrious nobleman mentioned.

Honours crowd upon Lord Gough. He is to be entertained at a grand banquet on the 23rd instant, by the directors of the East India Company, members of the United Service Club have also announced their intention of entertaining the noble and gallant Lord upon an early day; and the Goldsmiths' Company intended to confer the freedom of their ancient guild upon his Lordship at a banquet to be given in compliment to him.

The screw ships *Eider* and *Free Trade*, forming part of the Arctic expedition under Captain Austin, C.B., are to have their names changed to *Endeavour* and *Perseverance*. The two sailing-vessels, at present *Rebee* and *Pioneer*, will be named *Succour* and *Intrepid*. Sir John Ross's schooner is to be named the *Felix*, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Felix Booth, Bart.

The total sum granted by Parliament for naval services for the past year was £7,995,001 3s. 7d., and the total expenditure £7,743,842; leaving a balance in hand of £251,159 3s. 7d. There was an excess of £42,950 in the scientific branch, arising chiefly from the purchase of the two ships for the Arctic expedition (amounting to £24,582), in having been found expedient, under the recommendation of Sir James Ross, to fit out the vessels in a much more expensive way, and to make various costly additions thereto.

The total sum that will be required to defray the charge of the packet service on the part of the Post-Office department for the year 1850-5., is £764,236, being an increase, as compared with the vote of last year, of £36,140. The expenses of the contract packet service, it is estimated, will amount to £629,250; and of the Queen's vessels employed in the packet service to £134,986.

The favourite daughter of the Emperor of Russia, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Leuchtenburg, will visit England very shortly, and reside in London for some time. Her Imperial Consort was ordered by the physicians to reside at Madeira, where he is at present. The Grand-Duchess, who has given him an heir since his departure, is coming over to meet her illustrious husband on his way back from Madeira.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.—ARCHITECT, CHARLES BARRY, ESQ., R.A.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.

THIS splendid pile, as far as the exterior is concerned, is rapidly approaching completion. It is one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture in the metropolis; and, in its general features, is dignified and noble in the extreme—the clusters of chimneys forming striking and effective peculiarities in the design. In plan, Bridgewater House is almost a square, the south front being 142 feet 6 inches from east to west, and the west front, 122 feet from north to south. The projection of the wings on the west front is very slight, and the windows in them, upon the principal story, have massive projecting balconies. The windows throughout the two fronts, on the principal floor, have arched pediments to them, filled in with small shields having a monogram of two "E's" intertwined, for "Ellesmere," and beautifully sculptured foliage: in the panel beneath the pediment is the motto of the Duke of Bridgewater, "Sic donec." The dressings of the windows have elegant festoons of foliage; and we should observe, that the string-course under the second floor windows, composed of a folded ribbon, is extremely picturesque. The balustrade surmounting the building is varied in its outline by vases upon the dies. The cornice, with its trusses and panels filled with flowers, is also very rich and picturesque; and the rusticated work at the angles of the wings, &c. is beautifully designed and executed. The south elevation has no projections on the front wall; the rusticated quoins at the angles, only, breaking the surface of the wall. The entrance porch is on this front of the building, and is of nice design, having clustered columns at the angles. Over the entablature is the inscription "Restauratum 1849;" and the keystone to the arched doorway is the lion rampant, the crest of the Earl of Ellesmere.

Of the interior of this house it is impossible to speak accurately, as it is in so unfinished a state; but there will be a magnificent hall, a series of state apartments of great extent and magnificence (these will occupy the front next the Green Park), and a picture-gallery of great height, and occupying the whole length of the northern front. On the east side of the building a mezzanine is introduced, appropriated to the lady's maids; and over this story are the washhouse and laundry.

We should observe, that it is understood the magnificent collection of pictures will be open to the inspection of the public, and a separate staircase is arranged at the north east corner; so that the freedom of access to the public will not interfere with the privacy of the noble Earl's establishment.

This elegant mansion is designed by Charles Barry, Esq., R.A., and is one of his most effective compositions. The details to the windows, &c. were modelled by Mr. John Thomas, in that usual tasteful style for which we have so often praised him; and the building is erected by the Messrs. Baker, in the very best manner.

This magnificent mansion is situated on the east side of the Green Park, near to Spencer House. Its south, or entrance front, is in Cleveland-row, named after Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, who resided in Berkshire House, long since taken down. The windows of the state rooms of the new mansion command cheerful views across the park, and towards Buckingham Palace. It is near to Stafford House, the tasteful mansion of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland; and St. James's Palace, and Marlborough House.

PRESENT FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO ETON COLLEGE.—The boys' library at this ancient seat of learning has just been enriched by the addition of a very valuable work, the gift of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, containing numerous and most curious examples of early cutting in wood, printing from ancient types, and other singular specimens of the state of the arts in the olden time. The book to which we refer is the large work of Grueber "On the Arts in the Mediæval Ages." The plates are most elaborately coloured, and the embellishments throughout are of the most costly and magnificent character. On the fly-leaf preceding the title-page is the Prince's autograph, as follows:—

Presented to the boys of Eton College, with a hope that this book may not be considered merely as an ornament to their library, but as a work freely to be used by them for recreation and the acquirement of taste.
ALBERT.
Windsor Castle, Feb 6, 1850.

A great number of works, written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, have also just been presented to the boys' library by his Grace. This library, which is a new building, recently erected in Weston's Yard, in the immediate contiguity of the provost's lodge, contains many rare and valuable works, the gifts of old Etonians and others who feel an interest in the welfare of this establishment.

The several persons who were taken into custody on Saturday last, at Brighton, for passing forged notes of the Brighton Bank there, have been committed for trial.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN HATCHELL, ESQ., Q.C. A.M., M.P., HER MAJESTY'S SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND

MR. HATCHELL, the recently returned member for Windsor, was born in 1798. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1804, and, during his course, obtained honours both in science and classics. In the latter he was especially distinguished, and was a successful candidate for a scholarship—conferring, during five years, chambers, commons, and some yearly honorariums, and attainable only by very superior answering in a very extended course of classics. Whilst a scholar, he was a member of the Old College Historical Society, and obtained some celebrity as a public speaker; his contemporaries being, amongst others, the late Mr. North, Mr. Charles Phillips, and the present Master of the Mint. At that time the College Historical Society was recognized, and its meetings presided over, by the heads of the University. The debates were held in the dining-hall, and excited the greatest interest both within and outside the college walls. On public nights, when the members had the privilege of giving admissions to their friends, it was no uncommon thing to have an audience of from five hundred to a thousand persons. Though the subjects set down for discussion were historical, the debates caught the spirit of the times, and were full of present interest. The fire of earnestness gave life to historic discussion, and reality to the philosophy of politics. Whoever was well heard in the Historical Society, had no need to fear any other audience. Nowhere else would he be met with more searching, keen reply, nor find more pretension more rapidly put down. The old Historical Society was a true school of oratory. It gave the confidence and taught the power of public speech, and was the inspiration to many who afterwards became distinguished in the pulpit, at the bar, and in Parliament. In 1808 Mr. Hatchell closed the session of the Historical Society by a speech from the chair.

MR. HATCHELL, M.P. FOR WINDSOR.

He was a student of the Middle Temple, was called to the Irish Bar in 1809, and elected a member of the Leinster circuit. He had no long briefless time of weary waiting upon fortune to teach him patience, but almost at once obtained celebrity and a large practice as a criminal lawyer, and within a short period had gained the character of being one of the ablest cross-examiners and best Crown lawyers at the Irish Bar. O'Connell used to say to him, "When I'm gone, you'll be first."

In 1835 Mr. Hatchell was appointed Queen's Counsel, and from that time within the Bar became one of the leading men in Nisi Prius, both on his circuit and in the superior courts at Dublin. No opening in a cross-examination, no point in a case escaped him. There was scarcely a trial of any interest in which he was not engaged; and the best proof of his success is to be found in the fact of his having realised a considerable fortune in the practice of his profession.

In 1846 he was one of the counsel to the Castle; and in December, 1847, received the appointment of Solicitor-General for Ireland. At the time there could scarcely be a more arduous office. The duties of 1848 were incessant. There were two special commissions in the south, the conduct of the criminal business of which fell to the Solicitor-General, and the trials in Dublin for sedition and high treason.

The Government measures for Ireland making it especially important that in the present session one of the Irish law officers of the Crown should be in the House, Mr. Hatchell, on the retirement of Lord John Hay, offered himself as a candidate for Windsor, and was elected without opposition, on the 6th of the present month. He had but just taken the oaths and his seat, when a motion of Mr. Sadleir compelled him to make his maiden speech, in defence of the omission of Roman Catholics from the special jury in the case of "Cahanan *against* Cameron."

ERRATA.—In our memoir, last week, of Colonel Chatterton, Anna, Martha, and Rebecca should have been placed as daughters of the first Baronet, and therefore sisters of Colonel Chatterton. The date of Colonel Chatterton's marriage was 1820; and he had one son born in 1826, and who died in 1827.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The position of all parties connected with this establishment appears to be assuming a more complicated aspect than ever. The parents of the boys on the foundation, who are under Mr. Whiston, as head-master, received on the 20th ult. a letter from the chapter-clerk, by which they were informed that if their sons did not resume their studies over the Prior's-gate, the Dean and Chapter would feel it their painful duty to declare their places vacant, and to fill them up. On the 23rd instant, three days after, Mr. Meeres himself received a letter from the clerk of the peace for Bucks, to acquaint him that the Court of Adjourned Session at Aylesbury had unanimously resolved to require him to return to the discharge of his duties of chaplain of their county prison, in person, immediately, or without fail on or before the 11th inst. *Maidstone Journal*

A subscription has been entered into amongst the scholars of Rugby School, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle (Dr. Tait, the late head-master of the school), a testimonial, as a mark of the esteem and respect felt by the scholars placed under the tuition of the reverend Doctor for the uniform kindness he has displayed in his treatment of them, and also for the interest he has taken in promoting their education in the classics, mathematics, and other high class attainments.

A resident at Stratford has in his possession a Bible, in an excellent state of preservation, printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and containing the autograph of Paul Joddrell, Esq., who was clerk to the House of Commons more than two centuries ago. It seems this ancient relic is likely again to become the property of the Joddrell family, as Sir R. P. Joddrell, Bart., has identified the autograph by comparing it with some family records in his possession, and has intimated a desire to purchase the book, which is a fine specimen of the typography of the period.—*Essex Standard.*

On Monday last, the Rev. Charles Boutell, of Downham Market, in Norfolk, had the honour, by special command, of presenting copies of his works on the "Monumental Brasses of England," and on "Christian Monuments in England and Wales," to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness most graciously received these volumes, and has since communicated to Mr. Boutell his high approbation and admiration of them.

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. I.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

IN the belief that selections made at random from the note-book of any one dependent upon general observation for his existence, so to speak, may not altogether be without interest or amusement, we have obtained permission to set up a column, from time to time, of materials thus collected.

We intend to pick them up wherever we can find them, and we shall have them as varied as possible. Hits at any flying topics of the day, in which, be assured, we shall endeavour to make good-humour triumph over personality; odd nooks and corners of society, scraps and oddities of travel; short legends, or anecdotes; harmless absurdities, written (by way of relief to the great mass of literature of the present day) without any "purpose" at all but that of a minute's amusement—these, and many other matters, we shall endeavour to make available to our purpose. And all this we wish to do without interfering or jostling with any one, for the world, besides being a very good work, is very large, and there is room in it for everybody to occupy his own allotted space, with great comfort to himself, provided he does not, from his own quarrelsomeness, annoy his neighbours.

We beg—and in this we differ from the philosophy of prospectuses in general—that you will *not* take the first column as a sample of our intentions: for, in a matter like this, as in a pantomime, machinery does not get into gear until after a few times working; but then we hope that all will go on smoothly enough, without hitch, hindrance, or any expression of disapprobation from our audience.

With a truthful expression of the pleasure we feel at renewing regularly those relations with the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which have for some years been the most agreeable portion of our literary work, we now retire behind the curtain, to show off our exhibition.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WITHIN the last few days a sturdy band of the most presuming and questionable conundrums have been forcing their way into respectable society. Several are old offenders; others have just come out; but it is time that all of them were put down, for they are getting very obnoxious. And, therefore, in the manner of a *Hue and Cry*, we beg to signalise them, that they may not, in future, be allowed to molest quiet people.

Deep thinkers have been much annoyed, upon being asked, "*What moral sentence does a weathercock suggest?*" to be told, "*It is a vane thing to a-spire.*" And well they may be.

The lady of the house, at a dinner party, when anxious and carving, has been questioned as to "*The difference between a fowl with one wing, and one with two,*" and has not recovered her self-possession upon being told that it was "*A mere matter of a-pinion.*" Cries of "Shame!" and "Turn him out!"

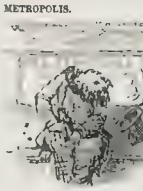
A gentleman moving in high sporting circles was asked the other day, by a coarse trainer, "*Is a race between the eyes and the nose, which would win?*" and, to his disgust (for he is a man of refined mind) was told that "*When the nose was blown, the eyes would still be running.*" The consequence of this is, that he has left the turf.

But nothing can equal the indignation excited by Mr. Tottleberry, who, having been on a cheap "excursion" to France, got into a bad medium between the two languages, and thought it clever, in reply to the question "*Who did Brunel build the tunnel?*" to say "*Pour passer le Tems.*" Nobody knew what this meant, until the wretched attempt at combining the sound of *Thames* and *Tempus* was pointed out to them; on which Mr. Tottleberry was recommended on his next excursion, instead of Paris, to go to Bath.

We shall keep our eye on all these nuisances, and next week shall put our friends on their guard against a few more.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

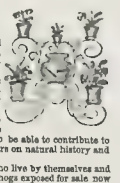
IN the course of the last two months, the public has laboured from frightful "cricks in the neck." The epidemic was at first supposed to proceed from the late cold winds, but has now been satisfactorily ascertained to arise from the extraordinary positions in which enquiring persons, anxious to read the advertisements on the roofs of omnibuses and railway carriages have been obliged to twist their heads.



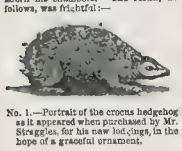
PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN AS HE APPEARS WHEN TRYING TO READ AN OMNIBUS ROOF ADVERTISEMENT.

EXCEPT the "Island of Jewels," at the Lyceum, Covent-garden Market is at present the most attractive sight in London, and it has the advantage of being a gratuitous one. Instead of exhibiting, as formerly, the largest specimens of natural produce, it now displays only the smallest; and the shopkeepers struggle to excel each other in putting forth the most diminutive fish and tiny flower-pots ever seen.

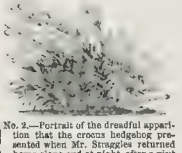
The case of the hapless minnows confined in these globules, calls for the interference of the Prevention of Cruelty Society. They are so nicely adjusted to the diameter of their glass, that their nose touches one side whilst their tail brushes the other; and so they pass their lives, which are as short as themselves, in a wiggling immoveably painful to witness. The miniature plants have not a less uncomfortable appearance. They have look but West India pickles planted out in dolls' flower-pots, and suggest anything but verdant coolness with their dry scanty mould and tight scarlet pots. We have bought an inch tittlebat, and a corresponding plant, which appears to be a cross between a caterpillar and a nutmeg. We shall report their state from week to week, and hope to be able to contribute to science a few facts which have as yet escaped the writers on natural history and botany of the present day.



Mean while, we must caution those of our readers who live by themselves and are nervous, against buying the early-flowering hedgehogs exposed for sale now in Covent-garden. An old friend of ours, of a confiding disposition, seeing one of them labelled "*I am full of crocuses, and only half-a-crown,*" in a rash moment of floricultural enthusiasm, bought it to adorn his chambers. The result, as follows, was frightful:—



No. 1.—Portrait of the crocus hedgehog as it appeared when purchased by Mr. Struggles, for his new lodgings, in the hope of a graceful ornament.



No. 2.—Portrait of the dreadful apparition that the crocus hedgehog presented when Mr. Struggles returned home alone and at night, after a visit of a week or two into the country.

SWISS FASHIONS, 1849.

From the very shadow of the Jungfrau we copy the dress of the "merry Swiss Girl" of last autumn. We call her a Swiss girl, because the only other females, with few exceptions, are old women and babies; and we beg to assure our readers that comical boddices and headdresses, bare arms and short petticoats, are known only to artists and authors in annua. Once we met a woman with something like an enormous black crape butterfly on her head; but the sight was so dreadful, we do not want to see another.

INTERLACHEN, 1849.

Interlachen is the Tunbridge Wells of Switzerland. Its chief productions are boarding-houses, waterfalls, mules, and Murray's "Hand-Books." Its chief manufactures are straw hats, flirtations, polkas, and *écarté*. Its imports, bottled porter and *Galignani's Messenger*. People who have nothing the matter with them go there to be cured; and the prettiest person in Switzerland is the girl at the Post-office. It is, therefore, an admirable spot for all gentlemen to have their letters addressed "*poste restante.*"

BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—"ALADDIN'S PRESENT TO THE SULTAN."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE have this week engraved "Aladdin's present to the Sultan," No. 203 in the catalogue, and three feet five inches in height, and two feet eleven inches in width. It is painted by J. Gilbert, and is a composition somewhat in the manner of the late Mr. Etty. Mr. Gilbert has a fine eye for colour, and in this instance has brought together all the riches of his palette and the resources of his art.

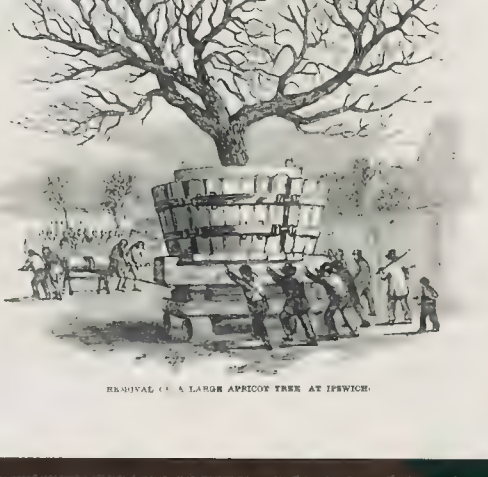
The accompanying Sketch was taken just before the tree passed the Observatory to its final resting-place.

REMOVAL OF A LARGE APRICOT TREE, AT IPSWICH.

SOME time since (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 29, 1848) we illustrated the skill of the Ipswich artisans in removing entire a dwelling-house; and now we have to congratulate them on a like success with a more tender object—the transport of a splendid Apricot Tree, a standard, similar to an apple-tree, which, for half a century, has produced a noble crop of fruit.

The tree stood in the garden of the late Dykes Alexander, Esq., by whom it was planted fifty-six years since. In clearing the estate of timber, this fine old tree was spared; and preparations were made, under the direction of Charles May, Esq., to remove it on Tuesday, the 19th ult., from its bed, and convey it to the garden of that gentleman, at St. Margaret's, nearly a mile distant. For this purpose, a deep trench was dug round the trunk, to the circumference of twenty-seven feet; and there was made a ring of tub staves, three inches thick and three feet deep, all firmly hooped and screwed together. Flanks were then placed underneath the roots, and a good and strong bottom being formed, the whole mass—the earth alone weighing no less than five tons—was screwed up by jacks, and eventually lifted over a high wall, and safely deposited on a rully. The girth of the trunk is thirty-seven inches, and the circumference of the branches is at least one hundred feet. It was good work for five powerful horses to draw this unusual load. In passing down St. Matthew's, the branches frequently swept the fronts of the houses; the rully, however, proceeded without serious impediment through the back roads until it arrived opposite to the wedding-machine near to St. Margaret'sChurch, when it was found necessary to remove the overhanging steelyard: this having been done, the tree was safely conveyed into Mr. May's premises, and is now, together with its old soil, one of the chief ornaments of that gentleman's grounds.

The operation excited considerable curiosity in the streets of Ipswich, and the contrivance was much admired.

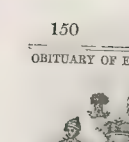


REMOVAL OF A LARGE APRICOT TREE AT IPSWICH.

At Reading, on Saturday night, about half-past ten o'clock, the farm premises of George Higgs, Esq., a wealthy gentleman, living at a fine surburban villa on the Oxford road, about one mile from the centre of the borough, were by the act of an incendiary reduced to a complete mass of ashes, and the loss must amount to some thousands of pounds. The property destroyed consisted of barns, one or two ricks of corn, stables, cattle sheds, granaries, agricultural implements, &c., horses, two cows, and three pigs. The proprietor was fully insured.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD AYLMER



MATTHEW WHITWORTH AYLMER, G.C.B., Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, in the county of Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, an Irish Baronet, and a General in the Army, was born the 24th May, 17; He was the eldest son of Henry, fourth Lord Aylmer, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister of Charles Earl Whitworth. He succeeded to the title as fifth Lord when only ten years old, on the death of his father, in 1785. His Lordship fought and led gallantly in the British service, and he received a cross and clasp for Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, and Nive. He rose to the rank of General, and he was made a G.C.B. in 1836. His Lordship was also Colonel of the 15th Foot, and he was formerly Adjutant-General in Ireland, and afterwards Governor-General of Canada. He assumed the surname of Whitworth before that of Aylmer, and the arms of Whitworth in addition to those of Aylmer, by Royal license, in 1825, on the decease of his maternal uncle, Charles, last Earl Whitworth. Lord Aylmer married, the 4th August, 1801, Louisa Anne, second daughter of Sir John Call, Baronet, of Whiteford, in the county of Cornwall, and sister of the present banker, Sir William Call. His Lordship died on the 23rd ultimo, at his residence in Eaton-square. As he leaves no issue, he is succeeded by his next brother, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick William Aylmer, C.B., now sixth Lord Aylmer.

The family of Lord Aylmer is of very ancient lineage, and springs from Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall, at an extremely remote period of our history. His descendant, Aylmer of Lyons, settled in Kildare, in Ireland, in the time of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. The late Lord was fifth in direct line from the distinguished seaman, Matthew Aylmer, who, after the Restoration, was made Rear-Admiral of England, and created by George I. Baron Aylmer.

JOHN MIREHOUSE, ESQ., M.A.

JOHN MIREHOUSE, Common Sergeant of the City of London, was born on the 16th of June, 1785. Having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (of which he was M.A.), he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, the 13th of May, 1817, and soon practised in the courts of common law and on the Home Circuit. He was the author of two legal works, one upon the law of tithes, and the other upon the law of advowsons. For some years past, Mr. Mirehouse filled the office of Common Sergeant of the City of London, and was well known as a Judge of the Central Criminal Court. Though displaying there much quaintness and some irritability of manner, he always acted with fair and upright intentions, and with a due regard to justice and mercy.

Mr. Mirehouse was eldest son of the late John Mirehouse, Esq., of Brownsiade, county Pembroke, High Sheriff of that shire in 1806, by Mary his wife, sister of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Greenfields; and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Mirehouse, Canon of Peterborough, who derived his descent from the Mirehouses of Mirehyle, in Westmoreland, a family there seated uninterruptedly from the time of the Conquest. The Common Sergeant married, in 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte, by whom he leaves issue. Mr. Mirehouse died on the 20th ultimo.

SIR WILLIAM ALLAN, R.A., P.R.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM ALLAN, an eminent painter, was born in 1782. Of humble parentage, he, in his early years, exhibited a decided inclination for his art, and he was, during his whole life, enthusiastically devoted to it. To improve himself he travelled far and wide, visiting all the Continental galleries, and seeking the picturesque in regions most remote. His artist-wanderings carried him to Morocco, Greece, Spain, and other foreign localities, including the semi-barbarous portions of Russia and Turkey; his wanderings extended from Gibraltar to Persia, and from Persia to the Baltic. His artist-journeys were numerous and excellent. Among the most famous of them were "The Polish Captive," "The Slave Market of Constantinople," "The Moorish Love-Letter," "The Murder of Archbishop Sharpe," and "The Battle of Waterloo." Allan was elected a Royal Academician in 1838, and was chosen to fill the chair of the Scottish Academy of Painting Sculpture and Architecture in 1837: he was appointed her Majesty's Limner for Scotland on the death of Sir David Wilkie, in 1841, and was knighted in the following year. He was also an honorary member of the Academies of New York and Philadelphia. With Sir Walter Scott Sir William Allan was on most intimate terms: their friendship lasted through life; and "Will Allan," as Scott used fondly to call him, was one of those who stood by the deathbed of the poet.

Sir William Allan himself paid the debt of nature on the 23rd ultimo, at his residence, 72, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh: he died at the age of sixty-eighth year. Sir William was a man singularly unassuming, very amiable, and of much esteem with his brother artists and his many friends, among whom were persons of the highest eminence.

GENERAL BLAKE.

GENERAL ROBERT DUDLEY BLAKE was the second son of the late Sir Francis Baker, of Twizel Castle, county of Durham, and brother of the present Baronet. He entered the British army in 1793, and rose, amid much gallant service, through the different grades to that of General, which he attained on the 10th January, 1837. This noble and distinguished veteran officer died recently, at his seat in Sussex, in his 75th year.

WILLIAM JAMES HOPE JOHNSTONE, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, so well known on the northern turf as a great rider of steeplechases, and the possessor of some famous race-horses, died recently of an injury to the spine, caused by a fall over a sunk fence, when looking for ponchers. He was the s. dest son of JOHN James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Raehills, on Dumfries, hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Castle, and claimant of the Annandale Peerage, and grandson of Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., by the Lady Anne Hope Johnstone his wife, eldest daughter of James, third Earl of Hopetoun. He was born April 19, 1819, and married, 7th December, 1841, the Hon. Octavia Sophia Macdonald, youngest daughter of Godfrey, late Lord Macdonald.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. John O'Connell held the usual weekly meeting on Monday. The week's rent was £14.

THE CITY RECEIPTS.—The following are the numbers regi-tered at the January sessions:—Conservatives, 108; Whigs and Repealers, 95. Conservative majority, 102.

THE CHURCH.—The Lord Primate's convalescence proceeds satisfactorily. It is understood he intends to open the Rev. Mr. Quinn, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, has been promoted to the rectory of Charlestown, vacated by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Oliphants. The most Rev. Dr. Cullen, the new Roman Catholic Primate, is expected to arrive from Rome in Armagh previously to Easter.

REDUCTION OF RENT.—The Earl of Castlestuart has made a reduction of 15 per cent. on all rents due on his Tyrone estate at September last, and which have not been paid to the present. This abatement was unsolicited by the tenantry.

PAYMENT OF WAGES IN IRELAND.—Sir William Somerville has introduced a bill to prohibit in Ireland the payment in certain cases of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm. The bill provides that from the passing of the act all contracts for the hiring of artificers in Ireland must be made in the current coin of the realm, and must not contain any stipulations as to the manner in which the wages shall be expended: all wages must be paid to the workman in coin, and payment in goods declared illegal. Artificers may recover wages, if not paid in the current coin. It is also provided that in an action brought for wages no set-off is allowed for goods supplied by the employer, or by any shop in which the employer is interested. No employer is to have any action against his artificer for goods supplied to him on account of wages. The wages in the current coin of the realm are not to be lowlid, if the artificer consents. The bill further declares that persons making contracts declared by the act to be illegal shall for the first offence pay a penalty of £10, for the second £20, and for the third, which is to be considered a misdemeanour, a sum not exceeding £100.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—The report of the directors of this company shows the receipts for the half-year to have been £204,511 7s. 2d., and the expenditure for working the line £68,532 1s. 7d. After paying debenture interest, &c., the disposable balance is available for dividend is £35,040 2s. 7d., which would give a dividend of £1 3s. 2d. per cent on the consolidated stock of the company; but the directors recommend that a dividend of only £1 per share be declared, leaving a balance of £4819 14s. 7d. The disposable balance includes the £19 928 14s. 11d. from the last account, the dividend for the whole year 1849 will be only one per cent.

DERBY AND LEEDS.—Monday the Master in Chancery Brougham appointed Mr. Croysdell official manager to wind up and investicate this company's affairs. The directors of it allotted shares and proceeded to Parliament, of which proceedings no account had been rendered to the shareholders

GREAT NORTHERN.—Feb. 28: Half yearly Meeting: London: E. B. Denison, M.P., in the chair.—The report stated that the traffic on that portion of the line opened was proceeding very satisfactorily. In the course of next month a short line would be opened to Burton Salmon, thereby completing the communication between Doncaster and York and the North, and the line between London and Peterborough might confidently be expected to be open in August next, when the town's line would be completed. £5,466,167 has been expended, and the company have power to raise altogether £6,284,800, leaving a balance of £2,284,277 to meet the liabilities of the company, and finish the line—which would only leave £676,011 to construct the remaining forty-four miles of the town line, and twenty-six miles between Doncaster and York (not at present proposed to be constructed). The report, after the usual congratulatory address, in moving the adoption of the report, it was stated that if, hereafter, it were proposed to complete the whole line, the directors would recommend the shareholders to proceed to Parliament for powers to raise £1,000,000 additional capital. which would be more than sufficient for all their purposes. It was also proposed to discontinue the payment of interest out of capital after June next. The report was adopted; a dividend of five per cent declared on the preference £12 10s. shares out of the profits of the half-year (£15,000); four new directors elected to the board; the secretary's salary reduced from £800 to £600 a-year, and a series of formal resolutions passed.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, at the company's station, Nine Elms, a dividend of 3½ per cent. per annum was declared to be paid on the 10th of March. The report was adopted, a vote of investigation was adopted, and a vote of confidence in the directors was unanimously carried.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—It is stated that the Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention to elevate the undernamed gentlemen to the rank of Queen's counsel:—Mr. Pashley, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Granger, Mr. Bliss, Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Carpenter Rowe.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Successive sales of stock for immediate delivery, as well as large amounts upon speculative accounts, have had a depressing influence on the market during the past week. Consols opened on Monday at the decline of one-eighth upon the last price of the preceding week, the first quotation being 98½, leaving off at 98 to ⅝. Opening on Tuesday at the decline of 9⅛ per 9⅝, prices receded to 9⅝; and after the close of business there were sellers at that quotation. On Wednesday, however, the market was more buoyant; Consols opened at 9⅝ ⅜ for Money; some transactions afterwards having occurred at 9⅝; when a gradual improvement to 9⅝ ½ succeeded, closing at 9⅝ to ⅝ for Money. This improvement was, however, maintained on Thursday; Consols opening at 9⅝, afterwards advancing to 9⅝ ⅜ with purchasers for the account. Indian Exchequer Bills continue about the same as last week's quotation; also India Bonds. The depression in the English Market, notwithstanding the low price of money, is variously accounted for. It is supposed by some, that the failures in the savings-banks are being largely withdrawn, from alarm at recent disclosures, necessarily causing heavy sales or money stock on the part of the Government. This may be partially true, but it is certain that the speculations for the rise, who took the stock and fear to hold it longer, is a still more probable solution of this unexpected depression. When the week closed, prices were—for Bank Stock, 209½; Reduced, 98¼; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98¼; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 9 9-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan., 1860, 8 3-16; India Bonds, £1000, 87 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 87 pm.; South Sea Stock, 104½; Ditto, Old Annuities, 94¾; Ditto, New Annuities, 95¾; Consols for Account, 95; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 57 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 57 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 57 pm.

The Foreign Market has shared in the depression of the home funds, prices generally having receded. Unanticipated difficulties in the settlement of the large *Bull* account in Peruvian have compelled sales for the purpose of closing. The old stock has, consequently, receded from 81, Monday's highest quotation, to 78, and the Deferred, from 38 to 34¼. Mexican has fluctuated but little; Portuguese has slightly advanced; Russian Scrip has ranged between 2 prem. and 1⅛. The last prices of the week are—for Mexican, Five per Cent., 1840, ex January Coupons, 29¾; Ditto, Three per Cents., Four per Cent., 77¾; Ditto, Deferred, 34¾; Portuguese, Five per Cents, 85; Ditto, Four per Cent., 31¾; Ditto, Account, 32¾; Russian Scrip, 1¾ p.; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17¾; Ditto, Account, 18; Ditto, Passive, Three per Cent., 5¾; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 33⅝; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 52 Guilders, 55¼; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 86¾

Shares have been very heavy, great depression having characterised the Market during the week. The settling day meeting appears to have tended greatly to promote this feeling. After the settling on Wednesday, a rather improved feeling prevailed; the only rise, however, of any consequence being in South-Westerns, which, with Brighton, Caledonian, and Great Northern, were the most of the capital accounts; and, in the case of the South-Westerns, the trifling amount of the debenture bonds and guaranteed stock. At the close of the week prices were—Caledonian, 9¾; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 39¾; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, ¾ p.; Do, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 67 x.d., Great Northern, 33¾; Do., 5 per Cent. Pref., 102; Great Western, 76; Quarter Shares, 14¾ x.d.; Do., Fifths, 10⅝ x.d.; Ditto, New £17, 7 x.d.; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 47¾ x.d.; Lancaster and Carlisle, 52; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarters, 10¾; Ditto, Thirds, 7; Leeds and London and Blackwall, 3¼ x.d.; London and South-Western, 63¾ x.d.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Half Shares; Ditto, £50 Shares, 4¾; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 123½; Norfolk Extension, 18½; North British, 10; Ditto, Pref., 6½; North Staffordshire, 3; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B., 1½; South-Eastern, 17½; Ditto, No. 3, 17½ ds.; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6⅝; South Wales, 17½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8⅝; Ditto, G.N.E. Pref., 12½; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Pref., 6½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6⅝.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened yesterday at 9⅝ to 99 for money, after sales at intermediate prices. The Stock Exchange quotations for the current week for Foreign Securities were tolerably well supported, and the Share Market was a trifle firmer. In neither market were the variations of any importance.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrival's of English wheat for our market since Monday have been moderate in extent, and of full average quality, the total supply coastwise having amounted to 2340 quarters. The show of samples of both red and white here to-day was, however, comparatively small, yet the demand for all descriptions ruled very inactive, at barely satisfactory prices, and no clearance was effected. Only 1000 quarters of foreign wheat have reached us, but a large quantity is close at hand. Fine dry samples were held at full prices. In all other kinds of grain the quotations were almost nominal. The show of English barley was large, that of foreign small. Both met a very dull sale, at somewhat lower terms. Malting qualities, in consequence of an unusually large supply of malt, upwards of 10,000 quarters, was brought forward. All kinds were extremely heavy, at a fall in value of 1s per quarter. Beans, peas, & oats were dull, at previous rates. Damp qualities ruled heavy, on somewhat lower terms. Flour, peas, & Indian corn remained without alteration deserving of notice.

English wheat, [illegible] barley, 6280; malt, 10 810; oats, 7320; flour, 1770. Irish [illegible] barley, 7100; oats, 2220 quarters.

English wheat, Essex and Kent [illegible] 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 43s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s, distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 32s to 37s. Norfolk and Suffolk malt, 56s to 58s; Chevalier 37s to 38s; Yorkshire and [illegible] ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 24s to 26s; maple, 26s to 28s; white ditto, old, 26s to 28s; new, 24s to 26s; boilers, 28s to 30s per quarter. Town and [illegible] ditto, 30s to 32s per sack. Flour, [illegible] per barrel; Irish, 20s to 22s per sack.

Foreign.—Not the slightest change has taken place in the demand for, or value of, any kind of seed.

Wheat [illegible] 34s to 36s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and [illegible] 33s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s per bushel; white ditto, 10s to 12s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £35 per last; [illegible] 19s to 20s 6d per quarter; [illegible] ditto, foreign, 25s to 26s; linseed cakes, 12 0s to 12 5s per ton; canary [illegible] 50s per quarter. Rye, [illegible] per cwt; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 11d; barley, 23s 7d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 31s 8d; peas, 32s 0d.

The Sun Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 1d; barley, 24s 11d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 0d.

Dutch Grain Circular.—Wheat is dull; barley, 1s 6d, oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d, beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

TEA.—The medium kinds of new Congou are in moderate request, at full prices. Common sound is selling at 9½d to 10½d per lb. In other qualities very little is doing.

SUGAR.—A kind of raw sugar more off steadily, at an advance of 6d per cwt. Refined goods are slow in sale at former prices. Grocery, 63s to 63s 6d; Lumps, 65s to 65s per cwt. Foreign and foreign crushed, dull, at barely late rates.

COFFEE.—Native Ceylon in demand, at 56s 6d to 60s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee command scarcely any attention.

RICE.—Very little business is passing in this article. Cleaned qualities are unusually dull.

Provisions.—The demand for all good and fine parcels of Dutch butter is steady, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds we have very little doing. Fine hay Friesland is quoted at 95s to 100s; fine sinkhole Kiel and Hostein, 86s to 90s, and low to middling, 80s per cwt. For the Liverpool and Manchester markets, upwards of 5000 firkins of Irish butter have changed hands this week, and the quotations have further improved 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, landed, firsts 74s to 80s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 72s to 78s; Cork, 72s to 75s; Limerick, 68s to 70s; Waterford, 68s to 70s; Sligo, 68s to 70s; Belfast, 68s to 70s; Derry, 68s to 70s per cwt. Fine new Dorset moves off steadily, at 104s to 108s per cwt. Old qualities are a slow sale, at 96s to 98s per cwt. Mild-cured parcels of Irish have also changed hands at 72s to 74s per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. Prime small Waterford, landed, 64s to 66s; heavy, 62s to 64s; Limerick, 60s to 62s per cwt. Good and prime lard, as well as the best Irish hams, move off steadily, at fully previous rates.

Tallow.—A decline of 1s per cwt has taken place in the quotations since our last report. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 44s 6d, and for delivery over the next six months, 43s per cwt. Rough fat are offers at 2s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s per cwt not sold.

Oils.—Generally speaking, our market is inactive, owing to the supplies exceeding the demand.

Spirits.—Brandy and the finest parcels of West India rum are in fair request, at full prices. Genova and corn spirits dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Wool.—The public sales have passed off steadily, at an advance in the quotations of quite 10 per cent. The imports this week have been small. Privately, a steady business is doing at fully late rates.

Potatoes.—Since our last report nearly 4,000 tons of foreign potatoes have come to hand. This large supply has produced considerable heaviness in the demand, and prices have given way fully 5s to 10s per ton.

Coals.—Hetton, 18s; Eden, 18s 6d; Adair's, 18s 6d; Lambton, 17s, Eden Main, 17s 6d; Hetton, 18s 6d; and Hartley, 14s 6d per ton. The supply at market was large, and prices were dropping.

Hops (Friday).—In our hops are very scarce, and quite as dear as last week, although the amount of our sales during it them is trifling. In the middling and inferior kinds, very few transactions have taken place.

Newspaper Stamps (Friday).—The supply of [illegible] was very moderately supplied with beasts, the time of year considered, the demand for that description of stock ruled heavy, as barely Monday's decline in the quotations. Scarcely any prime Scots were on offer, and the top price of beef was 3s 8d per 8lb. The numbers of sheep were less than those exhibited on this day se'nnight; nevertheless the matter trade was in a very inactive state, at a fall in the currencies of 2d per 8lb. The primest old Downs, in the week, sold with difficulty, at 4s 2d to 4s 4d per 8lb. Short Downs produced 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lb. There were about 50 Dorset lambs in the market, in good condition. Calves—as the supply of which was small—moved off slowly, at about a nominal prices. In pigs scarcely any business was transacted. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse [illegible] to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, [illegible] prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; neat small porkers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 32s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 28s. Total supplies [illegible] 260, calves, 41. South: Beasts, 190; sheep, 45.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy to-day, at drooping prices, although the supplies were large.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals:—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to [illegible] 3s 2d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 25, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by desire of her Majesty, hold a Court of Levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the following days, viz.:—Wednesday, 6th March next; Wednesday, 20th March next. It is her Majesty's pleasure that the Levees on the days of Her Majesty's and Prince Albert's birthdays shall be considered equivalent to presentations on the Queen. Addresses to the Queen may be either forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a le-

BANKRUPTS.

A WHEELER, Buckingham upholsterer. [illegible]. Old-street, St. Luke's, carpenter. G J CARTTAR (and not Carter, as advertised in last Friday's *Gazette*), Greenwich and chemist's hall, solicitor. J B GROVE, Bristol, wholesale grocer. D WOODCOCK, Leeds, carpenter and builder. G MATTHEWS, Monmouth, musicseller. L B CHOFFIN, Bristol and Bath, hatter

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W FERRIE, Anstruther Easter, printer, &c. J HOWIE, Glasgow, general [illegible] dealer. A BALLANTINE, Musselburgh, grocer. J SMART, Elgin, builder. J G REDDIE, Edinburgh, insurance [illegible] ker

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Robert Knight, commonly called Lord Arbert Denison Loudoun, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Londesborough, of Londesborough, in the East Riding of the county of York

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patents to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Samuel Jones Loyd, The Right Honourable Lord Overstone, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the name, style, and title of Baron Overstone, of Overstone and of Fotheringhay, both in the county of Northampton.

FEB 26. The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Blunt, Gent, to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company of London

FEB. 27. The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert William Benn, of Devonport, in the county of Devon, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer the oaths in the Queen's Bench in England. John Francis Barron, of Lincoln, Gent, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 1

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. Ensign and Lieut S W Hotham to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Sir C J Lindsay, [illegible]

29th Foot: Lieut C E Macdonald to be Captain, vice Brevet Major E Boyd; Ensign W D Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald; Ensign R Bateman to be Ensign, vice Chapman Lieut L Farrington to be Adjutant, vice Bateman. Ensign G Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison 9th. Ensign J W S Moffatt to be Lieutenant, vice Lloyd.

UNATTACHED: Capt W Dobbyn, to be Major.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB [illegible]

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Capt of F Goodenough to be Adjutant; Second Capt H Segers to be Adjutant; Second Capt of F Goodenough to be Adjutant, vice Colvin; Second Capt T W Lawrence to be Adjutant, vice A Jones

BANKRUPTS.

J BELBIN (and not Belbin, as advertised in last Friday's *Gazette*), Beaumont-street, St Mary-abbots, coachmaker. B MARTINEAU [illegible] Frederick-street, Regent's-park, coachmaker. J K WATTS, St Ives, Huntingdon shire. [illegible] BRADLEY, Old Fazeley-street, Birmingham, victualler. J HUNT, Bath, victualler. [illegible] T SABINE, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. [illegible] PATRICK, Plymouth, [illegible] manufacturer. J FAWCETT, Kingston upon-Hull, timber [illegible] WEITCH, Durham, printer. T ATKINSON, Liverpool, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H LIDER, Edinburgh. C CLOSE, Edinburgh, glazier. J BAIRD, Glasgow, cattle dealer. G CRUIKSHANK, Wishaw, [illegible] Cairnie, farm [illegible] J MINTO, Edinburgh, copperamith. D CREDIE, Kirkcaldybrig, seedsman. M LAURIE, Edinburgh, brassfounder.

BIRTHS.

At the Hirsel, N.B., the Countess of Home, of a daughter.—At Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of the Rev. C E. Kennaway, of a daughter.—At Burton Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John Maurice Bloxam, of a daughter.—At 4, Bedford place, Clapham-rise, the wife of the Rev. J. H Pollexfen, of a daughter.—At Cambridge-terrace, the wife of the Rev. Charles Howell, of a daughter.—At Dunsefield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, of a daughter.—At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Edward Wadard, M A., late Assistant-Master of Tonbridge School, and Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, of a son.—At St. Perran-Uthno, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] Vigor, of a son.—At Exeter, the wife of Dr. Percy Young, M.D., of a daughter.—At Exeter, the wife of the Rev. E. T. Bidwell, of a son.—At Easton Grey, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Wm. S. Birch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Plantation Church, St Helens, Isle Excelles. Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, K.C.G.M.C. and K.C.H., commanding the Forces in the Ionian Islands, to Caroline Jane Captain James Bonnett, of Madeira. St Helena. and was of the late Dr Henry Robert Solomon West Park, Hampshire, William Dunstan Stewart, Commander, R.N., to Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. Cope Cornwall Bromley, and niece to Colonel Eaton-square, Richard Gibbs, of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Eleanor Park. [illegible] Rev. John Dane, rector of Horwood, Devon, to Leonora Jane, second daughter of Henry Butterworth Esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey.

DEATHS.

At Ivy-on, Devonshire, Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq., eldest son of Sir S H Northcote, Bart., aged 29.—At Cheltenham, Lady Katherine Erskine, relict of the late Lieutenant-General Henry Keating, K.C.B., Colonel of H.M. 33rd Regiment. [illegible] even-y-three.—On the 14th, Mary Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr Henry Burnett [illegible]

NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

(*See the Illustrations at page* [illegible].)

THAT the interest raised by the exhibition of these remarkable monuments of a remote historic period does not decline, is fully proved by the number of visitors who daily traverse the rooms at the British Museum in which they are deposited. Therefore, in continuation of our former illustrations, we give this week [illegible] ings of three more of the slabs which have recently been received.

The Engraving at the head of the page is a faithful delineation of one of the most curious of these Sculptures, representing incidents and occupations of domestic life. The wheel-like figure with extended projections, on the left of the composition, is supposed to be intended to exhibit the ground-plan of a circular building, surrounded by embattled turrets, in which various culinary processes are carried on. Of the two upper subjects in it, that to the left shows a female superintending the boiling of the contents of a cauldron, while pots or jars, of various sizes, supported on frames resembling tripods; the females to the right are employed in grinding corn; the sitting figure is working a hand-mill. Below, two figures are in the act of preparing the carcase of some animal, perhaps a calf or a goat; while, in the opposite compartment, a baker is seen tending his oven. The whole probably represents the kitchen attached to the palace of Nimrodh, and the entrance to the culinary [illegible] accompanied by goats or horses. In front of, or within the pavilion, is a slave grooming a horse, and a group of these animals are represented loose, some drinking at a tank; they are of the same breed and general character. In the upper corner, to the right, [illegible] two figures dancing, attired in masks resembling the heads of lions or lionpards; their performance appears to be directed by an attendant [illegible] on a musical instrument, the [illegible] of which is removed. There is a remarkable likeness to the [illegible] as which are depicted in manuscripts of the Middle Ages. Below these mummers, as they may be called, are four captives who seem to be pinioned, and are being conducted by two attendants to the entrance of the temple or palace, in the doorway of which an officer stands ready to receive them. The detail of this singular composition admit of a few general remarks, apart from any consideration of the meaning of the subject, to which we shall presently refer. That triads were used by the ancient Persians for the purpose of [illegible] metal vessels, or in earthen pots (*olive*), appears as certain as that they were commonly used for the same purpose by the Greeks and Romans, and still later by the inhabitants of Europe in the Middle Ages. A tripod, of very [illegible] wood, supported on a three-headed bronze serpent, was found among the spoils of the Persian army after the battle of Platæa. In the present instance the shape of the tripods is more clearly defined: they would seem to be metal utensils supported on four feet, but it is more probable that the primitive fashion of three was intended to be represented. It will be observed that the legs of the tripods end in the feet of animals. The forms of the vessels placed on the tripods, in the example under notice, partake more of the character of those which, in remote antiquity, were made of earth, and not of metal. The hand-mill shown in the cooking-scene is of the simplest form, and is still in use. That the process of grinding corn by means of such instruments was chiefly executed by women in ancient times, as it is indeed at present, we are justified in concluding the figures in this compartment to be intended for females. The only male is the baker. The oven to which he is attending is of a peculiar form, and is placed beneath the centre of the upper part. This bas-relief is supposed to represent a castle and encampment.

The slab engraved at the foot of our page is placed beside the one just described, as there is a close connexion between the subjects represented. It exhibits the triumphal return of the victorious King to his camp. The King is seen in his chariot, attended by his chief eunuch, before him, [illegible] appear to display with exultation. It will be observed that his eagle has [illegible] follows the course of the chariots on these slabs, whether the subject be [illegible] a hunting es-

(*Continued on page* [illegible].)

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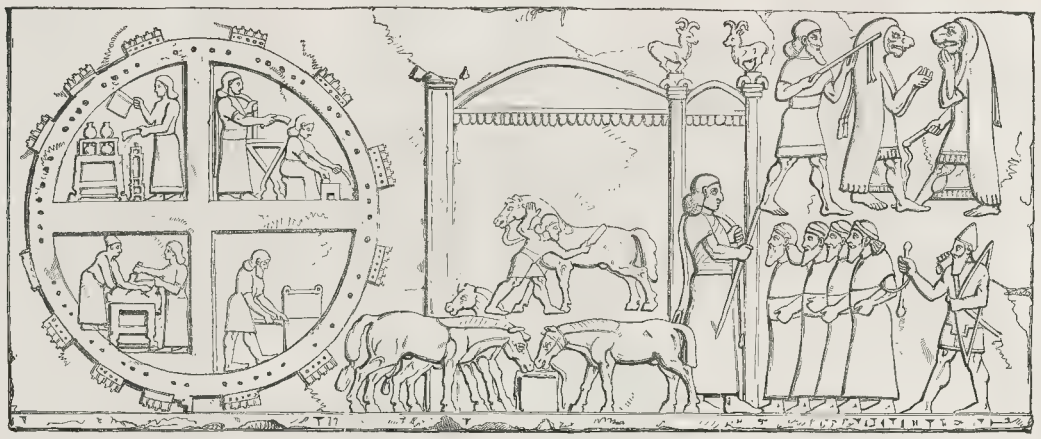
NIMROUD SCULPTURES, JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



SUPPOSED KITCHEN AND PAVILION.

(*Continued from page 150.*)

dition or a battle: it was intended, probably, as a type both of power and of destruction, and appears to have been adopted as an ensign by the Sovereigns of Persia. The reader of Quintus Curtius will remember that a spread-eagle of gold was placed between the statues of Belus and Ninus, also of gold, on the yoke of the horses which drew the chariot of Darius. In the present example, the yokes of the chariots are undecorated; but the curious form of the poles to which they are attached is well worth observation; and, although the headstalls of the horses are not adorned with the lofty plumes which distinguish other specimens in the collection, their trappings are otherwise of a most gorgeous character: yet it should be remarked that these trappings scarcely differ in any respect from the harness which was used on state occasions, in the seventeenth century, in Spain and other countries of Europe; and, in some points, they are evidently the prototypes of our modern horse furniture of parade. The fashions of the East underwent few changes; and there can be no doubt that many of them, particularly elaborate horse-trappings, were introduced into Europe by the first crusaders. On some of the Sculptures, a parasol, the emblem of sovereignty, is held above the King, and suggests to us that it may interest our lady-readers to learn that that convenient and now indispensable article was known in England by the same name in the thirteenth century.

The Engraving in the centre of the page is taken from a fine, though unfortunately broken slab, representing the flight of an Arab mounted on a camel: he is closely pursued by two horsemen, whom he seems to be deriding, or from whom he may be imploring quarter. His pursuers ride with their lances directed towards the ground, for the purpose, doubtless, of despatching the wounded, several of whom are scattered about. The Arab guides his camel by the aid of a halter only. In rendering the attitude of the camel, whether in motion or at rest, the ancient sculptor has been remarkably successful. There is another slab, representing a group of those animals, with a woman, executed with extraordinary truth and power. The student of the military costume of Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, cannot fail to be struck by the strong resemblance of the dress of the pursuers of the Arab to the warlike costume of Norman times in England. The conical-shaped helmet, and the long hauberk descending to the knee, are identically the same, as may be seen by comparing these specimens with the effigies on seals of the Norman period, and on the coins of the Norman Sovereigns of Sicily. And it is not only in these respects that points of analogy between very distant periods of the world's history may be traced: there are others, a few of which it may be worth while to indicate on the present occasion, although we give no illustrative examples. They who have seen these Sculptures cannot fail to remember that the fortified buildings represented on them precisely resemble, in every important respect, the castellated edifices of Europe during the Middle Ages: examples of battlements finished by acutely-cusped merlons may still be seen in the north of Italy and other parts; and it may also be observed that these Oriental battlements project, as though they were machicolated — a fashion which did not prevail in Europe until the end of the thirteenth century. It is not clear that they actually *were* machicolated, but they certainly have that appearance. Again, these Sculptures shew the early use of a large shield, exactly resembling the *pavese* of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, under cover of which the besiegers of fortified places advanced to the assault. Such shields as represented on the Nimroud Sculptures appear to have been formed of wicker-work, and were probably strengthened with iron and leather. The sculptures also shew the early use of the scaling-ladder, of the covered battering-ram or *testudo*, and the process of undermining walls. It is not a little curious that one of the slabs represents the besieged using iron or bronze chains to arrest the action of the battering-ram of their assailants. Thucydides tells us that the Plateans employed the same device. In short, for comparative purposes, independently of their value to the history of art, these Marbles are of the greatest importance: whatever may be their real antiquity, they are probably of an earlier date than the first scintillations of Grecian genius, and, therefore, may be reasonably supposed to have exercised some influence over the conceptions and works of the Ionian colonists at least. In our former notices of these Sculptures we gave illustrations of their bearing on sacred history; on the present occasion, we thought it would be acceptable to our readers to consider them in another point of view; and, should we recur to the subject, we may endeavour to treat it by another, and, we would hope, equally instructive, process of examination.

FLIGHT OF AN ARAB MOUNTED UPON A CAMEL.

THUMPHAL RETURN OF THE KING TO HIS CAMP.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 416.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850. [Sixpence.

CALIFORNIA AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The last arrivals from the United States are full of interest and warning to all nations; and show that the crisis, long foreseen, of danger to the stability of the Union, is rapidly approaching. As the prosperity of every free and civilized country is involved in the prosperity of every other free and civilized country, it is impossible for us upon this side of the Atlantic to be indifferent to the struggle which has long been going on in America, and which is now fast ripening to its issue. The accession of California is the event which acts as the lever to upheave the whole mass of American society; and to expedite, for good or for evil, the solution of the great questions of slavery, and the permanence of the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful, confederation of republics that the world ever saw.

These events are a striking example of the divine government of the world, and of that Providence

> which shapes our ends
> Rough hew them as we may.

In the insolence of power and pride, and moved by an insatiable ambition or cupidity for the acquisition of territory, the United States made war upon the weak, distracted, and effete government of Mexico. Our Anglo-Saxon brethren were more successful than they anticipated or deserved to be. The unjust aggression was as fortunate as the best of causes could have hoped to be. Mexico was humbled and crippled, and was but too happy to purchase peace by the cession of a large portion of her territory, which she had long possessed without knowing that it was of any particular value. The spoil no sooner passed into the hands of the vigorous sons of English blood, than its extraordinary value was discovered. California, that had been a sealed book in the lazy and ignorant possession of the Spanish races, was found to be a true "*livre d'or*" when the English race began to examine it—a book of which every page was printed in golden letters. The possession of this wondrous country, where pure gold in lumps worth £500 each might be had for the gathering; where each river or brook was a Pactolus; where the hills seemed actually to be built of gold; which was, in a word, the visible and tangible realization of the ancient dream of "El Dorado;" might well have excited the envy of the world. Fortune seemed to be smiling upon all nations, but upon the United States more particularly, where the marvellous stories of the apparently inexhaustible wealth of this new land were found to be no unsubstantial imaginings, but sober facts. "Happy America!" said the people of the Old World, "you have not only an almost boundless extent of fertile soil, teeming with agricultural, mineral, and every other wealth; you have not only room and food for all your children, but farms for an additional hundred of millions, if they will but come and make them and take possession of them; you have not only the richest lands, but the noblest rivers and most commodious harbours in the globe; everything, in fact, in the greatest abundance that can administer to your necessities, your comforts, or your luxuries; but Fortune, as if she were determined to exhaust her own generosity in one final and crowning gift, has bestowed California upon you, and made you virtually the arbitress in a future time of the destinies of the world." But, though all this was true, and though an unjust war was the means by which this splendid and unlooked-for consummation was realized, the tale had its befitting moral. The golden cup had a drop of poison in it which the United States were destined to drink. California, instead of being the guardian angel of the Union, was fated to be its Nemesis. A venomous serpent lurked at the bottom of the treasure; and the crime, which had been apparently rewarded with so splendid an inheritance, bore its punishment, even in the very bosom of the acquisition of which it so prematurely boasted, and of which the other nations of the world so prematurely envied them the possession. The adventurers of California, who swarmed into it from every region on the face of the globe, soon became so numerous as to be under the necessity of forming a government and a constitution for themselves. Although adventurers, composed of the most reckless, daring, and greedy of mankind, they had some conscience: they could not reconcile themselves to a property in the blood and bones of their living brothers of the Negro race; they repudiated Slavery; and, by the constitution which they peacefully and legally drew up for their future governance, they declared, amid the admiration of the world, that California should be a Free State.

In that capacity, and having fulfilled all the other conditions necessary for the purpose, California asks for admission into the American Union, and to add one more star to the transatlantic banner. The demand, though natural and to be expected, has let loose a flood of angry passions throughout the length and breadth of the Union. At present, the Confederation numbers fifteen free, and fifteen slave, States. The contending parties are equally balanced; but if California be admitted, the balance will be destroyed, and the free interest will have the preponderance in the general legislature—a preponderance which the slave States will not, and indeed cannot, submit to. Hence the present agitation.

There are only two modes of settling the question satisfactorily to the Southern or Slave States: either to reject the claim of California, or to conquer or otherwise call into federal existence a slave state to maintain the balance of these conflicting principles. The latter alternative is not easy; and if it were, it would not settle the question, or even postpone it for any appreciable length of time, for there are two other embryo States almost ready for admission into the Union. The first is the Mormon State of Deseret, daily

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—SIR RODERICK MURCHISON'S LECTURE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD ORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

increasing in the numbers of its population; and the second is New Mexico. Both of these growing communities have already pronounced themselves against slavery; so that the slavery interest will speedily require not merely one, but three slave States, to secure the equilibrium which is essential to their purpose. They are, therefore, straining every nerve to keep California out of the Union. The question is now fairly before Congress. On the 14th ultimo, the discussion on the Californian Constitution and the admission of that State was renewed, and had not come to a close, after successive adjournments, when the last mail left New York.

Mr. Clay has made one effort at a compromise; and during the last day's debate of which any report has reached this country, two resolutions with a similar view were submitted to the House of Representatives—namely, that it is inexpedient to receive California into the Union with her present constitution respecting slavery north of the latitude of 36 deg. 30 min.; and that the Committee on Territories be instructed to report bills providing for the organisation of the portion south of that line of latitude, with the recognition of slavery within those boundaries, southward. As far as the debates have yet gone, equal violence of speech seems to have been exhibited by the party of abolition and by the party in favour of slavery. Both talk of civil war and dissolution of the Union as mere matters of course, and as if such events were the only possible means of untying the Gordian knot of this question. Still, notwithstanding this violence, there is a large fund of good sense in America, and a growing appreciation of the paramount necessity of maintaining at all hazards the solidarity of the Union. Even the senators and representatives who talk so glibly about the dissolution of this mighty Confederacy, will doubtless take care how they do more than talk. There is great license of the tongue amongst our transatlantic brethren; but the best men of America will be cool enough, before they proceed to any acts which will have a tendency to impair the strength, or endanger the continued existence of the great Republic, of which north and south, slave States and free, are equally proud. In the meantime, the question of California is of the highest interest; and the Old World, as well as the New, looks on with great solicitude for the result of their deliberations.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—GOLD FINDING.

On the evening of yesterday week, the 1st inst., Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the distinguished geologist, delivered in the theatre of the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Distribution of Gold Ore in the crust and upon the surface of the globe." The auditory was very crowded, and included several ladies: the Duke of Northumberland, the President of the Institution, was in the chair; and among the audience were Lord Campbell and family; and the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Frederick Pollock. Upon the table were several specimens of gold ore, amongst which we noticed the large lump of Californian gold, the property of Mr. Walls, and engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 26. There was likewise a remarkably fine lump of ore, procured from the same region upwards of *thirty years since*, for the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. We also observed the splendid collection belonging to Mr. Tennant. Large maps of the world, maps of Russia, &c., and a magnificent chart of the world on Mercator's projection, chiefly taken from Erman, were hung round to illustrate the lecture; and a single glance at which proved to be fallacious the popular belief that gold belonged principally to the warm regions of the south, from the fact thereupon apparent that the greater mass of the precious ore is found to the north of the equator.

Sir Roderick commenced by stating it to be an axiom that gold ore never occurs in any great quantity except under certain conditions or "constants," which may be thus briefly explained to be where the ancient stratified rocks constituting the backbones of continents, or great islands, have been penetrated and altered and crystallized by the intrusion of igneous or eruptive matter. The golden vein-stones which rise up from beneath have been carefully examined to a very considerable distance below the surface, and it has been ascertained that they invariably deteriorate in value, *i. e.* in the percentage of pure gold on the weight of ore, the deeper the search is made. All the rich portions are found near the surface; hence the great curiosity and interest attaching to whatever has undergone in ancient times, has, by grinding down the tops of mountains, carried away by far the greatest quantity of valuable ore, and distributed it in heaps of gravel and sand, in pleasant or fruitful valleys. As a homely illustration of this, Sir Roderick observed, that had the Hertfordshire and Surrey hills been crystalline or eruptive rocks, and not formed as at present of chalk, the gravel-pits of Hyde Park and of Hampstead would have been the great gold mining-ground of Middlesex and the adjacent counties; whilst the mud of the Thames would be auriferous only where small portions of gold had been washed by the waters from its ancient banks. The London gravel is of the same age as the *detritus* or rubbish of Siberia, which, as Humboldt in his *Cosmos* has pointed out, is quarried for other great extinct fossil quadrupeds. Never has there been gold discovered in any more ancient conglomerate: hence, the learned lecturer infers gold to be of a very recent date as regards our planet, and of little or no value as regards the human race. Indeed, the accumulations on the flanks of the Ural Mountains clearly prove that iron and copper were formed before gold. These Ural Mountains and Siberia furnish the best example of all the gold regions throughout the world. From the Ural Mountains and the twenty-five districts of Siberia, in the region around the flourishing city of Krasnojarsk, of which one is 300 miles in length and 100 in breadth, where the metal is regularly found in the broken materials and *débris* above mentioned—nearly the value of £3,800,000 in gold is annually derived. Geologically similar are the chief backbones of the American continent, which also afford at intervals clustered collections of gold ore.

It is right, however, to state a fact of financial importance, that California has not hitherto produced more than £1,500,000 annually. The learned lecturer adverted to a remark made by Sir Robert Peel, when addressed a few years since, by Sir Roderick, on the probability of gold being found in Australia, that he hoped "We might not have too much of a good thing." The recent explorations of those intelligent and persevering American officers, Messrs. Emory and Peck, employed under General Kearney, prove that in all the long tract watered by the Rio del Norte, the Colorado, and the Gila, which have been, for the most part, long inhabited by civilised men, gold is known in two or three spots only, and then the real profit is derived from gold gravel. Such will be the case in California; and Sir Roderick inveighed against what he might almost designate as the popular delusion, that all the Californian region would prove equally productive of gold. Of course his opinion is founded on the presumption that there can be no deviation from the "constants," which appeared almost, as far as they have been determined, to be a law of nature. As a proof that gold in a mine diminishes as the solid rock is perforated downwards, the authority of Colonel Colquhoun, R.A., long resident in Mexico, shows that in Guadalupe y Calvo, vein-stones opened out by British adventurers, though at first productive, gradually declined in value, and became poor as the ore was sought for deeper, and finally became purely argentiferous. The same has been shown by Mr. Warrington Smyth to be the case in the gold mines of Hungary.

Long before the discovery was actually made, Sir Roderick Murchison had inferred, from the description of the Australian rocks by Count Strzlecki, that certain ranges there contained gold; and now Mr. John Phillips, a Cornish miner, had actually found that gold ore was disseminated there over the surface throughout 300 square miles.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in a brief historical view of the subject, remarked that Job was a true and good geologist when he said, "There is a vein for the silver," and "the earth hath dust of gold." It would be in vain to assign any limit to the productive value of diver mines when science had been fully applied to them; for they increase in value as in depth, whereas gold ore diminishes as we descend to seek it. In terminating this admirable paper, the learned lecturer reminded his audience that if the precious ore had remained locked up in solid vein-stones, and there interlaced with other minerals, alloys, and stones, it would have been inculculably less accessible to man than it is now, when distributed as a separate and loose material along the sides of hills and slopes of valleys. "If, however," said Sir Roderick, in conclusion, "we allow ourselves to speculate on the moral effects of this golden shower, we must, I apprehend, admit, with an ancient historian (Diodorus Siculus—but no geologist), that gold is obtained with toil, is refined with difficulty, creates every where anxiety, and in its use produces both pleasure and pain."

The learned lecturer concluded his discourse amidst loud cheers.

GIGANTIC BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND.—At the meeting of the Geological Society, on Wednesday week, Dr. Mantell, in illustration of a memoir on a large collection of fossils and rock specimens lately received from his son, Mr. Walter Mantell, of Wellington, New Zealand, exhibited some highly interesting remains of the extinct birds of that country. Among them were skulls and mandibles of egg-shells, and numerous bones of the lower extremities. The most remarkable specimens were a pair of perfect feet, including the tarso-metatarsals and twelve phalangeals of the foot of the same individual, *Dinornis giganteus*, which were found standing erect, apart, in a tertiary deposit, at Waikonaiti, in the Middle Island of New Zealand. The position in which they were found, and the perfect state of the bones, and their close apposition, seem to indicate that the bird to which they belonged had become mired in the swamp, and perished on the spot. These bones are so perfect as to admit of being fixed together like a recent skeleton. The foot must have been 16 inches long and 16 inches wide. The original bird is estimated at ten feet in height. Owing with these colossal extinct birds were one species of dog, two of seals, one of penguin, albatross, water-hen, and parrot. Extensive caverns have been discovered in the North Island, and these are said to contain in their stalagmitic floors bones of various animals.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The liberty of speech at public meetings, which in monarchical England is as unrestricted as the breathing of the atmosphere, is considered by the authorities in the republican France as an enjoyment of so perilous a nature, that it should only be participated in by the many on certain prescribed occasions. The principal of these consists of a short period anterior to the election of members of the Legislative Chamber; and at such times "the people," like children permitted for a brief space to indulge in some otherwise forbidden pleasure, give way to the most absurd license in the use of the tongue. Paris at the present moment furnishes, amongst a few sensible meetings of electors, several most ludicrous instances of those babbling assemblages in which the Socialists give utterance to the wildest, the silliest, and the most hateful sentiments, whether as regards the science of political government or the foundation, laws, and guidance of society itself, that can be conceived; the sole ruling principle with those regenerators of the world being, that they should enjoy the good things of life without earning or inheriting them, and that, in order to attain that end, they are justified in marching through seas of blood. For the present, the grand scapegoat with these gentry is the *bourgeoisie*, whom they hate for not being poor, as their fathers hated the old noblesse for not being low-born.

The disgust inspired by the harangues of those brawlers is so general, that it would appear almost the sounder policy for the Government to allow them to talk themselves down, by the contempt that their folly would excite, than, by restricting them to certain opportunities, attach an air of importance to them to which it would be a libel on the civilization of the age to suppose that they could otherwise attain. Some members of the Legislative Assembly, who were guilty of using language of the kind referred to, have been called to account there; and on Tuesday, the President, M. Dupin, communicated to the House reports made by the police on incendiary speeches delivered by M. Michel de Bourges, who, in an address to a meeting of 800 individuals, on the 1st of March, attacked the principle of property as follows: —"The day after their triumph the people will inquire into the origin of fortunes and capital, and proceed to wind up the accounts of the *bourgeoisie*. They will be justified in so doing, after examining the accounts of property, unless the bourgeoisie shall voluntarily consent to the sacrifice, which I strongly recommend them to do. The people produce everything, and it is to them consequently that everything belongs. The Republic, as it exists to-day, is a mere empty word."

M. Michel de Bourges protested on his honour—and five of his colleagues and 1000 citizens of Montmartre, who had heard him, would attest that the words imputed to him had not been uttered by him. He, on the contrary, preached conciliation; and he defied the Ministry and its agents to substantiate their charge. He had said that it was time the misunderstanding existing between the *bourgeoisie* and the people should cease, and that both should take each other by the hand. The speech ascribed to him was a fabrication.

This explanation, however, appeared so unsatisfactory, that the report of the police was referred to a committee of inquiry. Another member, M. Bancel, whose language was not so violent, made some explanations which were accepted, and with respect to him the order of the day was voted, and the matter dropped.

It is expected that the committee to which the matter was referred will report against the prosecution of M. Michel de Bourges, as it is believed that the members of it are disposed to give every possible latitude to a representative of the people while addressing public meetings, particularly when immediately preceding an election.

Amongst the friends of order, as those opposed to Socialism style themselves, a preliminary ballot has been taken to decide who, out of all the candidates, should be chosen by them to be put in nomination for the representation of Paris. No less than 60,000 electors voted, and the persons selected were General de la Hitte, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Berjeau, and M. Foy. This result is favourable to peace and order, and will have a good effect upon the departments. MM. Cnabrol (Legitimist), Chemeau, Arrigti de Padoue (Bonapartist), Thayer, and Marbeau have, in consequence, withdrawn their claims to represent the metropolis. The Socialists do not relax their efforts to get their men returned, and the contest is looked to with much anxiety.

The Government were defeated on Tuesday in the Bureaux of the Assembly on the appointment of the committee for examining the bill nominating Mayors and deputy Mayors. Fourteen members were named, out of which seven are opposed to the Ministry. According to the proposed law, the municipalities would be deprived of the right of electing a Mayor, and all Mayors would be chosen by the Government sitting in Paris, thus adding to an already excessive centralisation.

M. Cassagnac, a law student, who acted as private secretary to Sobrier after the revolution of February, was sentenced by court-martial in Paris, on Tuesday, to transportation for life, for the insurrection of June, 1848.

The President of the Republic has conferred the Legion of Honour on several retired military officers.

Five soldiers of the 17th Light Infantry have been sentenced to death by court-martial, for disobeying instructions at Lyons on the 15th of June.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, dated the 5th inst., state that the Prussian members of the Chamber of the States to meet at Erfurth have been nominated by the Government. They are almost all of aristocratic rank, Count Arnim being at the head of the list. It appears that the Democrats and the ultra-Constitutionalists will not interfere in the proceedings of the First Chamber. His Majesty's Government has adopted for those elections the same mode as for the other Chamber. The Government having used its privilege of nominating members for the Chamber of the States, and for the Second Section, all those who sincerely desire that Germany should attain to a definite constitutional state are greatly discouraged, the choice of so many members of the aristocracy being too significant to permit of the hope of a favourable development of the internal liberties of Germany.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

It is stated on authority that the Danish Ministers have determined to abstain from any further negotiation relative to a fixed pro-nunciation of the armistice. This resolution has been communicated to the ambassadors of the mediating powers, with the observation that the interests of Denmark, under present circumstances, called for the continuance of it, and not find any concession in Switzerland. The Council directs the cantons to notify this to the refugees, and to draw up lists of such individuals as may be willing to avail themselves of the privilege.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME. Accounts from Rome of the 27th ult. state that the anniversary of the French Republic was celebrated by a grand sham fight and review. Dr. Cullen has been consecrated Primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Armagh. Another military execution took place on the 26th, on a man who was found carrying a knife on his person.

From Naples there are no further details respecting the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

GREECE.

The suspension of the blockade by Admiral Parker, in consequence of the acceptance of the interposition of good offices by the French, has been notified to the Greek Government.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 20th ult. have been received from New York.

The American Senate had not concluded the debate on slavery.

The Senate had rejected the nomination of Colonel Webb as Envoy to Austria.

Two senators, Dr. Givin and J. C. Freeman, had arrived at Washington from San Francisco.

A destructive fire had taken place at Camp-street, New Orleans, on the 16th February, by which property to the amount of 1,000,000 dollars was lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The amount of gold received since the *Niagara's* departure from California amounted to above three millions of dollars.

A proposition has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, by Henry Grinnell, Esq., a merchant of this city, to equip and furnish two suitable vessels for the prosecution of the search after Sir John Franklin, provided the Government will countenance the expedition by appointing naval officers to take command of it. The suggestion will probably be adopted. A number of the most accomplished officers are ready to volunteer for the service, and among those spoken of in connexion with the command is Lieut. Lynch.

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that serious riots had taken place at Three Rivers, in connexion with the School Act. The Assessor's house was burnt. The military were obliged to be called out.

A fire which broke out at Montreal on the 18th of February, had burned the Canadian Institute Library and the Governor's office.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Panama the latest dates are to the 22nd of January. The *Oregon* steamer had arrived at San Francisco with upwards of 2,000,000 dollars' worth of gold dust, and about 300 passengers.

There was a great deal of fever existing in Panama, but no serious cases; it yielded to mild remedies, but it takes a considerable time for the patients to regain their strength.

The railway had not commenced, notwithstanding the fine weather was so very favourable for its beginning. It is generally supposed that capital was still waiting to carry out the project. It was current at Panama that Baring Brothers had invested £50,000 in the line.

Traffic on the Isthmus was increasing daily to a very considerable extent.

At Chagres there had arrived, within five days, no fewer than four American steamers with passengers for California. These were the *Cherokee*, with 195 passengers; the *Alabama*, with 80; the *Telegraph*, with 70; and the *Falcon*, with 272 making in all 547.

The number of consumptives on the part of the states of Nicaragua, Honduras, and St. Salvador, have agreed to a series of articles for establishing a federal union between those states.

CALIFORNIA.

The news from San Francisco reaches to the 31st of December, the details of which were published last week.

Two hundred and fifty vessels remained in the harbour of San Francisco without crews.

The precious ore is still plentiful at the diggings, but the picking of it is attended with great risk of health at this season; dysentery prevailed to a great extent, which, it is said, the doctors attribute to the quality of the water.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts to the 7th ult. have been received from Jamaica.

The House of Assembly had closed. Among the last bills which had received the assent of the Governor, was one which will relieve all steam-vessels arriving in the ports of the island from payment of the customary tonnage dues. The session was, as our readers are aware, a tedious and protracted one.

The February term of the Supreme Court of Judicature had commenced its sitting before the three Judges. Mr. William Gird, editor of the *Colonial Standard*, was to be prosecuted for a libel on the court.

Some excitement had been created at Kingston in consequence of an unsuccessful administration of chloroform. The subject was a patient in the Public Hospital, and being about to undergo a very painful surgical operation, it was deemed advisable to place him under the influence of chloroform. The sponge, steeped in the liquid, however, had scarcely been applied to the nostrils, when the patient became violent, struggled a great deal, made a few stentorous inspirations, and then ceased to exist. The quantity applied was about one drachm. The jury delivered the following verdict:

"That the deceased died from the inhalation of chloroform, and the jurors are of opinion that the deceased state of deceased a heart predisposed him to the fatal effects which followed the use of chloroform—age, twenty-nine years."

At Barbadoes the Legislative Council had closed; and it was expected that the general elections would take place on the 26th of February, and pass off quietly.

The small island of Montserat is suffering to a dreadful extent with the small-pox; no less than 700 of the inhabitants being affected with it, and it was feared that a large number of the cases would prove fatal. The disease had been introduced into Antigua. A meeting of the Board of Health at Antigua had been held, for the purpose of concerting the best means of alleviating the sufferings of those afflicted with the disease, and a large amount of provisions had been purchased and forwarded for distribution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Viscount Gough took the oaths and his seat.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the first reading of the Government Railway Audit Bill, by which it was proposed to secure, with the smallest amount of interference, an independent and continuous audit of railway accounts by means of a permanent central board, composed of delegates elected by the proprietors of each company; these delegates to have one or more votes, in proportion to the capital paid up by the several companies. Ample powers were to be given to this board, who were to lay their reports before Parliament at the beginning of each session.

Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his satisfaction that the Government had at last introduced a bill of this kind on their own responsibility, and the bill was read a first time.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord STANLEY having presented a petition complaining of the "management clauses" of the National Education Act,

The Bishop of LONDON, wishing to avoid what he considered the "great calamity" of a discussion of the controversy that had occurred with the Committee of the Privy Council, recommended the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the whole operation of the Education Bill.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY supported the motion, believing that information was wanted, as there had been errors and false conclusions on both sides.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that the constant desire of all parties to promote education, and the efforts made by the legislature for that purpose, should be in so great a degree frustrated through the anxiety of Churchmen and Dissenters, respectively, to obtain the ascendancy.

The Bishop of CHICHESTER hoped to see the committee appointed.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S would be glad to have information on the subject, but did not believe that any satisfactory result could be expected from the inquiries conducted by a committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, referring to the late meeting at Willis's Rooms, declared that almost every statement there made could be contradicted on undoubtable authority. The Church of England, which was at that meeting pronounced to have been neglected, had in fact received the full proportion of the amount at the disposal of the Government. His Lordship then stated the amount of benefit that had already resulted from the educational grants, and less than 800 schools had been founded with the assistance of these grants, and remained in close connexion with the Church. With respect to the motion for a committee, he saw no sufficient reason for its appointment. The investigation would be one of appalling magnitude, and would hardly aid the Privy Council in the discharge of the difficult task assigned to them. At all events, he trusted that the present system would not be suspended pending the inquiry.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND).

On the motion for the committal of the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill,

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the measure did not go far enough. At funerals and other occasions of ceremonial or festivity, when crowds were gathered together, causes of disturbance would inevitably arise, and the only way of securing quiet was to prohibit the possession, or, at all, events, the carrying of arms on those and on all other occasions by any person who could not produce a game certificate.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE objected to turn the Processions Bill into an Arms Bill.

After some observations from Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord STANLEY, the bill went through committee

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER announced that the petition presented against the return of one of the members for the City of London (Baron Rothschild) had been withdrawn.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In reply to Sir W. Molesworth,

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would move, on Tuesday in Passion Week, the adjournment of the House from that day to Monday, the 8th of April, for the Easter holidays. The noble Lord stated that on Monday next he would ask for some navy votes; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, on the 15th inst, make his financial statement; and that the Australian Government Bill would be proceeded with on the 22nd instant.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

To a question put by Mr. Sanders,

Lord PALMERSTON replied that no renewal of the armistice had been agreed upon by Denmark and Prussia and Central Germany. Her Majesty's Government was in communication with the three parties with the view of obtaining a fixed prolongation of the armistice, and of negotiating a final arrangement of the question in dispute. There were differences on both sides which had, as yet, prevented the renewal of the armistice; but it still continued *de facto*, and would continue till one of the parties should give notice to terminate it. He (Lord Palmerston) did not think one of the parties had an intention to give such notice.

GREECE.

Mr. HUME asked in what state were our relations with Greece, on which great anxiety existed.

Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, the state of our relations with Greece is this, that it has been thought necessary to make a prompt demand for certain redress, for which application had been previously made without success; and that, redress having been refused, reprisals commenced, consisting in the taking in pledge of certain property as a security for those demands. By the last advices it appeared that sufficient seizures had thus been made. Meanwhile, the good offices of the French Government had been accepted, but the negotiator on the part of that Government had not arrived. Diplomatic relations have all the time continued between this country and Greece, although Mr. Wyse has embarked on board the British fleet; and to show that there has been no breach of courtesy in the business, I may state that, on the occurrence of the anniversary of the arrival of the Queen of Greece, the British fleet saluted in full form. (Laughter).

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the House going into committee on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill,

Sir R. FERGUSON moved the omission of the 2d or "joint occupancy" clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government had no objection to omit the clause if the Irish members would consent.

A number of Irish representatives spoke in answer to this appeal, but their judgments differed considerably as to the advisability of omitting the clause; and

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that, under the circumstances, the Government would persist in retaining it.

The discussion was prolonged for some considerable time, and excited much diversity of opinion. Several liberal representatives objected to the clause, on the ground that it would tend to enhance the already excessive power of the landlords; and many Opposition members arrived at a similar conclusion, under the belief that it would encourage the manufacture of fictitious votes.

Sir R. PEEL, who closed the debate on this amendment, characterised the system of fictitious voting as "abominable," and attributed many of the social evils that afflicted the country to the great stimulus to the vote manufacture afforded by the 40s. freehold qualification introduced by the Irish Reform Bill. He coincided in wishing to give an extended franchise to Ireland, but only upon such a principle as would secure its being *bond fide*

On a division, the clause was carried by a majority of 144 to 104; majority, 40.

On the third clause,

Sir F. THESIGER argued upon the impropriety of allowing parties to enjoy the franchise who had paid no rent, nor even possessed any beneficial interest in the property, of which they were the nominal owners. He proposed an amendment to the clause, so drawn as to render more stringent the property qualification required under the clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL persisted in believing that the £5 annual value of property, held in fee or for life, as proposed in the clause, was quite high enough by way of qualification.

Lord J. Manners, the Attorney-General, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Sadleir continued the debate, after which the committee divided

For the amendment ..	..	..	..	..	30
Against ..	..	..	..	..	106
Majority	..	..	..	..	—76

Some further amendments were afterwards proposed to the third clause, leading to a very miscellaneous debate, the contest being principally carried on between Sir J. JERVIS and Sir F. THESIGER.

The clause was ultimately adopted with some alterations.

CLAUSES 4 and 5 were agreed to without a debate. On clause 6 a long discussion arose, in the course of which a declaration was elicited from Sir G. GREY, that the bill was not designed to interfere with any species of qualification under which the franchise was at the present moment conferred. Another division took place on an amendment moved by Mr. GROGAN, which was negatived by a majority of 170 to 83.

Mr. ENTWISLE moved an amendment, reducing the rating qualification from £8 to £6 in boroughs. He called on Mr. Hume, and the English reformers, to support his motion, which would much extend the electoral basis, and even, in some instances, prevent the constituencies being considerably reduced, as they would be if the £8 rating were established.

Sir W SOMERVILLE felt compelled to oppose the amendment. He recapitulated some of the reasons and calculations that had led the Government to fix the qualification as it stood in the bill, and declared their intention of adhering to it.

Mr. FRENCH supported the amendment, as did Sir L. O'BRIEN and Colonel RAWDON.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the small borough constituencies in England were the great hotbeds of corruption, and that the £8 qualification would create a vast number of similarly contrasted and corruptible electoral bodies in Ireland. To reduce the £8 to £6 would so widen the basis as to effect a cure of the evil to a very considerable degree.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced the bill under the £8 qualification a mockery of justice to Ireland.

The amendment was supported by Sir D. Norreys, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and Mr. Scully. A division was then called for, and the gallery partially cleared, when

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his hope that some member of the Government would consecond to give some reply to the arguments that had been adduced by so many Irish members in favour of the reduced qualification.

After some conversation,

Lord J. RUSSELL could see no reason why, if a £5 qualification were adopted for boroughs in Ireland, a similar qualification should not be extended to England. The bill had been under mature consideration; and he believed that, should a £6 franchise be adopted, it would be fatal to the passing of the bill.

Mr. Christopher, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. M'Cullagh, Mr. Kershaw, and Mr. Grogan continued the discussion, and the committee divided.

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	90
Against ..	..	..	..	..	142
Majority	..	..	..	..	—52

Mr GROGAN moved that the police rate and grand jury cess should be included with the poor-rate as requisites for qualification.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the addition would form an injurious incumbrance upon the measure.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

CLAUSE 6, with some alterations, having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed. The bill is to be proceeded with, if possible, on Monday next.—Adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

COMMONS ENCLOSURE.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Commons Enclosure Bill.

Lord PORTMAN impressed on the Government the necessity of taking measures to procure more statistical information relative to agriculture.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government were well convinced of the utility of trustworthy agricultural statistics, and that their attention would be turned to the subject.

The bill was read a second time.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL moved for correspondence connected with the *Earl Grey* emigrant ship, and for a variety of papers bearing on the question of emigration.

Earl GREY offered no objection to the production of the required papers; but took the opportunity to state that the complaints made against the officers of emigrant ships were generally unfounded, though he admitted that in some instances it was otherwise. In one case he confessed that the owners of the ship had been fined £500.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL gave notice of a motion for further papers on this subject, and proceeded to answer Lord Grey's assertions, and to instance the case of the *Surveyor* emigrant ship as one showing the existence of abuses; when he was stopped by the CHAIRMAN, and an animating altercation took place between the noble Earl and the noble and learned Lord, each insisting that the other was "the most disorderly Peer in the House."

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Removal of Obstructions in the Corn Trade (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

Col. ROMILLY took the oaths and his seat for Canterbury, in the room of Lord Albert Denison, promoted to the Upper House. The hon. and gallant member was introduced by Sir J. Romilly (the Solicitor-General) and Mr. Ord.

CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Mr. SLANEY submitted a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on unpaid commission to consider and report on practical plans, not connected with political changes, for the social improvement of the working and poorer classes. The hon. member cited a number of reports to establish that during several years the labouring classes were deteriorating in condition, that they suffered from ignorance, disease, poverty, discomfort, and that they were sinking lower and lower in the sink of crime. The cost of crime, he said, was not less than £11,000,000 in England and Wales, to which, if poor-rates, hospital funds, expenses of prisons, &c., were added, the amount would be raised to £27,000,000, or £30,000,000 for the United Kingdom. He thought that great advantage would be derived from the spending of this sum in training the rising generation, before steeped in poverty or tainted with crime.

Mr. LACY seconded the motion.

Mr. HERBERT opposed it, on the ground that such a motion would induce the working classes to depend on Parliament for relief, instead of relying on their own exertions.

Sir G. GREY recommended the withdrawal of the motion, which he considered too vague and indefinite to be of practical utility, or to be likely to carry out the praiseworthy object which the hon. member had in view.

Mr. Sotheron, Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Campbell, and Lord R. Grosvenor complimented the hon. member on the philanthropic scope of his motion, but recommended him not to injure the good cause he advocated by pressing it to a division.

Mr. SLANEY yielded to the general wish of the House, and withdrew his motion

Lord J. RUSSELL appealed to Sir De Lacy Evans to postpone his motion for extending the elective franchise to all persons who pay assessed, income, or property tax, on the ground that the subject was fully discussed on Mr. Hume's motion, and that a debate on the franchise now might prejudice the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill.

Sir DE LACY EVANS responded to the appeal of the First Minister, and postponed his motion to some day after Easter.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to ascertain the most expeditious and least expensive mode of postal communication between London and Paris.

Mr. W. COWPER said the Government had no objection to the committee, but he desired the House to remember that, in considering this question, the material point to decide was not by which route the most rapid communication could be made at any particular time, but by which route communications could be carried throughout the whole year in all weathers and seasons, so as to have the mails delivered with punctuality, and as near as possible at a certain hour. The hon. member suggested the addition to the motion of the words, "and to the north of Europe."

Mr. HUME recommended the extension of the penny postage to our colonies.

After a short conversation,

The motion was agreed to, with the addition of the words suggested by Mr. W. Cowper.

FREEMEN'S STAMP DUTIES.

Alderman SIDNEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the payment of Fines and Stamp Duties on the admission of Freemen into Corporations of cities and boroughs in England and Wales.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the bill, on the ground that it would violate the principle of self-government conferred on the municipal corporations, by taking from them the power of retaining or abolishing, as they deem fit, the payment of fines, &c., on the admission of freemen.

Colonel SIBTHORP advised the hon. Alderman to withdraw his bill, and to confine his attention to the city of London alone.

Sir B. HALL called on the Government to redeem the pledge they had long ago given to reform the Corporation of London.

After a short discussion, Mr. Alderman SIDNEY asked leave to withdraw his motion, with the intention of renewing it on a future day.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the withdrawal, and the motion was negatived without a division.

TIMBER DUTIES.

Mr. MITCHELL moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the duties on wood, with the view of remitting the duty on all wood used in shipbuilding. The hon. member contended that the consumers obtained all the advantage of the reduction of the duties heretofore made, and urged the remission of the duty he asked for as an act of bare justice to the shipbuilders, now exposed to competition with all the world. He calculated that the revenue would only lose £36,000 by the remission.

Mr. HEADLAM seconded the motion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE could give no opinion one way or the other upon the question of the proposed remission; all he could give was the stereotyped answer, that it would not be consistent for him, as a member of the Government, to discuss the matter until after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's general financial statement.

Mr. CARDWELL urged the remission of the duty, on the general principle that had been adopted by the House of taking all duties off the raw material. The continuance of the duty on wood used in shipbuilding, now that shipbuilders are exposed to unlimited competition, could not be defended on any principle of justice, policy, or expediency.

Mr. HENLEY wished to know, if all the burdens were to be taken off interests exposed to general competition, where the system was to stop. This debate was an instructive one, and this proposition was the beginning of the end. Before the shipping interest was exposed to competition with the world, the House ought well to have considered what the ultimate result would be.

Mr. MITCHELL appeared inclined to withdraw his motion, but honourable members around him, seeing the Ministerial benches almost unoccupied, advised him to take advantage of the state of the House, and to insist on a division. He followed their advice, and there were—

For going into committee	..	..	..	..	45
Against it	..	..	..	..	32
Majority against the Government			..	..	—13

Mr. MITCHELL postponed going into committee until that day fortnight.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Mr. STANFORD rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Audit of Railway Accounts, but, as he was proceeding with his speech, the House was counted out at ten o'clock, there being but thirty-one members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

The Civil Bill, Boroughs (Ireland), Bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND).

LORD ADVOCATE gave to the Lord Advocate to bring in a Bill to Facilitate Procedure in the Court of Session in Scotland, and likewise a Bill to make more effectual provision for regulating the Police of towns and populous places in Scotland, and for cleansing, paving, draining, lighting, and improving the same; also a Bill for Promoting Public Health in Scotland.

MARRIAGES BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Marriages Bill was resumed by Mr. HOPE. The honourable member opposed the bill, contending that, should the Legislature pass it, they would have to legalise hereafter all the marriages that had been celebrated in violation of the existing laws.

Mr. S. HERBERT considered that, balancing the evils, it would be a less one to pass the bill than to reject it, and therefore he felt himself justified in voting for the second reading, though he would do so with considerable reluctance.

Mr. ROEBUCK opposed the bill, which he thought would, if passed, break down the existing affectionate feelings between a man and his wife's sister, and between the wife and her sister substituting feelings of jealousy and suspicion.

Mr. SPOONER advocated the bill, on the ground that it was calculated to confer a benefit upon the middle and humble classes.

Mr. R. PALMER argued that the measure was contrary to Divine law; and that, even if it could be proved that some advantage would accrue to society by passing it, the Legislature would still be bound to throw the shield of protection over the wife's sister, to save her from suspicion, and enable her to retain those affectionate relations that exist naturally between sisters and between an aunt and her sister's children.

Lord MAHON opposed the bill.

Mr. M. MILES spoke against it.

Mr. COCKBURN supported the measure. It appeared to be admitted by common consent that the question should be decided without any reference to Scriptural authority. (Cries of "No, no.") Why, then, the hon. member for Abingdon, at the very outset of his argument, admitted that the matter was one of extreme doubt, so much so that it ought to be settled by the Church of England; but that was impossible, when they came to consider the different sects existing in the Church itself upon these topics Besides, the Church had quite enough to settle upon their own hands. After the lapse of two hundred years, a most important question had to be referred to the Church in the shape of a lay tribunal. But supposing the Church did settle it, would the Dissenters be satisfied, as that body were unanimously in favour of the present bill? The bill now relieved the clergy from the necessity of celebrating these marriages, and he thought this a wise course, and that the question would become, as it ought to be, one of conscience.

Mr. SHELL was not aware whether his learned friend was a member of the Established Church (hear, hear), but he should say, from his speech, he was a Christian "unattached." (Loud laughter.) The theological part of the question had been exhausted by two forensic theologians. (Laughter.) His objections to the measure were of a social character. He could not give his assent to a bill the effect of which would be to make the pathway of one sister to the nuptial altar over the coffin of the other—which would teach women to associate the idea of a wedding garment with a sister's shroud. Should the bill pass, of what degree would the House pause? Would they permit a man to marry the daughter of his wife? The right hon. gentleman asserted that the religious members of the Establishment, and in England were against the bill, as it was abhorrent to the people of Scotland, and the people of Ireland were decidedly hostile to it.

Mr. ANSTEY contended that the marriages in question were not offences against the law of God, but only offences against an act of Parliament. This was a question of religious liberty affecting Roman Catholics and all classes of Dissenters, and therefore he should support the bill in all its stages.

Mr. CORDEN said he had watched the tendency of the debates on this question for several years, and he came to the conclusion that the opposition raised against the bill originated, and was maintained, with a particular party of the Established Church, who desired to carry us back towards Papacism, to genuflexions, and all the errors and absurdities of the mediæval Church. This measure would not interfere with any religious opinions in England, Scotland, or Ireland, because it was only a permissive one. There was no authority in the Bible condemnatory of these marriages, and the attempt to make them illegal by Act of Parliament was a violation of conscience and of religious liberty, and was in direct opposition to public opinion in this country. The House would not tolerate setting up the canonical law against the Bible, and therefore the religious grounds upon which the bill had been at first opposed had been abandoned.

Mr. GOULBURN denied that the religious grounds of opposition to the bill had been abandoned. On the contrary, these grounds had been emphatically relied on during the course of the debate. By the law of Leviticus these marriages were prohibited, and on that law he based his opposition to the bill. The right honourable gentleman put several cases resting on the same principle as marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, to prove that, should that marriage be legalised, the Legislature should go many steps further, and it would be impossible to foresee where they could stop.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY replied, and the House divided.

For the second reading of the bill	..	..	..	..	183
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	130
Majority for the bill	..	..	..	..	—53

The bill was read a second time, and the committee was fixed for Wednesday next.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that he would move a clause that the bill should not extend to Scotland.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved for an estimate of the annual expense of collecting the stamp duty on newspapers, stating the number and wages of persons employed at Somerset House, and in Edinburgh and Manchester, in stamping the paper; the annual cost of machinery, and the expense of clerks, including those who receive the money for stamps.—Agreed to.—Adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

NEW PEERS.

Lord Londesborough and Lord Overstone took the oaths and their seats. Lord Londesborough was introduced by Lord Foley and Lord Eddisbury, and Lord Overstone by Lord Portman and Lord Campbell.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE CORN TRADE (SCOTLAND) BILL

Lord BROUGHAM moved the committal of this bill.

The Duke of RICHMOND urged the postponement of the bill until May, in order to give time to consult the landlords of Scotland on the subject.

Lord BROUGHAM had every wish that the bill should receive the amplest consideration, but if he were to postpone it until May he would risk losing the bill. He would move the committal now, and would not object to postpone the next stage until after Easter.

The bill then passed through committee.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the bringing up the report of the amendments to this bill. He suggested to the noble Duke (Wellington) the propriety of permitting the report to be now received, and of moving the clause of which he had given notice on the third reading.

The DUKE of WELLINGTON agreed to the suggestion of the noble Marquis, and gave notice that on the third reading of the bill he should move a clause preventing any person appearing in arms in Ireland out of his house.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice of his intention to move certain clauses on the third reading

The report was then brought up and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

SUNDAY TRADING.

The Bill to prevent Sunday Trading was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. P. WOOD gave notice that on an early day he should move the appointment of a committee to search the journals of the House for any precedents which relate to the admission of Jews to a seat in the House without being previously sworn on the Holy Gospel; also, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances under which Mr Desdes, in 1833, was allowed to make an affirmation to the effect of the usual oaths on taking his seat; and to inquire into and report upon the legislative enactments which allow Jews and persons not professing Christianity to make affirmation in courts of law, and be sworn on the Bible where oaths on the Evangelists are usually required.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. B. OSBORNE wished to call the attention of the House to a matter of privilege. He had seen that day in the *Morning Chronicle* an advertisement to the effect that the hon. member for Cambridge (Mr. Campbell) intended to call the attention of the House to a matter that occurred in a recent debate in that House. He (Mr. B. Osborne) wished to know whether it was competent for the hon. member to comment upon a former debate

The SPEAKER said an hon. member could not comment on a former debate without transgressing the rules of the House.

Mr. HUME asked whether it was proper for any hon member to advertise in the public papers on such a subject? (Great laughter, which drowned the reply of the Speaker.)

Mr. CAMPBELL explained that he had not applied the epithet "low people" to the inhabitants of Chelsea and Hammersmith, on a former occasion, as attributed to him by the hon. member for Middlesex (Mr. Osborne).

Mr. OSBORNE accepted the explanation as satisfactory.

REDUCTION OF LIGHT DUES.

Mr. FORSTER wished to know whether it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade, to bring in any measure this session for the reduction of the lighthouse dues chargeable upon sea-going vessels.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that certainly when the subject of the Trinity Board was before the House, last session, he had incidentally alluded to the light dues, hoping to lessen the expenses which now resulted from them, but he had this session introduced several important measures connected with the mercantile marine, not one of which had he had an opportunity of bringing before the House, and he should therefore feel perfectly unjustified in bringing any other matter before the House until these were disposed of.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

In reply to Colonel Sibthorp, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that Lord Campbell had accepted the office of Lord Chief Justice at the same salary as Lord Denman—namely, £8000 per annum. He ought also to state that the arrangement with respect to the distribution of the salary of the office had been made by the Lords of the Treasury without any bill being passed for the purpose in Parliament; but he should presently give notice of a bill for that purpose. It was not proper to bring in any measure without consulting Lord Denman, and he might say that his bill would have Lord Denman's full approval. With respect to Lord Campbell, he had been informed at the time that her Majesty's pleasure had been notified to him that the salary would be £8000 per annum. He might also state that it was intended to reduce the salary of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to £7000 per annum. With respect to the first part of the question, he could not state that it was generally intended to reduce all the salaries of officers appointed since the last session of Parliament, but some salaries would be reduced, and those officers whom it was intended to reduce had received notice.

Mr. HUME wished to know if the pension which Lord Campbell was to receive had been settled?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no arrangements had yet been come to.

Colonel SIBTHORP wished to know if Lord Campbell would still continue to be a Minister?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Campbell had already ceased to hold a seat in the Cabinet.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Lord NUGENT asked Sir De Lacy Evans whether he might be understood as engaging himself, in any event, to press forward to a discussion and division, on the earliest day after the Easter recess, the measure which he has postponed on Tuesday evening last, respecting an extension of the elective franchise.

Sir DE LACY EVANS replied that it was his intention to press the measure, but if any unforeseen circumstance should arise to prevent him, the noble Lord was at liberty to bring forward the subject himself

Lord NUGENT said the House would perhaps allow him to give a conditional notice. That, in the event of his hon. and gallant friend not considering it necessary to bring forward the question on an early day after Easter, he should feel it his duty to give notice that on an early day after that period he should move for leave to bring in a bill to the effect that all occupiers of dwelling-houses assessed to the poor-rates or taxes should be qualified to vote for members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a first time.

KILRUSH UNION.

Mr. P. SCROPE called the attention of the House to the social state of the union of Kilrush, in the county of Clare, for the purpose of moving for the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into the same, and into the means that might be adopted for its amelioration. He hoped that some suggestion might be made, or some plan devised by such a commission to rescue from starvation and the grave the unhappy population of this union. The population was 80,000 in 1841, and the valuation in that year was under £50,000; and though it would appear to be a densely populated district, the average number of acres per head was considerably larger than in many other unions.

Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir G. GREY both opposed the motion, on the ground that it would only tend to excite delusive hopes; that the Government were doing all that they could to ameliorate the condition of the Irish unions generally; that, therefore, they could not legislate or make inquiry with a view to a single union only, particularly as there was no additional information to be gained by the inquiry; and that they had reason to expect most advantageous results from the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, by transferring property from insolvent to solvent proprietors.

Mr. FAGAN and Lord O'NEILL DUNNE also opposed the motion.

Mr. Horsman, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Hume, and Lord Naas were in favour of inquiry.

After some further discussion the House divided.

For the Motion ..	..	..	..	..	63
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	76
Majority	..	..	..	..	—13

The motion was accordingly lost.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to protect the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland from undue influence by the use of the Ballot.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion; and, after a short discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion ..	..	..	..	..	121
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	176
Majority	..	..	..	..	—55

The motion was accordingly lost.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—The subjoined report of this charity, which, during the past quarter, has relieved no fewer than 86,807 persons, contains statistical information bearing upon the destitution of the metropolis, of considerable value and interest to the benevolent and wealthy. There are few public institutions, we believe, whose efforts in the cause of philanthropy have been attended with such signal success:—

	Relieved in Kitchen.	At Home.	Total.
December, 1849	2949	12,971	14,720
January, 1850	3352	35,096	38,448
February, 1850	3484	30,855	34 339
	9622	78,114	86,807

ST BERNARD HOSPICE

Men ..	..	..	..	..	275
Women ..	..	..	..	..	411
Total ..	..	..	..	..	—686

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMSHIP.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the *Trident* steam ship, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, lying alongside of St Katherine's Dock Steamers' Wharf. Whilst the crew were packing goods in the after hold, a box filled with fusees fell into that compartment of the ship, and the contents exploded. Two of the ship's crew who were in the hold were frightfully burned, and were removed to the hospital, where they remain in a precarious state. The ship's company and wharf labourers succeeded in getting the fire extinguished.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN SADLEIR, ESQ., M.P.

One of the general election of 1847, Mr. Sadleir was invited by requisition to become a candidate for the representation of the town of Carlow. He had not previously taken any part in public affairs, but was favourably known as the founder, in 1837, of a prosperous joint-stock bank in the county of Tipperary—as auditor and manager of some of the largest estates in the south of Ireland—as having been successful in calling the attention of English capitalists to the securities of Irish land, finding lucrative employment in England for Irishmen of character and ability, and as having retired in 1846 from successful practice as a solicitor.

His national effort in 1847 to return Irishmen for Ireland, led to the invitation to Mr Sadleir. He came forward as a Liberal, desirous to obtain for Ireland municipal and political equality with England: but he gave no pledges, and, after a sharp contest, was returned as an independent member. He is a Liberal, but does not properly belong to the whip either of the Government or the Radical party. He is in favour of the ballot and an extension of the franchise; he voted for Mr. Hume's motion on the 28th ult., and, in the last session, for the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, which would enable Jews to take their seats in the Legislature. But the sub ect to which Mr. Sadleir has especially given his attention, and upon which he has now a motion upon the books, is the obstacles to the sale and transfer of land in Ireland. On the 17th of April,

THE "TITANIA" SCHOONER YACHT, BUILT FOR MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, C.E.

1849, he brought forward his first motion upon the subject; and in a long and able speech, supported by facts with which his professional experience amply furnished him, pointed out that no plan of poor-law, no amendment of municipal institutions, nor extension of the franchise, could effectually better the condition of the people of Ireland, unless the obstacles were removed which stood in the way of the sale and transfer of land. These obstacles were the endless involvements and costs of Irish Chancery suits, no unusual duration of which was 20 years. Every individual who had the remotest or most indirect interest in the property, even for debts about which there was no dispute, must be brought before the court, and every separate fact was liable to be made the subject of a small equity suit on its own account. In the case of "Gardiner *against* Blessington" there were 184 of these little charges before the court: the costs in a second case amounted to £20,000; in a third, to sixty-two per cent. on the entire rental of the property in dispute, and which amounted to £800 per annum. As to titles, the searches were endless; and even in sales under the court it was, in nine cases out of ten, a condition that the purchaser should not object to some flaw—perhaps an obscure will—which practically left him, though buying under the court, and after all the costs and siftings of searchers, subject to future litigation, if any one should be found to let in another Chancery suit through this gap in the title. Besides these grand hindrances, there was but an imperfect registration of deeds, and no registration at all of encumbrances and judgment debts. To get rid of these manifold costs, difficulties, and pitfalls, in the way of the transfer of property in Ireland, Mr. Sadleir recommended the appointment of two or three commissioners empowered to act without the tedious forms of Chancery, and to give, after an investigation of claims, a perfect title, and which could not after be disputed to the purchaser. This recommendation was subsequently adopted in the amended Encumbered Estates Bill, to which Mr. Sadleir, who had opposed the first Encumbered Estates Bill because it still left the whole matter to be brought through Chancery, and made minor mortgagees practically powerless to compel a sale, gave his cordial support; as he also did to the bill brought forward by the Solicitor-General on the 27th of April last, to empower persons in Ireland, having a limited interest in lands, to grant leases, conferring a Parliamentary title, for 99 years, or for shorter terms. This power as to leases Mr. Sadleir had also urged, in his speech on the 17th, as essential to the improved cultivation of the land in Ireland. He has always strenuously advocated the adoption of such a system of tenant-right as shall give the farmer a claim easily recoverable for the value of improvements in case of removal. He opposed the rate in aid, and urged instead, that £100,000 should be raised by sale of a portion of such estates as were in arrear of poor-rate. He voted for the Government measures for the better security of life and property in Ireland in 1847 and 1848, under the conviction that tranquility and absence of political excitement are essential to social amelioration and improvement of the country; but he opposed the Government measure of Feb. 9, 1849, for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on the ground that it was not called for by the circumstances of the country, and would tend to create false apprehensions as to the safety of life and property in Ireland. In short, Mr. Sadleir's most earnest desire is to see the land resources of Ireland developed: with that object he has exerted himself to make land easily marketable. He voted with Mr. Osborne on his motion of last session as to the Irish Church; he is opposed to its continuance as a state establishment in that country, and he has repeatedly urged upon the Government the importance of sanitary measures for Ireland. Early in the present session, in a speech which fixed the attention of the House and took the Solicitor-General for Ireland by surprise, he brought forward the circumstances under which nine of the leading Catholic gentry of his native county were set aside from the special jury in the case of Callanan *against* Cameron; and, in committee on the Irish Franchise Bill, he divided the House for a £5 instead of an £8 rating, in a minority of 90.

MR. JOHN SADLEIR, M.P. FOR CARLOW.

Mr. Sadleir is connected with the City as chairman of the London and County Bank, the success of which is in a great measure owing to his exertions.

He was born in 1814, at Shrove Hill, in the county of Tipperary, and was educated at Clongowes College, Ireland; is the third son of Clement William Sadleir, of Shrove Hill, and is unmarried.

It is worthy of note, that, in the Parliament for the three kingdoms called by Oliver Cromwell, and which met at Westminster, on the 3rd of September, 1654, and continued to the 22nd of January, 1655, and to which Ireland sent twenty-four members for counties and six for cities and towns—the number in the previous Irish Parliament having been 232—Thomas Sadleir, ancestor of the present member for Carlow, in conjunction with Daniel Astell, represented Caterlough, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. Caterlough has since—it may be for the ease of English tongues—been smoothed down to Carlow; so that Mr. Sadleir now represents the same constituency one of his ancestors sat for two hundred years since.

The accompanying Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a Daguerréotype by Kilburn, of Regent-street.

LAUNCH OF THE "TITANIA" SCHOONER YACHT.

THE launch of this vessel was attended with circumstances of more than common interest. It is not usual to launch vessels of any class in any considerable degree of completeness, but only in such a forward state that they can afterwards be rigged, fitted up and made ready for sea, and finished after a considerable time. In this instance, however, the *Titania* was completed for sea on the stocks. Her masts, topmasts, and all spars were in their place; her rigging was complete; her ballast on board; her water-tanks, anchors, chain cables, cook-house, carpenter's stores, boatswain's stores, were all shipped; her cabins completely fitted and furnished: in short, the vessel went direct from the stocks into the water a finished vessel, ready to proceed immediately out to sea.

To many it was a matter of great doubt whether a vessel fully loaded with all her weights could be launched with safety from the building slip; but the result proved the propriety of the plan; for, immediately on receiving her name from the lady who auspiciously performed the ceremony, the *Titania*, fairy-like, began to glide along the ways, and rapidly descended into her new element.

In the water the *Titania* very much resembles the Bermudan schooners, of which one hears so much: she looks long, low, and rakish, with her two tall masts sloping considerably aft. But the actual shape of her hull in the water is of a very different form from them. She is formed on the wave-principle of Mr. Scott Russell, and is in many respects very remarkable. She is entirely of iron, and the greater part of her ballast is built into the vessel, so as to form almost part of it. She also possesses the extraordinary roominess, or capacity inside, for cabins and accommodation, which is characteristic of vessels on this principle. Although only 100 tons measurement, this vessel has a deck that looks like 150, and accommodation below such as few vessels possess of double her tonnage. There is a large saloon 21 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and 7 ft. 6 in. high. This is fitted up chastely and elegantly with fancy woods, by Messrs Crace, and furnished with every convenience. Next to it is the owner's private cabin, 9 ft. by 7 ft., and 7 ft. 6 in. high; there is a dressing-room, 7 ft. by 7 ft.; a gue-ts' cabin, 11 ft. by 7 ft.; a captain's cabin, 6 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.; and three other cabins, besides steward's pantry, servants' rooms, and every other accommodation.

The external appearance of the vessel is as handsome as her interior: her shape is made of the fine form calculated to go through the water with least disturbance, and she has every look of a good sea-boat. All her lines are smooth and even, and of good workmanship. She was built by Messrs. Robinson and Russell, at their ship-building-yard and engine-works, at Millwall, where the launch took place on the 1st inst. The sails were cut by Eversfield, of Gravesend; and the masts and spars were supplied by Messrs. Ferguson. The *Titania* has been built for the eminent engineer Mr. Stephenson, who has just completed the Britannia Bridge, and is a specimen of English shipbuilding of which even he need not be ashamed. We forgot to mention that the figure-head is a beautiful bust of the fairy-queen, modelled by Mr. John Bell, the eminent sculptor, and carved by Messrs Hulter.

The following are the chief dimensions of the *Titania*:—

Length of keel ..	..	..	88 ft. 2 3-8 in
Breadth of beam ..	..	..	18 ft. 0 in.
Draft of water (mean) ..	..	..	10 ft. 0 in.
Tonnage (old law) ..	..	..	99 36—94 tons

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

As public attention and enterprise are now particularly directed to the above spot, some few details and observations I have made during my residence there these last six months, may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. The accompanying is a Sketch of the ancient Spanish fortification at Chagres, situated at the mouth of the river of that name. It was built in the seventeenth century, when the present Republic of New Granada was under the dominion of Spain. There are still within its walls many relics which are of great interest to the antiquarian. Emigration to "El Dorado" in California has caused much bustle in this place, and the natives (half Spanish, half Indian) are beginning to be initiated into the shrewdness and tricks of Brother Jonathan. When passengers make bargains to be conveyed up the river to Cruces, it is necessary to be much on their guard, and procure a written contract for their passage, setting forth the principal items of the agreement, which must be *visé'd* by the *alcalde* at Chagres, with his signature. Unless they do this, the patron or helmsman of the canoe will frequently absent himself at some of the numerous villages on the river, and refuse to proceed until some further advance is made beyond the price agreed on for being carried to Cruces. The price averages about 10 dollars per man for passage only. The emigrant has to supply his own provision. The time occupied in the voyage is about four days; the distance fifty-six miles. This is probably one of the most picturesque rivers in the whole Isthmus. Numerous wild flowers grow spontaneously on the borders of the stream, and give the place an appearance of an earthly paradise. The winged choristers of heaven luxuriate amongst the beauties bountifully provided for their enjoyment.

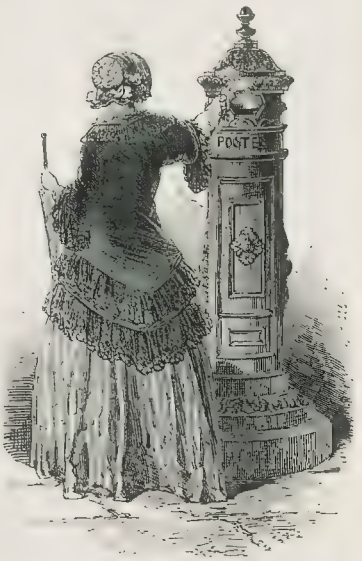
When the emigrant arrives at Cruces, if he has not much baggage, he should proceed across the Cordillera Mountains, on foot, the distance being about twenty-two miles. There are numerous *haciendas* on the way between Cruces and Panama, where the traveller can stop during the night, if the journey should be too long for him in one day, but it is generally accomplished in that time. To hire mules at Cruces is expensive, and no fixed price can be named; sometimes one can be hired for ten dollars, whilst at others, when there is a great demand, the price rises to twenty dollars, or even twenty-five dollars. Parties should take as little baggage as possible, and proceed on foot.

The view of the city and bay of Panama is very beautiful as seen from the mountains. There is, however, no harbour at Panama for shipping, which is a great obstacle to its future greatness. All the passengers and freight are embarked and disembarked in small boats, at a distance of three or four miles from the steamers and other vessels, which are obliged to anchor off the small island of Toboga. There are some good harbours a little to the south of Panama: for instance, the Villa Antigua, of Panama, from whence the railroad is now in course of construction by Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, of New York, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific, having Leman Bay on the Atlantic, and Old Panama on the Pacific, as its termini.

I can corroborate the statement that gold is found near Panama, having seen specimens of it on the spot prior to my leaving, last November. Much gold was found on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. It is collected by the Indians from the Riobre, a small stream about sixty miles N.W. of Chagres, and near the harbour of Bocca del Toure (or, the Bull's Mouth). I have seen specimens as fine and pure as any that have arrived from California; and am convinced that along the whole chain of mountains running from the Isthmus to the Sierra Nevada there are abundant deposits of the precious metal. I would not advise any European, however, to stop here to obtain it, as the climate is, at all seasons of the year, very unhealthy; and, though gold might be got, it would be at the expense of health or life.

NEW LETTER-BOX AT PARIS.

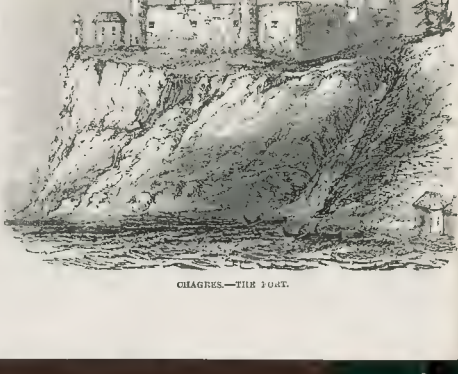
THE reduction of the rate of postage in France has suggested the adoption of a new form of Letter-box from Belgium, a specimen of which has been erected in the Rue de la Paix, at Paris. It consists of a bronzed columnar design,



NEW LETTER-BOX, AT PARIS.

raised upon a granite socle; the opening for the receipt of the letters being in the upper portion of the column, and having a projection to keep out the rain; a door for the removal of the letters being provided towards the base.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE.—On the morning of Wednesday week, a lugger brought into Margate Harbour a fine male specimen of the Cetacea genus, *Rorqualis borealis*: it measured about 60 feet in length, and was alive on the previous morning, when it was captured. The under jaw and throat were beautifully and characteristically plicated.



CHAGRES.—THE FORT.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.—HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE.

CURIOSITIES.—XIV.

DR. DEE'S SHEW-STONE.

At the sale of the effects of J. H. S. Pigott, Esq., at Brockley Hall, Somersetshire, in October, 1849, and which we described and illustrated in No. 396 of our Journal, the Shew-Stone of the celebrated astrologer Dr. Dee was one of the curiosities disposed of. In the annexed Engraving we have given a careful representation of the black stone, in its case of stamped leather; and we cannot do better than quote the notice written and pasted at the back of the stone, by

DR. DEE'S SHEW-STONE.

Horace Walpole, for we should mention this relic was from the Strawberry-hill collection:—

"DR. DEE'S STONE.

"The black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits by his book. This stone was mentioned in the catalogue of the collection of the Earls of Peterborough, from whom it came to Lady Elizabeth Germaine. H. W.

"Kelly was Dr. Dee's associate, and is mentioned with this very stone in 'Hudibras,' chapter 2, canto 3, verses 6-31. Kelly did all his feats upon the devil's looking-glass, or stone."

The stone is eight inches long, and seven inches and a half across at its widest part.

In the British Museum is another relic of this same astrologer, Dr. Dee—his Magic Mirror—being a piece of rock crystal, of somewhat smoky tint, fashioned into a globular form; and from Sir Walter Scott's interesting little book, "Demonology and Witchcraft," it would appear that the astrologer, in divining by means of the Magic Mirror or Shew-Stone, did not himself pretend to see the spirit supposed to be imprisoned in the stone, "but the task of viewer or reader was entrusted to a third party—a boy or a girl usually under the years of puberty." Dr. Dee was raised by his associates, both in fortune and reputation; and Kelly was the person who acted as his viewer.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. Tom Taylor has dramatised for this theatre the substantive story of Goldsmith's ever-delightful "Vicar of Wakefield;" omitting, we believe, nothing but the character of the Vicar's eldest son. While Mr. Taylor is to be praised for the accuracy with which he has accomplished his task, we cannot flatter him with the assurance that he has triumphed over all its difficulties. He has, indeed, put a novel on the stage but not a drama. The public must likely will not expect the latter, and will prefer the dialogue and situations of Goldsmith to suppression and substitution, though in order to compression and effect, Mr. Taylor has distributed his subject into three parts, or acts: the first, all domestic happiness and rural sports—the hayfield—the festival and the dance, Sir Roger de Coverley in the ascendant; the second, the shadow of destiny Olivia's abduction—frauds at fair time—and the loss of confidence; the third, Olivia's return, and the scenes in prison, with the full reparation of all injuries. Mr. Farren and Mrs. Glover perform *Dr. Primrose* and his lady, so pompous, so pathetic. *Olivia* has fallen to the lot of Mrs. Stirling, who, acting it admirably throughout, gained a triumph at the end, when, as the returning penitent, she clasped her father's knees and wrestled for his pardon. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray, as *Burchell* and *Mrs. Skeggs*, were telling; Mr. Norton, as *Squire Thornhill*, was effective; and the two junior Farrens, as *Moses* and *Ephraim Jenkinson*, were not much amiss; whilst *Farmer Flamborough* was capitally performed by Mr. Bender. It is needless to say that, thus supported, the drama was most successful.

A dispute has arisen on the subject of this piece between Mr. Stirling Coyne and the manager. The former gentleman had written, in 1847, a drama on the same subject for Mr. Webster, the perusal of which naturally fell to Mr. Farren as stage-manager. That piece not having been yet produced at the Haymarket, and Mr. Farren having since become manager of the New Strand, he applied to the author last Christmas for permission to perform it. But the piece was still in the hands of Mr Webster, who declined to transfer it. Under these circumstances Mr Farren applied to Mr Taylor for a dramatisation of the subject, and that gentleman accepted the commission, with a full knowledge that Mr. S. Coyne had already done the same thing, and also that Mr. Albert Smith had intended to do it—the last-named gentleman having formally transferred to Mr. Taylor his "property" in the notion. Mr. Stirling Coyne thinks that he had still more "property" in the "realised idea," and that the admission of "property" in the one case justifies him and Mr. Webster in thinking that they have been greatly injured in the other. All parties to the dispute, however, appeared to have overlooked the fact, that about some three-and-thirty years ago Mr. Thomas Dibdin dramatised "the Vicar of Wakefield" for the Surrey Theatre; and, if we recollect rightly, the success of the subject there induced a similar attempt, about the same time, at another theatre. This consideration may lead to the reflection with what slender right any man may claim a "property" in any "notion" grounded upon a work, the original authorship of which belongs to another.

SUPPLY OF NEW YORK WITH WATER.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

One of the most urgent questions of the day, affecting the social condition of the metropolis, relates to the best mode of providing the population with an adequate supply of wholesome water. Pure water is one of the necessaries of life; and it is no longer doubted, except, perhaps, by the proprietors of Water Company shares, that London holds a subordinate place among the great cities of the world, in its arrangements for meeting this primary want. Whether for domestic use, for cleansing the streets and sewers, or for extinguishing fires, the two millions and a quarter of our population are not cared for in a manner proportionate to their numbers, their wealth, or the boasted intelligence of the age. In this respect, the practical energy of our transatlantic descendants is far outstripping us. Several of the great cities of the United States have taken up the matter in earnest, sparing no expense, shrinking from no difficulties, and resting only when they had poured into every street, and almost into every apartment, an unlimited and unfailing supply of water.

The Croton Aqueduct, which supplies the city of New York, is a stupendous work, which is well calculated to arouse to emulation the capitals of Europe. New York, as is well known, is the largest and most important city in the western republic, and stands on Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson or North River. It contained, in 1770, only 22,000 inhabitants; it now numbers, including the suburbs, nearly 500,000, having extended with almost unexampled rapidity during the last 35 years. The want of water was early felt, and various expedients were adopted to remedy it. At one period, not very remote, pure soft water was carried from house to house in casks, and retailed to the inhabitants at their doors like milk. The first proposals to establish water-works were made in the year 1774, but failed to engage the public attention, through the revolutionary war which broke out two years after. Matters remained in this state for 40 years, during which the city was frequently visited by desolating epidemics, and the inhabitants incurred an aggregate of expense more than sufficient to have secured for them an ample supply. During the next 20 years, various projects were formed, and successively abandoned; until, in the year 1835, Commissioners were appointed, and duly empowered, by a vote of 11,367 in favour of the project, and 3968 against it, to convey to the city the water of the Croton River, a distance of more than 40 miles, by means of a covered aqueduct. After the most pertinacious opposition from interested parties, the great work was at length begun in 1837, and its completion celebrated on the 14th of October, 1842. A costly bridge has since been found necessary to perfect the design, the erection of which was not completed until last year.

This is, perhaps, the noblest work of the kind in any country. Exclusive of the grand reservoir, the Croton Lake (which is five miles long), the length of the aqueduct, from the upper dam to the distributing reservoir on Murray hill, is 40½ miles. The dam crosses the Croton River six miles from its confluence with the Hudson, forming an artificial lake of 400 acres in area, and giving to the surface of the water an elevation of 166 feet above the mean tidal line in the Hudson River. From the great dam the aqueduct runs southerly, through the valley of the Hudson, to the edge of the Harlem River valley, consisting, through the whole distance of thirty-two miles, of one continuous underground canal of stone and brick masonry.

The noble Bridge, represented in the annexed Engraving, conducts the water by means of two pipes, each of thirty-six inches diameter, across the Harlem River; the pipes lying above the arches of the bridge, and being surmounted by the roadway. In this fine structure there are eight arches over the river, with a span of 80 feet each, springing from piers 20 feet wide at the spring line, which is 60 feet above the surface at high water. The under sides of the arches are 100 feet from the surface of the river. There are several other arches springing from the ground, of 50 feet span each. The whole structure is of hewn granite.

From the Harlem River, the conduit of masonry is resumed, till again interrupted by iron pipes in the valley of the Manhattan River, by which the island on which the city is built is separated from the continent. It finally reaches the great receiving reservoir on York-hill, about five miles from the City Hall. This structure embraces an area of thirty-seven acres, being 1826 feet long, and 836 feet wide. It is divided by a cross wall into two separate compartments, each of which may be used as a single reservoir by itself, while the other may be emptied for inspection and repair. It is formed of immense embankments of solid stone masonry. The depth of water is twenty feet, and the contents 150,000,000 of gallons. From this vast storehouse, the water is conveyed by cast-iron pipes, two miles, to the distributing reservoir on Murray-hill, which covers an area of more than four acres, being 420 feet square; it also is divided into compartments. It is built of granite, in the Egyptian style of architecture, and from its massive proportions presents an imposing appearance. A promenade, enclosed by iron railings, is formed on the top of the walls. The depth of water is thirty feet; the contents are 20,000,000 gallons, and the surface is 115 feet above mean tide.

From this source the water is conveyed by large iron pipes through the central parts of the city, and distributed to the streets, and thence to the houses, by means of smaller pipes, more than two hundred miles of which have probably by this time been laid down, while their length is daily increasing. From these pipes there is an uninterrupted flow of water, yielding a superabundant supply to all the apartments of every floor; allowing without stint for the washing of the streets, and even of the fronts of the houses, during the heat of summer, and providing instantaneously for extinguishing fires. There are fire-hydrants throughout the city, to which the hose may be attached in from three to five minutes, and the water made to play, by means of a pipe, upon the tops of the highest houses. Fire-engines are being gradually dispensed with as unnecessary. The losses by fire since the introduction of the Croton water amount

SCENE FROM "THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD," AT THE NEW STRAND THEATRE.

to about half what they were before. The number of fires increases with the growth of the city—the amount of property consumed diminishes. The effect has been to cause a diminution amounting to 25 per cent. in the rate of fire insurance.

More than 600 hydrants, for the free use of the population, are distributed through the city, and in many parts are beautiful fountains, the number of which has procured for New York the appellation of the "Fountain City." The water in these fountains is thrown to the height of sixty or seventy feet; and such is the power gained, that at the Harlem River bridge, a 12-inch pipe, with a 6-inch jet, throws the water, in calm weather, to the height of 100 or 110 feet. There are no waterworks connected with the water-rent.

The engineering difficulties of this work were very great; the country traversed being mostly made up of rocky ridges and ravines, which had to be excavated, tunnelled, and embanked, at an enormous expense. There are sixteen tunnels, varying in length from 100 to 1000 feet each. There are 114 culverts of solid masonry. A large portion of the aqueduct is built of stone. It has a descent of thirteen inches and a quarter per mile, and will discharge 60,000,000 of gallons in twenty-four hours. The various precautions and expedients adopted to guard against failure, and secure the object aimed at, reflect the highest credit upon the engineers and commissioners. The supply has never failed in the greatest drought, and is supposed to be adequate to meet the wants of three times the existing population.

The water is very pure, containing, by analysis, 2 9-10 grains of carbonate of lime and of ammonia, and 3 grains of vegetable matter to the gallon. The water formerly used in the city contained 125 grains of foreign matter to the gallon.

The cost of this magnificent structure has been 12,500,000 dollars, or upwards of three millions sterling; the interest of which is 665 000 dollars, or £150,000. This is partly defrayed by water-rates, and partly out of the general income of the city. A sinking fund provides for the gradual repayment of the capital. The income from rates, for 1847, was about £36,000, and was expected to increase at the rate of 35 per cent. per annum. This amount was received from 7171 private dwellings, and 1141 manufactories and other large establishments.

The Aqueduct passes through the ground of the celebrated American author, Washington Irving, whose mansion faces the Hudson, a few miles above New York.

In England we have no work of the above class which can be compared with the Croton Aqueduct. The enterprise of the last few years has, however, given rise to a work which makes some approach to the Transatlantic wonder. For example, the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, is now supplied, by means of iron pipes fifteen miles in extent, with water, reputed to be the finest in England, from a reservoir at Keal Hill, covering forty acres.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 10.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Midient Sunday.
MONDAY, 11.—Sun rises 9h. 28m., sets 5h. 55m.
TUESDAY, 12.—St. Gregory.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—The planet Uranus discovered, 1781.
THURSDAY, 14.—The building of St. Paul's Cathedral commenced in 1675, and was finished in 1710.
FRIDAY, 15.—New London Bridge begun, 1824.
SATURDAY, 16.—Moon rises 7h. 38m. morning, sets 9h. afternoon.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
No. 1 10	1 31	2 0	2 30	3 35	4 40	5 43
Tide 10 9	10 51	11 20	11 49	0 2	0 31	1 5

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public, that the SEASON OF 1850 will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, March 16th, with Weber's Grand Opera, DER FREISCHUTZ. The Engagements for the present Season are:—

SOPRANI.
Madame GRISI,
Madame CASTELLAN
(Her First Appearance these Two Years),
Mademoiselle VERA
(Her First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera),
And Madame VIARDOT.

CONTRALTI.
Mademoiselle DE MERIC,
And Mademoiselle D'OROLSKI
(Her First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera).

TENORI
Signor MARIO,
Signor ENRICO TAMBURINI
(From the Theatre La Fellce at Venice, his First Appearance in England).
Signor LUIGI MEI,
Signor SOLDI,
Signor LAVIA,
And Signor TAMBERLIK,
(From the Theatre of San Carlo at Naples, and the Grand Opera at Barcelona, his First Appearance in England.)

BASSI BARITONI.
Signor TAMBURINI,
Monsieur MASSOL,
Signor ROMMI,
And Signor RONCONI.

BASSI PROFONDI.
Herr FORMES
(From the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, his First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera).
Signore TAGLIAFICO,
Signor POLONINI,
Signor BACHI,
And Monsr. ZELGER
(From the Academie Royale at Paris, his First Appearance at the Royal Italian Opera)

THE ORCHESTRA,
Acknowledged to be the completest and most talented in Europe, will remain as last Season.

THE CHORUS will exhibit the same efficiency and perfection as heretofore.

DIRECTOR OF THE MUSIC, COMPOSER, AND CONDUCTOR
MR. COSTA.

SCENIC ARTISTES—Messrs. GRIEVE and TELBIN.

Tickets for Boxes, Stalls, or the Pit may be taken for the Night or Season.
N.B.—Subscribers for the season will have the option of paying their Subscriptions in advance (as heretofore) or in monthly instalments.
The pr spectus, with full particulars of the Season Arrangement, may be obtained at the Box Office of the Theatre (corner of Hart-street and Bow-street), which is open from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. –Mr. BUNN will have the honour of reopening the DRAMATIC MANAGEMENT with Pictorial Illustrations, at this Theatre, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Evening, next, the end of March. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets for Mr. Bunn's Entertainment may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-Office of the Theatre

MADEMOISELLE CHARTON has the honour to announce that her BENEFIT, and the Last Night but Four of her appearance in London, will take place at the St. James's Theatre, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 13th, when will be presented (for the first time in this country) Auber's celebrated Comic Opera, entitled LE MACON, supported by the entire strength of the Company, with other entertainments. Boxes and Stalls for this attractive representation may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library 33 Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—In consequence of the extraordinary and unprecedented success of the DANCE of the FOX-HUNTING CHASE (introducing the principal Equestrian ladies of the Establishment and their fleet steeds), it will be repeated every evening, with other powerful attractive Novelties in the SCENES of the ARENA.—On TUESDAY, MARCH the 12th, and during the Week, the Entertainment will commence with the popular, grand Spectacle of CORSE DE LEON; or, The Brigand of Savoy. To be followed by the brilliant pantine of SCENES in the CIRCLE. To conclude with the highly-interesting Melodrama of The DESERTED MILL; or, The Soldier's Widow.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The FOURTH CONCERT of the SPRING series will be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th. Vocal Performers—Miss Lucombe, Miss Rebecca Isaac, Miss A. Williams, and Miss M. Williams, Herr Formes, Mr. H. Drayton, Mr. Land, and Mr. B. St. Beches. Pianoforte—Mr. Charles Halle. Violin—Herr Ernst. Violoncello—Mr. Piatti. Conductor—Mr. Harper. Tickets, 5s. and 3s.; reserved seats 4s., 3s., and 2s., may be had of Mr. STAMMERS at No. 4 in the Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

DISTINS' CONCERT, BOLTON, 11th Inst.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will also perform on the SAXHORNS in the following towns:—Rochdale, 12th; Oldham, 13th; Stockport, 14th; Liverpool, 16th. Conduct, Mr. G Distin. Distin's Quintett Union for the practice of Quartets, &c., assembles daily at HENRY DISTIN'S Corner Manchester Square, and Baker-street.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at STORE-STREET.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY. On Monday, March 11, Mr Love will repeat his entertainments at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford square. Doors open at half-past Seven; begin at Eight. Reserved Seats—Half-a-Guinea. First Class Seats—Half-a-Crown. Second Class, 1s.; Private Boxes for six, £1 1s.; Private Boxes for Eight, £1 11s. 6d. On Tuesday, March 19, Mr. Love will make his second appearance at Cooper Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in a total change of entertainments. On Wednesday, March 13, Mr. Love will appear at the Rosemary Branch Assembly Rooms, Peckham; and on Wednesday, March 20, at the Commercial Hall, King's road, Chelsea. Pianoforte, H. S. May. Books, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price 3 pence.

REDUCTION of PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—SANDERSON'S PANORAMA of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi, showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending further up the heart of America to the City of New Orleans. The Public are respectfully informed, that the Proprietor has determined to reduce the admission to the Hall to ONE SHILLING from the FIRST DAY of ADMISSION, on and after MONDAY, Feb 25 will be REDUCED as follows: Reserved Seats, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d. The Painting will as usual be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven

NEW EXHIBITION.—Now open, at No. 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution a Picturesque Tour to the BRITANNIA BRIDGE, with Illustrations, comprising Views of BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, COVENTRY, the VICTORIA and BRITANNIA BRIDGES, &c., &c., on a Grand Scale. Under the direction of J. W. ALLEN, Esq. An instructive and amusing description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. Hours of Admission—Mornings, Two o'clock and Four; Evenings, Seven o'clock and Nine. Admission, 1s.; Schools, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—SIR HENRY DE BUNSEN'S LECTURES on MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o clock.—ILLUSTRATIONS on ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at One o clock, during Lent. Dr. Bachhoffner's LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, Mornings and Evenings.—A LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMICAL RELATION of the METALS.—DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture: also a Series of VIEWS of ROME.—Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

ART-UNION of LONDON: Incorporated by Royal Charter. The SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the current year will CLOSE 30th inst. Each Subscriber of One Guinea will receive, in addition to One Share in the next Annual Distribution of Prizes, a Pair of Line Engravings, after T. Webster, R.A., "The Smile" and "The Frown," which MAY BE HAD AT THE TIME OF PAYING the SUBSCRIPTION; and a Series of Etchings, after D. Maclise, R.A., illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages."

GEORGE GODWIN,
LEWIS POCOCK, } Honorary Secretaries.
441, West Strand.

ROME.
In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,
Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form one of the
FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The crest of Trimmer is—"A dove and olive-branch ppr."
A SUBSCRIBER.—Cinnamon has for a regular custome of the High Sheriff at the Assizes, and it would be scarcely right to deviate from it
A. G. E. W.—The name of Joan of Arc burnt to death at Chaltenham was "Pynn"
VALANCOURT.—The Kings of Arms have not the power to confer the title of Esquire or any other title
ANNE.—There are still existing many descendants of King Charles I, through his Majesty's daughter Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans The senior representative and heir in blood of the martyred King, is the Crown Prince of Modena
CARIB.—The only legal way of bearing is by inheritance or grant
W. B.—The Gunpowder Plot Bar does not permit a barrister on circuit to stay at a public house
SCUTIFER.—In the case submitted, B, the brother-in-law, could not bear the arms of his deceased brother's wife A. Except the branch of a tree assumed by aside their quarterings on succeeding, by the extinction of the elder line, to the representati on or the family. After the first or second generations the issue of dial distinction are seldom used.
A CONSTANT AND OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to the editor of the "Peerage and Baronetage," care of Mr. Colburn, 13, great Marlborough-street, London
A. S, Worcester.—The crest of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, was "A stag's head erased or, armed arg." The motto, "Je suis prat." The present Lord Lovat bears the same
J. R.—The arms of Heaven are, "Az. a sheet, between three suns or, within a bordure sem. Crest: A Holy Lamb regardant arg. glory or, standard gu." The family of Davy of Trendy bear a holy lamb ppr
F. It was the Scotch Baronet, Sir Robert Keith Cunyngham Dick, and not Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, that we alluded to
ENQUIRER. The usage of any crest as a seal for letters would render the possessor liable to the tax on armorial bearings, but not subject him to any other penalty The only means by which a right to armorial crest can be obtained is from the Kings of Arms
REKOOT.—The arms of Tucker are "Az. a chev., between three seamews, or. Crest: A lion's gamb erased gu. holding a battle-axe, handle or, head arg."
PERCEIVED.

SAMARENSIS and AMICUS are thanked; but we have not room for their contributions
DECLINED.—IMMANUEL, Dublin; THE CORRECT CARD, J. S, Blackfriars-road; R. G. L., and SUFFOLK
HINDOO.—See the excellent article, "Hindustan," in "The Penny Cyclopedia," Vol. XII., pp. 220 to 224.
BEVA, St Neots. "How sweet the moonlight slopes," &c, is from Act v., sc. 1, of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." Athenæum's "Fall of Nineveh" was published by Bagleian
A CONSTANT READER, Hampstead.—The Board of Photographic establishment, King William-street, City
Y. Z. B., Bristol.—The day will shortly be announced
R. B.—The expense of a grand of arms is seventy-five guineas; of a license to change a name, fifty guineas
A SELLIGERENT.—The examination for an Ensign's commission is not a difficult one. The price of an Ensign's commission is £450; of a Cornet's, £840. The name may be full three or four years down, before the commission is obtained
R. W. S. We believe not. At the National Debt Office, in the Old Jewry, London, tables are issued, and every inquiry readily answered. To become acquainted with all the variety of Foreign Securities, and their constant changes, an apprenticeship is required, and constant attention after that. 3. There is not any consequence that we are aware of
C.—To procure a situation of any kind requires interest and qualifications, although the latter will avail you little if you do not possess the former
DECLINED.—C. E, Edinburgh. W. Y. F, Westminster

ORGANO.—We cannot interfere	J. N. Try Smith's Securitay Drops
J. G.—We cannot inform you	TYRO.—See "Mathematics for Practical Men."
PERSEGINATOR.—A fresh stamp is requisite	B. C, Lichfield.—Recommendatory
X. Y. had best employ a solicitor	L. E. F had better consult a medical man
CASTAR.—We do not interfere in wagers	A. L.—The view will probably appear in a series
DRAGON.—We cannot identify you	A Constant Reader.—See his letter
T. P, Surrey-square.—And—per se	PERCEIVED.—"All for Beauty"

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—We intend to illustrate the great public inauguration of the Britannia Bridge for every-day traffic, which is expected to take place on the 16th inst.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Baker's Bible Class Book.—Woman in France.—Monumental Brasses.—The Wrongs of Po.and.—Life of Mahomet.—Blauche Montaigne.—The Book of Braiding and Embroidery.—Cream of the Poets.—Pat's Apology.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1850.

We are glad to see that the question of National Education has lately received more attention than has been bestowed upon it during the last three or four years, and that the public mind, even in quarters that were not formerly altogether favourable to it, has been predisposed to consider it more fully and carefully. In the House of Commons Mr. W. J. Fox has obtained leave to bring in a bill, after receiving the compliments of the Prime Minister for the eloquence, moderation, and sagacity which he displayed in his treatment of the subject; and in the House of Lords an interesting discussion has taken place, in which the Government, through the medium of the Marquis of Lansdowne, defended itself from the charge of being inimical, in respect of education, to the claims of the Church of England. Hitherto there has been a great and general misunderstanding of the word "*Education*." It has been thought to signify the cultivation of the intellect alone, to the neglect of morality and religion. Many good and conscientious men have objected to such an education for the mass of the people, as worse than useless. But truer notions begin to prevail. Education, in its only correct sense, is not merely intellectual; it is threefold, and includes the development in complete harmony of the physical, the intellectual, and the moral or religious nature of man. The upper and middle classes have neglected the physical education of their children, any more than they have neglected their intellectual training. The children of these classes have, for the most part, been allowed necessary and healthful recreation. They enjoy the fresh air; they have sports in the play-ground; they are taught to run, to leap, to ride, to swim; and are encouraged in other bodily exercises which tend to the increase of bodily health and comfort. As a necessary consequence, their intellectual training—the second branch of a complete education—has been rendered more easy. Then sound body has aided the development of the sound mind; and a very general diffusion of what is commonly called "*education*" has been the result. In this physical and intellectual condition, the "crown and completion" of the man is the development of his moral and religious faculties. In this last and most important aspect of our nature, however great and manifold may still be the deficiencies of the upper and middle classes of Englishmen, it cannot be said of them that they are inferior to any nation in the world; on the contrary, our countrymen may, without exaggeration, be called an eminently moral and religious people—unsurpassed, and, indeed, unrivalled, by any nation on the face of the globe, for their piety and their zeal in every humane, benevolent, and Christian object.

But among the children of the poor the case, unfortunately, is very different. We have, in fact, begun at the wrong end with them. Stunted, diseased, or deformed; brought up in physical filth and degradation; scarcely breathing the fresh air of heaven, or knowing the delight of running about the fields to give vigour to their limbs, or healthy activity to their lungs; or compelled while still mere infants, to work hard for a subsistence;—how was it possible that they should become the recipients of intellectual knowledge? Yet, in this state of incompleteness of their physical and intellectual natures, many well-meaning men have devoted themselves to the task of giving them moral and religious instruction alone. With all our churches, chapels, and Sunday-schools, the children of the poor—in numbers fearful to think upon, and in a manner highly dangerous to our character and happiness as a people—have been allowed to grow up without any instruction to fit them either for this world or the next. This is the danger to which men of all parties are now opening their eyes, and which the Committee of Council on Education have been endeavouring to obviate, with the inadequate means which Parliament has placed at their disposal. The children of the poorest classes are unfortunately almost impervious to our moral and religious teaching. Their physical wants, and the degradation and dirt in which they live, have rendered it difficult, with any of the existing agencies that can be brought to bear upon them, to give them anything like an adequate intellectural training; and the conjoined operations of these two causes have rendered them unfit to become the recipients of the moral and religious truths which thousands of good men, in every part of the country, would only be too happy to instil into their minds. The right Reverend bench of Bishops—never lukewarm upon this great question, and fully aware of its mighty importance both to the Church and to the nation, took a large part in the discussion of Monday evening last, and gave expression to sentiments in connexion with it which cannot fail to give wide satisfaction. In reference to Mr. Fox's bill, the Bishop of London stated his belief that the introduction imposed upon the House of Lords the duty of instituting, with as little delay as possible, an inquiry into the whole subject in all its bearings. The Marquis of Lansdowne was equally anxious that every possible circumstance in connexion with the subject should be made known. His Lordship admitted that, owing to the want of general co-operation, the existing system had not been as complete as was desirable; but dwelt upon the fact that 800 schools, founded upon or connected with the educational grants, existed under the daily superintendance of zealous clergymen. From the observations that fell from the noble Marquis, we learn that the Government will not oppose the committee to be moved for by the Bishop of London Nothing but good can result from such an investigation. The sectarian jealousies that have hitherto impeded the threefold education of the people—and that have stood in the way of the religious quite as much as of the intellectual training of the vast swarms of the poor children of our towns—will, it is to be hoped, give way. The prejudice against what is called secular education will be removed, when it is found that, without secular education, a moral and religious education is impossible. This is the point for which the real friends of a sound and not an illusory education must strive; and we are glad to observe, from many circumstances of daily occurrence, that the prospects of the question are brightening, and that men are opening their eyes to the pressing importance of a subject that cannot for ever be trifled with, unless we are to lose our place amongst the nations, and rank lowest both in the intellectual and in the religious scale.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE. THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH.

This magnificent structure was opened for the first time on Tuesday last, with perfect success. At half-past six o'clock a.m., three powerful engines, the Cambria, the St. David, and the Pegasus, of from fifty to sixty horse power each, decorated with flags of all nations and union jacks, steamed up and harnessed together, started from the Bangor station, carrying Mr. Stephenson; Mr. Bidder, the engineer; Mr. Trevethick, locomotive manager of the London and North Western Railway; Mr. Edwin Clark and his brother, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Appelt, and Mr. Fairbairn. At precisely seven o'clock they swept over the threshold of the stupendous fabric, and progressing at a speed of seven miles an hour, were lost sight of in the recess of the iron corridor. The total weight of the locomotives was ninety tons. They were brought to a standstill in the centre of each of the great spans, and rested with the weight of all wheels on the floor of the tube, but without causing the slightest strain or deflection. The first process—that of going through the tube and returning, occupied altogether ten minutes. But another and more critical ordeal had to follow—to ascertain how the vast machine was capable of sustaining the equilibrium of forces; and the result was such as to prove, beyond cavil, the accuracy of the first experimental conclusions arrived at by Mr. Stephenson and his staff of engineers. The second experimental convoy that went through consisted of twenty-four heavily-laden waggons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal: in all, engines included, an aggregate weight of 300 tons. This was drawn deliberately through, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, the steam working at quarter power. During the passage through the tube a breathless silence prevailed; and when the train reached out on the other side, loud acclamations arose, followed at intervals by the rattle of artillery from the battlements, upon the return, which occupied about seven minutes, similar demonstrations ensued; and during the progress of the train, those who stood upon its top, to ascertain any possible weakness, declared they could detect no approach to deflexion. After this Mr. Stephenson and his staff steamed up to Plas Llandfair, Mr. Foster's seat, and partook of a handsome breakfast. Meantime the locomotives were disengaged preparatory to their passage down the tube, proving, if it may be so said, its strength almost to provocation, but without eliciting the slightest manifestation of strain or ill-temper. An ordeal stronger still was then resorted to. A train of 200 tons of coals was allowed to rest with all its aplomb, for two hours, in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube; and at the end of the time, on the load being removed, it was found to have caused a deflexion of only 4-10ths of an inch; and it is a remarkable phenomenon that this amount of deflexion is not so much as one half-hour of sunshine would produce upon the structure; it being, moreover, calculated with confidence that the whole bridge might with safety be deflected to the extent of 13 inches.

At twelve o'clock another testing train was prepared to be taken through the tube. It consisted of the three engines, the 200 tons of coal, and from thirty to forty railway carriages, containing between 600 and 700 passengers. It passed through triumphantly, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

It is understood that Captain Symonds, the Government inspector, will inspect on the 9th inst., and report to the Government, and the public inauguration for every-day traffic may be expected to commence on the 15th inst.

The effect of the recent narricane on the calibre of the tube has proved that its lateral surface strength is sufficient, and far more so, to resist the redoubled blow of constant blasts. It is calculated that, taking the force of the wind at 90 lb. on the square foot, an excessive supposition, the resistance offered by the bridge would be 800 tons, multiplied by 2, equal to 600 tons, which is net two-thirds more than it ever weight. The tubes are, from end to end, the rush of a hurricane would only press in the ratio of 128 tons on the side. As to the time when both tubes are up, to brace them together will stays, so as to counteract all possible oscillation, if any.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—March 7th: York: Half-yearly meeting: H. S. Thompson, Esq., in the chair.—The business commenced by the presentation of testimonials to the members of the late committee of investigation. The gentlemen who received those marks of approval were Mr. Pearse, Mr. Love, Mr. Meek, Mr. Leschman, Mr. Kiplin, and Mr. M'Leran. The testimonials were each to the value of 100 guineas, and of very beautiful designs, each being the selection of the gentleman for whom it was designed. Mr. Alderman Meek returned thanks on behalf of himself and the late colleagues. The report was then read and adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Her Majesty has honoured the Orphan Working School, Haverstockhill, by presenting to its funds the sum of 250 guineas, for the purchase of a presentation to the Institute during her Majesty's lifetime.

THE LISTON TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and members of the medical and surgical profession, subscribers to the fund for providing a suitable memorial to the late eminent surgeon, J. Liston, Esq., took place at No. 32, Old Burlington-street. The Marquis of Anglesey presided, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, in which they stated that the funds subscribed were not sufficiently large to enable them to complete the original design of erecting a colossal statue to the memory of Mr. Liston, as well as founding a gold medal to be called the Liston medal, and annually presented to the University College, London. To carry out these suggestions, a sum of £1400 would be required, while the subscriptions received amounted only to £750. After some discussion, adverse to the adoption of the recommendation to found a gold medal, and also suggested the execution of four marble busts, one to be presented to the Royal College of Surgeons, a second to the University College of London, a third to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and the fourth to the family of the late Mr. Liston.

ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.—The committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the exhibition of ancient and mediæval art (of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to act as president) are now actively engaged in making preparations at the Society of Arts, and it is expected that this interesting spectacle will be opened to the public about the middle of the present month. In addition to the productions of Cellini, &c., which, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, have been placed at the disposal of the committee, and have been brought from Windsor Castle for that purpose, most of the colleges, corporate bodies, and nobility possessing antiquities of value as works of art, have contributed from their museums. Altogether, this unique exhibition cannot prove otherwise than highly attractive; and if the usual facilities are accorded our artists for making fac-similes of the objects which will be shown, we shall not fail to present our readers with illustrations of such as are most remarkable, either as works of art or historical relics.

POSTSCRIPT.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

On Friday (yesterday) afternoon judgment was delivered in this case, which had been argued at much length a short time since. It was an appeal to the Privy Council against the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter, in excluding from a benefice the Rev. Mr. Gorham, on the ground that his tenets in holding that grace might exist prior to baptism were heretical, and contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England. The judgment was delivered at length by Lord Langdale, and was adverse to the proceeding of the Bishop, and in favour of Mr. Gorham, upon the ground of the Article relating to Baptism not being sufficiently defined to warrant the Bishop in his proceedings.

The judgment of the Privy Council was unanimous, with the exception of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce; and was also concurred in by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, but dissented from by the Bishop of London.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

BANKRUPTCY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM postponed the second reading of this bill for six weeks, as he intended to introduce some alterations in it.

EDUCATION.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE drew the attention of the House to a letter which he had received from the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Talbot) in relation to the charges of mis-statements which he had brought against the speakers at the meeting. One of those mis-statements was, that not a shilling of the public money was given to any school unless it adopted the clauses required by the Privy Council. As an answer to the mis-statement, he now laid on the table returns which would prove that mis-statement. He did not impute to the hon. and learned gentleman that he had wilfully misrepresented, but that he had been misinformed; and, in reply, he laid on the table a list of between 400 and 500 Church of England schools which had received assistance without subscribing to these clauses.

Lord STANLEY regretted that the noble Marquis had not communicated to his hon. and learned friend his intention of placing these papers on the table. He understood that the cause of complaint on the part of the clergy of the Church of England was, that at present no schools could receive assistance without accepting those clauses. Possibly that was what his hon. and learned friend had stated, and he might have been misreported.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that those schools were receiving, and would continue to receive, assistance for any purpose except for building; but the statement was that it had not received a shilling of public money for any purpose whatever; and that statement he denied, and he undertook to prove that those statements were unfounded. With regard to misreporting, all the reports in all the papers ascribed the same language to the hon. and learned gentleman.

PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) BILL

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill being moved,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE observed, with respect to the clause, of which notice had been given by the noble Duke (Wellington), prohibiting the carrying of arms with a view to a breach of the peace, that if it would be to make the present measure an arms-bill; and as that would delay it by leading to prolonged discussion, he should hope the noble Duke would withdraw it, particularly as he could have effect his object by bringing in a bill for the purpose, or introducing the clause in another more suitable measure.

The Duke of WELLINGTON acquiesced in the suggestion, and withdrew the clause.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, a clause was added to the bill, authorising magistrates to demand arms to be given up by persons carrying them without license.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Lord MAYOR of DUBLIN asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government if it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce or support, during the present session of Parliament, any measure for the abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland?

Lord J. RUSSELL said his hon. friend would be aware that it would be impossible to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland without introducing a bill into that House. Now, as no Prince could be sent to govern Ireland who was further, that the Government had for some time been in consultation as to the propriety of introducing a bill to abolish that office (hear, hear), and they had been in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject. If any such bill were introduced, it would be brought forward in the name of the Government, and not in that of any private member of the House.

SUPPLY.—FINANCIAL REFORM.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates,

Mr. CORDEN presented a petition from Liverpool, signed by 30,000 persons, in favour of financial reform. He complained of the manner in which the expenditure of the country was submitted to the Legislature, so different from the method of other constitutional countries; because, when the estimates were brought forward in the House, any material alteration which might be made in them was taken as a vote of want of confidence. The manner in which he had brought this forward was not with any such view; but it was simply to ask the House to come to a resolution embodying a return to the taxation of 1835. This course was not a new one—Pitt had been the first to adopt it, and Sir Wyse had quoted it wished to return to for a quarter of a century. He should ask the Government to show reason why they would not sanction a gradual return to the standard of 1835. The petitioner in the present case would read a few figures showing the relative difference of expenditure in the years 1836 and 1850:—In the year ending the 5th of January, 1836, the interest of the national debt funded and unfunded was £4,000 per year more than the sum of January, 1850, it was £28,324,000; the army expenses were, in the first-named year, £6,460,000; in the latter year, £6,549,000; the navy expences £4,920,000 and £5,942,000 respectively, The expenses of the Ordnance department in the first year amounted to £1,151,000, In the latter year to £2,323,000, and the civil expenditure £4,225,000 and £6,732,000 for the respective years. When he brought forward his financial statement last year he had stated that the excess of expenditure during the preceding year over that of 1835 was £2,000,000. According to the estimates, he found that the relative amounts of expenditure, in 1849 and 1835, was £53,500 000 against £44,295,000. He was not stating the matter from the estimates of the present year, but from last year; and by that it appeared that the excess of expenditure of 1850 over 1835 was £6,453,000. But, taking the estimates of the ensuing year, he thought that a million further, at least, would be saved, making the total amount £5,000,000. Well, that was encouraging; but it only showed that, however desirous the Ministry might be of economising, there was such a pressure from without, such an urgency from the several professional departments of the state, that unless the Government were backed by a stern determination of that House, they would never be able to accomplish that which they very possibly desired. (Hear, hear.) How then was he to effect that saving? He would now show. It was to be understood that he had to deal with an excess of 6½ millions. He proposed, in the first place, to reduce the army and navy and ordnance estimates by £5,340,000. The remaining £800,000 was for civil expenditure, and he proposed to reform the expense of managing the office of Woods and Forests, which he suggested should be placed under better management. He thought the hon. gentleman would agree with him that these were things which ought not to be repeated. (Hear, hear.) If they cast their eyes over this long list they would find many things which would not have been allowed in this day, and which never could be repeated. (Hear, hear.) But still they required a strict supervision by this House. (Hear, hear.) Such a looking over the estimates items, and considering the cases of many of the parties receiving pensions, he found that it was not unreasonable to expect that a very considerable saving would accrue to the state every year. (Hear.) He must come to salaries and allowances, and in alluding to that portion of the subject he might observe that hon. gentlemen opposite would agree with him in first noticing the large sum expended for the support of a number of commissioners. (Hear, hear.) The se might be much better condensed under one well paid and able commissioner. They would have their work better done and cheaper done by one man than twelve. It was an observation, and not a bad pun, that a board was sometimes a good screen. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that, as the taxes requisite for the present expenditure impeded the industry and prosperity of the country, and as there was no foreign or domestic cause for keeping up that expenditure, it should be reduced from £50,853,000, to which it amounted in the year ending January 1850, to £44,422,000, the net expenditure of the year 1835.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, contending that it was a fallacy to allege that the public expenditure had gone on increasing. The contrary was the fact; since 1848 it had gone on gradually diminishing. The motion of the hon. gentleman assumed that it was the case, for last year he had proposed a reduction of £10,000,000, he now found it necessary to bring down his proposition to £6,000,000. That showed there was a gradual reduction, and he (Mr. Labouchere) hoped that in a few years they would be able to announce a still further reduction. The hon. gentleman, having entered into statistical details in support of his statement that there was a gradual retrenchment, concluded by declaring his determination to oppose the motion.

After a lengthened discussion in which Lord J. RUSSELL also opposed the motion on the part of the Government, justifying the naval and military expenditure on the ground of absolute necessity—the House divided:—

For Mr. Cobden's motion	..	..	..	..	89
Against it	..	..	..	..	272
Majority	..	..	..	..	—183

The motion was accordingly lost.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when

Mr. FOX MAULE proposed that a vote be taken for 99,128 men, the entire number of men for the army this year, which was a reduction of 4719 on the amount of last year.

Some moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman report progress, and [illegible] to sit again.

The amendment was agreed to, and the House resumed.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following, dated Admiralty, March 7.—"Twenty Thousand Pounds Reward will be given by her Majesty's Government to any party or parties, of any country, who shall render sufficient assistance to the crews of the discovery ships under the command of Sir John Franklin:—1. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, the sum of £20,000; or, 2. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall discover and effectually relieve any of the crews of her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, or shall convey such intelligence as shall lead to the relief of such crews, or any of them, the sum of £10,000; or, 3. To any party or parties who, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, shall, by virtue of his or their efforts, first succeed in ascertaining their fate, £10,000.—W. A. B HAMILTON, Secretary of the Admiralty.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—This ancient society held its seventy-seventh anniversary at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, yesterday (Friday); the president of the society, H. Hancock, Esq., in the chair. The usual business having been gone through, the secretary announced the names of the officers elected for the ensuing year; after which Francis Bird, Esq., delivered the annual oration, which elicited much applause from a crowded auditory, principally members of the medical profession.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

All the Conservative candidates for Paris who failed in obtaining the majority at the preliminary ballot have formally withdrawn, and have promised to engage their friends to vote for Gen. de la Hitte, Berjean, and Foy. The Legitimists are much disappointed and dissatisfied at the rejection of their own candidate.

M. Eugène Baroste and M. Victor Hennequin, responsible editors of the *République* and the *Democratie Pacifique*, were on Wednesday summoned to appear before the Court of Assizes on a charge of publishing a letter signed by Louis Blanc, dated Bruxelles, 1850, respectively, by default, in each case, imprisonment and 1000f., and jointly and severally to the expenses of the prosecution.

M. Gallot, formerly responsible editor of the *Reforme*, was some time ago condemned to six months' imprisonment and 400f. fine, and subsequently to one months' imprisonment and 100f. fine, for having published in the journal with the caution-money incomplete. He applied this week to the Tribunal to unite the two condemnations, and to mitigate them. But the Tribunal fixed the period of imprisonment at three months, and the fine at 600f.

INDIA.

An extraordinary express which arrived in town yesterday (Friday) has supplied us, in advance of the Overland Mail, with letters and papers from Bombay of the 4th ult., and from Calcutta of the 24th of January. With the exception of a little disturbance at Lahore, by which almost all we know from the journal with the Indus was perfect tranquil. The political news is unimportant. The Marquis of Dalhousie (the Governor General) and his Highness the Gukowar, the Chief of Baroda, and the first Prince in Western India, had paid visits to Bombay, both of whom were received with great pomp and solemnity, worthy of their distinguished greatness. Upon an address by the inhabitants being presented to the Governor-General, his Excellency replied, that he was happy to receive from them upon the restoration of peace, which he heartily prayed might be of long continuance, and he trusted that such a state of things would produce internal improvements, extended commerce, increased wealth, and enhanced prosperity. The object of the Gukowar's visit was to have an interview with Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bombay, on the construction of 40 miles of rail way, from the seaport of Jankaria to the capital, proposed to be established many-peopled countries, the supporter also of this Great World; the son of Hymapes, the Achæmenian."

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE CITY OF LONDON.—In pursuance of a minute passed by the committee of health connected with the City Sewers Commission, on the 15th of December last, to the following effect, "That it be referred to Mr. Haywood, the surveyor, and Mr. Simon, the medical officer to consider and report, jointly or separately, to the next meeting what, in their opinion, would be a sufficient supply of water to the houses and premises within the City of London, and when would be the best period upon which to effect such supply," these gentlemen have reported at great length. The following is an abstract of the report as far as regards the proposed mode of supply, &c. Mr. Haywood says—"That having considered the subject in all its bearings, he is of opinion that the only mode in which such supply is a system applicable to the City and to the whole of the metropolis, and to every town; and is (if it can be effected) in some respects and cases superior to the intermittent system." He then proceeds, at great length, to show the advantages and the probable disadvantages of the two systems; and in reviewing the arguments he has used, he states as his opinion upon the whole, in answer to the reference made to him "That 7 gallons per head per diem of water supplied to the citizens being upon an average, for all purp ses of consumption, trade loans, and for domestic supply, 21¼ gallons, is sufficient per head per diem, with the present ranges of pressure; if the following conditions of the water companies should be bound to supply 30 gallons per diem should the anticipated prospective increase of consumption take place. Secondly: That whether a constant supply is or is not practicable, it is desirable that a supply at a pressure sufficient to deliver water at the tops of all the houses should be given uniformly throughout the city of London. That if a constant supply is given upon the intermittent system, and adequate cisternage is provided, so that water may be drawn at all times between the intervals of supply, the supply is practically constant to the consumer; but that many instances exist where, if the constant supply fulfilled its signification, and cisterns could be dispensed with, it would be a great benefit: that inasmuch as it appears questionable whether it is inexpedient to discontinue the use of cisterns, even if the constant supply is given, and also that it may be found necessary to incur a large expense to effect and maintain a constant supply without a commensurate benefit; that district should be made for the trial of the system of constant supply at high pressure upon a particular district within a given district of the city of London, for a given period, in order to determine accurately what are the results of the system as regards waste, and what benefits may be practically derived from it. With regard to the quality, I am of opinion that the water would be much improved by filtration through a medium of sand and gravel, which I would suggest that your honourable court would request the water companies to do before they distributed the article for consumption. With regard to the prices, Mr. Haywood says:—"I observe that the City is supplied as cheaply as any portion of the metropolis, and cheaper than many provincial towns. But even more material for opinion as to the fairness of the charges made by the companies appears to me to be wanting, and can only be correctly arrived at by the intervention of the Legislature, which, by means of a select committee of the House of Commons, fairly and impartially sifting in judgment upon the subject, might, in this respect, elicit information and originate a measure which should be a measure of justice to the water companies, alike satisfactory to them and to the metropolitan public.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday week a wardmote was held in Castle Baynard, at which resolutions were passed in favour of a plan of Mr. W. Barber (of the firm of Barber, Howse, and Mead, of St. Paul's Churchyard) for the removal of the wall and iron railing on the west front, and to the north and south portions of St. Paul's Cathedral. On Tuesday, at a meeting of the City Court of Sewers, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Barber, seconded by Sir Peter Laurie, and carried unanimously:—"That it is the opinion of the court that the public convenience would be promoted, and the architectural beauty of the western end of the cathedral church of St. Paul would be much better displayed, if the dwarf wall and railing around the enclosed vacant area of ground in front thereof were removed and the space paved with flag-stones, in a manner similar to that at the western end of the Royal Exchange." A suggestion that it would be advisable to take steps to preserve the cathedral by a railing put far back from the line of the existing palisade, was also agreed to be acted upon, and a deputation to wait upon the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London on the subject was appointed.—(A large view of the west front of the cathedral, with the railings and wall removed, has been cleverly lithographed by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor; together with a ground plan of the building and churchyard, shewing the proposed increase of street accommodation.)

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this charity took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, and was remarkably well attended. About three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the galleries at either end of the room were filled with ladies. The Hon. E. H. Stanley, M.P., presided, and was supported by Earl Zetland, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Green, M.P., and the Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P. The toast of the evening was proposed by the chairman in terms highly laudatory of the institution, and after the usual bumper toast had been drunk, his health was given by Earl Zetland, who mentioned that Mr. Stanley had returned from the shores of the Pacific in order to preside over the festivities of the evening. The chairman, in very appropriate terms acknowledged the compliments of his noble friend, and the fluttering manner in which they had been received by the company. Mr. Newdegate returned thanks on behalf of the members of the House of Commons present. The Rev. W. H. Jones, chaplain of the society, responded to the toast of "The Church," and Sir E. Belcher on behalf of "The Army and Navy." During the evening, Mr. Aldridge, the secretary, announced a list of subscriptions, amounting altogether to £3300. Every thing connected with the festival was well and even elegantly arranged. This charity is established for the support of decayed merchants, bankers, surgeons, solicitors, medical men, master manufacturers, and tradesmen. It also extends a relieving hand to deserving single women, governesses and others, who, after passing the prime of their life in comparative affluence, have in their declining years fallen into destitute circumstances. Many of the subscriptions announced were in aid of the fund for erecting an asylum, into which the annuitants should be admitted by the ballot.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—On Wednesday the 53rd annual general meeting of the institution took place at the Dispensary, in Dean-street, Soho. The Rev. Mr. Hale took the chair. The report stated that the institution was originally established under the patronage of George IV. and William IV., at a period when no such charity existed, and was at the present time patronised by numerous distinguished individuals; that its object was to relieve the poorer classes from deafness and other diseases of the ear, to which they were peculiarly liable; and that its great utility might be judged of from the fact that no less than 881 letters for relief had been transmitted during the past year, and that number of cases 369 letters of thanks for cures effected had followed; that, of those classes wholly dependent on their own exertions for support, and who were most liable to diseases of the ear—as domestic servants, soldiers, sailors, artizans, policemen, &c.—as many as thirty-one had received advice and assistance in a single day. Of these cases the larger proportion were attributed by Mr. Harvey, the surgeon of the institution, to damp lodgings, bad food, insufficient clothing, and exposure to the weather. The report concluded with an expression of regret at the death of the Queen Dowager, who had always been a liberal benefactress to the Royal Dispensary, and an earnest appeal to the benevolent public for aid in extending the usefulness of the charity, for which, now ample scope, the funds at present being quite inadequate to the numerous demands upon it. The adoption of the report, and of a resolution declaratory of the benefits the institution conferred on the poor, and that the facilities it gave for relief in cases of deafness and diseases of the ear should be continued, and, if possible, increased, closed the proceedings.

SAMARITAN SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of governors of this charity, a branch of the London Hospital, devoted to the relief of convalescent patients by sea-bathing, change of air, and assistance to their relations, &c., was held on Wednesday in the institution, Whitechapel-road; Mr. G. Smith in the chair. The relief granted during the past year differed but little from that usually afforded, and the directors regret that in the present state of the funds of the charity there was little hope of an amelioration. The society provided relief during the past year, by money, to 237 patients, to the amount of £53 14s. 11d. Fares paid to assist persons home, wholly or in part, to 155 patients, £22 18s 4jd Fares and support of 90 patients at Margate and in the country, £212 1s. 9½d. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was £242 16s. 7d.; dividend on stock, £427 15s. 4d. The sum of £52 5s. 9d. has been invested and added to the funded property, which now amounts to £14,529 1s. 2d.

ENGINEERS' MASONIC AND UNIVERSAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of this society was held at the office in the Strand, on Tuesday. Mr. W. F. Dobson, M.A., in the chair.—when a report was presented, which stated that, during the year 1849, 746 proposals for assurances, to the amount of £192,030, had been submitted to the board, sixty of which the directors deemed it prudent to decline; forty-five stood over for further consideration or completion, and 642 policies, covering the sum of £139,370, and producing premiums to the amount of £5047 2s. 4d., had been completed. The total number of policies completed to the 31st of December was 851. The annual income derivable from premiums, £7119 3s. 11d. Notwithstanding the large number of claims that had been awarded with the society, and the fearful epidemic which visited this country during the past year, only seven claims from death, and to the amount of but £1250, had arisen. After a short conversation, in which the chairman congratulated the proprietors on the fact, that the premiums received were more than sufficient, within the first fifteen months of the establishment of the society, to cover the expenses, the report was adopted. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the offices, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; Dr. Joseph Moore in the chair. The report stated that the time had arrived when it would be advisable to obtain increased facilities for the transaction of business, and a bill for that purpose, carefully framed and approved by counsel of high eminence, had been introduced into Parliament. The board proposed to retain a reserve fund of £30,000 out of £51,590, its present amount. The amount carried to the consolidated, or business fund, during the year, had been £51,591, while that during the preceding year amounted only to £38,340. The fund accumulated for the second year's benefit of the assured had increased during the year from £993,105 to £716,586. The report was adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of this company took place on Thursday last, at the offices, Moorgate-street, J. J. Millard, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that from April, 1849, to December 31st, they had received 1178 proposals, covering £6,000, of which forty-one were declined, and sixty-eight accepted and completed. These sixty-eight policies assured in the aggregate the sum of £35,380, at annual premiums amounting to £1200 10s., producing a premium fund of £500. Nine claims had been made by the deaths of as many assured. In addition to the life policy business, an arrangement had been made with the Union Fire Office, by the introduction to that office, through the agency of the company, of 289 fire policies, insuring property to the amount of £260,260. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

PEARCE'S PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday afternoon the twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the friends of this charity was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the annual report and electing seven additional annuitants upon the funds of the society; Mr. R. Taylor in the chair. The report stated the meeting to be assembled for the first time since the late movement for reconstructing the original plan had been made by the friends of the society assured. In addition to the life policy business, an arrangement had been made with the Union Fire Office, by the introduction to that office, through the agency of the company, of 289 fire policies, insuring property to the amount of £260,260. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

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THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF LONDON.—On Monday a general meeting of master tailors was held at Freemasons' Tavern to adopt measures for the alleviation of the distress under which a large number of journeymen are suffering. Most of the principal firms were represented. Mr. Cartwright presided. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions brought forward. These speakers attributed the existing distress, and the moral and social degradation of journeymen tailors, to the practice which prevailed in many establishments of giving outdoor work. The prices given, especially to the women employed, were scarcely sufficient to keep them from starvation. Instances were adduced of individuals who, for a series of weeks, were employed to work hard to earn less than 2s. a week Turning to the men, it was stated that a man, to earn 12s. a week, should work eighteen hours a day, and out of this he had to pay 1s. for trimmings, 6d. for candles, and 6d. for coals. The particulars of several flagrant cases of the above description were given, and it was also shown, that, from overcrowding in their rooms, the individuals connected with the trade were physically debilitated, and rendered peculiarly liable to attacks of epidemic disease. A resolution was adopted affirming that it was highly important, as a means for the improvement of the moral, social, and physical condition of the journeymen tailors, that all workmen should be employed on the premises of the master. The master tailors present, individually and collectively, pledged themselves to carry out the measure suggested, and the meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A most alarming accident occurred on Tuesday morning, between the hours of six and eight, at the Albion Brewery, Camden town, belonging to Messrs. Barker and Son, from the explosion of the boiler, the engine (which has caused much inconvenience to the inhabitants of the premises and in the houses adjacent. The houses in Caroline-place, to the left of the brewery, had the whole of their windows shattered; and a part of the boiler, 2s lbs in weight, was blown upwards of 30 yards. There were only three workmen on the premises at the time of the accident, none of whom received any [illegible]. The cause of the accident is not known, nor the amount of damage done has been ascertained at present ascertained.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 2: Males, 813; females, 761; total, 1574. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 460; females, 436; total, 896. This return shows that the rate of mortality is low at the present time as compared with this season of the former children), which differs little from the number of the same week of the last two years, but is more than the average of the corresponding ten weeks. At Bethnal-green, London-road, the son of a painter and glazier, aged 6 years, died of "English cholera," after 17 hours' illness. On the 24th of February last, Albert-street, the daughter of a gunsmith, aged 4 years, died from "hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid dog on the 15th November last," according to the verdict of a jury. Last week confluent small-pox was fatal to 93 persons; there died on an average in former periods 136. Under other diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of hooping-cough, the aggregate is 176 deaths; formerly at this season they have varied from 150 to 205. The deaths of two persons are referred, one to disease arising from intemperance, the other to injury during intoxication. One person died of want, and another is also supposed to have sunk from destitution. The former was a porter, of 73 years, in Parson's-court, St. Luke's; the latter, a single woman of 51 years, was found dead in bed at 37, Elizabeth-street, in the Caurch sub-district of Bethnal-green.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. throughout the week; the mean of the week was 30.164 in. The mean temperature of the week was 42·8 degrees, or 3·3 degrees higher than the average of the same week in seven years.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE GARRISON OF PARIS.

PARIS.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE BARRACKS.

THE SOCIALIST ELECTORAL MEETINGS.

The President of the Republic has of late paid visits to the barracks of the troops stationed in Paris, with extraordinary display and parade. Our Artist has pictured one of these scenes; in which Louis Napoleon is riding through the street, pistol in hand, and escorted by cuirassiers. These visits are novel methods of courting popularity; and thus, all the garrison has been visited, addressed, and complimented; and they, in return, have received the President with great enthusiasm. In the Illustration, the caleche is coming from the gate of the barracks; Louis Napoleon wears the uniform of a General; on his left is seated the Minister of War; and facing him is Colonel Edgar Ney, and next him a Colonel of the Staff.

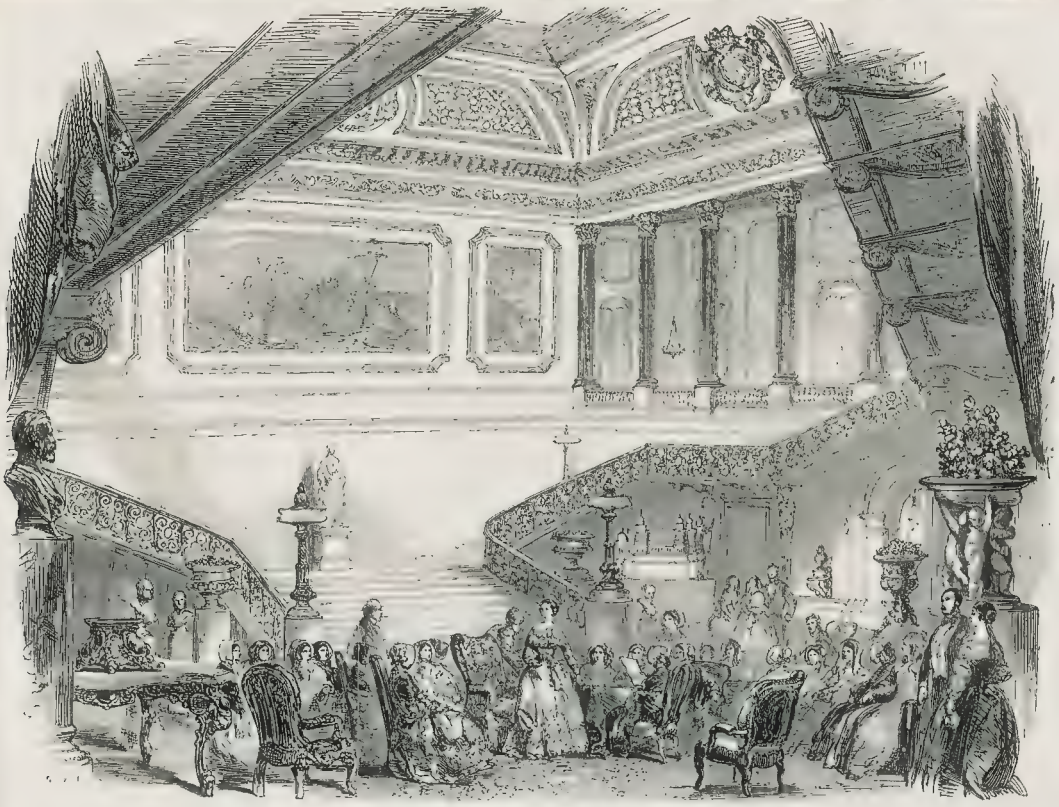
Yesterday week, the President reviewed, in the garden of the Tuileries, two regiments (the 21st and 29th) which were to leave Paris in the evening, for Verdun and Langres. The troops were drawn up in line from the gate of the Place de la Concorde to the gardens immediately in front of the Palace. They were on the ground at half-past one, at which hour Generals Changarnier, Hautpoul, and a number of other military chiefs arrived. Precisely at ten minutes past two the drums on the Place de la Concorde beat to arms, announcing the arrival of the Prince. Louis Napoleon entered the garden by the Place de la Concorde. He was preceded by two dragoons, pistol in hand and finger on the trigger, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, and attended by his usual escort of cuirassiers. The signal was taken up by the bands of the regiments on the ground, who, the moment the Prince entered the garden, struck up their beautiful *pas de* of war. General Changarnier, placing himself at the head of the generals that accompanied him, and followed by a numerous staff, put spurs to his horse, and galloped along. On reaching the spot were the Chief of the State was, he drew up and saluted him with hat in hand. He then placed himself on the right-hand side of the President, and they both rode slowly along the line, followed by the *cortège*, and hailed with shouts of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive le Président!*" from the thousands of people who lined the terraces and alleys of the gardens. Amidst the shout that was borne from end of the line to the other, could be heard some cries of "*Vive la République!*" The President passed at first slowly in front of the line, and then turned and rode more quickly to the other end. He stopped for about twenty minutes, and chatted with the generals and one or two officers of the staff, apparently in a familiar and even affectionate manner. During all this time the shouts continued. It is said he gave away some decorations. He passed once more, and at a quick pace, along the line, and then proceeded to the Place de la Concorde, where the men defiled before him. The whole affair was over about three o'clock.

The second Engraving illustrates a scene of the present Socialist Electoral agitation in Paris—a sitting in the Salle Martel, a new Hall, and the largest in the city. The platform is crowded with well-dressed persons; an orator is in the Tribune; and under him is a bust of Liberty with a Phrygian cap.

One of these meetings is thus described by a contemporary:—

"The Salle Martel contained the largest assemblage of all. There were about 4000 people present, but more than half the number went thither, I am assured, in the expectation of witnessing some fun. Of fun, however, there was very little, the whole time being occupied with a dismal homily from the Carlist Abbé Chantôme, who predicted 'that Socialism would soon melt the ice of the North Pole, and would immediately after convert the Cossacks, in their own tents, to Republicanism.' The realisation of the first part of the prediction would, I have no doubt, be hailed with pleasure by those who are engaged in the search in the Arctic regions. The immediate results of the meeting must have been profitable, as a small sum was paid by each person as he entered. As an extensive wine-house is nearly next door to the place of meeting, it may be presumed that the orators and the *bureau* 'went (to use a masonic lodge phrase) to refreshment from labour.'"

ELECTORAL MEETING IN THE SALLE MARTEL, PARIS.



MEETING OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE AT STAFFORD HOUSE IN AID OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, IN 1851.

MEETING AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

We have the gratification of pourtraying to our readers the very interesting Meeting of Ladies held in the grand saloon of Stafford House, at the invitation of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, on Saturday week, to consider the best means of forwarding the objects of "the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, in 1851."

The Duchess of Sutherland presided in the chair; and the undermentioned ladies agreed to form themselves into a committee for the purpose in this district of the metropolis; they also appointed Lord Edward F. Howard, Lord Dufferin, and Colonel Malcolm to act as secretaries; and passed the following resolutions:—

1. That this Committee, in respectful sympathy with the motives which have influenced her Majesty in graciously promoting an Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, thinks it desirable to invite the assistance of the Women of England to further a design in which woman by skill and ingenuity must occupy so distinguished a position.

2. That this Committee recommend that subscriptions be received from One Shilling upwards.

3. That subscriptions may be paid to the persons named in the list.

The Marchioness of Aileshury took a very active part in the proceedings, and is understood to have written the resolutions passed by the meeting. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Waldegrave, and other ladies present were desirous of contributing £50 donations to the fund; but the majority o

THE VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.—THE SALOON.

the meeting were in favour of smaller sums, which they considered as examples the more likely to be followed.

THE COMMITTEE

Duchess of Norfolk	Viscountess Palmerston
Duchess of Sutherland	Viscountess Jocelyn
Marchioness of Clanricarde	Lady John Russel.
Marchioness of Londonderry	Lady Caroline Lascelles
Marchioness of Kildare	Lady Mary Stanley
Marchioness of Allesbury	Lady Foley
Marchioness of Westminster	Lady Dover
Countess Granville	Lady Andover
Countess of Clanwilliam	Lady Stanley
Countess de Flahault	Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey
Countess Gr	Hon Mrs. Anson
Countess of Shelburne	Lady Peel
Countess of Waldegrave	

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.

AMONGST the varied attractions of the fashionable season in London, the Viscountess Palmerston's Saturday evening assemblies are acknowledged to stand unrivalled.

Lady Palmerston has already held several *soirées* this season: that which we have made the subject of our Illustration in the present Number took place on Saturday last, when the guests were more numerous than usual, and the brilliancy of the assembly much heightened by the varied costumes of many members of the House of Commons, who had attended the Speaker's full-dress levee on the same evening.

The festivities of the evening commenced as usual with a banquet, the guests at which included his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Baroness Brunnow and Mdlle. Olga de Lechner, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Family de Burgh, the Earl of Powis. Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Foley and the Hon. Miss Foley, Lord Howden, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, Baron Rüller, and Mr. H. Greville.

The company invited to the evening *conversazione* began to arrive at ten o'clock. These included nearly the whole of the *corps diplomatique* resident at the Court of St. James's, and nearly 300 members of the fashionable world. The Duke of Wellington came from the Speaker's levee attired in the uniform of a field-marshal, and remained the guest of the noble Viscount and Viscountess nearly two hours. The Marquis of Anglesey also came in full uniform, attended by his son, Lord Clarence Paget; and Lord Gough arrived about eleven o'clock, from Viscount Hardinge's, where his Lordship had been dining with a large party. The Earl of Cardigan was also present, in his uniform as Colonel of the 11th Hussars.

The general circle included, among others, the Marquis and Marchioness of Allesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Marchioness of Sligo and the Ladies Browne, the Earl and Countess Grey and Lady Alice Lambton, the Countess of Tankerville, the Earl of Clare, the Countess Poulett, the Countess Cowper, the Countess Dowager Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt. M.P., the Countess de Flahault and Mdlle. de Falhault, the Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount and Lady Enfield, Viscount Eastnor, Viscount Chewton, Viscount Castlinge, Lord Elphinstone, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel and Miss Macdonald, Lord and Lady Beaumont and the Hon. Miss Stapleton, Lord and Harry Vane, M.P., Lady Seymour and Lord Malet, Lady Georgiana Grey and Miss Bulteel, Lord Dufferin, Lady Peel and Miss Peel, Lord and Lady Eddisbury and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Lady Ashley, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lady Johnstone and the Misses Johnstone; Lord George Paget, M.P., and Lady Alfred Paget; Lord and Lady Norreys, Lady Harriet Corry and Miss Corry, Lady Graham and Miss Graham, Lady Elizabeth Drummond and Miss Drummond, Lord Naas, M.P.; Lord Brooke, M.P.; the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Baroness Strathdeen, and the Hon. Miss Campbell; Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., and the Baroness Lionel Rothschild, &c.

Maj r Edwardes was honoured with an invitation by Lady Palmerston, but absence from town prevented the gallant officer from accepting it.

Our Illustration is from a sketch taken by one of our own artists, by the express and very kind permission of Lady Palmerston.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert for the season 1850 took place last Monday, at the Hanover-room s. There was a numerous and fashionable attendance. The scheme was opened with Mozart's symphony in C, No. 6, known by the name of "Jupiter," from its colossal conception and marvellous treatment. The lovely andante cantabile was played with the most refined sentiment, the spirited minuet went off like clock-work, and the fiery impulse in the fugued *finale* was irresistible. A trio from Conrad Kreutzer's "Night in Granada," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Machin, followed, but, save Miss Pyne's neat shake at the close, made little impression. Then came Mendelssohn's quartetto, Op. 13, No. 2, in E flat, for two violins (Sainton and Blagrove), viola (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas). Nothing could be more perfect than the execution of this quartet; but, save the quaint and piquant *scherzetto*, which was encored, it hung fire, and the slower compositions cannot produce much effect after a symphony of massive proportions. Miss Louisa Pyne then created an extraordinary sensation by her beautiful singing of one of the airs of the *Queen of Night*, from Mozart's "Zauberflöte." She declaimed the recitative with due emphasis, modelled the melody exquisitely, and executed the intricate divisions in the bravura with astonishing truth of intonation and precision. Miss Pyne displayed a power of voice which was not anticipated from her. It is evident that she has quite enough to fill much larger arenas than that of the Princess' Theatre. Her Philharmonic *début* places her in the first rank of vocalists, foreign or native. The "Euryanthe" overture terminated the first part of the concert gloriously; the Mendelssohn-Beethoven's second symphony in D, in which the marked originality of the composer's genius was first so nobly developed. It was played to perfection under Costa's *bâton*. After the duo between "Fanst," between Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Machin, and the trio from Handel's "Acis and Galatea," "The flocks shall leave the mountains," Cherubini's overture, "Les deux Journées," terminated the programme.

The next concert will be on the 18th of March. There have been some changes in the orchestra. Mr. C. Harper is now first horn, and Mr. Alfred Nicholson is the first oboe. Messrs. Cusins and Simmonds, from the Royal Academy of Music, have been added to the violins.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. W. S. Bennett gave his second performance of Classical Pianoforte Music, at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Herr Molique, Signor Piatti, and the Misses A and M. Williams.

Mr. Lucas, the first violoncello at the Philharmonic Society, has commenced his series of Musical Evenings for Classical Chamber Compositions. His scheme comprised the Quartetto No. 82, Haydn; played by Messrs. Forbriger and Goffrie, Op. 81; and Beethoven's Op. 127; with Dussek's Pianoforte Sonata, "L'Invocation." The executants are Sainton and Blagrove, Hill, Lucas, and Dorrell.

Molique, the celebrated composer and violinist, has commenced a series of Concerts at the Hanover Rooms. In his first programme were included Spohr's Quartet Brilliant in A, Op. 68; Mendelsohn's Trio in C, for piano, violin, and violoncello, a new Quartet by Molique, with three melodies for violin and piano. During the season, this accomplished violinist, as well as gifted composer, will be assisted by Sterndale Bennett, Piatti, Hausmann, Mellon, and Carrodus; the Misses Dolby, Schloss, A. and M. Williams, and Molique.

M. Hillel has begun a new series of Pianoforte Performances at St. Martin's Hall. In his first scheme he included pieces by Beethoven, Handel, Dussek, W. S. Bennett, Stephen Heller, and Mendelssohn

On Saturday last, at St. Martin's Hall, the sixth and last chamber concert of the Society of British Musicians was performed, under the direction of Mr. Lindsey Sloper, the accompanyist being Mr. C E. Stephens. The compositions by native composers were a MS. quartet in E minor, by Mr. J B Calkin, and a clever sonata duo in E, for two performers on one pianoforte, played by Miss Kate Lodor and the composer. The vocalists were Misses Rainforth, Dolby, Owen, Rooke, Punchard, Griesbach, and Thornton.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Two evening concerts were given last Monday at the Sussex Hall, in the City, by Mr. Turner, and at the Horns Tavern by Mrs. Farquharson Smith.——The third of the London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 6th, at which Thalberg performed.——The second concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Monday; and on the same evening Mr. Willy's second grand orchestral and vocal concert.——Signor Felice Ronconi's second concert will be given on Wednesday.——Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing Schools, with promises of aid, will perform next Wednesday, at St. Martin's Hall, Handel's "Judas Maccabeus."——Next Friday (the 15th), at the Freemasons' Hall, the 112th Anniversary Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will be celebrated, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. There will be a great musical treat at this charitable and festive meeting.——Mr. John Parry gave his entertainment, on Thursday, at Lancaster.——M. Rousselot has engaged Ernst for the new series of Beethoven Quartet Concerts.——The Italian Opera season at St. Petersburgh will close in a few days. On the 17th inst., Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini will leave for London, to commence their engagement at the Royal Italian Opera. Lablache and Gardoni will leave Naples in time to join the company at Her Majesty's Theatre.——Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Vera, and M. Mavoli have arrived in Paris, for the Liberal use "Par Prophète" at the Royal Italian Opera.——The great triumphs of Miss Catherine Hayes in Scotland and Ireland, will render her engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, by Mr. Lumley, a fortunate stroke of policy.——The latest accounts from Cassel announce that Spohr was recovering from the effects of his late severe accident.

COLOSSEUM.—An entire change has been made in the scenery of the Swiss Cottage: the view of Mont Blanc has been removed, and a picture of the Tête Noir Pass and valley of Trient has just been painted by Messrs. Danson. The Collins family have been re-engaged.

MAJOR EDWARDES.—The "Hero of Mooltan" arrived in Shrewsbury, the capital of his native county, on Saturday last, and met with a most enthusiastic reception, the Mayor and Corporation, with about 10,000 of the inhabitants, having assembled to do him honour. A complimentary and appropriate address was presented to the gallant soldier, which he acknowledged with a suitable reply, and the affair passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to all parties.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment will positively be opened on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The opera will be "Medea," which has been so long on the shelf for want of a suitable lyrical tragedian to impersonate the heroine, that it now returns with the attraction of novelty. The libretto is founded upon the sublime tragedy for which the Corinthians gave five talents to Euripides to induce him to compose it, hoping thereby to appease the gods and deliver Corinth from pestilence—a tragedy which has had many imitators in the modern drama. That great composer Mayer converted it into a musical poem, which, interpreted by Pasta and her lyrical contemporaries, had immense success in Italy, Germany, France, and still more in England. But when Pasta retire', no other was found with adequate power to struggle against the remembrance she had left. At the express desire of Pasta, Parodi has assumed her mantle as *Medea*, as she did in *Norma*, and with equal success: she will be ably supported by Giuliani, Calzolari, and Beletti. The ballet is a highly fantastic creation, with picturesque decorations, and new and striking effects. Its name, "Les Métamorphoses," does not merely denote "Ovidian passages;" but all sorts of transformations, *diableries*, *espagleries*, and masquerades, &c. follow each other, in which Carlotta Grisi, enacting the part of a sprite, successively assumes the forms of a page, a rustic coquette, a "will-o'-the-wisp," a domino, a cavalier, &c. The ballet is full of the graceful, the picturesque, and pathetic, as well as of frolic; and yet the rapid succession of the varied situations brings the whole within a moderate compass.

SURREY.

Mr. Justice Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion" was performed on Monday—the hero by Mr. Creswick, and *Adrastus* by Mr. Mead. After which, a new two-act drama, entitled "Hearts at Fault, or Six Years More," was produced. The love of a rich heiress for a dependant orphan is the main interest of the piece; and there is some ingenuity in making the latter respond at first rather as a friend than as a lover to her deep passion. *Henriette* (Madame Ponisi) is the name of the heroine—*Emile Durand* (Mr. Shepherd) that of the youth. A *Mr. Derosier* (Mr. H. Widdicomb) becomes her suitor: her father consents. It is then that *Henriette's* passion for *Emile* is revealed: the revelation is creative, and kindles in *Emile* a sudden reflexion. The parties wed, to the annoyance of *Darcier*, a foolish gentleman, whose peculiarities are meant to be amusing. Six years elapse. *Pauline* (Miss R. Maicolm), a cousin of *Henriette*, is now introduced. Her presence more and more convinces *Emile* that he had never truly loved; that, in fact, he loves but her. *Henriette* is in despair; resolves on suicide; but on the river's brink, is rescued by *Pauline*. The transaction restores *Emile* to a sense of his duty: and all parties show their gratitude by bestowing the hand of the preserver on *Pauline*. We know not what to say of this conclusion.

A third piece—a farce, entitled "Adam Buff" was more satisfactory—founded on one of Douglas Jerrold's stories. The want of a shirt makes *Adam Buff* (Mr. Widdicomb) a philosopher. *Dick Dulcimer* (Mr. Raymond) seeks his assistance in a love affair, which is quite successful in the *Adam* from beginning. However, *Adam* subsequently meets with one *Mr. Socrates Shortnight* (Mr. Fitzroy), who takes the shirtless philosopher home, and introduces him to his niece, *Louisa Bromley* (Miss E. Bromley) the very object, as it happens, of *Dick Dulcimer's* passion. Here *Adam* is surprised by *Dick*, and an explanation ensues. The latter is accompanied by a friend, *Tommy Jones* (Mr. Rogers), a charity boy, and decided droll; between whom and *Adam* much characteristic fun is generated. The farce was decidedly successful.

DRURY-LANE.

Cumberland's "Wheel of Fortune" was produced on Monday, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Vandenhoff in the character of *Penruddock*. In this character Mr. John Kemble was great; and, as a professed member of that school of acting, no worthier successor may be named than Mr. Vandenhoff. The play was well supported, though to a modern audience it must, we fear, needs appear dull and slow.

PRINCESS'.

A new extravaganza and a new farce have been successfully produced here. The first is entitled "My Wife shan't go," and partly takes place in the boxes of the theatre—where Mr. Forman performs the part of *Mr. Phosphorus*, and protests against his wife, *Mrs. Stanton* (Miss Bleaden) entering a private room with a supposed gentleman, viz. *Miss Somers* in male attire. Another person from the opposite boxes objects to this interruption; and somebody from above interferes in the dispute. The farce is entitled "Ice and Cold," broadly interpreted: *two* baths—the clothes of the bather being stolen by a fellow-lodger. In this, alas, Mr. Forman acts the hero. Pieces of this calibre, merely meant for temporary effect, require only a passing notice.

IRELAND.

LORD GOUGH.—The *Tipperary Free Press* says:—"We understand that his Lordship purposes returning to the land of his fathers, and that his seat, Rathronan House, in the county of Limerick, is being put in order for his reception. If this be so, we can fairly promise him a *cead mile failte* which will cheer his truly Irish heart, and amply repay him for those slights wh.ch, attempting to be cast upon him, have but made more, reflected only disgrace and discomfiture upon their originators."

THE LORD PRIMATE.—The health of his Grace the Lord Primate is fast progressing towards convalescence. His Grace has been able to leave his room every day for a short time.

Dr. Cullin, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop, is daily expected at Armagh from Rome.

A clerical preferment has become vacant in Ireland by the death of the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, which took place on Friday night last.

The *Banner of Ulster* states that some aristocratic landowners in the neighbourhood of Ballynahinch and Downpatrick have reduced the wages of their labourers very considerably, without having offered any reduction in their rents

WESTPORT EMBROIDERY AND SEWED MUSLIN FACTORY.—A factory has been established by the Marquis of Sligo and his charitable lady, where one hundred young girls are instructed in needlework by teachers from Belturbet. This establishment is carried on in the noble Marquis's farm-yard. Although it has been only opened a few weeks, the work is described as being really excellent, and of a quality that will get far to pay the expenses incurred.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The Encumbered Estates Commission have, at length, encountered a difficulty which obliges them to have recourse to a court of law. It occurs in the construction of a will in the matter of the estate of Charles Dennison, deceased, of Kilmanahan, in the county of Waterford, announced on Saturday that a case should be prepared for the opinion of a court of law, at the same time that they, the commissioners, might feel it their duty to act independently of that opinion.

RAILWAYS.—A plan projected by Sir John Macneil, the eminent railway engineer, for the extension of a system of branch and connecting railways over Ireland, has been laid before the Monaghan grand jury, to bring it under public notice. Sir John proposes that the formation of a government commission under whose control the system should be worked; the grand juries should present for the land necessary for the foundation of the railways in their respective districts, and should guarantee 3 per cent interest, the railways being constructed by Government advances, to be repaid within a number of years. The lines to be single, and constructed on an average at £5000 per mile.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The meetings of the coursing brotherhood during the current week have been numerous enough, but none of them have possessed more than ordinary interest. The fixtures for next week are—Coventry (over the new course), on Tuesday and Wednesday; the East Cumberland, Chalbury, and Preston on Thursday; and Doncaster, which will include several fair races, on Thursday and Friday. The Grand Military and Leamington Annual Steeplechases come off in the following week; they promise to be "first-rate."

TATTERSALL'S.

TUESDAY.—Cheerful, who was in immense force for the Metropolitan, having been the only animal really backed, we shall make no apology for passing the other spring handicaps without a quotation; and of the Derby betting it is only necessary to select Gilbert, Glincher, and Mildew as having been principally in demand, each at an improved figure.

ALTHORP PARK STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Buckhound		7 to 1 agst Forlorn Hope
	WARWICK HANDICAP.	
to 2 agst Ballinafad		4 to 1 agst Defaulter

CHESTER CUP.

28 to 1 laid agst Fugleman; no other change.

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	12 to 1 agst The Nigger	16 to 1 agst C lusher
15 to 2 — Bolingbroke	15 to 1 — The Italian	22 to 1 — Mavors
11 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	16 to 1 — Voltigeur	25 to 1 — Mildew (t)
	DERBY, 1851.	
40 to 1 agst Buckhound		40 to 1 agst Florio

BRIDGNORTH STEEPLE-CHASES.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Oliver's Trust-me-not (Mason), 1. Mr. Hughes's Miss Collingwood (Hughes), 2.

1 MILE HANDICAP (Hurdle Race) of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Philipp's Tallyho (Bradeley), 1. Mr. Dubbs's Lucy Neal (Taylor), 2.

HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Pagu's f by Jerseed, d by Tarragon (Hughes), 1. Mr. Bra.thwaite's Middleton (Owner), 2.

The enormous quantity of potatoes lately brought into London from the Continent has reduced the price from 90s. to 70s. per ton. As many as 9000 tons have been imported within the last week, principally from Dunkirk, Dieppe, Ostend, and Antwerp.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR AND IN LONDON.

The past week has been one of unusual activity in Court life. On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where they remained until Tuesday. On Wednesday (by desire of her Majesty) the Prince held a levee at St. James's Palace, her Majesty presiding at a Court the same afternoon. And to-day (Saturday) her Majesty holds a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

The *Court Newsman* thus records the leading incidents attendant upon Royalty during the week:—

On Friday evening the Queen had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The company included the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, the Right Hon. Wm. Sebright Lascelles, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and Col. the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps.

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Bouverie, Mrs. Gray, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, took early walking exercise on the slopes. The Prince Consort afterwards enjoyed the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince left the Castle for town, travelling by a special train on the South-Western Railway from Datchet. On arriving at the Richmond station, her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, alighted, and entering a Royal carriage, drove to the Star and Garter Hotel, to dine with the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary de Neuilly. Her Majesty remained with the illustrious exiles more than an hour, and then left in an open travelling carriage and four for the metropolis, taking her route through Richmond Park, by Roehampton Gate, and over Barnes Common, on to the great western road into London.

On Wednesday, after the Levee, the Queen and the Prince honoured the performance at the French Plays with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the morning, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty afterwards had a dinner-party at Buckingham Palace. The band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance during dinner.

Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel Buckley in his duties of Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

On Wednesday her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which Lord Campbell had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered his seals of office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Lordship afterwards kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. At the Court the Earl of Carlisle had an audience of the Queen, to kiss hands on being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert (by the desire of the Queen) held a levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon.

His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, and was received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting, Captain Francis Seymour (in waiting), and Colonel Wylde, Groom of the Bedchamber; Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary; and Col. Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting. Lord Dufferin, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting; Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; and Messrs. Forbes and Gordon, Pages of Honour to the Queen, also attended the Prince.

His Royal Highness's Body Guard, under the command of Captain Phibbs, Exon in Waiting, was on duty in the Palace.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Mr. Edmond Mildmay) and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse attended the levee.

On the diplomatic circle having been introduced, a variety of presentations were made by the different foreign Ministers.

The general circle was very numerously attended. Among the more noticeable presentations were the following:—Lord Gough, G.C.B., on his elevation to the Peerage, and on his return from foreign service, by the Duke of Wellington; Major Herbert Edwardes, C.B., by Sir John C. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control; the Bishop of London, on his appointment to the see, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Dean of St. Paul's, on his promotion, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by the Right Hon. Lord Campbell; the Lord Mayor Elect, by the Duke of Wellington; Lord John Russell; Hon Captain Rous, on his appointment as Naval Aide-de-camp to her M.jesty, by the First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr William Hay, on his appointment as Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, by Sir G. Grey.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE REUNIONS.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge gave a grand entertainment on Saturday last, at their mansion in Great Stanhope-street, to Lord and Lady Gough, and a distinguished circle of the fashionable world responded to her Ladyship's invitation, and the *réunion* was altogether one of the most brilliant of the season. The company began to arrive at ten o'clock, and from that hour the spacious apartments were crowded with a succession of visitors. His grace the Duke of Wellington came at half-past ten to pay his respects to her Ladyship. Lord and Lady Gough, Viscount Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and Major Hardinge were present, and the noble Lord's staff, the foreign Ministers and more distinguished guests entered by the garden gate in St. James's Park, from whence a tastefully designed corridor, in Edgington's best style, extended to the mansion. The whole suite of rooms on the principal floor were thrown open on the occasion, and, with the exception of the grand staircase, brilliantly illuminated, under the direction of Messrs. Sedgwick and Taylor. Lady John Russell will have another assembly on Wednesday.

The Marchioness of Normanby left town on Thursday morning, for the British Embassy at Paris

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare have taken a mansion in St. James's-square for the season.

Earl Fitzwilliam has been unanimously elected High Steward of Cambridge, in the room of the late Lord Godolphin.

Viscount Gough took his seat in the House of Lords on Monday night. His Lordship was introduced by Viscount Hardinge and Viscount Hawarden, and very warmly welcomed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Anglesey, and other noble Peers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town yesterday for Brighton.

Lord Tullamore, eldest son of the Earl of Charleville, was married on Thursday last to Arabella Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Henry Case, Esq., of Shenstone Moss, in the county of Stafford.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Lord Campbell was sworn in a Serjeant-at-Law and Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Lord Chancellor's private room, at the House of Lords, on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Wightman were present, and the noble Lord, after the ceremony, received the congratulations of his friends. The ceremony took place shortly before five o'clock. The noble and learned Lord was in the course of the morning rung out of Lincoln's-inn, according to the ancient usage of the professing, as he was a member and bencher of that inn. The ceremony was enacted in the bell tower of Lincoln's-inn Hall. On the noble and learned Lord taking leave of the Lincoln's-inn Society Lord Brougham addressed a complimentary address, to which the noble and learned Lord gave the suitable response.

CROSBY HALL.—On MONDAY evening, Miss Stuart will give an "Assemplication" of Shakspeare's female characters, with a Shakspearean and Miscellaneous Concert.

EMIGRATION.—Messrs. Marshall and Edridge, accompanied by other gentlemen interested in the Australian trade, had an interview with her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at their offices in Parkstreet, and afterwards with Earl Grey, at the Colonial-office, on the subject of the complaints which have lately appeared in the public prints respecting certain emigrant vessels, when the system adopted in their ships was explained, and their earnest desire expressed to act on any suggestions which might be made to ensure to passengers greater security and comfort.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her most gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to honour the Asylum for Idiots with her patronage, and to constitute his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a member for life, with the privilege of one bed in perpetuity.

Last week, the Hon. E. H. Stanley, M.P., forwarded £50 to R. Baggs, Esq., for distribution amongst the poor of Lynn, which sum that gentleman handed over to the clergy, amongst whom it was apportioned as follows:—£15 for St. Margaret's district, £15 for St. Nicholas's, £10 for St. John's, and £10 for All Saints.

Last week, the prisoner Samuel Best Foote, who is now in Exeter gaol awaiting his trial at the ensuing assizes on the charge of arson, by setting fire to his premises in Queen-street, was found suspended to the iron bar of the window in his cell, by his neckcloth, insensible. He is now recovered from the effects of this abortive attempt at suicide, and two prisoners have been placed in his cell with him to prevent its repetition.

An extensive conflagration took place on Saturday night last, at Elm Lodge Farm, near Reading, the property of Mr. George Higgs. Barns, stables, cow-houses, granaries full of corn, wheat ricks, even the cow cribs in the yard, were all destroyed. Providentially the horses were saved. This is the third fire within fourteen days that has occurred within three miles of Reading, at farm homesteads, doubtless the work of incendiaries.

As Mr. Edward Evans, joiner, of Hollywell, was walking through Begin, on Thursday, with his head down in order to evade the dust and wind, he was knocked down by a horse, and the wheel of the cart passed over his head, killing him on the spot.

Bulkeley Hope, Esq., is appointed a stipendiary magistrate for the Cape of Good Hope; and Captain Henderson, R.N., has taken his departure to superintend the improved convict system in Western Australia.

Lieutenant Baker, of the Coast Guard service, stationed at the Queen's Scarrens, near Hastings, made a seizure, last week, of a vessel 62 tons burden, the *Mary Ann*, of Rochester, which, upon boarding her, was found to contain 63 tubs of foreign spirits.

The *Cologne Gazette* declares that all the rumours that have been current respecting a Prussian expedition to Neufchatel are unfounded.

Before its adjournment, last week, the Second Chamber of Prussia adopted the departmental and provincial law, from the advantages of which the Government of Posen is excluded. This measure had caused great dissatisfaction to the ex-representatives of the Grand Duchy.

The *German Reform* of Berlin announces that M. de Radowitz has been appointed Plenipotentiary President of the Council of Administration, and that M. de Bodelschwingh has retired from the Council.

Letters from Berlin and Frankfort state that great sensation has been caused by the recent dismissal of the Liberal, and the nomination of an absolutist Ministry in Electoral Hesse. The change was considered a severe check to Liberal views, and a great advantage to Austria. The Chamber had unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the dismissed Ministers.

The Tweed has got into a more favourable state for salmon fishing with the rod, but, generally speaking, there has not been much sport yet. In the beginning of last week, the youthful Marquis of Bowmont killed three fish. On Monday last, Colonel Childers, in Sprouston Dub, killed nine fish, three of them clean salmon, of 19lb. or 11lb. each; Mr. De Winton, four fish in the same water; the Duke of Roxburghe, two fish; and the Marquis of Bowmont, one fish.

The fire which occurred recently on the estate of Mr. Bosanquet, the banker, at Clay Hill, near Enfield, proved more destructive that was at first supposed. Upwards of two thousand volumes of valuable books were destroyed, as also a large quantity of the manuscripts of the late Chief Justice Tindal, and other effects, the property of Captain Tindal, brother of Mrs. Bosanquet. The loss will prove very considerable, and Mr. Bosanquet is not insured.

A serious accident occurred, on Monday last, to Mrs. Waldron, an old and respectable inhabitant of Cients, near Stourbridge, whose husband accidentally shot off her foot, as she was sitting by the fire, by picking the nipple of his gun with a pin. It is supposed that the friction caused the powder to explode. The leg was amputated, to save her life.

Sarah Chances, who recently died in Henby Churchyard almshouses, had drunk, in the last twelve years of her life, to assuage pain, 51 gallons 3 pints 8 ounces of laudanum, costing her £110 8s. 4d.

A spirit of insubordination and agrarian outrage has during the past week manifested itself in the village of Fordham, in consequence of the farmers having reduced the labourers' wages to 7s. a week. Some left their occupations to join in parading the streets, and add to the excitement. Several were sent to prison for leaving their horses and work, and on Tuesday night the ploughs of R. D. Fyson, Esq., were broken to pieces. On Thursday night, the homestead on the off-hand farm of R. D. Fyson, Esq., situate near the church, was consumed, and there is no doubt it was purposely fired.

On Sunday evening last, about half-past six o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Steeple Morden, in Cambridgeshire, were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be on the farm of Mr. George Lilley. The fire first enveloped the stable, wheat barn full of wheat, barley barn, one more full unthrashed, and forty quarters dressed; an oat barn empty, a bean stack, hay rick, haulm rick, pea stack, hen-house, cow-house, and the piggeries. No stock received any damage, with the exception of some fowls. A person of the name of Simeon Williams, a resident of the same place, has been taken up on suspicion.

On Saturday night last, the farm-yard of Mr. Edwin Dudley, at Kempston, Bedford, was fired by a man named Mitchell, of the same place, who has been committed on his own confession. Two large wheat ricks, a barley stack, a long stack of beans, a range of cattle sheds, and some small wooden buildings were completely consumed.

With reference to the great Exhibition of 1851 a large and influential meeting was held at Carlisle Town Hall, last week, the Mayor in the chair, when the usual resolutions were agreed to, and a committee for that district appointed. A similar meeting was held at Blackburn, for the same objects and with the same results.

Mr. M'Leay, collector of Customs at Dumfries, has been promoted to be comptroller at Sunderland; Mr. J. Lawson, comptroller at Newry, to be collector at Dumfries; Mr. J. Sloan, comptroller at Dumfries, to be comptroller at Newry; and Mr. R. Norman, second clerk at Leith, to be comptroller at Dumfries.

An importation from America took place in the early part of the week, of great importance to our mining interests, being no less than 300 tons of copper, the produce of the smelting works of the United States. It was taken into Swansea direct from Liverpool, and is estimated as worth upwards of £30,000.

A destructive fire broke out last week, in an extensive dairy-yard, in Lime-street, off Townsend street, Dublin. Two large ricks of hay were consumed, together with a shed in which thirty milch cows were kept; and although the fire took place early in the afternoon, the flames spread with such rapidity that it was with great difficulty any of the cattle were saved. Eleven cows, a mare, two calves, and some pigs were burned to death, and several other cows were much injured by the fire.

The Presburgh municipality has just ascertained the number of troops who have been lodged and boarded in that town since the entry of Windischgrätz, in the last November, and the 1st January, 1850 a period of one year and thirteen days. The figures are rather curious:—116,149 officers; 1,341,907 soldiers of all kinds; 359,136 horses.

There has been a dreadful murder at San Francisco, California—Mr. Arthur C. Ingalls, formerly of Philadelphia, having been awakened out of his sleep and killed by a drunken man boarding in the same house. The murderer escaped, but a reward of 3000 dollars has been offered for his apprehension. There had been other homicides and violence outside.

A number of the wealthy men of San Francisco are organizing a steam-packet hne from that port to the Sandwich Islands, China, and, if practicable, also to Japan. A steam line from California to Asia is expected to be under way within a year—probably within a few months.

The enormous quantity of potatoes lately brought into London from the Continent has reduced the prices from 90s. to 70s. per ton. As many as 5000 tons have been sold within the last week, principally from Dunkirk, Dieppe, Ostend, and Antwerp.

The Irish Poor-Law Commissioners recommend Buenos Ayres as a field for emigration from Ireland, the price of labour being excessive, and there being an especial demand for such work as hedging, ditching, and other agricultural work, cattle keeping, farming, and the driving of flocks from district to district.

The Essex County Lunatic Asylum, to be built near Brentwood, will be shortly commenced. The site is declared to be unequalled, and the building promises to be second to none in the kingdom. It will be in the Tudor style, and the cost is estimated at £50,000.

The Oriental Club give their grand dinner to Lord Gough on Tuesday, the 9th of April.

The ceremony of the enthronement of the new Bishop of Llandaff is fixed to take place at the Cathedral, Llandaff, on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P. for Tewkesbury, is recovering from his late illness, and it is expected that he will very soon resume his Parliamentary duties. The hon. gentleman has no intention whatever of resigning his seat, though such a report was in circulation a few days since.

The election of Lord Rector, Aberdeen, has been made in favour of Sheriff Gordon, who had a majority of seventy-two over his opponent, the author of the "Larter Day" pamphlets—Thomas Carlyle.

The Earl of Mauvers has sent a benefaction to Dr. M'Ternan, of Greenwich Hospital, in aid of the subscription now raising for the six destitute orphans of Lieut M'Kenzie; and Commander Craven J. Featherstone has remitted £38 for the same benevolent object, being the amount of sundry donations collected by him at Ripon.

At Twyford, (Bucks), about two o'clock, on Sunday morning last, a stack of furze was felon-ously set on fire, on the premises of Christopher Perkins, Esq., during his absence at his residence in Oxfordshire. By prompt assistance and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was confined to the stack, or the amount of damage must have been very great.

An address signed by nearly one thousand clergymen and laymen of the Church of England, praying for a revival of the active functions of the Convocation, having been forwarded to the Queen, the Home Secretary has replied that her Majesty "did not signify any commands thereon."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RUDIS.—The first is too easy. Of the other you have omitted to send a solution

F G B.—The first two are promising, but not up to our mark. The third, if found, upon re-examination, to be correct, shall have a place among the Enigmas

JUVENTUS, No. 4 is the best. The others are very loosely composed. We should recommend you to devote yourself to one problem only at a time

W J S.—The Problem, we are sorry to say, is inadmissible; and your solution of No. 318 incorrect

H H W, Oxford.—No. 1 will do, although the idea, if we mistake not, is derived from a beautiful Problem.—No. 7. by the Rev fi Bolton, in the "Handbook." No. 2 is imperfect, as Bck can seat q delay the mate beyond the given number of moves

INTERPRETER. Iehall have leserdion shortly | R W S, Oxford; D T -Inadmissible

BELLAST.—Notwithstanding your amendments, mate may be given in two ways. that is if we bein refer to the same problem, which B is not certain, as you have omitted to number the Logvans

J C L, R D M, are thanked, but their problems are not sufficiently abstruse to puzzle even the youngest of our chess readers

BRUTUS.—The best and simplest plan is to give merely the initial letter of the place, in *Red* ink if a *White* piece, and in *Black* ink if the piece is *Bl ck*

J D, Maynooth.—1. The Black King in Enigma No 546 should stand at *Q* 3 6th, not K 3 6th. 2. Look at No. 544 once more

J F, Blythe.—1. With respect to Enigma No. 546, see the notice above to J. D. 2. Your solution is not all correct

R D M.—The Key move to Enigma No 544 is 1. K to his 7th

G D B.—The amendments are all to right We must still protest, however, against your diagrams. Why designate the dark places by light ink, and the white ones by black? You can have no idea of the trouble such little matters occasion

W L, Dorking.—They are both very promising, and we accept them as earnest of something of a higher quality from the same source

Q, Glasgow.—The key-move to Enigma No. 543 is, 1. R to R 8sq. In 546 and 543 there appears some error, which the authors will probably set right

WARMOUTH.—We purpose giving a selection from the very interesting contest now pending between the Pe sident of the London Club and Mr Medley upon its conclusion

J C W.—It shall be reported on next week

C F S.—Always interesting and acceptable

SOLUTIONS by CRICKET, S U, JIN YIN, ARGUS, SHUTTES, J P, BATH DUO, W E H, DERVON, J M W, BELLAST, GEO, F G B, B F, Royal Artillery, INTERPRETER, J T, MITER, M E A, JUVENTUS, H S. B W F, M P, S—Y, P H S, are correct

| *Sopha.*—Your solutions are both wrong

*** Correspondents whose communications are not acknowledged this week will be replied to in our next.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 319.

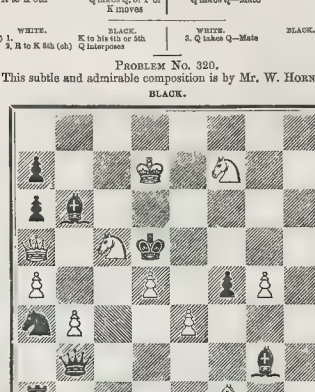
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th (ch)	Q to K 5th, or (*a*)	3. P to K 4th, or	
2. R to K 8th	Q takes Q, or P or K moves	Q takes Q—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(*a*) 1.	K to his 4th or 5th	3. Q takes Q—Mate	
2. R to K 8th (ch)	Q interposes		

PROBLEM NO. 320.

This subtle and admirable composition is by Mr. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give checkmate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

The cartel of the Amsterdam players to the members of the London Chess Club for a return match for the same stake, and in all other respects upon the the same terms as the former battle, having been accepted, the game has commenced as follows:—

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
1. P to K 4th	1. P to Q B 4th

London to play.

THE CHESS MATCH AT WASHINGTON, UNITED STATES, FOR 1000 DOLLARS.—TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST.

By the arrival of the *Europa* we are favoured with the particulars of this contest, which, with the characteristic impatuosity of our transatlantic friends, has been brought to a close in fewer days than a match of such importance *here* would have occupied *weeks*. Owing to the dangerous illness of Mr. Stanley (the English competitor), who for a fortnight previously had been confined to his chamber, the belligerents did not meet at Washington before the 9th of February; the preliminaries, however, were so speadily settled, that play began on the 11th, and by the evening of the 14th the battle, consisting of seventeen games, was at an end!

In games played under such circumstances, it would, of course, be idle to look for any of those profound and brilliant and careful combinations—those brilliant and daring stratagems, which by turns delight and electrify us in the match games of the best European players of modern days. But though deficient in the higher qualities of Chess skill, there is a certain spirit and piquancy about some to tuese *parties* which are sure to render them attractive to the multitude superadded to which is the interest inseparable from them, of their constituting the first fair stand-up fight at Chess betw.en an Englishman and an American; so that we have little doubt of their commanding a due share of attention from the amateurs of this country, and exciting a good deal of speculation as to the result of a return match, which we hear will come off at New York in a few weeks.

The following is the final score at the conclusion of the play:—

C. Stanley	..	..	..	..	11 Games
J. H. Turner	..	..	..	..	6 „
Drawn	..	..	..	..	1 „
Total of Games played			..	..	17

GAME I.

(*King's Bishop Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K to K B 8th (*a*)	Q Kt to K Kt 3d
2. K Kt to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	15. Q to her 3d	R B takes Q B
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q B 4th	16. K B P takes B (*f*)	K to R 2d
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	17. Q to K B 2d	K R to K R sq (*g*)
5. P to Q 3d (*a*)	P to K R 3d	18. K Kt takes Kt P	K Kt to his 5th (*h*)
6. Q B to K 3d	K B to Q Kt 3d	19. K Kt takes Q B	P takes Kt
7. Q Kt to K 2d (*b*)	Q B to K 3d	20. Q to B 7th (ch)	Q takes Q
8. R B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	21. R takes Q (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	22. K B takes P	Q R to R sq
10. Castles	Castles	23. R to K 2d (disco-vering ch)	K to B sq
11. Q to K 2d (*c*)	K R to K sq	24. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
12. Q Kt to Q sq	Q to Q B 3d	25. B takes Kt	
13. K Kt to R 4th (*d*)	Q Kt to K B sq	And White wins the first game.	

(*a*) We prefer playing this Pawn to Q 4th at once; because it gives freedom to White's game, while it confines his adversary's.

(*b*) Mr. Stanley's method is "old ward," which he acquired, in days long past, among the redoubtable s of merrie England."

(*c*) Q to her Kt 3d looks much stronger.

(*d*) Three Knights in combination are terrible adversaries to cope with, especially when they gain so favourable a position for attack as the present.

(*e*) By this we should give odds for Black's game.

(*f*) For a moment, the necessity of capturing with this Pawn seems to retard White's attack, but it is only for a moment, since the opening made for his K Rook and Queen to sweep the Bishop s file gives additional force to the assault in a move or two

(*g*) We will not pretend to comprehend the purport of tha move, but give it up as quite beyond our fathom

(*h*) A light breaks in upon us! Black might have meant, by moving his Rook away, to tempt his opponent to take the Kt Pawn, thinking that if he did so this move of the Kt would enable the Black King to win the adverse Kt. If this was really the object of the Rook's move, Mr T. evidently overlooked the capture of his Bishop by the White Kt, and could have examined the p sition but very superficially indeed

(*i*) Mr. Stanley has now got the game in his own hands, and finishes it with his accustomed vigour and ability.

GAME II.

(*King's Kt Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. P takes B	K to Kt 2d
2. P to K B 4th (*a*)	P takes P	29. K to B 2d	K to B 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	30. K R to his sq	K to Kt 4th
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 2d	31. R to R 4th	B takes B P
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	32. B takes B	K takes B
6. P to Q B 3d	P to K R 3d	33. Q R to K R sq	K to Kt 4th
7. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K 2d	34. Kt to B 2d	Q R to Q sq
8. P to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th	35. Kt to K 3d	P to Q B 4th
9. K Kt to R 4th (*b*)	P to K B 6th	36. Q R to Q sq	K R to his 3d
10. P to K R 3d (*c*)	P to K R 4th	37. Q R to Q 2d	K R to Q Kt 3d
11. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3d	38. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q R 4th
12. B to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d (*d*)	39. K R to his sq	P to Q R 5th
13. Q to her Kt 3d	K R to B sq	40. P takes Q B P	K R to Q Kt 4th
14. K Kt to B 5th	Kt takes Kt	41. K R to Q sq	K R takes B P
15. P takes Kt	K R to R sq (*e*)	42. R takes P (ch)	R takes R
16. B to K B 7th (ch)	K to B sq (*f*)	43. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
17. B to Kt 6th	Q to K 2d	44. Kt takes R	P takes Q Kt P
18. R to K sq (*g*)	Q Kt to K 4th	45. P takes P	P to K R 5th
19. P takes Kt	K B P takes P	46. Kt to K 3d	P to K R 6th (*i*)
20. P to K R 4th	B to his 3d	47. Kt to K B 2d	K to B 4th
21. Q Kt to R 3d	P to Q B 3d	48. Kt to K B 2d	P to Q Kt 4th
22. Q Kt to B 2d	P to Q 4th	49. K to K 3d	P to Q Kt 5th
23. P to K 5th	B takes K B P	50. K to Q 4th	P to K R 7th
24. B to K B 3d	B to K B 3d	51. K to K 3d (*j*)	K to K 4th
25. B to K B 2d (*h*)	B to K B 3d	52. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B 4th
26. Q to her Kt 4th	Q takes Q	53. Kt takes B P	P to K R 7th
27. K takes Q	P to K 5th	54. Kt to K sq	K to Kt 5th
27. B to Q 4th	B takes B (ch)	55. Kt to B 2d (ch) (*l*)	K takes P

AND THE GAME WAS GIVEN UP AS A DRAWN BATTLE.

(*a*) Mr. Turner, we learn, is profoundly versed in all the "bookish theoric" of the gambits; while Mr. Stanley is confessedly ignorant of these perilous openings both in theory and practice too

(*b*) The attack obtained by sacrificing the Kt at this point is not sufficient to warrant it in a match game.

(*c*) Black plays this opening with great spirit and determination.

(*d*) While has now a very cramped uncomfortable sort of game; his best places are all out of play, and those in the field have scarcely any scope for their powers.

(*e*) As the Kt must perforce be played to K th presently, it would certainly have been better to move him there at once.

(*f*) To B K t 8th seems also a good move.

(*g*) With so fine a position as Black now has, it is difficult to understand how he could permit his advantage to come from him in the way he does.

(*h*) If he had taken the Bishop, White must have won the game.

(*i*) This move ought to have cost the game

(*k*) Instead of retreating his King he had simply to play the Kt to K B sq, and the adverse Pawns must have fallen in detail speedily.

(*l*) At this point we doubt if Black could win, for suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.
55. K takes P	55. K to R 6th
55. K to B 3d, and White is stalemated	

FRANCE AND THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The *Moniteur* of Friday, March 1, contains a report, addressed to the President of the Republic by M. Dumas, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, relative to the co-operation of France in doing honour to the invitation from England to transmit specimens of its best productions for the Exhibition of 1851. It expresses the natural ambition of the manufacturers to maintain their well-earned reputation for taste and powers of production, and urges them to redoubled efforts on this occasion.

As commissioners have been formerly sent to Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Madrid, &c., for the purpose of reporting on the national exhibitions of the respective countries, interesting accounts of which have been given to the world by M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, the Minister urges the appointment of a committee of co-operation, who shall take the necessary measures for enabling the manufacturers to transmit with security to England their various productions, for which purpose they would establish official communications with the Royal Commission in London.

The duties of the committee are proposed to be:—1. Affording information to the French manufacturers as to the conditions upon which their productions will be admitted. 2. Centralising information as to the transmission of those productions. 3. Concurring with the Royal Commission in London all the necessary measures for the transport, the reception, and the final placing of these productions; at the same time the minister reserves to himself the nomination of one or more commissioners, who shall make a report upon the exhibition, and which will eventually be published.

For this purpose a selection has been made of the most distinguished men, representing the various sciences, arts, and manufactures of France, and who, by their talents, their experience, their patriotic devotion, and their independence of character, have been deemed most worthy to assist in establishing more intimate mercantile relations between two countries so evidently designed to co-operate for the benefit of mankind; and it is fervently to be hoped that this mission to London may be an earnest proof of the desire of closer union, and of that noble emulation in the arts of peace, which are the best evidences of advance in order labour, and the general progress of nations towards happiness and prosperity.

The list of the committee contains the names of many men well known in the scientific and manufacturing world; among them are M. Charles Dupin, whose works on great Britain created so much sensation; Messrs. Payen and Balard, chemists; M. Fontaine, the architect; M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, the celebrated manufacturer of Aubusson carpets and tapestry, who already resides among us, and has established the Exhibition of Products of French industry in George-street, Hanover-square; Messrs. Morin, Chatellier, and Coombes, engineers, and others whose names are noted in the general list which is given, as being approved by the President of the Republic.

It is to be hoped that the co-operation and the experience of this commission will tend to fix the decision of our Royal Commissioners on many points on which, for want of previous training, they are necessarily as yet only scantily informed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—The prælectors of the several colleges have been requested to present the medical certificates of those junior sophs. who may be prevented by illness from attending the previous examination on Monday, the 11th of March, to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, at Christ's College Lodge, on Friday, March 8, at 10 o'clock.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. Watkins, to the rectory of Bedwas, Monmouth. The Rev. John Burdon, to the rectory of Welsh Bickner, in the county of Monmouth. The Rev. Henry Walker Yeoman, to the rectory of Monkton Moor, Yorkshire. The Rev. William Joseph Whately, to the rectory of Cawthorne, Yorkshire. The Rev. R. Cooper Black, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Huntingdon. The Rev. W. T. Pearse Meade King, to the rectory of Norton-cum-Twycross, Leicestershire. The Rev Samuel Thompson Mosse, to the rectory of Ashfield, Suffolk. The Rev. Thomas Yard, to the rectory of Ashwell, Rutlandshire. The Rev. James Downing, to the rectory of Dodbrooke, Devon. The Rev. C. J. Champneys, to the vicarage of Wendover, Bucks. The Rev. Edward Hamond, to the vicarage of Bilton, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Arthur Henry Brereton, to the vicarage of Mendham, Norfolk and Suffolk. The Rev. Wm. Robbins, jun., to the vicarage of Shropham, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently had testimonials of esteem and affection presented to them:—The Rev. J. N. Pocklington, curate of St. Matthew's, Manchester, on the occasion of his being ordained a priest, by the teachers in the school, the officers of the church, and the ladies of the congregation.—The Rev John Williams, curate of the parish church, Preston, Lancashire, by the congregation, on his departure to another sphere of duty.—The Rev. Joseph Dale, upwards of thirty-eight years curate of Donington, in the diocese of Lichfield, by the inhabitants of that parish, and his friends at Albrighton and in the neighbourhood.—The Rev. T. Ratliff, curate, by the inhabitants of Betworth.—The Rev. Henry Newland, by the congregation of St. Simon's Church, Salford.

VACANCIES.—Marsk V., county and archdiocese of York; value £91, with residence; patron, Earl of Zetland; Rev. H. W. Yeoman, promoted. Owersby w. Kirkby-Osgodby V., county and diocese of Lincoln; value £372, with residence; patron, J. Angerstein, Esq.; Rev. W. J. Whately, promoted. Fobbing R., Essex, diocese of Rochester; value £564, with residence; patron, the Crown.

UPTON CHURCH.

Of late years, many appeals have been made to the public in aid of the restoration of certain of our ancient churches, which, from various causes, have fallen into decay. An effort is now making to extend this restorative hand to the fine old Norman church of Upton, near Eton. Foremost in the good work appears Mr. Edward Jesse (Surveyor of her Majesty's Woods and Forests), who, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Richmond, Feb. 22, thus explains the perilous state of the structure:

"Upton Church has now been closed for some years, and its dilapidated state renders it unfit for public service, for which it is much needed, owing to the more rapid increase of the modern parish church. Independent of its interesting character, there is so much of interest attached to the old church, its architecture is so ancient and so beautiful, and the groined roof of its chancel so much to be admired that it is hoped a sufficient sum may be raised to complete the necessary restoration. Towards this the sum of £380 has been subscribed, including a liberal donation of £50 from her Majesty. £1200 will be required to restore the whole of the church, and £800 for the body of it only, supposing the steeple sum cannot be raised." We hope, with Mr. Jesse, that the knowledge of these circumstances will aid in raising the requisite funds for the work of restoration; the anxiety for which will, doubtless, be increased by a more general acquaintance with the architectural character of the Church.

INTERIOR OF UPTON CHURCH, BUCKS.

Upton, which has the affix of cum-Chalvey, lies on the border of Buckinghamshire, about a mile distant from Windsor. The village is small, but the parish is of great extent. It is in the hundred of Stoke, and deanery of Burnham. The manor, which belonged to Merton Abbey, was on lease to the family of the Barkers in the reign of James I. It then became the property of the Lanes, and subsequently belonged to George Edwards, Esq., of Hendon, in Bedfordshire, whose family possessed it as early as the year 1725.

The Church (which isthe parish church of Slough) is a very small but interesting edifice; and, with the exception of the porch and upper stage of the tower, is of Norman architecture. The exterior has no pretension to enrichment, save the elegant doorway forming the entrance to the nave, and which is the subject of one of our Illustrations. The present entrance is through a small door in the tower, which is "ivy-mantled;" and, being near Stoke Pogeis, the occasional residence of the poet Gray, Upton Churchyard has been fancifully considered as the subject of his beautiful Elegy.

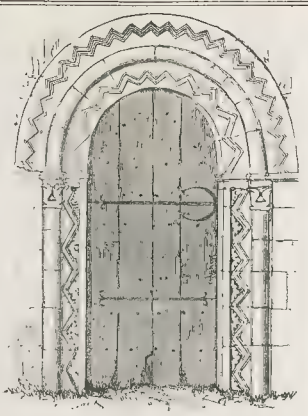
The interior presents a sad picture of desolation. The view we give is taken from within the tower, looking towards the chancel—the tower, we should observe, being open its whole height; and on the north side there remains part of a rude wooden staircase, which once, doubtless, led to the roof.

The massive character of the chancel arch is very striking; the chancel itself has a waggon-headed roof, ornamented with simple groining. There is a dwarf screen of oak—once enriched with tracery, as the marks on the wood-work testify—spanning from pier to pier of the chancel arch. The nave roof is arched, but totally devoid of ornament. The wall of the western or nave side of the tower has a small archway in it, to communicate with the chancel, but of much smaller dimensions than the chancel arch itself; and on its northern side is an arch of enriched Gothic tracery, the pillars supporting it bearing evident marks of having been coloured in the olden time. On the southern side of the nave arch are the remains of a large archway, now filled up with brickwork. The nave has a blocked-up Norman window in the west gable, and two on either side, small and plain. The two north windows are perpendicular, as is also the east window; and above the latter is a Norman loop.

At the eastern end of the chancel is a beautiful brass, to the memory of Edward Bulstrode, Esq., and Cecil his wife, dated 1599. A monument, erected in 1631, to Henry, the son of the said Edward Bulstrode, disfigures the beautiful Gothic arch in the nave before mentioned. On the north pier of the chancel arch is the tablet to Sir William Herschel; and near it is that to dame Mary his wife, both of the simplest style. The monument of the great astronomer is delineated in our View, and the readerwill not fail to observe how lowly is the final resting-place of the most gifted man of the present century.

Many years since, some farmers in the neighbourhood proposed to strip the tower of its ivy, as the harbour of the noxious sparrow; but the mantling evergreen was saved by the fostering protection of Archdeacon Heslop.

The Rectory, whichwas given to Merton Abbey by Paganus de Beauchamp,



DOOR OF UPTON CHURCH.

became the property of Eton College by an exchange many years before the Reformation. The Vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

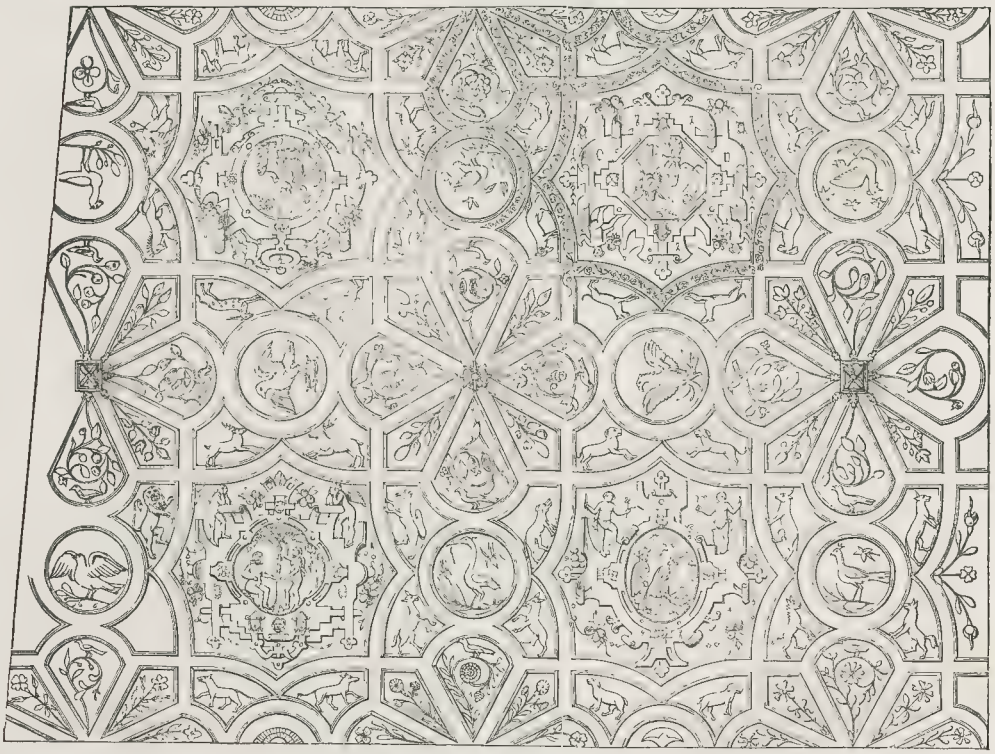
DECORATIVE ART.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE most certain and the readiest way to improve national taste in the Fine Arts is to familiarize all classes (from the working man upwards) with works characteristic of the peculiar artistic genius of various periods.

The judicious study of a single good work of original design, will produce more profitable results than any quantity of high theory; and must render essential service to the artistic manufacturer and decorative artisan, as well as more art-instruction to the public generally.

There are still vast hidden treasures of the ornamentist's art in this country, which it would be of incalculable benefit to publish in such a way as would



ELIZABETHAN CEILING AT THE RED LION INN, BARNSTAPLE.—DRAWN BY MR. H. H. SHARLAND.

END OF ROOM AT THE RED LION INN, BARNSTAPLE.

render them most extensively available and instructive. We speak particularly with reference to the decorations of ancient domestic architecture, articles of furniture, old plate, jewellery, tapestry, embroidered and figured stuffs, &c.

To do something by way of example, we give two Engravings of part of an elaborately ornamented and picturesque ceiling, from the principal hotel in Barnstaple, Devon, which has never before been figured. The frames of the four Scripture subjects afford of themselves valuable lessons to various classes of ornamentists; indeed, whether we examine the details or consider the designas a whole, it will be admitted that this is a choice specimen of old English taste and skill. The date (cut on the little figure seated within one of the pendants) is JVLY, 1629.

The arched design represents that end of the room which is unmutilated. The ornaments of the other end, together with a small part of the ceiling, have been destroyed in forming a passage.

Lyson, in his "Magna Britannia" (Devon), says, "The Golden Lion, in Barnstaple, is said to have been a town-house of the Earls of Bath. The arms of the Earl of Bath and other arms are in a large room of this house which has an ornamented ceiling." * It was certainly the property and the residence of Sir Nicholas Hooper, Serreant-at-Law in the reign of Queen Anne, and from whom it passed to the Bassets, and was sold by the late S. Basset, Esq." It is now the property of J. H. Maw, Esq., of Hastings.

In Gribble's "Memorials of Barum," the Earl of Bath is mentioned as Recorder, and as taking a great part in town affairs, about the year 1600; so it does not seem at all improbable that he had a house here.

* There is also another enriched ceiling of the same period, and of excellent design, in one the bed-rooms.

F I N E A R T S.

"OUR SAVIOUR AFTER THE TEMPTATION."—PAINTED BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, M. A. S. L.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"OUR SAVIOUR AFTER THE TEMPTATION."

This important contribution to the Exhibition, painted by Sir George Hayter, R. A. S. L., deservedly occupies a prominent position in the middle room: its dimensions are six feet nine inches in height; five feet eight inches in width.

The holy Evangelists who have related the miracle of the Angels Ministering to Our Saviour after the Temptation, vary as to the locality of its last scene; but the statement of St. Mathew, that it took place on "an exceeding high mountain," has been here adopted by the painter; and the view of the Valley of Jehosaphat, with the site of the city of Jerusalem, has been studied, so as to give a true general idea of the country in which the event took place. This miracle must be considered the first great triumph of Jesus Christ on earth; and therefore, although the extreme exhaustion from having fasted forty days rendered the ministering of angels necessary when his human strength was nearly annihilated, still the moment must have been one of intense joy to the heavenly host; and has, therefore, been treated in the colouring so as to avoid any sad or melancholy impression on the spectator, by appropriating such colours for the wings and garments of the angels as were frequently given by the early painters of holy subjects.

The several Angels in this composition are intended, each by their action, to represent some passage connected with the Temptation—as, "He shall give his Angels charge concerning Thee; and in *their* hands they shall bear Thee up," is exemplified by two of them: "Man shall not live by bread alone," by another: and the Angel pointing upwards at the departing Evil Spirit, seen dissolving into a dark mass of cloud, which hangs portentous over Jerusalem, with his right hand repels the darkness, as "Get thee behind me, Satan:" whilst the lower Angel personifies these words, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God."

Of the general merits of this picture we took cognizance in our first notice of the Exhibition. The composition is, for the most part, excellent, and the drawing admirable. In the principal figure, the painter has attempted to portray divine resignation and exhaustion, free from the more acute bodily suffering under which the Saviour is generally represented. In light and shade, as well as in high finish, the picture is a masterly work.

OBVERSE OF THE "WREN" MEDAL.

THE "WREN" MEDAL OF THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

We are this week enabled to give two Engravings of the Medal commemorative of Sir Christopher Wren, just issued by the Art-Union of London. Our Illustrations are nearly one-third larger than the actual size of the Medal, which is 2½ inches in diameter. The reverse bears the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, and is considered to be one of the most successful representations of a building on a medal ever achieved. The head of the great architect on the obverse is by Mr. Wilson.

The medallic series, illustrating the history of British art (to which the Wren Medal belongs), was undertaken by the Art-Union with a view to give encouragement to an art hitherto much neglected among us; and the specimens already issued form valuable mementos of our most distinguished artists, and of some of their chief works. Reynolds, Chantrey, and Hogarth are given on the medals hitherto published: Flaxman and Inigo Jones are far advanced towards completion; and one of Banks, the sculptor, is in contemplation.

We may mention, as another instance of the efforts of the Art-Union to encourage native art, the statuettes in iron of "Thalia," lately delivered to those members to whom they were allotted as prizes. The casting of this figure is an example of great difficulties in point of manufacture, most successfully overcome.

We are glad to learn that the subscription list of this year promises to be very large. The admirable pair of prints of the "Smile" and the "Frown," after Webster; Maclise's beautiful illustrations of the "Seven Ages," cannot fail to attract many new subscribers, and more firmly to attach the old members of the society.

REVERSE OF THE "WREN" MEDAL.

COMPOSITE GREAT CIRCLE SAILING.

NEW AND SHORTER ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE mercantile marine, and those interested in commerce with our distant colonies, have, within the last week, been taken by surprise by the account of the use of the unprecedentedly short passage made by Captain Godfrey, emigrant ship *Constance*, in seventy-seven days from Plymouth to Adelaide; having made her departure from England on the 20th of August, and arrived at the latter port on the 5th of November. The interest excited by this voyage is not only on account of the shortness of the time occupied, but also from this advantage being the result of a scientific discovery, which has now been tested, and is open to all navigators. The result is most important, since it will tend to shorten the voyage one month. Availing ourselves of the accompanying outlines, we will endeavour briefly to explain the principles of this voyage, which to most seamen appears to be a complete enigma.

The mariner, if he will know, traverses the ocean by the aid of charts; by their aid he determines the position of distant ports, and shapes his course to the most remote regions of the earth; and, to such an extent has he been accustomed to confide in his chart, that, for all practical purposes, he disregards the globular form; if such a route appears the shorter on his chart, he cannot conceive any other to possess that advantage.

Now, the earth being a globe, in order to describe its surface on a plane, requires a distortion of surface. The regions towards the poles are distended; and it is impossible to avoid this, and one of the consequences of these distortions is, that the most direct lines on the earth's surface are represented as curves, and curves are represented as straight lines. We have engraved a perspective view of a globe, with the same two tracks laid down on its surface. The change of the appearance of these two lines is surprising. On the chart, the old track appears the shorter: on the globe, this advantage is shown to belong to the new route: on the chart, both lines are *convex* towards the south; on the globe, they are both *concave* in that direction.

The theoretical principle on which this shorter route is founded, was published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty about eighteen months since, in a work entitled "Tables to facilitate the practice of Great Circle Sailing," which work had previously received the sanction of the men of science. This voyage has been conducted on the principles which the author, Mr. Towson, of Devonport, has denominated "Composite Great Circle Sailing," and is applicable to voyages in conducting which Great Circle Sailing is not available. Our readers will at once perceive, by referring to the representation of the globe, that the direct track passes across the South Pole, and the Great Circle track leads to latitudes too high for navigation. Under such circumstances, the best thing that mariner can do is to trace the shortest track which is compatible with a favourable latitude. On his former voyage, Captain Godfrey determined by experience that the most favourable parallel as a maximum latitude is 50°, since in higher latitudes the wind is not so strong as the mariner could desire; and although the whole track from the point marked *a* to Adelaide, the winds through the year are uniformly favourable.

The composite route to Australia does not differ from other voyages until the mariner has reached about the latitude 34° south. Having cleared the trade winds, he then shapes his route on the arc of a great circle, varying his course by compass according as the latitude of the ship varies, as shown below; or he sails as near to these courses as the direction of the winds will permit. The courses are as follows:—

Lat.	Course.	Lat.	Course.	Lat.	Course.	Lat.	Course
20.0 .. S.	E.	29 50 .. 32 0 .. S.	E ¼ S.	46.0 .. 47 0 .. S.	E.	49.0 .. 49 30 .. S.	E ¼ S.
30 0 .. 34 0 .. S.	E ½ S.	41 30 .. 43 0 .. S.	E ¾ S.	47.0 .. 48 30 .. S.	E ½ S.	49 45 .. 49 57 .. S.	E ¾ S.
34 0 .. 37 0 .. S.	E ¾ S.	43 0 .. 44 30 .. S.	E S.	48 15 .. 48 30 .. S.	E ¾ S.		
37 0 .. S.	E ½ E.	44 30 .. S.	E S E ½ S.	48.30 .. S.	E S. ¾ E.	49.57 .. S.	E ½ S.

This part of the voyage is about 3480 miles, and brings the ship 68 degrees of longitude nearer her destination. She then runs due east on the parallel 50, about 72 deg. 40 min. of longitude, being about 4360 miles, and then leaves that parallel by the route of a great circle for her destination. This last-named part of her voyage is 1865 miles, and about 43 deg. longitude—making altogether, from the commencement of the composite track, 8145 miles; whereas the same voyage by the Cape, and thence to Adelaide, by Mercator's sailing, is 9080—making a saving of distance to the amount of 935 miles, besides an equal saving of time, from the uniform favourable winds that blow in these latitudes.

INTELLIGENCE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

(From the *Globe* of Thursday.)

With reference to the article in this day's *Morning Herald*, in which it is stated "The writer of the letter states that he had seen a gentleman from Kamschatka, who informed him that he had seen Sir John Franklin—that he and all his party were quite safe, and coming through the North-west passage"—we have been furnished with the following copy of a letter from Mr. Samuel Peck to the Lords of the Admiralty; by which it will be observed that no mention is made of Sir John Franklin having been "seen" by any one:—

(COPY.)

"Liverpool, March 6, 1850.

"To the Lords of the Admiralty, London.

"My Lords,—I hasten to give the intelligence that I received regarding Sir John Franklin and his Expedition, which I believe to be the first, and I trust will prove correct, as I can give full evidence of the honour and truthfulness of the writer, my son.

"Herewith a full extract of the letter, dated San Francisco Bay, California, Sunday, December 30, 1849:

"'There was a gentleman on board this ship yesterday that has just arrived from Kamschatka, with the news of the discovery of Sir John Franklin and all his party; they are all well, and have come through the North-West passage.

(Signed) 'CHARLES PECK.'

"My son writes from on board the English ship *Blakeley*, of Liverpool. I trust, my Lords, that I shall have been the first to give intelligence of the missing Expedition. The truth or erroneous information conveyed by the gentleman alluded to by my son must shortly become known. I give also a postscript to my son's letter

"P.S. This is favoured by Captain Askew, late of the barque *Chilian*, of London, who has kindly offered to post it for me at Panama, to clear the Yankee postage. (C. W. P.

(Signed) "SAMUEL PECK."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Grant, C.B., has just been placed on the list of general officers receiving rewards for distinguished services.

Captain H. B. Wynyard is to succeed the late Major Canch as the fort-major at Edinburgh Castle.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS AND ANNUITIES.—A circular has been issued by the Secretary at War to commanding officers, to the effect that, "In being necessary to regulate the course of proceeding for obtaining the good conduct rewards, sanctioned by the Royal warrant of 1st July, 1848, Article 3, p. 4, and stating that, if the officer promoted from non-commissioned officer shall be serving abroad when such promotion shall be notified, the regulated allowance for his outfit may be inserted at once in the regimental accounts, provided the charge be supported by a certificate from the officer commanding the regiment, that the officer promoted has provided himself with the necessary outfit, and has paid for the same; and the commanding officer shall, in every such instance, specially notify to the War Office that he has sanctioned payment of the account. If, on the other hand, the officer shall be at home at the time of the notification, a previous application for the allowance should be made to the Secretary at War, through the commanding officer, accompanied by the certificate above required. In regard to the annuities and medals sanctioned for distinguished and meritorious services, the names of the individuals deemed worthy of the same being forwarded by commanding officers to the Commander-in-Chief, the payment of the annuities, when sanct oned, will be provided for by the Secretary at War. No charge whatever, under this head, is therefore to be made in the regimental accounts."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—At Woolwich, the preparations for the Arctic Expedition progress with moderate activity; the officers who have been appointed to the command of the vessels have the greatest difficulty to enter men and to make the necessary arrangements for the outfit. The *Pioneer*, st.-v., still remains in dock, the shipwrights being busy in strengthening her timbers and the engineers in making the assurance of her safety, so far as it rests on engines and boilers, complete. The *Intrepid*, st.-v., formerly the *Free-Trade*, has not yet arrived from the Mediterranean, but is expected daily. Both vessels will be fitted with Mr. Sylvester's warming apparatus; and every improvement that science or experience can suggest, to promote the comfort and safety of the officers and men, will be adopted. The *Resolute* and *Assurance* remain in dock, the one at Mr. Wigram's, the other at Mr. Green's yards, at Blackwall, where the work of strengthening and rigging them progresses rapidly. The *Jasper*, st.-v., runs to and fro between Woolwich and Blackwall, conveying the riggers who are employed in fitting the vessels. Both of the sailing-vessels are to have crews of 90 men, of whom 30 will be attached to each steamer, which will act as a tender.

PRIZE MONEY.—Notice is given to the commodore, officers, and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Actæon*, George Mansel, K.q., captain, that they will be paid their respective proportions of prize money arising from the Brazilian brigantine *Maria Theresa*, on the 9th September, 1847, on the 22nd inst., at 10, John-street, Adelphi; and all shares not then claimed will be re-called every Tuesday and Friday, pursuant to act of Parliament. Commodore, £21 10s 9½d.; 1st class, £96 5s. 7d.; 3rd, £69 0s. 6½d.; 4th, £64 10s. 3½d.; 5th, £4 1s. 3d.; 6th, £2 14s. 9d.; 7th, £2 5s. 1½d.; 8th, £1 16s. 1½d.; 9th, £1 7s. 1d.; 10th, 18s. 0½d.; 11th, 12s. 6½d.; 12th, 9s. 0½d.; 13th, 6s. 9½d.

IMPORTANT FOR EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following:—"British Protective Emigrant Society, in union with the St. George's Society of New York (an incorporated society). Office, No. 17, Rector-street, New York. John C. Beales, Esq., M.D. (president of St. George's Society), Anthony St. Sauveur (British Consul), Thos. Dixon, Esq., Joseph Fowler, Esq.; Edward F. Sanderson, Esq., James Boorman, Esq.; Richard Irvan, Esq. (president of St. Andrew's Society); William D. Cuthbertson, Esq.; James B. Eldman, Esq.; John S. Bartlett, Esq., Edward W. Corning, Esq.; Charles B. Eldman, Esq.; M. Rusdall, Esq.; Charles Edwards, counsellor and solicitor to the British Protective Emigrant Society; Rich Ball, Esq.; John Cannah, Esq.; Septimus Crooks, Esq.; W. O. Pickersgill, Esq.; Charles H. Webb, superintendent of the British Protective Emigrant Society. The British Protective Emigrant Society was established in 1844, for the purpose of protecting emigrants from fraud and imposition, and it urges upon them the necessity, on arrival at New York, of making immediate application to the society, at the office, 17, Rector-street, New York, where they will receive correct information and advice, free of charge, relative to routes, expenses of travelling, and all matters connected with their future prospects in a strange land. Emigrants are particularly cautioned against persons whom they first meet on arrival at New York, especially those who would endeavour to prevent their applying to this society; as by lending an ear to these pretended professions of assistance and friendship, they are certain of finding themselves imposed upon. The society desires to impress upon the minds of emigrants that its object is simply to give advice, free of charge, and to caution them against the numerous frauds and impositions to which they are subjected, and to direct them how to proceed to their respective places of destination safely and economically. Neither the society nor any of its members have anything to do in promoting emigration, nor with any agent or company connected with the purchase or disposal of lands to emigrants, before or after their arrival; nor is it associated, either directly or indirectly, with any party engaged in the business of forwarding emigrant passengers. The applicants to the 'British Protective Emigrant Society' for situations, from its commencement, have been as follows:—English, 2268 employment obtained for 1751; Scotch, 630 ditto, 467; Irish, 1702—ditto, 1193; Welsh, 120—ditto, 97; Canada, Nova Scotia, and West Indies, 75—ditto, 48; besides 70,000 who have applied for advice, and whose names are registered. -New York, April 23, 1849."

THE STANFIELD HALL PROPERTY.—Since the family of the late Mr. Jermy have left their residence at Stanfield Hall, it has remained tenantless, the gatekeeper being left in charge. On Saturday last, however, two men, named Jermy and Larner, who had previously put forward claims to the estate, contrived to gain an entrance into the Hall, and remained possession until the police were sent for; but the intruders prudently withdrew before the arrival of the authorities.

Preparations are in progress for the erection of galleries to witness the launch of the *Nankin*, 50 gun frigate, which will take place at Woolwich, on Saturday, the 16th of March. She measures 2,000 tons, 226 ft. 2 ins. and 51 in., and one of the common anchors made at Portsmouth dock yard, in 1825, of 48 cwt. 2 qrs. and 21 lb., have been supplied, and will be suspended at the bows of the vessel when she is launched.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have steadily advanced since Monday's opening, registering an improvement of one per cent. upon the closing prices of the preceding week. Consols on Monday started 95¾ to ¾, and the probability of an easy solution of the Greek question caused a further improvement on Tuesday to 96¾. The Continental news on Wednesday, in reference to the Swiss and Prussian affairs, added to Lord Palmerston's explanation in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, gave a firm tone to Consols at the opening, and a steady advance to 96¾ for money and account succeeded, closing at 96 to ¾. Some realising on Thursday slightly depressed prices, Consols quoting 95¾ 96 during the day. Exchequer Bills advanced 5s. on Wednesday. London Railways remained at former quotations. The books for the transfer of Bank Stock will close on Tuesday next, opening on the 11th of April. Reduced closes on the same day, and opens on the 18th of April; also Long Annuities, and Annuities 1859. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents close on Tuesday, and open on the 19th of April. India Stock is closed, and will open on the 11th of April. The official return of the week gives the following particulars:—Bank Stock 207¾: Reduced, 96⅞; Consols, 95¾; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 98⅜; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 8¾; India Stock, 265¾; India Bonds, £1,000, 27s.; Exchequer Bills, £1,000, 1s. premium; Ditto for Account, 96¾; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 88 p.; Ditto Advertised, 54 p.

Business in the Foreign House has been rather inactive, Peruvian and Portuguese displaying the greatest amount of fluctuations. Peruvian advanced on Monday from 71 (the last price on Saturday) to 74 to 73¾; this Deferred, 32¾ 33. Increased business on Tuesday again improved the price to 75¾, and the Deferred to 35¾. This improvement was well maintained on Wednesday; but some depression prevailed on Thursday, being understood that the Government had asked authority from Congress to anticipate the sums arising from the guano contract up to next June. Portuguese advanced 1 per cent. on Tuesday, maintaining their rise. The Spanish, in the other various securities have not been material, as the following prices will show:—Brazilian Bonds, 89¾; Ditto, New, 1843, 83; Danish Bonds, 1826, Five per Cent., 96; Mexican, Five per Cent. 1846, ex. Jan. Coupons, 25¾; Ditto, Account, 25¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 74¾; Ditto, Deferred, 32¾; Portuguese, Five per Cents, 84; Ditto, Four per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, Scrip, 1¾ pm.; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17¾; Venezuela Bonds, Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 59¾.

Railway Shares are firmer, prices in several instances having advanced. The following are the last quotations of actual bargains:—Bristol and Exeter, 69¾; Ditto, Thirds, 9½ ds.; Buckinghamshire, 17; Calstonian, 11¾; East Anglian, £25, l., and E. L. and D., 1¾; Eastern Counties, ¼ x. d.; Ditto, New, Preference, 6 per Cent., 11¾; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 27½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 27; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, ¼ A, Deferred, 21, Ditto, ¼ B, 6 per Cents, 84; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preferred, 109; Great Western, 59¾ x. d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14¾ x. d.; Ditto, Fifths, 12 x. d.; Ditto, New, £17. 7½ x. d.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 45; Ditto, Quarters, 9; Ditto, Fifths, 1¾; London, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 122¾ x. d.; London, South Coast and Thirsk, Preference, 6 per Cent., 3¾ ds.; London and Blackwall, 3¾ x. d.; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 89¾; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 144; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 104; London and North-Western, 105¾ x. d.; Ditto, New, Quarters, 12¾ x. d.; Ditto, Fifths, 12¾ x. d.; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 1¾; London and South-Western, 65¾ x. d.; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2; Midland, 40 x.d.; Ditto, £50 Shares, 59¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 18¾ x.d.; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 122¾; North British, Quarters, 2¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9¾; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15¾; Scottish Central, 13¾; Shropshire Union, 2¼; South-Eastern, 18¾; Ditto, New, 5 per Cent., 103; South Wales, 16¾; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 8¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 40; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14¾; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8¾; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 1¾; York and North Midland, 18; Ditto, Preference, 6⅝; Boulogne and Amiens, 7; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13; East Indian, 5⅞; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Northern of France, 13⅜; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3¼; Sambre and Meuse, 2¾; United Mexican Mines, 7¼; Union of Australia, 29¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Market opened rather heavily yester day, Consols quoting 95¾ 96. Some large purchases by the Government broker afterwards gave confidence, and the closing price of Consols was 96⅛ to ¼ for account. There were no alterations of moment in the Foreign or Share Market.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our markets, coastwise, have been confined to 1720 quarters. The quantity fresh up to-day, by land carriage, was small. Notwithstanding that the show of samples was trifling, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce proved exceedingly heavy. Fine qualities were mostly held at Monday's prices. In the middling and inferior qualities, though in some instances offered at 1s per quarter less money, next to nothing was doing. Foreign wheat: the imports of which have been only 2350 quarters—moved off heavily, but we have no actual decline to notice in the quotations, which were almost nominal. Very little foreign barley was on offer. The show of English was extensive. General speaking, the trade ruled inactive, at barely stationary prices. We had a large quantity of malt on show. The demand for that article was extremely heavy, at the late prices. Oats, beans, peas, and Indian corn were sparingly noted. The top price of flour was 38s per 280 lbs. The trade continued heavy

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1720 qrs.; barley, 4740; malt, 1460; oats, 6060; flour, 5180. Irish: oats, 1000. Foreign: wheat, 3350; barley, ——; oats, 410; flour, 3000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; rye, 23s to 25s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 23s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 28s to 29s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 27s to 29s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 38s; Suffolk, 28s to 30s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.* Barley red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter; flour, American, 24s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Malt Market.—Canary seed moves off freely; yet prices are not supported. Rapeseed is rather dearer. In other articles we have no change to notice.

LINSEED.—English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 43s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; Carraway seed, 16s to 23s per cwt.; Rapeseed, Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d. Tares, 4s 9d to 4s 9d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 40l to 42l per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £7 to £7 5s; ditto, foreign, £6 2s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 5s per ton. Canary 78s to 79s per quarter. English Coco-nut, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; mace, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s, extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household ditto, 6d to 5½d, per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 6d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 14s 11d; rye, 21s 11d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 35s 1d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 6d; barley, 23s 9d; oats, 14s 11d; rye, 21s 9d; beans, 35s 1d; peas, 35s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Teas.—For all kinds the demand is in a very inactive state, at barely last week's quotations. Common sound congou is selling at 9½d to 10½ per lb. A public sale of 1010 packages Assam is advertised for the 13th inst.

Sugar.—Fine parcels of West India, Mauritius, and Bengal are in moderate request, at full prices. Other kinds of raw sugar are little doing. Foreign qualities dull. Refined goods move off slowly.—Brown lumps are 42s; and fine, 44s per cwt. Bonded sugars, 27s 6d to 30s per cwt.

Coffee.—The nominal price of ordinary Ceylon is 58s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee very little is doing, at last week's quotations.

Provisions.—Since our last report, the demand for most kinds of foreign butter has ruled extremely heavy, at 2s per cwt. less money. Fine Friesland, 104s. In other kinds, 90s to 96s per cwt. We have a moderate inquiry for Irish butter, at fully late rates. The transactions for the inland markets are small, and the stock on hand is limited. Carlow, firsts, landed, 74s to 84s; seconds, 68s to 72s; Clonmel, 76s to 82s; Cork, 72s to 76s; Belfast, firsts, 74s; seconds, 68s to 70s; Waterford, 66s to 70s; Sligo and Tralee, 62s to 66s per cwt. Fine new Dorset movers off freely at 100s to 112s per cwt. Bacon and hams are neglected. Fine qualities are nominally unchanged, at 56s to 58s per cwt. The supply of lacon being on the increase, the demand for that article is heavy, and prices have declined 2s per cwt. Waterford, landed, 48s to 49s. Cork, 46s to 48s per cwt. Hamburg bacon steady, at 42s to 44s per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions no change to notice.

Tallow.—Fine P Y C on the spot is steady, at 36s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt. The nearest quotation for delivery is unchanged up to the end of the year, at 36s. Town tallow, 35s 6d to 35s net cash.

Hops and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 3s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 5s per load. Trade dull.

Spirits.—In transactions in brandy are still small, yet previous rates are fairly supported. Rum is in good request, at full prices. Geneva is dull.

Wool.—The demand by private contract is very firm, and late rates are well supported in every instance.

Potatoes.—Owing to the immense importations from abroad, the demand for all kinds of potatoes is heavy in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations of from 3s to 10s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Eden Main, 14s; Hetton, 14s; Hilda, 14s; Belton, 16s 6d; South Kelton, 15s; West Hilton, 16s; Seymour Tess, 15s; and Lumley, 15s 6d per ton. A large supply at market. Trade very dull.

Hops (Friday).—The demand for all kinds of fine hops, the supply of which is extremely small, rules heavy, at almost nominal prices. In all other qualities very little is doing, and late rates are not supported.

New Kent and East Kent pockets, £5 6s to £11 11s; new Weald of Kent ditto, £5 3s to £8 8s; new Sussex ditto, £5 8s to £8 10s; new Farnhams, £12 0s to £18 0s; Yearling Kents, £3 3s to £4 4s; Sussex ditto, £3 3s to £4 4s; old hops, £1 1s to £3 13s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was tolerably well, but not to any heavy y, supplied with beasts as to number. Their general quality proved middling. The attendance of buyers was but moderate, at the commencement of the trade was dull, and a clearance was not effected by the close of business. Prime Scots, Devons, and other crosses, were in request, at full prices. In other breeds the demand was heavy, at 2s to 4s per head lower than on Monday last. The primest Scots realised 3s 8d per 8lbs. Otherwise the supplies trade was heavy. From the Isle of Wight 40 oxen and 30 sheep came to hand. Sheep were in a dull state, at 2s per head below Monday's currency. In pigs very little was doing, at previous prices. Calves moved off slowly, at late rates. In pigs very little was doing, at 2s per head lower.

PRICE OF MEAT.—Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; large coarse mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 4s; and prime Southdown, 4s 4d. Large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; neat't small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 14s to 21s each. The supplies on Monday last were:—Beasts, 740; sheep, 7,000; calves, 120; pigs, 280. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 195; sheep, 660; calves, 120. Scotch beasts, 150; sheep, 40.

Newspaper and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy to-day, and late rates were barely supported.

PRICE PER 8LB. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G F BLOW, Great Dover-street, carrier.

BANKRUPTS.

W LIVERMORE, Oxford-street, ironmonger. G SMITH, Cumberland-row, Saville-bridge, cheesemonger. J BROOKS, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, victualler. J PURSELL, Wellington-street, Waterloo Town, and Mile-end New Town, Artillery-ground, builder. H HILLYARD, Westhill-square, engraver. R PARKER, Nottingham, commission agent. T CHAWNER, Wadsworth, Warwickshire, grocer. L DUDLEY, Newcastle, Lincolnshire, surgeon. J DOWNHAM, Harrogate, wine merchant. J LAWRENCE, Liverpool, merchant. C J GLOVER, Manchester, small-ware dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J LUMSDEN, late of Macduff, and Glasgow, salesman. W WEATHERLY, Edinburgh, grocer. MARGARET HENDERSON or CHALMERS, Edinburgh, milliner. A L. Edinburgh, and Mauke Cumbray, Butchers, composite land-jobbing market. J JOHNSON, Glasgow, Grain-dealer

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, March 6, her Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. George Wood, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by her Majesty's command, administered to him accordingly.

1st Dragoon Guards: Brevet Lieut-Col. G G Nicolls to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col J S Smith, C.B. 2nd Dragoons: Lieut W Nicholls, Lieut C O'Callaghan to be Captains, vice Scott, Cornet C E Wynne to be Lieutenant, vice O'Callaghan; Cornet G J Bridge to be Cornet, vice Wyatt

1st Light Dragoons: Lieut-Col H Fane to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel L B Lowth; Major M W Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fane; Capt C H T Becker to be Major, vice Smith; Lieut H Bowles to be Captain, vice Becker. Cornet F W Gaisford to be Lieutenant, vice Nolan

1st Dragoons: Lieut H O Bowles to be Captain, vice F Walker; Lieut J A Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Bowles, Ensign J Tuite to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson. 16th: Ensign Charles Lord Largan to be Lieutenant, vice Massy. 17th: Ensign W Crozier to be Lieutenant, vice Noble; Second Lieutenant J H Bridge to be Ensign, vice Crozier. 49th: Lieutenant S J Macnamara to be Adjutant, vice Wyndowe. 51st: Lieutenant L H Bedford to be Captain, vice Bellairs. 52nd: Ensign the Honourable A Hastings to be Lieutenant, vice Bedford. Ensign S F Sargent to be Ensign, vice Hollis. 65th: Quartermaster H Firth to be Adjutant, vice Hall. 72nd: Ensign Lord Seaforth to be Lieutenant, vice Brevet Major Lindsay, Quartermaster Sergeant J Fitch, 78th: Capt R F Sharp to be Major, vice Jervis; Lieut R Rooke to be Captain, vice Sharp; Ensign and Adjutant C D Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Rooke. 80th: Lieut S Head to be Lieutenant, vice Tracey

1st West India Regiment: Lieut G Thorne to be Lieut, vice Head.

3rd West India Regiment: Troop Sergeant-Major G A Rogers to be Ensign, vice Kerr.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Lieut C H Bell to be Adjutant, vice Macdonell

Provincial Battalion at Chatham: Lieut-Col Sir J Jones, Knight, vice Brevet Col Wears.

COMMISSARIAT: Deputy Assistant Commissary General H B Rosse to be Assistant-Commissary General; Commissariat Clerk Edward Lewis Assistant Commissary General.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED

W HALE, Woolwich, rocket-manufacturer. A NICHOLSON, Bowling, Bradford, Yorkshire, baliser

BANKRUPTS

C CHRISTIE, Vauxhall-walk, and Broad-street, Lambeth, timber-merchant. T LONG, Belgrave-street South, Pimlico, picture-dealer. E UNDERHILL, Radnor-cottage, Chesham-place, Pimlico, builder. J WINTON, South-street, Finsbury, carpenter. J W HICKLING, Maude's wharf, Montague-close, Southwark, wharfinger. R PARKER, Nottingham commission-agent. T BRADLEY, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper. H BROWN, Hawdon, Yorkshire, tailor and draper C BURGIN, Hollis Croft Steel Works, Sheffield, steel-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J M'LEAN, Edinburgh, veterinary surgeon. W HILSON and Co, Hawick, woollen manufacturers. I IRONS, of LOW, Lundee, fleshcr. R CLARKE and Co, Glasgow, merchants. A WADDELL, Glasgow, coachmaster.

BIRTHS.

At 6, St. James's-square, the Lady Alfred Hervey, of a son.—At Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turner, of a daughter.—At Hatherop Castle, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev William Henry Hoare, of a daughter, still born.—At Clapham, the wife of the Rev F V Thornton, rector of Brown Candover, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th December, 1849 at Tri ity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Dr Marriott, Richard Penn, e q. to Mary Ann, eldest dau ghter of the late Capt Thomas Reynolds, of Tromp e, Esq. of the North Kempsey, Worcestershire, to Charlotte Frances, youngest and only unmarried daughter of Sir Archibald, Esq. of Wrottesley-house, Gre nwich-place, London.—At Killhorby, county of Down, Rawson William Rawson, Esq, Treasurer and Paymaster-General of Bermuda, to Sophia Maryanne, third daughter of the Hon and Rev Henry Ward, Rector of Killinchy —— at St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Rev Dr Mullock, Mr Thomas Kerwin Scoufield, Mr. James Howe, of Devon, to Edna, eldest daughter of Wm. Soaplin, late of London

DEATHS.

At 13, Sussex-gardens, Elizabeth Julia, wife of the Rev A Montgomery Campbell.—At Aberford, Yorkshire, the Rev James London, Vicar of Aberford, Yorkshire, and of Aymestrey, Herefordshire ——At Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, Caroline, widow of the late Co. Sneyd, in the 76th year of her age ——At Paris, the Hon Mrs Henry Howard, aged 33 ——At Dolphin-terrace, City-road, the Rev John Clem de Pearse, Rector of Hever, aged 76 ——At Abergele, Blanche, the only child of the Baron and Baroness le Linden, aged 10 months ——In Cravenhill, London, the Rev John Wi liams, vicar of Llandilow and Nolves, Carmarthenshire, in the 72nd year of his age.——At Clifton, Major-General Alfred Dodsworth Farone, C B, formerly 17th (the King's Own) Regiment, aged 74.——At Guernsey, on the 25th ult. of fever, Dan el James Massy, Ensign in her Majesty's 4th Regiment, youngest son of the late Hon George W liam Massy, of Belmont, county Limerick, Ireland, and first cousin to the present Lord Mass

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SCULPTURE OF THE NEW FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE sculptural enrichment of the new east front of Buckingham Palace having been completed (as regards the exterior *façade* towards St. James's Park), we have engraved the four principal figure groupes, which partake of that national character which has been regarded as the distinctive recommendation of the other portions of the Palace sculptures.

Hereafter we shall illustrate the new elevation, which projects but slightly beyond the face of the old building on either side, and occupies in the whole about 360 feet. The height to the top of the balustrade is about 77 feet. Our present purpose is, however, to describe the sculptural embellishments, which we have here engraved.

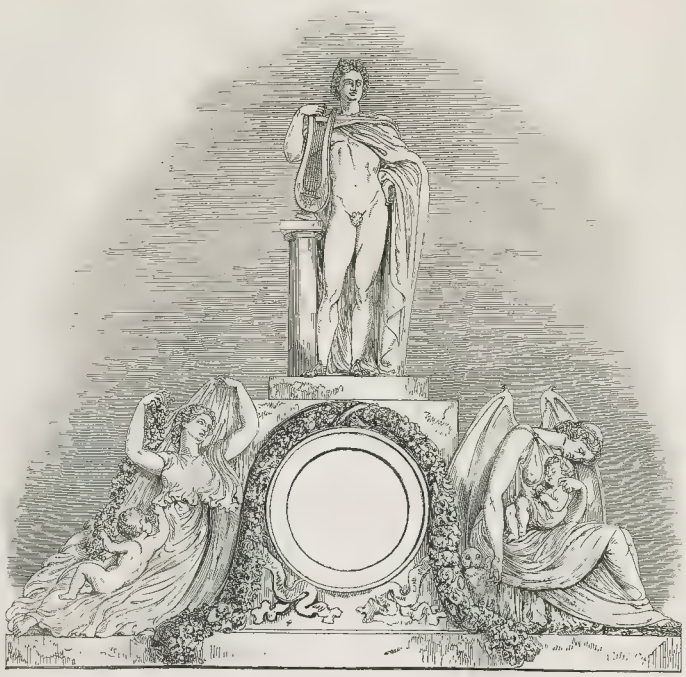
These sculptures adorn the centre and two wings of the Park *façade*. In the former is an arch opening with a balcony supported by bold trusses, and surmounted by scroll-work, enclosing a shield bearing "V.R., 1847;" whilst on the lateral turrets are placed colossal figures of our old tutelar favourites St. George and the never-to-be-conquered Dragon, and Britannia with the British Lion. These figures are sculptured by Turnouth.

Over the north wing is a group of the Hours, upon a pedestal pierced with a circle intended for a wind-dial, flanked with recumbent figures.

Upon the corresponding or southern wing is a circle for the reception of a clock dial, flanked by Morning and Night, the latter with bats' wings and her characteristic bird, the centre figure of Apollo being an impersonation of Noon. These two groups (upon the wings) ormed part of the original sculptural decoration of the Palace.

Military trophies and festoons of flowers are distributed over various parts of the building, where ornament has been required to give effect to the design.

It may be interesting to recapitulate the circumstances under which this east front has been added to the Palace; and this we do by aid of Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook for London."



SOUTHERN WING.

CENTRE.

In the spring of 1846, Sir Robert Peel informed the Lords of the Treasury that her Majesty had been for some time past subjected to great inconvenience "from the insufficient accommodation" afforded by the Palace. A letter was, consequently, written (May 23, 1846) to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, by whom Aug. 3, 1846, Mr. Blore was called upon to report on "the nature and extent of the insufficiency of accommodation, together with such plans, elevations, and estimates as would best provide for its improvement and enlargement." Mr. Blore, in his reply (August 4, 1846), observed that he had "long been aware of the extreme inconvenience to which her Majesty personally, the juvenile members of the Royal family, and the whole of the Royal establishment, had been subjected in consequence of the insufficiency of Buckingham Palace in point of accommodation." Among other inconveniences enumerated by Mr. Blore, it appears that the private apartments in the north wing "were not calculated originally for a married Sovereign—the head of a family;" that the nursery department was confined "to a few rooms in the attics of the same wing;" and that the basement story of the wing was used "by the Lord Chamberlain's department for stores and workshops;" that there was a constant noise and a continual smell of oil and glue; and if these were not enough, he adds, "the kitchen again is a nuisance to the Palace." Mr. Blore's estimates amounted to £150,000, and for this he was to make a "new east front to the Palace, clear out and re-arrange rooms in the south wing; make alterations in the north wing, new kitchens and offices, with ball-room over, *take down the marble arch*, decorate, paint, and alter drains." The sum was large, but the nuisances complained of were so great that the work was commenced forthwith, and is now approaching completion.

The Marble Arch remains to be removed; this delay having been caused by the want of a fit site for this very costly yet ineffective work of decorated architecture. It is curious to note how many new localities have been suggested. More than three years since, a Correspondent of the *Builder* said, remove the arch to the extremity of the Mall, to form a public entrance to St. James's Park, at Spring Gardens, and then, how fine will be the effect, as it is seen terminating the vista, from the Palace windows, or what a regal entrance will it be to the Royal avenue. Another asks, why not shift the arch to the fine area opposite the Horse Guards? this suggester forgetting that although the structure is copied generally from one of the triumphal arches of Imperial Rome, there are no figures of captives or groupes of military trophies to tell the proud tale of triumph: hence, on the score of inappropriateness, this location is objectionable. Yet, this suggester proposed that the arch be "brought down and placed in front of the landscape garden interior of St. James's Park, to which it would serve as a Royal entrance, and would seem to keep up a connexion with the Palace, which would be seen in the distance beyond it. Placed here, and in the vicinity of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, it would also serve exceedingly well as an arch commemorative of the valorous doings of our army and navy, and would occupy an analogous position to the arch of the Tuileries at Paris."

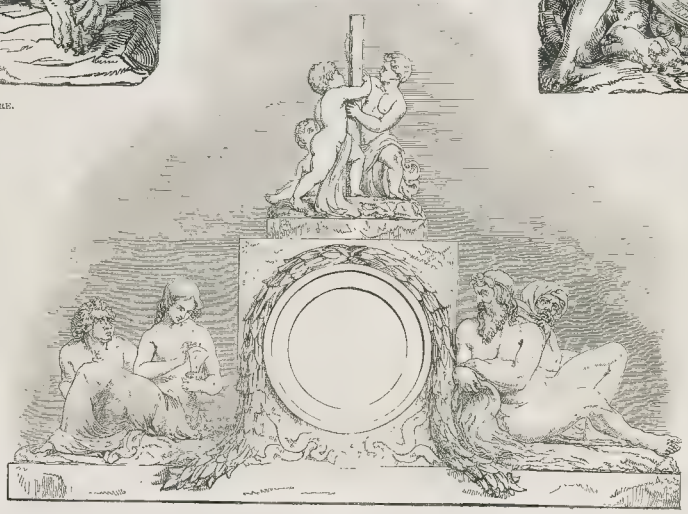
"It is to be regretted," says the critic in the *Companion to the Almanac* for 1848, "that Mr. Blore did not endeavour to retain the marble arch, by incorporating that mass—of course, greatly modified as to design—in his own *façade*, where the state entrance into the court behind will be a comparatively small and by no means very handsome arched gateway." (This, we think, would have been an adaptation of no easy accomplishment.) The same writer, in the *Companion to the Almanac* for 1849, says:—"The marble arch is still standing, and will, perhaps, continue to do so up to the very latest moment that it can be allowed to remain, there being, it seems, considerable difficulty in determining how best to dispose of it. Now, it strikes us, that unless it be better disposed of, the marble arch at the Palace might be transferred to the British Museum, and re-erected as a portal, it being, of course, adapted to such purpose by the addition of a room to it on each side, for the porter's habitation. It would not at all obstruct the view of the portico too much; perhaps rather set it off than the contrary, and produce piquant combination and effective grouping."

Still, another suggester advocates for the arch the top of Portlandplace; and another, the broad central walk in the Regent's Park. To the latter we do not demur: there, the sugar-like structure would correspond with the architectural confectionery of this locality, and be uniformly characteristic of the taste of our Fourth George.

Lastly, as if to get rid of the metropolitan excrescence, some of our anticipatory contemporaries have sent the arch to Windsor—where, by the way, there is not a single feature to keep the rejected classic in countenance, if we except Tobias Rustat's Romanised statue of Charles II., or the historical sculpture in the garden of the eastern terrace of the Castle.

CENTRE.

Until the Arch be removed, the new Palace front must appear to great disadvantage. It is, however, presumed that the taking down of the Arch and of the hoard will be simultaneous, and will be connected with the commencement of some plan for laying out the ground in front of the Palace. To aid the artistic effect it has been proposed to introduce groupes of sculpture, a balustraded terrace-walk, &c.



NORTHERN WING.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held on Monday, G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., President, in the chair, Mr. Bond exhibited a piece of the stem of an ash-tree, from near Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, covered with pupæ cases of a *Galeruca*; and also some web formed by the larvæ of *Galleria cerenella*, which he had found between two planks of wood. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited specimens, from Venezuela, of *Agrotis saucia* and *suffusa*, identical with the British species. Mr. Stainton exhibited some Micro-Lepidoptera he had recently bred, and six new species of British Tineidæ. Mr. Westwood exhibited a British specimen of *Opilon undulatum*, identical with an Albanian species.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 417.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

There was a time when the bare hint from any Ministry of a scheme for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland would have raised a storm from one end of the kingdom to the other. The thunders of Conciliation Hall would have been heard, both loudly and long. The greatest and burliest of modern agitators would have had a monster grievance—sufficient to fill a thousand epistles to his fellow-countrymen, all commencing with "Hereditary bondsmen," &c., and containing the usual aspirations for the welfare of "the first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea." Every Roman Catholic pulpit would have resounded with maledictions upon the head of the despotic Sassenach; nay, we question whether the Black North itself would not have vented, in its own way, its fierce dissatisfaction at an insult which it might have represented to be so glaring. Nor would there have been wanting sympathetic spirits on this side of the Channel to swell the chorus of ill-will, if the tune had only been given by the master-musician of Repeal. In fact, had the thing been broached five years ago, Europe and America would have rung with the oft-repeated story of the wrongs of Ireland, and Ministries and Parliaments might have fallen amid the crash of the angry warfare that would have been excited. But now Daniel O'Connell is in his grave, and his memory has not found sufficient favour among his countrymen to excite them to so small a piece of gratitude as the building of his monument. Funds are wanting to raise an inexpensive stone cenotaph; and a frail wooden memorial, and that alone, marks the spot where his bones are laid. The fiery agitation which was fanned by his breath has flickered out: fuel and bellows are alike wanting. The pulpits of Catholic Ireland, St. Jarlath's excepted, are silent upon political topics. The young and fool-hardy successors of O'Connell in the business of agitation expiate in penal colonies their folly in believing that the Irish people were ripe for a revolution. Misery, in its most appalling shapes, has decimated the land. Plague and famine, by their demands upon the sympathy and aid of the often-abused but always generous Sassenach, have shown the Irish that the heart of England was in the right place; and that, if it had not been for English charity—spontaneous in its origin, kindly in its display, and munificent in its amount—the fate of Ireland in 1846-47 would have been deplorable indeed. Repeal has, in consequence, gone the way of all delusions, and fairly died out, for lack of breath as well as of brains. In these circumstances, it has been officially announced, that the Earl of Clarendon is to be the last of the Lords-Lieutenant, and that his reign is to be brought to a premature close. Instead of disgust and anger, the announcement has excited a feeling of satisfaction in Ireland—not because such a man as Lord Clarendon is to be removed, but because contending parties, having opened their eyes to the vanity and folly of the Repeal agitation, see in the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy a necessary step to the complete fusion and amalgamation of the two countries. In England the satisfaction is still greater. The Lord-Lieutenancy, instead of being a mark of favour to Ireland, or any proof of its importance and dignity—as it was once supposed to be—was, in reality, but a sign of its degradation—a daily testimony to the fact that Ireland was not what Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire, or any other English county was—an integral portion of a truly United Kingdom. The very shopkeepers of Dublin—the persons who profited most by the presence of this deputy Sovereign—confess that the Castle, with its petty jealousies, its vindictive intrigues, and its back-stair gossip, did more harm in other ways, than good in the amount of money it caused to be circulated. Though opinions are divided amongst them on the subject, the sensible majority are only too happy that the phantom Royalty, which was always with them, is to be replaced by the occasional and more beneficent and splendid visits of the real Sovereign. Were it not for the remembrance of Dolly's Brae, we might believe that the reign of good sense had begun in Ireland, and that the satisfaction caused by this great step towards the union of the Empire was the best possible proof that reason had resumed her sway over the distracted minds of our suffering fellow-countrymen.

It was long an opinion very generally entertained in political society out of Ireland, but not often expressed in the public prints, that the Irish Viceroyalty was one of the great causes of the factious animosities that prevailed, and the one which most seriously baffled all the efforts of the best friends of Ireland to secure for her the advantages of repose and good government. It is of good omen for the future welfare of the country, that the Roman Catholic South and the Protestant North have come to the same conclusion, without having had it forced upon them by angry polemics; and that Belfast and Cork are agreed that it is well for Ireland to stand upon the same footing as Scotland and Middlesex; and quite as unnecessary to have a sham King in Dublin, as it has been found to be in the Castle of Holyrood. The abolition of the office has been exceedingly well timed in this as well as in every other respect. Not only was it made known at a period when hostile factions were worn out or paralyzed, but when the office was held by a man of such distinguished ability, and such eminent services, that no one could imagine any slight to him in the circumstance of its abolition. To have decreed during the rule of an incompetent, a partial, or a blundering Lord-Lieutenant, that the Viceroyalty should cease altogether, might have awakened the sleeping, or invigorated the harassed and weakened, parties that still exist. But to decree its abolition at a time when the Lord-Lieutenant has acquired greater renown than any of his predecessors for strict impartiality, for thorough honesty, for indomitable courage, for unfailing tact, and for the uniform success which always attends genius, but which flies from the path of incompetency and mediocrity, is to testify in the most striking manner to the uselessness of the office. If not even a Clarendon could, in such a position, continue to be of service to Ireland, what would have been expected of an inferior successor? But no inferior is to come after him.

THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The last of the Lords-Lieutenant was the best and ablest, and surpassed all his former services to Ireland by recommending and supporting the abolition of the office upon which he threw such lustre. He held the scales of justice evenly; he never swerved from the broad path of duty; he suppressed a civil war without bloodshed, and he effected a real union between Great Britain and Ireland. These are Lord Clarendon's claims to the gratitude of the present generation and to an honourable name in history. He has received the one already, and the other will not be denied to him.

The visits of her Majesty to Ireland, as often as convenience or policy may dictate, will more than make amends for any temporary check which the trade of Dublin may receive from the absence of the petty court of the Viceroy. Royal example will make Ireland fashionable; and the wealth scattered about by thousands and tens of thousands of tourists will be of infinitely more advantage than the pageantries of a provincial capital. And these, too, will be but a portion of the benefits likely to accrue from the change. The increased intercourse between the eastern and western portions of the kingdom—if accompanied, as we trust it will be, by the subsidence of the storms of provincial faction—will tend, if anything can, to the large development of material prosperity. When we remember the deplorable condition of Scotland in the year 1745, and look at the progress it has since made, we cannot, though the condition of Ireland is far more deplorable at the present day, permit ourselves to doubt of the ultimate prosperity of that naturally far richer portion of the United Kingdom.

THE GOLDEN HORN, CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, which occupies, perhaps, the most commanding site of any city in the world, is, at this moment, a focus of extraordinary interest. One of our artistic correspondents, profiting by a very recent visit, has sketched the great harbour, which we have engraved upon the preceding page.

The Sketch was taken on the 19th of February.

The pontoon bridge was then opened, to allow two fine Turkish frigates to pass from the dockyard. This bridge consists of a number of parts, each supported by four barges. On this occasion two of the divisions of the bridge were removed, leaving a large open space. Most each extremity of the bridge is a wooden arch, high enough to allow boats and barges to pass. This bridge was erected about four years ago. Some distance further up the Golden Horn is seen the only other bridge across this remarkable inlet of the sea. It was constructed some time before the bridge of boats, and is on a different plan, being supported by a sort of long rafts instead of pontoons. Within this bridge is the arsenal. The appearance of the Golden Horn is extremely animated. Without the outer bridge are to be seen large steamers and sailing-vessels constantly arriving and sailing, men-of-war, coasting vessels of every build and rig, and myriads of light and graceful form passing to and fro for hire. The number of these boats has much diminished since the open up of the bridges. Latterly, too, several small steamers arrive every 1 ream with passengers from the neighbouring towns, and leave with them again after the business of the day is over, reminding the Englishman of the river boats at home.

Within the bridges great numbers of vessels are moored in tiers, frequently three deep, giving the appearance of a forest in winter

On February 16th, two frigates sailed from Constantinople for the south, one report being that they were bound for Athens, and another that they were sent to quell the disturbances in Candia.

Two fires have lately occurred, one on the 13th and the other on the 16th, in Stamboul; only ten houses were burnt altogether—a small loss compared with what so frequently occurs here.

The weather has been more severe during the present winter at Constantinople and Smyrna than ever remembered. Fahrenheit's thermometer was as low as 8 degrees above Zero at Constantinople, and 14 degrees at Smyrna. Great quantities of snow fell at Constantinople. Two Turkish sentinels were found frozen to death: several fish-men suffered a similar fate Vast qua tities of fish were caught by hand floating in a torpid state on the surface of the water in the Golden Horn and Bosphorus. The quantity of game in the vicinity of the capital was very large.

The very large forces recently quartered at Constantinople has been broken up, and distributed in the different stations throughout Turkey.

At Smyrna, two shocks of earthquake have recent y been felt.

A feeling was prevalent here in favour of the British movement at Athens. The French line-of-battle ship *Inflexible* was expected on the 20th, and it was said that as the *Sultan* steamer was leaving there on the 22d, a large man-of-war, bearing a comm dore's pendant, supposed to be the *Inflexible*, was entering Smyrna anchorage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE MARSHES AT WOOLWICH.—Major-General Parker, CB, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Major-General Lacy, Colonel Dundas, and Colonel Boxer, Commandant of the Arsenal, with the select committee, with a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, assembled in the Marshes at two o'clock P M., on Monday, to witness experiments. The first carried on were with shells, the invention of Mr. Greener, Birmingham, the aim ing for their object, when burst amongst troops, to scatter a quantity of prepared material, which would set their clothes on fire, and destroy the enemy by that means. The shells, four in number, were fired from a 5-pounder howitzer, but they all burst at the mouth of the howitzer, evidently owing to the thinness of the shell, being unable to resist the charge of powder usually required for 24 pounder shells. The composition with which the shells were filled did not take fire in either of the four rounds, owing to the shells bursting at the mouth of the howitzer, when they were calculated for 1100 yards range, and, consequently, the nature or effect of the composition they contained was not ascertained. The contents of the shells appeared to be oakum, strongly saturated with a liquid which smelled strongly of turpentine, or an essential oil of an inflammable nature. The next experiments were with a 10-inch and 8-inch mortar of a new construction, the former capable of carrying a shell weighing about 92 lb. a range of 2400 yards, when fired at an angle of 45 decrees; and the latter, 2000 yards at the same elevation—the 10-inch mortar charge of powder being 4 lb., and the 8-inch 2 lb. The mortars are made one half longer than those hitherto used, and the beds one-fourth greater base. The firing of six rounds from each, with shells filled with sand and p ugged, was made at an elevation of 75 degrees, to test the strength of the beds: the new gun, and they answered in a most efficiently. The beds were made from a plan of the Royal carriage department.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permission to the officers of every grade engaged in the Arctic expedition to allot one moiety of their pay, if desirous of doing.

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.—The following circular memorandum, issued from the Horse Guards, respecting the reduction in the army, has come into operation on the 31st instant:—The 5th, 22d, 46th, 55th, 57th, 67th, 69th, and 76th, and 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade, are to be converted into regiments of one battalion of 1000 rank and file each, with a recruiting depôt, similar to regiments serving in India. The 11th, 36th, 58th, and 95th regiments (now serving in New Zealand and Australia) are to be reduced to 700 each, and to be thus divided:—service companies, 640; depôt, 210: total rank and file, 750. It may be added with regard to the regiments in New Zealand and Australia to be reduced, that men are to be discharged on the spot, so as to allow such desire to colonise; but such as desire to return home will be obliged to pay their own passage. The 6th Foot (hitherto 1200 rank and file) is to be reduced to 750. The following depôts of regiments serving in the Co onies are to be reduced 90 rank and file each—viz. 1st battalion 1st Foot, 7th, 16th, 19th, 34th, 38th, 54th, 66th, 73d, 73d, 79th, 88th, 96th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade. The above will give a reduction of 3680 rank and file. With respect to officers, the lieutenant-colonels, c-p ains, and subalterns are to remain in full pay on the strength of their regiments (*as second*) until their services are actually required; but the quarter-masters and medical officers are to be placed upon half-pay from the 1st of April next. The saving to the country by this reduction will be about £140,000 for the present year

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN HAVING PASSED BEHRING'S STRAITS.—With reference to the report of Sir John Franklin's discovery having passed through Behring's Straits, and which report came from a person on board the ship *Blakeley*, dated San Francisco, Dec. 30, we are requested to state that letters had been received by Messrs. Leftwich and Co., of Liverpool, the owners of the *Blakeley*, from the commander of that vessel, of the same date, viz. Dec. 30, in which no mention whatever is made of the circumstance; and which, from his intimate habits of correspondence with Messrs. Leftwich, he considered would never have allowed such news to have remained unnoticed if it had come from an authentic source.

ROYAL MARINES.—The corps of Royal Marines is to consist of 102 divisional and 10 artillery companies; each divisional company to consist of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, 3 drummers, and 76 privates; total, 92. Each artillery company to consist of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 3 bombardiers, 3 drummers, 125 gunners; total, 150: making the whole establishment 9384 men; divisional companies, 9360; ditto, 4 buglers and staff, 70: total, 10,954 men. The 102 divisional companies to be thus distributed:—Chatham, 31 division, 25 companies; Portsmouth, 2nd division, 27 companies and 10 artillery ditto; Plymouth, 3rd division, 25 companies; and Woolwich, 4th division, 25 companies of Royal Marines.

Colonel Campbell, of the Queen's Bays, now stationed at Jock's Lodge barracks, Edinburgh, met with a very severe accident last week while out hunting with the Berwickshire hounds, at Marchmont. His horse fell with its rider underneath, and in rising kicked him and cut him severely. He was brought to the barracks, where he was attended by the regimental surgeon and Dr. Douglas Maclagan, and is in a fair way of recovery.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The elections, which commenced on Sunday in Paris, have resulted in a manner so completely the reverse of what was expected by the "friends of order," that the vexation and misgivings about the continuance of tranquillity are considerably lessened with the disappointment. Although the electoral returns had not, up to Thursday morning, been officially declared, it is quite certain that the Socialists, Carnot, Vidal, and De Flotte, have obtained the victory over the Conservative candidates, La Hitte, Foy, and Bonjean.

The following numbers of the votes given, though not officially announced, are stated to be pretty correct:—

Carnot (Socialist)	..	..	..	..	132,881
Vidal	Do.	..	..	..	128,527
De Flotte	Do.	..	..	..	126,834
Foy (Conservative)	..	..	..	..	123,673
La Hitte	Do.	..	..	..	120,163
Bonjean	Do.	..	..	..	124,009

When this result became known on Tuesday evening, a panic seized the frequenters of the Bourse. The success of the three Socialists soon spread through the capital, to the great delight of the 3rd Republic, and to the sore dismay of the Moderate party. On Wednesday morning the greatest excitement prevailed respecting the probable effects of such a return, and rumours of all kinds were in circulation, amongst which was one that Ministers had tendered their resignations, and that they had been accepted. This statement, however, has not been corroborated. Another report was, that a new line of policy was to be adopted, which was to be announced to the Assembly. These rumours, however, must be received with great caution, as, in moments of political excitement, ingenuity is never wanting to fabricate reports for selfish purposes.

Amongst the rumours generally credited, there was one to the effect that the Legitimists, by order of the Duke de Levis, had given ten or twelve thousand votes to the Socialists, in order to create a storm, and this, it is added, would accord with an observat on made in Legitimist circles, that it was necessary to pass through the Red Sea in order to reach the Land of Promise.

In Paris the contest was severe; and though party feel ng ran high, not the slightest disturbance took place So much interest was excited, that not less than seven-eighths of the electors recorded their votes.

A good deal of uneasiness was produced on Sunday by large groups of persons in blouses assembling round the Column of July, who announced that numerous deputations would come to deposit funeral wreaths in memory of the dead. The Prefect of Police immediately issued a proclamation prohibiting such proceedings, and the offensive inscriptions and seditious emblems that had been placed round the Place de la Bastile were removed by the police. Great numbers of people continued to loiter about the Column of July during the whole of Monday and Tuesday, some of whom loudly censured the authorities for the act of vandalism they had committed. Such had been the number of crowns and emblems brought together that they formed a vast pile, artistically arranged, of red and yellow flowers, around which the idle and curious assembled to admire and wonder. However, as the pilgrims had not confined themselves to the mere funereal offering, but had interspersed with the flags and other Republican and Democratic ornaments, the police were furnished with an opportunity to interfere.

About 100 soldiers, belonging to several regiments of infantry, were amongst the most conspicuous of those who deposited the crowns and emblems. These men remained silent, whilst the crowd around occasionally cried out, "Vive Farmée! Vive la Montagne!"

The accounts from the departments are conflicting; some affirming that the elections will prove favourable to the Socialists, others declaring that the Conservatives have obtained the greater majority.

The National Guard of Montpellier has been disbanded, by order of the President of the Republic

The National Guard of Meze and Gignac has been dissolved, in consequence of the extreme violence of its political opinions.

A duel was fought on Saturday, in the Bois de Boulogne, between two representatives—MM. Perreut and Schoelcher, both representing the colonies. The bail of M. Schoelcher took off a portion of the hair of his adversary's right hand, and then passed through his cravat. The affair was then terminated. M. Schoelcher will have to fight another of his colleagues, who has taken offence at a pamphlet written by him.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome—the only quarter at present, in the Peninsula, which furnishes political intelligence—we learn that the Pope, having expressed his desire to return to the capital on the 8th, and at the same time to have some Austrian as well as French troops in garrison there, preparations were being made for that purpose. The Austrians have a very strong camp at Spoleto; and it was understood that on the instant they would march for Rome. A small French garrison, according to this account, was to occupy the Castle of St. Angelo, another to be placed at Civita Vecchia, and the rest of the French troops were to return to France. Baron d'Aspré was to command the Austrian army at Rome.

Prince Musignano has entirely recovered from his wounds, and appeared again in public.

Accounts from Naples of the 1st inst., and Florence, states that the British Government had forwarded a note to the Neapolitan Cabinet concerning the Sicilian Constitution, the rigorous measures enforced there, and certain indemnities due to British subjects. The Consul at Palermo, according to this account, was still assembled, consulting on the subject, at the time the steam-packet left.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, under date of the 8th instant, we learn that it was confidently expected that the state of siege in that capital would be raised in May, or at latest in June.

The Emperor, it was said, intended to perform the usual ceremony of washing the feet of a certain number of old men on Maunday Thursday, in person, and not by deputy, as has been the case of late years.

From Hungary, we learn by the *Pester Zeitung* of the 6th, that long lists of newly condemned have been published. The unfortunate men are in the prime of life, between twenty and thirty years of age, who now see before them a long term of imprisonment, varying from eighteen to twelve years. Those judged worthy of death were reprieved, with the exception of one Louis Hank, who appears to have been a desperate character. He was hanged at Arad.

GERMAN STATES.

A project has been published by Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemburgh, of a union in opposition to that of Prussia, by which it is proposed to unite all the States that were members of the old Confederation. It is simpler than that of Erfurt. The Executive is to consist of seven members, and the representative of 300 deputies, of whom a third are to be returned by Austria, a third by Prussia, and a third by the other States collectively. There is to be no Second Chamber. If the assent of all the States to the plan can be obtained, its executive is to take the place of the present interim commission, and its future code of fundamental laws of the acts based on the treaty of Vienna, which established the old Confederation.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

According to intelligence received from Schleswig-Holstein, hostilities are on the point o recommencing. The Swedes and Norwegians have received orders to retire, General Hahn having issued an order for them to go to Kiel. Preparations of a very warlike character are being made in the duchies; in consequence of which General Rauch has been charged with a mission to the Lieutenancy of Kiel. The negotiations with Denmark are in a complete state of stagnation, the Prussian Government not having received any reply to the note sent to Mr. Usedom. It is hoped, however, for the sake of humanity, that the renewal of this insane and murderous struggle will be prevented by the principal European Powers.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 1st instant state that the blockade of the Piræus was still rigorously maintained.

THE ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN POST-OFFICES.—In consequence of the want of a proper understanding between the English and Prussian Post-offices on a practical point, persons who receive letters from England are exposed to an annoyance which an explanation, it is to be hoped, will be sufficient to prevent. Notwith-tanding the issue of shilling postage stamps by the English Post-office, with the decision that when affixed to a foreign letter they cover the postage of it, the stamps alone are not recognised by the Prussian office as a proof that the postage is paid, and it is invariably demanded again in full in Berlin. It may be as well to state, at the same time, that no private inscription on the letter is of any use, whether it be "p." or "pd." or "p. pd." or any combination of initials, or even the words "paid" or "pre-paid" in full. It is of no account. A corresp ndence with the Prussian Post Director has elicited the fact, that by the Prussian *Post-contract* those letters only are delivered in Berlin which charge that bear on the cover a capital P stamped at the English office (and in such a manner that nine times out of ten it is scarcely visible). There appears to be a want of uniformity in the practices of the English post in this respect that necessitates the payment of the postage over again. Letters with the shilling stamp do not have the capital P that contains the spell required to obtain the demand of the Berlin *Brief-träger*; the Queen's head has only the cancelling mark, which is not enough. Again, letters pre-paid in full in the provincial offices in England, have often a stamp that there means "paid," but it is not that essential capital P on which the Prussian office insists with such tenacity. Letters posted in London are all provided with the valuable form of the consonant; but from the country (there are two instances, to my knowledge, in the last three days from Birmingham and Oxford), they use a vile series of small p's, which are not recognised, therefore, which in Prussia certify nothing. It is utterly useless to argue with a Prussian *Beamter*, and prove the moral certainty that his Majesty has no right to your 10 groschen; the absence of that particular P makes down your case. The remedy is surely very simple. Could not Colonel Maberly appr se the Prussian Post-office of all the marks that are accepted in England as proofs of payment, shilling stamps included, and make the despot-sm of that single capital letter; or direct all addresses to Prussia to be stamped with the form of the letter that has acquired such significance? *Times Correspondence.*

THE "CRIMP" SYSTEM.—A tradesman at Manchester, who professed to undersell his neighbours, has been convicted of having a 2-oz. weight attached to his scale by means of half an ounce of wax. A placard in the window described him as "the poor man's friend!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition on the subject of Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations. In answer to the Duke of Wellington, the noble and learned Lord stated that he had no doubt the Indian judges were bound by law to take security; and that he understood they were liable to make good the deficiencies.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Railway Audit Bill.

Lord STANLEY said he had that morning been waited on by a deputation of delegates from all the principal railways in the kingdom, who objected to the Government bill, and had entrusted him with the draft of a bill favoured by them, which he should be able to lay on the table next day.

Lords MONTEAGLE, COLCHESTER, and BEAUMONT entered into the further discussion that ensued, after which the Government bill was read a second time, with the understanding that opportunity shou d be given for the consideration of the bill to be introduced by Lord Stanley.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EXPENSIVE ANTIQUARIANISM.

Mr. HUTT moved for returns of the cost of preparing for publication, and of printing and publishing, the work entitled "Monumenta Historica Britannica, or Materials for the History of Britain;" of the number of copies so d, and of the price at which sold; of the names of the persons or parties to whom copies have been given gratuitously; of the names of the persons or parties who have applied for copies, but whose applications were not complied with; together with the number of copies remaining undisposed of; and also copies of the correspondence which took place in November and December, 1848, between the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lords of the Treasury, and the Master of the Rolls, regarding the sale and distribution of the said work.

Sir R INGLIS remarked that one of the most distinguished foreign antiquaries had declared the work referred to one of the finest ever published.

The return was ordered

Mr. BAILLIE stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. J. S. Wortley, that the Ceylon Committee had come to a unanimous resolution to renew its inquiry with closed doors, in consequence of the unwarrantable publication in some papers of incomplete and partial evidence.

On the motion of Sir G GREY, the Lords' amendments to the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill were agreed to.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ogle, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that no picture in the National Gallery had been ordered by the trustees to be cleaned during the last two years, and no order for cleaning the pictures of the old masters had been made of late. at the same time it would not be fair to say that the trustees were satisfied with the condition of all the pictures. No final arrangement had been made with respect to the National Gallery, but the Government had under consideration the question of providing further room for such works as might be presented to the nation, especially for the Vernon collection.

GREECE.

In reply to questions put by Mr. G. S. Smythe, Lord PALMERSTON stated that a despatch relative to the affair of Don Pacifico, that published in the newspapers from Count Nesselrode had been communicated by Baron Brunnow not many days ago, with another despatch of a subsequent date. He (Lord Palmerston) was preparing a continuation of the documents already laid before Parliament relating to the Greek question. The documents already laid on the table of the House came down to the making of reprisals. There were other papers connected with the same question, which would have to be laid before Parliament probably at no distant period. At present the state of affairs was this—the French Government had offered its good offices, which were accepted, and the negotiations had not, as far as he was informed, made any progress, and until the negotiations should be brought to some point it would obviously not be conducive to the public interest to give the House information which would be necessarily incomplete.

Mr. ANSTEY inquired if it were true that the orders for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Moldavia and Wallachia had been countermanded?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that he had stated on a former occasion that the excess of Russian troops would evacuate the Principalities, and he had no reason to suppose that any change in the intention of Russia respecting those troops had taken place.

SUPPLY.—ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a committee of supply on the estimates.

Mr. F. MAULE moved that the number of men for the land service for the ensuing year, exclusive of those engaged in India, should not exceed 99,178, that number being 4126 less than the number voted last year. One of the principal points upon which he tested his application for the vote, was the great difference between our numerical force and those of France, Prussia, and Austria. The number of men in the French service was 500,000; in the Prussian (independent of the extraordinary number of officers), to 325,000; and in that of Austria, 539,000. After going through a lengthy statement, composed principally of figures and details relating to our colonial armaments, he proceeded to show the very satisfactory state of the army the working and effect of various reforms which had been introduced into the service—also the reductions which had taken place in the expenditure, by authority or by the deaths of officers.

Mr. HUME said he could not help congratulating a state now as ever. He, however, contended that very considerable reductions ought to be made, and which might be effected by stopping the recruiting, and not by discharging the soldiers. He concluded by moving a reduction of not less than 10,000 men.

Major Blackall, Captain Boldero, Mr Macgregor, Mr. Stanford, Col. Chatterton, Mr. Ayrton, Col. Sibthorp, Col. Sidney, Lord J. Russell, Col. Dunne, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Reynolds (who said that in respect to Ireland he considered this a Church question) followed in support of the motion

Sir W. JOLLIFFE, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Cobden, and Alderman Sidney opposed the vote, and supported the amendment proposing a reduction of 10,000 men.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, instead of making wholesale reductions, the proper course was to ask the military force to the requirements of the places where it was located.

Sir J. WALSH (who had to contend for a hearing amidst cries of "Divide" and "Oh!") supported the motion.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were For the original motion, 223; against it, 50: Majority in favour of the original motion, 173.

A vote was then taken of £1,700,000 for the army.

NAVY ESTIMATES

The committee then passed to the navy estimates, and

Sir F. BARING made a general statement of the votes proposed, and of the reductions made upon the estimates of last year. The whole expenditure for the effective and non-effective naval service, for the conveyance of troops and the packet service, calculated for the year 1850-51, was £6,613,000, which, compared with the analogous expenditure for the year 1848-49, and including the naval excess, was a reduction of £1,332,000; being a reduction on last year's estimate of £480,000. The reduction proposed in the number of men was 1000 of the marine force, making a practical reduction during the last year and a half of 7000 men.

On the first vote, for 39,000 men for the sea-service for the year, including 11,000 marines,

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the number of men be reduced to 31,400.

In the course of a short debate on this vote,

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the number of Greek vessels detained, according to the last account received, was between forty and fifty, and they were merely held as pledges for satisfaction of the claims upon the Greek Government.

The committee divided—

For Mr. Hume's amendment	..	..	..	..	19
Against it	..	..	..	..	117
Majority					——98

The vote for 39,000 men was then agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Lord J RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Salaries of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the former to be fixed at £8000, and the latter at £7000 per annum.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill.

Lord STANLEY laid on the table the Railway Audit Bill, framed by the delegates of the railway companies, which was read a first time; and the second reading fixed for Friday.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord REDESDALE presented petitions complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a return to the policy of Protection. The noble Lord said that petitions for relief from the people out of Parliament, by the assertions so boldly made by certain persons who were pledged to Free Trade, that a return to the system of protection to native industry was impossible. On the contrary, he and the people generally were fully persuaded that, in some shape or other, Protection should be restored. If the new commercial system had worked well for the country, it would not be right to change it; but when it was found to work ruinously for the general interest, it was but reasonable to suppose that we should revert to the old system under which we had been so prosperous. The object of the new policy was to lower wages, and it has actually reduced the wages of the industrious portion of the community on an average. It had glutted the markets with agricultural produce, and rendered it absolute y impossible for the farmer to cultivate the land with profit. As to the boasted prosperity of the manufacturing districts, he believed it rested on no sure fo dation. The noble Lord required the Government to state what were the opinions they entertained with respect to the cause of the agricultural distress; whether they had any reasonable hope of an immediate and considerable alleviation of the distress. Supposing no advance in the price of grain should occur, did they think the land would be cultivated to the extent it was? What did they calculate the average price of corn would in future be?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was not surprised that such petitions were presented, knowing, as he did, that considerable agricultural distress existed in several parts of the country. He had not been induced to vote for the repeal of

the CORN LAWS without believing that it would be attended by much difficulty, but he felt persuaded such a measure was inevitable sooner or later, for it would not have been possible to maintain the price of bread higher in England than in the other countries on the Continent. He could not pretend to prophesy as to the future price of corn, because all who had prophesied on this particular question of corn had signally failed. But if importation was the sword that hung over the heads of the farmers, it had a very blunt edge indeed. The diminution of importation of corn during the last month, as compared with the corresponding month last year, was very remarkable—being not less than 300,000 quarters. In February, 1849, the importation amounted to 380,000 quarters; in February this year it was only 100,000 quarters; and in the current month it was still decreasing. In fact, we had nearly reached that state of price that it was not worth the while of any country of Europe to send us corn. As to the cause of the agricultural distress, he admitted that it might be attributed in some degree to importation, but apprehension was the chief cause. There had been, no less speculation than was wholesome or desirable in this country. The present stock of corn was exceedingly low, as compared with that of last year. On the 1st of February, 1849, there were 1,324,000 quarters in stock, whereas on the 1st of February this year there were only 243,198 quarters. The noble Marquis asserted that the consumption of the necessaries and luxuries of the working classes had largely increased, was increasing, and was likely to increase. He thought it was the duty of Parliament to keep its eyes fixed on the progress of the great experiment of Free Trade—for an experiment it was—and by every practical means to assist the British farmer in his competition with the world.

The Earl of MALMESBURY considered that the noble Marquis had been himself deceived, or he would not have attempted to deceive their Lordships by the rose-colored statements he had made. He (Lord Malmesbury) had received communications that contradicted the noble Marquis's prosperity assertions. Importations were still going on, and though stocks might be low in the warehouses, they were not low in the farmers' yards. The noble Earl contended that agriculture produce had been depreciated thirty-three per cent. Then there were increased poor-rates and county-rates, which fell on the shoulders of the agricultural classes. It might be too much at present to expect those who were pledged to Free-Trade to agree to a return to Protection, but it was but reasonable to expect them to free the farmers from the unjust burdens that fell on them, and to place them in a position of equality with the foreigners and with their fellow-countrymen.

Lord REDESDALE derived this comfort from the discussion, that it had extracted from the Lord President the admission that Free-Trade was only an experiment.

Earl GREY insisted that, if an experiment, it was in the highest degree satisfactory.

The petitions were laid on the table.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

SIR J. FRANKLIN.

Sir F. BARING stated, in reply to Sir R. Inglis, that the expedition about to sail in search of Sir J. Franklin consisted of two steamers, under the command of Captain ANSON, and of two ships, which were a separate expedition, under the command of Captain PENNY, and that no charge was being made to experts their departure; and that the whole would sail, at the latest, in the last week of April.

PROTECTION.

Mr. WODEHOUSE gave notice of his intention to move resolutions, as an amendment to Mr. Cayley's motion for the repeal of the malt-tax, affirming the existence of agricultural distress, and the necessity of re-establishing a system of Protection.

CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR gave notice of his intention to move, after Easter, for leave to bring in a Bill to wind up the National Land Company.

MERCANTILE MARINE BILL.

Lord J. MANNERS gave notice that, in the event of the Mercantile Marine Bill being read a second time, he would move that it be referred to a select committee.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND moved for, in order that the present taxation of the country depressed all classes, and especially the labouring classes, by diminishing the funds for the employment of produ tive labour, it was the opinion of the House that adequate measures should be forthwith adopted to reduce the expenditure of the Government. The hon. member said he did not ask the House to go back on the policy of Free-Trade—if policy it could be called but he asked them to follow it up to its legitimate consequences. His proposals were to reduce the expenditure, especially the salaries of persons holding office under the Crown, and to take off all the burdens imposed on raw produce. He also proposed to do away with the tax for the sake of the malt tax, to reduce the duty on bricks, and to take off the hop duty.

Mr. CAYLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. FOX MAULE contended that the system of Free-Trade, by which the Government were prepared to stand, had greatly alleviated the burdens of the working classes. He considered the motion as an attack upon salaries; but upon looking over the lists he could discover no margin for retrenchment consistent with the maintenance of the public faith. The right hon. gentleman made the motion by moving the previous question.

Mr. HANDLEY had not sufficient confidence in Mr. Drummond's political consistency to support the motion.

Sir R. PEEL considered that the resolution, if adopted, would end in a delusion, and therefore he could not advise the House to affirm it. After the votes of the House in favour of the army and navy Estimates proposed by the present Government, it would be most inconsistent to pass a general resolution such as that submitted. The right hon. baronet condemned the extravagant military forces kept up by the powers of Europe, by which they paralysed their commercial energies, and declared that, in his opinion, no greater benefit could be conferred on the human race than a general agreement of all the great powers to proportion their armaments to their relative strength, and to reduce their armaments and their expenditure

Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. EVELYN, and Colonel SIBTHORP supported the motion.

Mr. Cobden and Colonel Thompson objected to the resolution as vague, and as framed with the design of embarrassing Ministers in favour of Protection.

Mr. A. STAFFORD denounced the one-sided Free-Trade now in operation, and insisted either on giving the farmers the benefit of the system, by allowing them to grow tobacco, and for a large diminution of the malt-tax, or else that the Government had taken the best course for effecting those objects, he could have no reason for affirming the resolution, and he should therefore agree in meeting it with the previous question. With respect to the claim for the farmers of this country to grow tobacco, it was the opinion of those competent to judge, that, even should the duty be taken off foreign tobacco, the farmers of England or Ireland could not grow it to compete with it. Much misapprehension prevailed as to the interpretation of the dogma, to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. He understood that, as applied to the Legislature, to mean, that nations should endeavour to affirm any such general resolution of economy as members endeavoured to make it appear

Mr. HENLEY said that throughout the country one universal cry against taxation was heard, and when that was the case it was the strongest proof of general distress, and more or less put in peril every institution in the land. As a decided friend to economy, he heartily supported the motion.

Mr. Hey wortH and Mr. HUME, Mr. F. BENNET, and Captain HARRIS supported the motion.

Mr. B OSBORNE maintained that the motion was a Protection motion in disguise, and he was determined not to be made a cat's-paw like his hon. friend Mr. Bright, or fall into the trap laid for Free-Traders by gentlemen opposite.

Mr. LABOUCHERE considered that it would be most unseemous and unfair to call upon the Government to affirm any such general resolution of economy as that proposed, after an the Government had done, and all they were doing, in the way of retrenchment. He maintained that the country was as well able to bear taxation now as at any former period.

Mr. MUNTZ and Lord DUNCAN saw nothing in the motion that was not perfectly fair and incontrovertable; they, therefore, supported it.

Mr. BROTHERTON could not vote for a sham motion, however specious in appearance.

Mr. DRUMMOND replied, the object of his motion simply was to affirm the proposition, that the taxation which pressed particularly on the labourer and on the small trader should be lightened.

The House d vided

For putting the previous question	..	190
Against it	..	156
Majority for the Government	..	—34

The effect of this division was, that Mr. H. Drummond's resolution was not put from the chair. The announcement of so small a majority was loudly cheered by the supporters of the motion

Sir H. HALFORD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the occupiers of lands and tenements, not being owners thereof, from payment of County Rates and county police rate:

After a short conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Mr. P. Wood moved for a Select Committee to search the journals of the House for precedents relating to the right of Jews and other persons to take their seats without being sworn upon the Holy Gospels: to inquire into the manner in which Joseph Pease, the Quaker, took his seat in 1833: and to inquire into the manner in which Jews and other persons, not being Christians, are permitted to make oath in courts of justice.

Sir R. PEEL said that he had voted for a legislative measure to admit Jews to Parliament, and was prepared again to support such a measure. On the understanding that the proposed committee would not prejudice the question, he would not object to its appointment; but, should any attempt be made to supersede the right of the House of Lords to deal with the question, he pledged himself that no gentleman who had opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament should watch such attempt with greater jealousy than he would.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered that the committee was desirable, in order to obtain accurate information.

After a few remarks, the committee was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS, DUTY, &c.

On the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON, the following returns were ordered, viz:—Return of the amounts of stamp duty, and other duties, on the several Editions in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland for the last ten years, stating also the totals for each year. Returns of the aggregate number of stamps issued for newspapers in the year 1848, in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, distinguishing the number at one penny and at one halfpenny; showing the number of London newspapers, the number of advertisements in them, the sum and amount of advertisement duty paid by them in the year 1849; and similar returns as regards the English provincial, the Scotch, and the Irish newspapers (all in continuation of parliamentary paper No. 160, of session 1849).

COUNTY RATES.

The adjourned debate on Mr. M. GIBSON'S County Rates and Expenditure Bill was resumed.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the present mode of levying and expending the county rate in England and Wales, with a view to ascertain whether any more satisfactory mode of levying the rates, and giving the ratepayers more effectual control over their expenditure, could be adopted. The hon. Baronet contended that the principle and details of the bill were objectionable, and it would, if carried into law, throw all the county business into confusion.

Mr. WILLIAM PATTEN supported the second reading of the bill, though he admitted that the details were open to many objections.

Sir J. GRAHAM was desirous to take a step towards the establishment of some efficient system of popular control of the county funds, and therefore he was prepared to give his support to the second reading, trusting that the details would undergo material amendment in committee.

Sir G. GREY believed that the principle of the bill was the establishment of a control over county funds on the basis of representation, and therefore he was favourable to the second reading. He, however, thought it would be advisable to refer it to a select committee to consider its details.

After a debate in which many hon. members took part, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be refe.red to a select committee.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, the object of which was to give a permissive power to town councils to levy a small rate for the establishment of public libraries and museums. The power was exclusively permissive, and was founded on the same principle as that contained in the bill. which was brought in four years ago to enable town councils to establish museums, as well as on the recommendation of a select committee and the express wishes of the inhabitants of several of the largest towns in the kingdom.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the taxing principle of the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. He could not consent to give the town councils the power of taxing the inhabitants against their will.

Mr. WORTLEY also opposed the bill. He considered that it would be unjust to allow town councils to tax the inhabitants generally for the benefit of a few. He feared that the proposed libraries would soon degenerate into more political reading-rooms and clubs.

Mr. BERNAL thought that in the present impoverished state of the small boroughs it would be unjust to put on a new tax, even of the smallest amount. If the bill required the assent of two-thirds or three-fourths of the rated inhabitants, he might be induced to support it; but, as it gave the town councils the absolute power of taxation, he should oppose the second reading.

Sir G. GREY and Mr. LABOUCHERE cordially supported the principle of the bill, though they thought it would require considerable alteration in committee.

Mr. Hamilton, Lord J. Manners Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. Spooner had every wish to see good useful libraries and museums, and every other species of sound intellectual enjoyment, provided for the people; therefore as the objects of the bill they were favourable, but could not consent to the principles of taxation on which the bill was based.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER believed that this bill was introduced with ulterior views, and that, should the second reading be carried, the limited power of taxation would be extended in committee, and a clause would be introduced under which the town councils would be empowered to turn the libraries into lecture-rooms, mechanics' institutes, and other political institutions. He should feel it to be his duty to oppose the second readi g.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Heywood, and Mr. Wyld supported the bill.

Sir R. Inglis, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. Oswald opposed it.

Sir J. GRAHAM required Mr. Ewart to pledge himself to introduce a clause requiring a population from the majority of the inhabitants previous to the establishment of the rate.

Mr. EWART declined to give the required pledge, though he thought there should be some check on the town councils.

Sir G GREY did not think reasonable to ask Mr. Ewart to give a decisive pledge on the subject. He thought the House should be satisfied with the hon. member's general assurance that he was favourable to the principle.

The House divided—

For the second reading	..	118
Against it	..	101
Majority in favour of the Bill	..	—17

The Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CONVICT PRISONS.

The Earl of GREY moved the second reading of the Convict Prisons Bill, the object of which was to render imprisonment in this country a portion of the punishment to be undergone by persons sentenced to transportation. He proposed that the imprisonment should be solitary, and that its duration should be shorter or longer according to circumstances—18 months being the maximum term. Arrangements had been made in Pentonville and Millbank prisons, 2000 cells were available, which he considered would be sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the separate system of confinement. After imprisonment, the convicts should be sent to Gibraltar, Bermuda, or Portland, to be employed on the public works, under a reformatory system of discipline. The last stage of punishment to which the convicts should be subjected was, that they should be sent to various distant colonies, through which they should be dispersed as much as possible. Australia and other colonies originally established as free colonies ought not to be considered to be forced against their inclination to receive convicts, but Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia, and to a small extent Norfolk Island, should be the colonies especially selected for the reception of convicts after undergoing the above-mentioned combination and separate discipline. This bill applied especially to the prisons of Great Britain; but it was the intention of the Government to apply a similar convict policy to Ireland.

The bill was read a second time.

BURIAL CLUBS.

In reply to Lord Monteagle, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the subject of burial clubs, and the abominable system of secret poisoning to which they gave rise, was under the consideration of the Government, and he trusted that a clause in the general measure contemplated with respect to burials would reach those clubs; but, if not, he would not object to a short bill to put a stop to those clubs.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

CHURCHYARDS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. C. LEMON rose to put a question to the noble Lord the member for Bath, a question of which he had given him a preliminary notice because the cause which gave rise to it had only come under his notice within the last half-hour. When he came to the House this evening, he passed through St. Margaret's churchyard, and under the tower of that church, and within a few yards of that House he saw an open grave, ready for the interment of a corpse. Now it being in evidence that interment in St. Margaret's churchyard was injurious to the health of the members of that House, and also to society in general, he begged to ask the noble Lord whether he had any power to check or put an end to a nuisance, which was not only injurious to hon. members and to nearly all in London, but also condemned by the general voice of the community at large?

Lord ASHLEY hoped that hon. members would give their attention to the report which had been laid on the table of the House, in order that they might see in its length and breadth the enormous mischiefs that arise from the system of intramural interment. Under the Nuisances Act, he and others attempted to close some of the graveyards in the metropolis; but the magistrates thought they had exceeded their powers, and that they had no means of interfering with graveyards, beyond ordering now and then that certain disinfecting substances should be scattered over them.

Mr. GOULBURN said that when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was informed by the churchwardens of St. Margaret's that they were then about to buy a piece of land for a burial-ground away from the church.

Sir G. GREY said, with regard to the question of the hon. Member for Westminster, the report had not been long in the hands of the Government. That report was now under their consideration; a bill had been prepared on the subject, and very soon after Easter the Government expected to bring in a bill founded on the report.—(Hear, hear).

RUSSIA.

Mr. ANSTEY wished to ask the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department a question with respect to the withdrawal of the excess of the Russian troops which at present occupied the Danubian provinces. The noble Lord had stated that, in accordance with the convention, that excess of number would be withdrawn. Would such be the case? If so, would any portion of Sir W. Parker's squadron be withdrawn?

Lord PALMERSTON had already declared that he had received the most positive assurances of the Russian Government that the troops would be withdrawn. With respect to the latter part of the question, the conduct of the squadron would depend upon circum tances.

Mr. ANSTEY wished to know whether it was the intention of the noble Lord to withdraw the squadron, or any part of it, from the Greek waters?

Lord PALMERSTON: The service on which they were engaged would prevent that.

BLOCKADE OF ATHENS.

Mr. G. BANKES wished to ask the noble Lord whether the blockade of Athens had actually ceased?

Lord PALMERSTON said that a blockade, properly interpreted, meant the prevention of any vessels going into or coming out of a port. The squadron before Athens had only prevented the passing of Greek vessels from the Piræus. Sir W. Parker, on the list of the present month, had withdrawn a portion of the squadron, on receiving instructions from her Majesty's Government, and an intimation that they had accepted the good offices of the French Government.

Mr. HUME wished to know why it was that would have to pay the value of the ships which had been detained by the British squadron?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the ships had been detained in pledge for certain sums due to English subjects, and would be detained until those claims were satisfied, but no longer.

TEN HOURS' BILL.—RELAY SYSTEM IN FACTORIES.

Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to declare the' intentions of the Legislature in respect of the hours and mode of working under the Factory Acts. The circumstances which led him to do so, he said, were very simple, and he would be brief in stating them. In 1843, a bill for regulating the time of labour in factories was introduced. By the act of 1845, it was enacted that labour in factories should be confined between the hours of half-past five in the morning and eight in the evening—a period of fifteen hours; but by a clause it was provided that the labour of all young persons should be calculated from the time when they first commenced in the morning, and those persons should work for more than ten hours. The result was, that, under the interpretation of that Act, the system of relays and shifts was altogether impossible. After the passing of the Act of 1845, it was discovered that the section limiting the labour of young persons was not so stringent as to entirely exclude the system of relays. Great discontent was consequently produced among factory operatives, cross and contradictory decisions were given by magistrates on the clause, and no one knew exactly what the clause was. To prevent further litigation, a case was referred to the Court of Exchequer for its decision, and the result was, a decision adverse to the interpretation put upon the act by the factory inspectors; and M. Baron Parke declared that the words of the act were not sufficiently strong to carry into effect what the Court strongly suspected was the intention of the Legislature. (Hear, hear) Believing himself that the object of the Legislature, in passing the act, was to interdict shifts and relays, he now asked for leave to bring in a bill to more effectively carry out that object.

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On the motion of Mr. FITZ, leave was given to bring in a bill to render more simple and effectual the titles by which congregations or societies, for purposes of religious worship or education in England and Wales, hold property required for such purposes.

The Highways Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ST. HELEN'S SAVINGS-BANK.—The trustees of the St. Helen's Savings-bank are preparing to pay a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound. It is expected that there will be funds to pay all legal demands in full. Persons who had deposited money beyond the legal amount, can only claim the surplus, if there is any money remaining from the property of the Johnsons after the legal claims are satisfied

SAILORS' HOME AT PORTSMOUTH.—A public meeting, over which Vice-Admiral Dacres presided, was held at Portsmouth on Tuesday, to consider the means of establishing a Sailors' Home for seamen in the port irrespective of the receiving ships. There were present Lord George Lennox, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Admiral Sir F. Austen, Admiral Douglas, and many other naval officers. Several resolutions were passed for carrying the project desired, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the necessity of the proposed Home and the benefits likely to result from it. It appeared that application had been made by the friends of the project for assistance and co-operation; but the Lords declined interfering in their capacity as a board; the Admiralty had, however, as member for Portsmouth, promised his assistance to the measure.

GARDEN ALLOTMENTS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird has taken the field belonging to the town of Inverkeithing from the Newtyle Railway tunnel eastward to the top of Hilltown, to be laid out in garden allotments. It comprises nine acres, and is laid out in ten sections, 24 lots in each section, and is to let at 5s. Lordship's purpose to invest the property in trustees, who will see that the scheme is properly worked out. The price to be charged for the allotment is about 1s. 6d. per pole.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The tide of emigra ion seems again to have set in from Liverpool. Six vessels from New York alone lay in the Mersey on Tuesday awaiting the tide. The aggregate number of their passengers was upwards of 2000. Meanwhile hundreds of other persons are waiting to depart by other ships.

ACCIDENT AT A NAPHTHA MANUFACTORY.—On Monday evening week a dreadful accident occurred at the naphtha manufactory belonging to Mr. James Bapty, manufacturing chemist, New Wortley, near Leeds. It appears, that, in order to divert the disagreeable fumes from the vapour generated in the process of making naphtha, Mr. Bapty had a pipe fixed by which the offensive fumes were conveyed from the still into a tall chimney. The pipe was defective, and a new one was ordered, but had not been got ready; meanwhile the old pipe had been repaired, and all went on safely till about ten minutes before six o'clock on Monday evening, when, in discharging the still, a quantity of the gaseous product escaped through chunks in the pape, and as the fire, through mistake, had only been partially extinguished, in an instant a violent explosion took place, resembling one of heavy cannon in the distance. The roof of the building was lifted up perpendicularly, one of its sides, adjoining a yard, was driven down, and when the roof fell the flames were forced out laterally for several yards, and Mr. Bapty, Mr. John Bapty, and one person named Joseph Wrigley and J. hn Williamson, were completely enveloped in a sheet of fire, and had to make their way out or it as best they could. A larger building, to which that in which the explosion took place was adjoining, was also set on fire. The building was a new one, and we understand that the entire damage will amount to between £400 and £600. Neither the building nor the stock is insured. Mr. Bapty is one of the injured parties, expired on Wednesday morning week.

COCKFIGHTERS.—On Monday last, about four hundred persons, from various counties in England, assembled at Holcombe Hill, near Bury, to witness a cock battle. The police having been made acquainted with the intentions of the gentlemen assembled on the hill, their unwelcome presence so intimidated the cockfighters that no attempt was made to carry out their intentions, and the crowd left the place, greatly chagrined in consequence of the disappointment.

NEW DIORAMA.—This evening will be given a private view (to be opened to the public on Monday) of a Moving Diorama of her Majesty's Visit to Ireland, painted by Mr. Philip Phillips. The picture will be exhibited in the Chinese Gallery, at Hyde Park Corner. The programme announces no fewer than sixty-eight prominent features. Mr. Phillips, in October last, had the honour of submitting his drawings for this Diorama to her Majesty, who was most graciously pleased to express her approbation of their fidelity, and to command the artist to prepare a series of sketches from the subjects.

THE RELAY SYSTEM.—At a meeting of the cotton spinners of Glasgow, held there on Friday evening week, for the purpose of considering the system of working by relays or bands, and the recent decision of the judges in Scotland, that the system is permissible under the Act for the Regulation of Factory Labour, resolutions were agreed to expressing their regret at the decision come to by the judges, and stating that it was the opinion of the meeting that one uniform principle of working ten hours would be of mutual advantage to employers and employed; and that they, therefore, did not approve of any of factory workers to exert themselves to secure the long sought-for ten hours, as a check to the many evils incurred under the late factory system.

YORK AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY.—On Tuesday the Master in Chancery Blunt settled the list of shareholders to the extent of 200. Mr. Goodchap, the official manager, reports that the liabilities are estimated at £3000 upwards, and that the probable amount of assets to meet them will be £3900.

EELS.—A correspondent assures us that last week there was caught at the over fall of Mr. Compton's, Water Newton, near Peterborough, an eel, *full of spawn*, which has been preserved by Mr. Baker, chemist, Stamford, and is now in the possession of Mr. Compton, and is important as settling the long-disputed question as to the propagation of the eel.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES.—Mr. Shafto Adair has prepared and brought in a bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in certain cities and towns. The bill provides that, from and after the 29th of September in the present year, the majority of the guardians, nominated or elected in any city or town of more than one parish, having a population, according to the last census, of not less than 20,000 persons, may (with the consent of the Poor-law Board) direct that all the costs and charges for the relief and maintenance of the poor of and in the several parishes contained in the union, shall be borne by the common fund of the union, to which the several parishes shall contribute in proportion to the annual rateable value of the property in such parishes. Power is also given to the guardians to cause a survey and valuation of the unions for the purpose of making such assessment as may be made.

FOREIGN HOPS.—Large importations of hops have taken place: from January 50 bales, the growth and produce of Belgium, and from the United States above 100 bales.

BAY AND SETTLEMENT OF NATAL, NOW D'URBAN.

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

GREAT exertion is making at this moment to direct the great stream of emigration towards the new colony of Natal, which may be described as a long strip of fertile country in South Africa, along the coast and inland as far as the Drakensberg, or Quathlamba Mountains, its port lying 1000 miles to the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope.

Among these efforts is the establishment of an association known as the Natal Company, which is stated to have been established for "the purpose of promoting emigration, for the acquisition and sale of land, and for the cultivation of cotton, &c." To afford an opportunity for explaining these objects a public meeting was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Monday evening; Mr. G. E. Cotterell in the chair. The secretary stated that the company had had selected and surveyed by the Colonial Government a large tract of country, the best undisposed of; and that they propose to bestow upon any respectable family going to Natal, fifty acres of good open land. A man and wife will be considered a family, whether with children or not. The passage money in the steerage is £10 for each adult, with twenty-five acres; in the intermediate, £19, with twenty-five acres, or £22 10s. with fifty acres; and, in either case, five acres for each child: cabin passengers, £35.

The principal feature of this association, however, is that £10 worth of land, equal, at the Government price of 4s. per acre, to fifty acres, will be allowed to the Company for each emigrant conveyed out; and the Government condition, with reference to the grant of land, being that the Company shall give twenty acres to each emigrant, a profit of thirty acres might thus be secured to the Company; but, as the Company propose allowing twenty-five instead of twenty acres, the net land profit will be reduced to twenty-five acres.

Mr. J. S. Christopher, one of the promoters of the company, and who has resided some time in Natal, then explained the advantages of the colony, which he stated to possess one of the finest climates in the world, capable of producing tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, indigo, &c., in greater abundance than any other British colony. Mr. Christopher, after urging the importance of Government assistance, proceeded to state that the temperature of Natal ranged from 55 to 100 degrees, but the air was so pure that the heat was not so oppressive as in this country. The soil was so productive, that two, and even three, crops were frequently obtained from the same lands in a year without any dressing. Natal was intersected throughout with a great number of rivers. There was nothing at all to fear from the native population, and the colony would easily support from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 emigrants. In the capital of the colony, Pietermaritzburg, there were already about 1500 inhabitants; and D'Urban, the port, contained about 600 inhabitants. There was a postal communication between the two places twice a week, and fortnightly, by the Cape, with England. The colony already exported a considerable quantity of horses, buffaloes, oxen, butter, corn, &c., to the Mauritius. It was true wheat would not grow on the coast; but a little inland it grew luxuriantly, without any dressing. The horses which had been introduced into the colony by the Dutch farmers, cost about £10 each, and would easily travel 100 miles a day. Indigo grew indigenous in the colony, and was sold at 3s. 4d. the pound in this country. A company was about to be formed for the purpose of cultivating the white mulberry, for silk. Iron, coal, copper, and plumbago are found in the colony; and there is abundance of wood of every description. The Dutch colonists are hospitable, religious, and moral; and the Zoolus, a native tribe living in Natal, are intelligent, docile, and shrewd.

After further explanation, a series of resolutions were passed in support of the proposed company; and, after thanking Mr. Christopher for his information, and the chairman for his services, the meeting separated.

Mr. Christopher has in the press a volume entitled "Emigration for One Thousand Families to Natal," containing a variety of useful information for emigrants. The key to the country is a harbour or bay, of which we annex two views, as well as of Port Natal, now called D'Urban, in honour of Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

The Rev. Mr. Archbell states that the contiguity to the bay, its superabundance of fuel as well as large timber, its inexhaustible supply of water from four rivers, one of which has ten times more than supplies the whole of Cape Town (with 25,000 inhabitants), all point out the great importance of the locality. Two of these rivers run into the Bay, and a third (the Umlazi) within four miles of its margin. The stream of this river is considerable, and may be conducted over a rich and fertile flat leading to the present town and bay.

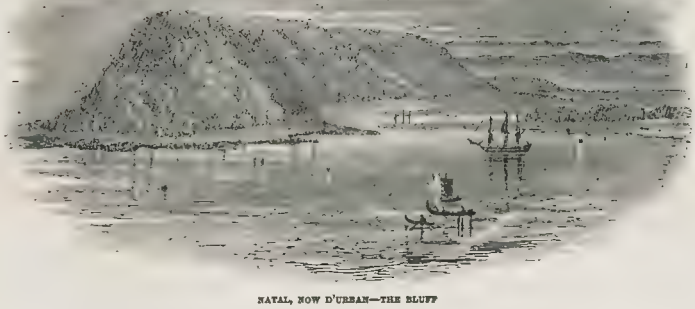
Upon reference to the nautical directions for entering the harbour, and a comparison with Dampier's account of it in the year 1684, the quantity of water on the bar appears to have undergone little change. Vessels drawing ten feet of water with a leading wind can safely enter the harbour at *all* times of tide. At high water there is from thirteen to fifteen feet of water; and there is no doubt that with a steam tug and a dredging machine that fifteen feet of water and double the present width might always be found in the channel. This being done, a finer harbour could not exist.

With regard to the bar, a Correspondent states:—The captain of the *John Steward*, 198 tons, belonging to Aberdeen, took me from Algoa Bay to Natal. We hugged the coast going up, and being able to see the land well, he remarked that it must be a fine country; but when the pilot took the vessel into the inner harbour next morning, he was delighted, and said, "This will become the capital of South Africa. It is now what Aberdeen was before the harbour was improved. It will be a splendid place."

D'Urban is forty-eight miles from Pietermaritzburg, the capital, and the residence of the Governor. It has not a municipality. The consequence is that the streets are sadly neglected. After rain they are better than when dry. The ground is sand, without a stone being upon it.

The streets were laid out by the Dutch farmers at right-angles, with market-square, &c. Town lots of £100 each may be had from the Government. The town is a full mile from the anchorage for the sake of water, but no doubt water will shortly be carried to the landing-place. But for a difficulty by no means insuperable, the Umgazi in a large stream would ere this have been conducted close to every one's door. The streets are wide, to admit of extensive waggon traffic. A new custom-house is building, an episcopal church, and a new Wesleyan chapel.

ZOOLU MAN.



NATAL, NOW D'URBAN—THE BLUFF

The bay, with islands in the centre, is very beautiful at high water, and indeed at all times. It is well stocked with fish, and crabs are very abundant and numerous in species. The whole commerce of Natal must go through this port, as well as that to the Zoolu Country; and also a considerable portion of that with the Dutch farmers over the Drakensberg and beyond the Orange River, together amounting to about £90,000.

In a small work by Jacob Erasmus Methley, and entitled "The New Colony of Port Natal, with Information for Emigrants," we find the following glowing picture of the above district:—

"The entrance to the bay or harbour is a channel, which gradually expands into a magnificent sheet of water, in extent about three miles by twelve, having all the peculiar characteristics of lake scenery, the beauty of which is considerably enhanced by a cluster of islands covered with mangroves. On one side is the high land called the Bluff, which is clothed with the forest to the water's edge; on the other side is the landing-place, where the vessels anchor within a few yards of the shore; here a new custom-house has been erected, and on an elevated point near, a strong block-house or fort has been built, surrounded by a palisade. It has a pretty effect when first seen upon entering the bay.

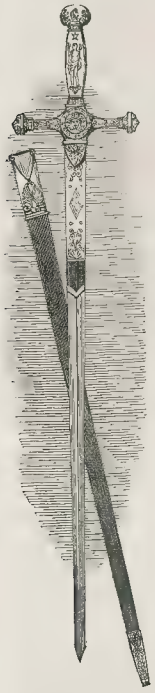
"D'Urban, the sea-port town, is situated a little more than a mile higher up, on the banks of the lake, embowered in trees and flowering shrubs in endless variety.

"The road from the town to the beach, at high water, leads through the forest, and the stranger must be struck with the number and variety of the creepers and parasitic plants; they are twining round and clinging to everything which

will yield them support, festooning the branches of the trees, and matting together the underwood, so as almost to render the bush impenetrable. The convolvulus and passion-flower, together with a kind of honeysuckle and nasturtium, are plentiful, as well as many rare exotics, which would be highly prized by the horticulturist in England, but which, being here constantly before the eye, soon cease to attract the attention. When the tide is out you can reach almost any part of the town by the sands, which are firm, but in some parts rather wet.

"Perhaps nowhere can a greater variety of fruits be obtained than in Natal. Tropical plants flourish here well, which are not grown on the higher lands near the metropolis. Pine-apples grow in the open air, and ripen at all seasons, without irrigation, and with no more care, or as much, as a bed of cabbages. There is also the banana, peach, apricot, guava, orange, lemon, fig, almond, mulberry, &c., and in the other districts are the apple, pear, strawberry, raspberry, &c., together with the walnut-tree and grape-vine, as well as the native fruits, many of which are very delicious. Wheat will not grow in this neighbourhood, although oats, barley, beans, peas, &c., do well; neither in this district adapted for the rearing or grazing of cattle; sheep will not live here, and the horse sickness, which prevails more or less throughout the colony, is generally the most virulent in the vicinity of the coast. Fish of various kinds are plentiful, and delicious oysters (similar to our natives) are procured from the rocks at the foot of the Bluff. Great quantities of cattle and produce are regularly shipped from this port to the Mauritius, which is distant between two and three weeks sail, and always offers a ready market for stock of every description. Madagascar has for some time supplied the Mauritian market with cattle, and the Cape and Australia with rice, corn, fish, &c.

"Near the upper end of the bay are the mangrove islands, the wood of which is used in the construction of houses; there are also great quantities of shells, which are burnt for lime. It is exceedingly pleasant, on a summer's evening, to sail round this noble bay. As the boat proceeds on its course there is an ever-changing panorama of nature's brightest pictures; profuse and lovely vegetation margins the water; and as you near the islands, flocks of flamingoes, pelicans, and cranes, large white-plumaged birds, rise on the wing, startled by your approach. Soon you glide into a canal-like passage, the trees on either hand arching above, forming a fairy-like vista, through which the evening breeze comes cool and refreshing. Underneath the clear water you see the fish darting to and fro between the matted roots of the mangroves; and as the rich flood of light from the setting sun leaves the waters of the bay, you hear the song of the Kaffir, or far off on the hills the distant howl of the hungry jackal: sometimes a vulture or long-legged crane goes sailing overhead, the short twilight dies away, and the fire-flies dart around, enlivening the gloom; night throws her mantle over sleeping nature, and the bright constellations of the Southern Hemisphere appear, but seldom look down on a scene of greater loveliness or beauty."



SWORD OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

CURIOSITIES.—XV.

SWORD OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

This interesting relic of the Emperor is preserved in the magnificent collection of arms in the north corridor at Windsor Castle.

The hilt and guard of the sword are of or-molu, beautifully chased, the style of ornamentation being in the classic taste which arose after the first Revolution: the head of Medusa, the thunderbolts of Jupiter, figures of Neptune, &c., being amongst the enrichments. The blade is engraved for a short way below the hilt, and gilded, and a small shield-formed part is blue. The scabbard is of black leather, the chape, &c. being of or-molu.

A sword similar in character to this is, we believe, in the possession of the Duke of Wellington, and it was taken at Waterloo.

THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

On Monday morning, Lord Campbell took his seat at Lincoln, for the first time, as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, to which high office he has just been appointed. It is usual for the Corporation to meet the Judges on their arrival in Lincoln; but, as Lord Campbell did not arrive with Baron Parke, the new Lord Chief Justice missed his "reception," and entered the city privately on Saturday evening.

On Sunday, his Lordship attended divine service in the magnificent cathedral. He was accompanied by the High Sheriff (—— Fane, Esq.) and attendants and the congregation was very large.

On Monday morning, Lord Campbell was conveyed from his lodgings to the Castle, in the High Sheriff's carriage. At ten o'clock, his Lordship took his seat on the *nisi prius* side of the Castle-hall; Mr. Baron Parke presiding in the Crown Court.

On Lord Campbell entering the court, the members of the Bar rose and made their obeisance. An Artist of Lincoln sketched, for our Journal, the accompanying Portrait of his Lordship, listening to Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., in the first cause tried, "Penlston *v.* Dawber and others," an action for debt to recover the price of a boiler, in which a verdict was returned for the plaintiff to the full amount claimed. The cause-list was very heavy for the county of Lincoln. His Lordship sat till half-past nine o'clock at night.

We append a sketch of the legal life of the new Lord Chief Justice:

John Lord Campbell, the second son of a distinguished minister of the Scotch Kirk, was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, where he took the degree of M.A. He was called to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in Michaelmas Term, 1806, and soon attained a considerable common law practice. From 1809 to 1816 he published a series of successful law reports, known as "Campbell's Nisi Prius Cases." He travelled the Western Circuit, where his indefatigable industry and his great forensic acumen soon gave him a leading position. His career was most prosperous. As an advocate, he in some measure resembled his father-in-law, the late Mr Scarlett (Lord Abinger), in his fame and good fortune. Few counsel were more successful in the obtaining of verdicts for their clients than Mr. Campbell; and, with such a reputation, his profits were naturally very great. It is said that in some years he made the largest income ever known at the common law bar. In 1827 he became a King's Counsel; in 1832 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of Knighthood. He was made Attorney-General in 1834, and retained that office (a short interval of retirement excepted) until 1841, when he was named Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and created a Peer. He held the Irish seal but for a short time, having seceded from office with his party. On their return to power, he took a seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and, on the recent retirement of Lord Denman, he has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Campbell, during the term which elapsed from his retirement from the Irish Chancery to his assumption of the service of Chief Justice, has acted with incessant assiduity as a Judge in the Privy Council and in the House of Lords. His "Lives of the Chancellors," and of the Chief Justices, are also the fruits of that period of laborious leisure. Lord Campbell, although two years older than Lord Denman, who has just retired from the Chief Justiceship, bears every indication of a green old age.

In the *British Quarterly Review* we find the following notice of the legal attainments of Lord Campbell:—

"Campbell, though a better read lawyer than any man of the older school, with the exception of Scott, Abbott, Sugden, Holroyd, Richardson, Hullock, Park, Tindal, and Patteson, possessed no one gift or attribute of the advocate. His person was awkward and ungainly; his countenance heavy, dull, and unimpressive; there was 'the cheek of parchment and the eye of stone;' his voice was creaky and unmelodious; his style—if style it could be called—bad, disjointed, and graceless. Though a tolerable Latin scholar and a passable historian, the ex-leader of the Oxford circuit had no pretensions to deep or elegant learning. Yet by perseveringly plodding on, Lord Campbell, though at little brilliantly employed as any man we know, has risen to be Solicitor and Attorney-General, to be Lord Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of her Majesty's Ministers; and now, while we write, he aspires to be Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench."

THE RIGHT HON. LORD CAMPBELL, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—SKETCHED AT LINCOLN ON MONDAY LAST.

The Grand Jury of the county of Lincoln have presented an address to Lord Denman, who has forwarded the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—Baron Parke has transmitted your address to me, with a letter of his own written in the true spirit of a gentleman, a scholar, and a friend.

But the uncommon kindness of that unexpected address places me in no small difficulty. No words can express my sense of its value. I doubt whether it is most honourable to yourselves or to me—to yourselves, as embodying those noble sentiments which naturally spring up in generous minds at the painful close of a long judicial career; to me, as a testimony to the honesty with which that career has been run. I trust I am not wrong in believing that you give me full credit for exercising my office on every occasion, according to the best of my understanding, in conformity with truth and justice, and are satisfied that no personal feeling whatever could have diverted me from the path of duty.

To the last hour of my life it will be among my best consolations that twenty-three of the most distinguished gentlemen of the great county of Lincoln, who have known me long and well, should have sent me such a document and I trust the beneficial effects of a cordial good understanding between the people and the judges of the land will be perpetual.

With sincere thanks and fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of yourselves and your county,

I have the honour to be your grateful humble servant.

London, March 13, 1850. DENMAN.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT WESTMINSTER.

The first stone of this church was laid on November 8th last, by Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Bentinck; and an Illustration of that interesting ceremony appeared in our Journal for November 17. The building is now in progress.

The Church of the Holy Trinity is designed in what is called the early or geometrical decorated style which prevailed at the time of Edward the First and Second. The plan of the Church is in the form of a cross, with a tower at the intersection of the four arms. The length of the nave, including the space under the tower, is 84 feet, and the width 19 feet 6 inches. The aisles are 62 feet 6

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BUILDING AT WESTMINSTER.

inches long, and 12 feet wide, including the thickness of the columns. The transepts are 19 feet 6 inches wide, and the whole length across the two is 73 feet. The chancel is 43 feet 3 inches long, and 22 feet 3 inches wide: it has an apse on each side about 5 feet long; the vestry extends beyond the north one. The entrances to the Church are through the north and south porches, and there is also a private door to the chancel on the south side, and a door to the vestry on the north. The height of the nave to the point of the roof is about 53 feet, and the height of the chancel and transepts about 41 feet from the ground; the height of the tower is 94 feet, and the spire itself about 100 feet; together making a height of 194 feet to the top of the vane. Bargate stone from Surrey is used for the outside surface of the walls (its first introduction in London), with Anston stone quoins. Bath stone is used for the dressings, and Kentish rag for the body of the walls. The chancel and porches are faced with Kentish rag from the sills, which is varied materially to the effect; and it would be very desirable that the whole Church were faced in the same way. The spire is to be carried up to the height of 54 feet; and to form a kind of lantern, pierced over its stone, and lighted on three sides by a two-lighted window. The east end has a window of seven lights, occupying nearly the whole space; the side windows are of three lights. The buttresses form a part of the building, and give much of a rich character, about midway up; the end ones are surmounted by crocketted pinnacles. The west end is shown in the view, as also the south transept and porch, and the tower and spire. The roof, therefore, requires no description; they are to be relyoned, having arched ribs resting on richly carved corbels: they are designed in such a way as to produce a very rich and striking effect in the interior. Red tiles to be used, and the coverings of the buttresses tiles. The seats are all to be open and free, and will accommodate on the floor there being no galleries, 850, including 200 children.

The site of the Church is a triangular piece of ground, close to Vauxhall Bridge, with a road on each side, close up to the building. The cost of the Church will be about £6,000; some considerable portion of this sum is expended upon the foundations, which, owing to the nature of the ground, are about twenty feet below the level of the roads. It is to be hoped that individuals, who may feel interested in this great and noble work, will be induced to meet the liberality of the Committee, by supplying what is still wanted in the decorations and furniture, and in painted windows, for these are necessary to give a full effect to this handsome building. Arch deacon Bentinck having engaged to complete the substantial portions only. The font and one painted window are already promised.

The architect is Mr. John L. Pearson, of Bedford-square, Westminster, and the builders are Messrs Smith and Appleford, of Pimlico.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick.
MONDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born.
TUESDAY 19 Sun rises 6h 7m, sets 6h 10m.
WEDNESDAY, 20 Vernal Equinox commences.
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Benedict. Southey, poet laureate, died, 1843.
FRIDAY, 22 Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 23.—Oxford Term ends. A. Von Weber died, 1829.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m
4 15 | 5 3 | 4 50 | 5 5 | 5 25 | 5 45 | 6 6
P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m
4 36 | 5 0 | 5 19 | 5 39 | 6 0 | 6 20 | 6 39

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The FIRST APPEARANCE of Mr. SIMS REEVES, the nobility, subscribers to the Opera, and the public are respectfully informed that a GRAND LYRIC NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT March 21 (being the last night but one before Easter), on which occasion Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance in Verdi's Opera, ERNANI; Signor Belletti, Mr. Sims Reeves (his first appearance), Signor Gardoni, Signor Belletti, Carlo Vidal, Signor Lorenzo (his second appearance), and Signor Ferri, Miss Pyne, Miss Poole, Miss Williams, and Miss Bassi (her first appearance in which Miss Poole, Miss Rose, Miss Allen, Messrs. Hamilton, Aynsley Cook, Mac Master, and Pool will appear. The doors will be opened at half-past seven, and the performance to commence at eight o'clock. Stalls, £1 11s 6d; pit stalls, £1 1s; boxes, £1 1s and £1 11s 6d; gallery, 5s; pit, 3s 6d; amphitheatre stalls, 10s 6d; gallery, 5s. Tickets to be had of the Box-keeper at the Theatre, where places may be secured. The subscribers are requested to send their tickets, to be made at the Opera Colonnade, Pall-mall, as early as possible, as they will have the privilege of taking them for a subscription night.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Three Nights of the Opera Comique and Mdlle Cruvelli's Appearance in London. On MONDAY next, March 18, (for the 2nd time this season) Auber's Opera Comique in 3 acts, LE MAÇON. WEDNESDAY next, March 20, Auber's Opera, LE DOMINO NOIR. Great novelty! Positively last appearance of Mdlle Cruvelli. THURSDAY next, March 22 (positively for the last time), Les DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE, being the last performance of the Opera Comique. Tickets and Seats, at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the box office.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give an entirely new and original ENTERTAINMENT at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING, April 29 at Half-past Eight o'Clock, being the last performance of the present season in London.

APPROACHING END OF LENT.—LOVE'S LENTEN ENTERTAINMENTS at SUPER-STREET.—Vaudevillonian Extravaganza on Monday March 18 Mr. LOVE will repeat his Entertainment at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street Bedford-square. Doors open at half-past seven for refreshments. Reserved seats, boxes 4s. first-class seats, 3s.; 2s. second-class 1s; private boxes, £1 1s and £1 11s 6d. Stalls, containing Programmes 2s. 6d. to be had at the doors, green 6d.

On Tuesday next, March 19, Mr. Love will make his third appearance this season at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, in a new and original Entertainment, and on Wednesday next, March 20 Mr. Love will appear at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea.

MUSICAL UNION; First MATINEE, TUESDAY, MARCH 19th, at Half-past Three o'clock, WILMS BOOSEY & Co. beg to announce that the First Matinée of the Musical Union will take place, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Tuesday, March 19th, at Half-past Three o'clock. Programme.—Septuor, in E flat, Beethoven.—Divertimento, in B flat, Mozart.—Sonata, in C minor, Op. 111, Beethoven.—Fantasia, in C major, Op. 15, Mendelssohn, played by Miss Arabella Goddard.—Quartett, in A minor, Op. 29, Mendelssohn.—Entertainment.—Quintett, in E flat, Op. 44, Schumann, played by Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Blagrove, Hill, Howell, and Piatti.—Quartett, in A major, Op. 18, No. 5, Beethoven.—Entertainment.—Sestett, in E flat, Op. 20, Beethoven. Leader, Mr. Blagrove. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Subscription for the Season, £3 3s. Single tickets (with reserved seats), £1 1s; single tickets (unreserved), £1 10s; single tickets (admission), £0 5s, to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND is illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with scenes of the most charming scenery in the Beautiful Emerald Isle, views of Dublin, Cork, Killarney, Belfast, Londonderry, Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, Wicklow, Phœnix Park, Curragh, &c. &c. &c. This Diorama will be exhibited every Morning at Eleven o'clock, and every Evening at Eight o'clock, at the Panorama, Leicester-square. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

REDUCTION of PRICES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BANYARD'S New Comic Morning Performance of the GREAT RIVAL and Mr. Banyard's Entertainment, every evening, at Eight o'clock. Doors open at Seven. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Mr. Banyard's Entertainment every morning at Eleven o'clock, commencing on Monday, March 18th, and will be repeated every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Stalls, 2s.; Second Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Painting will as usual be exhibited every Morning, Afternoon, and Evening, free of Charge.

NEW EXHIBITION. Now open, at No. 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution, a Picturesque Tour to the CONTINENT, by two VICTORIES, and BRITANNIA UNDAUNTED, and a variety of other Pictorial Illustrations, including a Grand Moving Diorama, &c. &c. on a unique Scale. Doors open at Seven, and Lectures commence at Eight o'clock. Admission, Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children and Schools, Half-price. Stalls and Boxes may be secured at Mr. CLARKE'S, Royal Library, 53, Pall-Mall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ILLUSTRATIONS of ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachhoffner, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at One o'clock precisely. Lectures on Electricity, Magnetism, and Pneumatics, by Mr. R. Cousins, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Three o'clock. The Diving Bell, with Persons descending and Ascending, daily. The Model Locomotive Steam Engine, with Tender and Tank complete, is now in full Work. The Model of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, is now on View. Dissolving Views, Illustrative of the Overland Route to India, Every Evening at Eight o'clock. Admission to the whole, 1s. Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A YOUNG PLAYGOER.—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was dramatised (with songs), and produced at the Surrey Theatre August 29, 1847, with great success. Another version (by Mr. Oxenford) was performed at the Haymarket Theatre in September 1803 but it has not been published.

ANTIQUARIAN.—Apparently, you have not seen the observations of the late Sir Frederick Madden on the subject of the Magna Charta of King John, preserved in the British Museum. The difference between these two times is called the "equation of time."

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The security, given under the circumstances stated, would be held valid.

THE QUEEN.—The expression "Great Britain was in common use" in the reign of James I., and for some years of the preceding century. Mr. Hinton commenced the publication of his History of England in 1790, and published the first volume in 4to. in 1793.

J. B.—Mr. Hunt's work on Tea is published by Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

J. S. M.—"The Castle to the Stage" may be had of Cowdroy, Cambridge-street, Strand.

A NEWSPAPER.—In Lee Merton's Annual will be found a list of the Newspapers published in London.

A CONSTANT READER.—Hone's Every-Day Book, 2 vols. Volume I. which is His Table Book, 1 vol.

MARIE.—The story of "Lucia" is unpublished. Mr. Bunn's publication is preferable.

MR. MOLLOY.—Mr. Molloy will probably suffice.

A CONSTANT READER.—Lemon's Jest Book.

ANXIOUS.—If you state, will not be valid, unless witnessed.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—In the Pit Gallery," No. 13, you will find a humorous illustration of the subject of the Wedgewood biscuit-pigh—" The Willow Pattern."

DANCING GIRLS.—We have not received the Sketch.

CHARLES.—See Hogarth's "Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture."

VATES.—It is no sober error to boast of having had a friend to carry an antique thought to the Parnassian mount, and to have returned with the borrowed treasure, and to have made it one's own.

OMEGA.—The passage "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is used by Sterne in Hafley, but not without quotation marks. We have been told that it is a proverb in French.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—There is no court of arms registered in Lyon Office. The only register of the names in the county we can find is the marriages of Richard Mosheim, Esq. of Bedford, Essex, with Fanny, only child of the middle of the sixteenth century.

A.S.—Craig's Dictionary of the Scottish tongue" is a new edition of "The Commonalty," much more comprehensive and complete than the original work.

BETA.—We deem the usage of a crest and motto by a clergyman perfectly correct. In fact, the Kings of Arms are constantly granting arms, crests and mottos to persons in holy orders.

BRECONIAN.—The offer is not worth 10s. 6d.

J. M. Guernsey.—We applied to the Secretary of Mr. Murray's was born in March 1793.

A CONSTANT READER.—In Bedford-square, will find a Memoir of Pelissier, with a description of the house, &c. "Bell's New Book," by Mr. M'Gregor, M.P.

E. L. Cambridge.—Begs to say that the piece of poetry printed at Messrs Lee Robson, and Frankling, is not a New-street, Covent-garden, Fleet-street.

CAROLINE ESTELLE.—The arms are not correct. Crest—A Swan's Head.

W. W.—See Mr Planché's excellent work on English costume; or Mr. Fairholt's larger work.

ALEXANDER.—Lord Byron died in 1824.

L. K. D.—"Taylor's Ice Wharf, Improved by Harding," to be had of any bookseller.

M. H. G. Sche—Miss Fiedler ought to be a shoemaker.

A CONSTANT READER, Guernsey.—See "Buchanan's Technological Dictionary." (Tegg.)

H. G. Birmingham.—The Number of our Journal, containing an Engraving of "Diana surprised by Actæon," may be had by order of any bookseller or newsvender.

A. A. C. Taunton.—Sensefinder's the compound word on Lithography

SOUTH CAMBRIDGE.—Begs to say that the Second Rotary

V. P. Lee.—Drury-Lane Theatre is considerably larger than the Haymarket or Princess' Theatre.

C. H. W.—A solicitor's furniture, if legally distrained for rent due from a landlord, can be replevied by application to the proper court.

VIATOR will find all the information he wants in the "Hand-book to Paris"

CHELSEA.—Mr. Alfred Ward and Co. 24 St. Bridgegate-street Within

W. W.—A regular Subscriber. Your impression is correct. It forms a medal of Louis XIV.—of no value

J. L. Macduff.—We regret that we had not room for the Illustration suggested

A CONSTANT READER.—The "Broadsheet" is one in a volume of tales by Alfred Crowquill, published in 1847, but not yet published.

ARTIUM MAGISTER.—Inquire for the address at 443, West Strand

GEO.—Fleet Ditch, between Holborn Bridge and Fleet-street, was arched over in 1737; the portion between Fleet street and the Thames, in 1765

J. C. D.—An agreement to be legal, must be stamped

AN AMATEUR.—Mdlle Jenny Lind is not yet come to St. Ann's

MUSICUS.—Certainly we will not allow your suggestion to be adopted

HENRY.—The Postmaster-General is the proper person.

G——y.—For a work on Tea apply to Mr. Van Voorst 1, Paternoster-row

C. S. G.—Mottoes—Verjuice and Crabs have been found to preserve the colours of flowers. (See "Family Manual," p. 145)

A CONSTANT READER.—We cannot inform you as to the grotto cement

H. C. B.—The present M.P. for Kirkcudbright is T. Maitland, Esq

G. H. C. Mr Hunt is to ascended safely from a balloon some years since. Mr Green, the aeronaut, survives at Hughsden

MAYFAIR should apply to the authorities at Woolwich

W. J. S.—Upper Thames-street—Within a building a caisson entitled with a boat's head carved, all ppr

R. W. V.—We regret we cannot ascertain the proper crest appertaining to the arms in question

F. M.—Sir Charles Napier has left both Hall, but by almost 7 months the father, Hall Baker, Esq. Richard W. Darnell, late curate of St. Mark's, New Swindon, Wilts, from the parishioners; the Very Rev. Wm. Gordet Le Breton, formerly curate of St. Olave, Southwark, from the parishioners, the Right Rev Charles James, Bishop of London, by the churchwardens and a number of the inhabitants of Bethnal-green, in acknowledgment of his Lordship's regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people," and the "liberality by which he had encouraged the building and endowment of ten additions churches" in that parish.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. T. G. James to the Rural Deanery of Bridgewater. The Rev Richard Webb to the Rectory of Madson and Brigmerston, Wilts. The Rev. D. Sowell, to the Vicarage of Headcorn, Kent. The Rev. C. P. Eden, to the Rectory of Bradford, Yorkshire. The Rev. A. C. Rowley, to the Incumbency of the district church of St Matthias, in the district of Otley.

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BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

In our next Number we shall FULLY ILLUSTRATE, with Large Engravings, the PUBLIC OPENING of the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE across the Menai straits, announced to take place early in the ensuing week.

ROME.

On MAY 4th will be Presented to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

PRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850.

THE result of the elections that have taken place in France, to fill up the vacancies caused for Paris and the departments by the trial and conviction of MM. Ledru-Rollin and Caussidière, Serjeants Boichot and Rattier, and other conspirators, is a signal defeat of the Government. The Socialist candidates have almost everywhere carried the day; and in Paris the Conservatives have not even managed to carry one out of the three. M. Carnot—famous for his circular to the schoolmasters immediately after the Revolution of February, 1848; M. Vidal, clerk or secretary to M. Louis Blanc when the last-mentioned theorist held sway at the Luxembourg; and M. de Flotte, formerly an officer in the French navy, and an insurgent in the sanguinary days of June, 1848, whose punishment was mercifully commuted by the President these are the three men who have found favour with the populace of Paris, and who will take their seats in the Legislative Assembly. Their colour is deepest red, in words, they are ultra-Republican and ultra-Socialist. Seven eighths of the adult male population of Paris registered their votes on this occasion. In the departments a similar effort has been made, and in some instances with the like success, to return only the most extreme Socialist candidates. The Republicans of the moderate school of Marrast, Lamartine, and Cavaignac have made common cause with the Ultras to embarrass the Government; and the result is a state of affairs highly perilous and menacing. The sensitive Bourse feels already taken the alarm; and Louis Napoleon is confronted with one of the greatest difficulties he has had to encounter since his elevation to the unenviable dignity which he holds. We do not imagine, however, that the peace of the capital will be seriously disturbed. An insurrection would be of too much value to the present Government, in gathering around its banner the now divided party that loves repose better than any form of government whatsoever, to be lightly undertaken by the Socialists. Wild as the ultra-democrats are, they know that in an insurrection at the present time they have not the slightest chance against the immense military force and the skilful Generals that would be employed against them; and they will doubtless bear much provocation, before they try their fortune in the streets. We anticipate, therefore, that the successful candidates will avoid placing themselves in the position of the men whose vacant places they have been elected to fill. But these events are nevertheless the prolific germs of future troubles. The prospects of France are but gloomy. There is no union among the friends of order. Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists fail to coalesce, when their coalition would be of the utmost service in defeating an anarchical faction; but Socialists and Democrats, split up into a thousand sects, and brimful of hatred towards each other, manage to forget their differences when it becomes necessary to show the Government how powerful they are. Should the Government manage to quell this rising storm, it is to be hoped they will at least learn this lesson from it:—never again to postpone the elections. Had these vacancies been filled up within three weeks of the affair of M. Ledru-Rollin and the Socialist sergeants, the result of the elections would have been a victory to the Moderate party. To strike while the iron is hot is good policy in most cases, but especially so in revolutions.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S Bill for the Regulation of the Merchant Service does not appear to give satisfaction to the parties most interested. The shipowners make loud complaints of an interference which they represent as both unconstitutional and unnecessary, and assert that the Government has no more right or occasion to pry into and regulate the affairs of shipowners, with regard to the employment of their captains and seamen, than it would have to meddle with the affairs of omnibus proprietors and the conduct and capabilities of their drivers and conductors. But this argument will not stand. The commercial marine of Great Britain is an important element of our national greatness and power. Weaken us in our navy; and in the convulsions and wars that may arise in the world, the position of this country may not be such as to give us either satisfaction or security. Already, it is alleged that the best men of the British merchant service, allured by higher wages, better treatment, and more able and gentlemanly commanders, have gone over in large numbers to the Americans; and that America, in fact, has the pick and choice of British seamen. We believe the fact not only to be as it is stated, but to be notorious. The Government would, therefore, be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty if it neglected to take all just and reasonable means to remove this evil. The first method is to improve the general condition of the British sailor by the establishment of homes and registries, where he may live while he is ashore without being robbed, and where the best men may hear of the best chances of employment; and the second, and perhaps most important, is to institute such an examination for persons holding the responsible and despotic office of captains of merchant ships, as shall prevent the grossly incompetent and brutal man from being appointed to a command. The shipowners themselves, however much they may dislike a governmental interference with their concerns, cannot, upon cool reflection, object to a supervision such as this; especially when they remember that not only private but national interests are at stake, and that the time may come when our navy may be the best, and perhaps the only, guarantee of our security against foreign aggression. The chief difficulty is as to the degree of supervision necessary, and as to the persons who shall exercise it. The shipowners object to the control of the Government, and the Government objects to leave the matter any longer in the hands of the shipowners. So the affair at present stands. The shipowners of Liverpool have had some correspondence with the Board of Trade, with a view to a more satisfactory understanding; and from the good feeling displayed on both sides, there is reason to hope that the Government, while preserving its own supervision, will not interfere unduly with local management and direction. The merchants and shipowners of our large ports may fairly claim to be the administrators of the new law, subject, of course, to their decisions, to an ultimate appeal to the supreme authority. Mr. Labouchere's bill will probably be modified in some particulars, but their can be little doubt that in one shape or other it will ultimately pass.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

RIGHT OF SYNODICAL CONVOCATION IN THE CHURCH.—At a very numerous meeting of the Bristol Church Union, on Monday last, a preliminary resolution was unanimously adopted, to the effect that—"Whereas, by the recent judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter,' it was asserted that two opposite doctrines with regard to the holy sacrament of baptism may be legally held in the Church of England, it is necessary that the Church should forthwith meet in Synod for the purpose of disavowing such assertion; and in the meantime, until such Synod can be moved, the Bishops and clergy are solemnly called upon, as far as in them lies, individually and collectively, to vindicate the Church from the imputation under which she lies, by repudiating the decision of the said Court, and by bearing distinct witness to the true Catholic doctrine of holy baptism on every occasion, and in the most public way." The meeting (a general one) was adjourned to Monday next, instead of that day month.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ollivant, late Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and now Lord Bishop of Llandaff, was enthroned on Wednesday in the cathedral church of the diocese.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. Coke, curate of Horsham, by the inhabitants and others; the Rev. E. F. Coke, perpetual curate of Priestfield, from the parishioners; the Rev J. Campion, on the occasion of his leaving the parish of Northchurch, by a few friends; the Rev. Benjamin Buckley Gifford Astley, late curate of Pusey, Wilts, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Richard W Darnell, late curate of St. Mark's, New Swindon, Wilts, from the parishioners; the Very Rev. Wm. Gordet Le Breton, formerly curate of St. Olave, Southwark, from the parishioners, the Right Rev Charles James, Bishop of London, by the churchwardens and a number of the inhabitants of Bethnal-green, in acknowledgment of his Lordship's regard for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people," and the "liberality by which he had encouraged the building and endowment of ten additions churches" in that parish.

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COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty and the Prince have several times appeared in public during the past week. On Saturday the Queen and his Royal Highness visited the Haymarket Theatre, after a dinner party, at which were present his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Portuguese Minister and Viscountess de Moncorvo, the Austrian Minister and Mme. Laurence, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Donegall, Viscount Hawarden, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, Lord Seaton, Sir George and Lady Grey, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Lord Marcus Hill, and Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestics attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday, the Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel Bouverie, left town at eight o'clock by the South-Western Railway, and crossed in the *Fairy* steam-yacht to Osborne Pier, arriving at Osborne shortly before twelve o'clock. His Royal Highness returned to town by the same route, arriving at Buckingham Palace about seven o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty and the Prince again honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence on Monday night.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Gloucester visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Judge Advocate General had an audience of The Queen, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Bouverie attended on horseback. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the parks. In the evening the Court honoured the performance of the French Plays with their presence.

On Thursday the Queen walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibition of works of industry to be held in 1851. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which there were present his Excellency Baron Kent, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Danish Minister and the Countess Reventlow, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, &c.

The Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have relieved the Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox in their duties as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council and Court on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Control, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary at War, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Her Majesty gave audience before the Council to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The decision of the Judicial Committee on the appeal, "Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter," from the Court of Arches, was approved of by the Queen in Council.

At the Court, Mehmed Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, to deliver a letter from the Sultan. Le Commandeur Marques Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, to take leave on temporary absence. M. Morales had his first audience of the Queen, to present his credentials on a special mission from the Republic of Nicaragua.

POLITICAL AND FASHIONABLE REUNIONS.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening, at their mansion, in Carlton-gardens, to the First Lord of the Treasury and Lady John Russell. The following were present at the banquet:—the Marquis of Salisbury and Lady Adelaide Paget, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Elphinstone, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Tuffnell, M.P., and Lady Anne Teff-ell, and Mr. Norman Macdonald. Later in the evening the noble Viscountess had an assembly. The *réunion* was attended by all the members of the *corps diplomatique* resident at the Court of St. James's, as well as by nearly four hundred members of the fashionable world.

Lady John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday, at the official residence of the Premier, in Downing street.

Lady Peel opened the beautiful saloons of the family mansion in Whitehall Gardens on the same evening, for the reception of company.

THE COURT.—It is understood that the Court will leave Buckingham Palace for the Royal residence at Windsor, on Wednesday, the 27th, or Thursday, the 28th inst. It is expected that her Majesty will proceed to Osborne shortly after the holidays, remaining in the Isle of Wight for about ten days or a fortnight.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, at four o'clock on Thursday, from Frogmore. The Royal Duchess was attended by the Baroness de Speth, Lady Fanny Howard, and Sir George Couper.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Tuesday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the Rev. Wesley officiated in waiting on his Royal Highness. The Royal Duke visited Christ's Hospital School the same evening.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of St. Albans, and the Marchioness of Salisbury attended the early service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Dr. Wesley officiated and preached the sermon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane have left Wynyard Park, Durham, where they intend to remain about a month, after which they will leave town for Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Winchilsea have left town for Lisbon.

We regret to learn that the Lord Chancellor is suffering from an attack of influenza.

Lady Brougham's *soirée* on Tuesday night was attended by upwards of one hundred fashionables.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood returned to town on Monday from Brighton. The right hon. gentleman's health is much improved.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The Lord Mayor, the Rev. Mr. Marshall (his Lordship's Chaplain), and Mr. W. D. Starling had an interview with Prince Albert on the 2nd instant, to submit to his Royal Highness a list of the Mayors, Royal Commissioners, and others of the great banquet given on the 21st instant, in honour of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. His Royal Highness received his Lordship and the gentlemen who accompanied him with the most marked kindness and affability, expressed his warm approbation of all the arrangements pointed out to his notice, and signified his pleasure to hold a levee in the State Drawingroom for the company previously to the entertainment. The mayors and other municipal officers will attend in their official capacities. Evening dress will be prevalent, and it is believed some of the guests will appear in Court dresses. The Lord Mayor received the following note on Monday:—

> My Lord,—Deeply impressed with the generous and magnificent hospital by your are about to offer to his Royal Highness Prince Albert and others interested in the great work of 1851, I have the honour to request to your Lordship's favour of beef which shall be worthy the occasion, as a trifling acknowledgment of what myself in common with hundreds of my fellow-tradesmen feel at the ready and extensive patronage you are giving to one of the most noble designs that have ever emanated from this or any other country. Trusting your Lordship will excuse my request, at the same time an apology for the liberty I have taken.
>
> I subscribe myself, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant, JOHN BANISTER.
> Threadneedle-street, March 11, 1850.

A meeting took place on Monday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, Oxford, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration how the University and city should identify themselves with her Majesty's commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1851. The meeting was very numerously attended. The Rev. the Rector of Exeter, as pro Vice-Chancellor (in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor), and the Mayor of Oxford, were called to be joint chairmen on the occasion. H. Dixon, Esq., deputed from the general committee, explained the nature of the object contemplated, and the results that were likely to be realised by it, in a very able speech, which was much applauded. The cause was cordially advocated by the Master of Pembroke College, the Principal of Alban, the Principal of Brasenose College, Archdeacon Browning, Thorpe, and other members of the council. Resolutions were unanimously passed for furthering the object by subscriptions, and a local committee nominated, with power to add to their number.

DESIGNS FOR THE BUILDING.—The committee appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners for all matters relating to the building having come to know that many contributors of suggestions for the building are taking much trouble in preparing plans and complete sets of working drawings for the building which, in the present stage of the proceedings, and pending the adoption of a general plan, it would be premature to consider, it is particularly attention to that party, the Royal Commission, which has called for suggestions as to the general arrangement of the ground plan, and to test outlines as to the present time, been put under embargo, are to be retained as pledges.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE expressed a hope that before the noble Lord opposite went into the subject of which he had given notice, he would consider whether it was advisable to discuss a matter relative to which negotiations were still pending.

Lord STANLEY felt the full extent of the appeal made to him; and in the observations which he should make he would confine himself strictly to such parts of the case as were to be found in the documents which were open to their Lordships and the public. The noble Lord then went into a detail of some of the circumstances connected with the present position of this country with respect to Greece, and referred to extracts from the correspondence which had taken place on this question. He expressed a strong expectation that nothing would shake the good understanding between France, Russia, and England, upon whose amicable relations the peace of Europe and the world so materially depended. He concluded by asking why the delay occurred in sending the order to suspend hostile proceedings?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, acknowledging that the noble Lord had strictly confined himself to the limits within which he had promised to keep, said that the first intimation his noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department had received of the intention of the French Government to offer their good offices was on the 5th of February, in a private conversation with M. Drain de Lhuys, who, however, acknowledged that he had not then been formally authorised to make that offer. His noble friend might, therefore, have declined to act on that information; but on the very same day he wrote a letter to Mr. Wyse, informing him of the expected offer of good offices on the part of France. The formal offer was made on the 7th, and on the 15th a formal despatch was sent to Athens, communicating the suspension of the blockade; and on the 16th another despatch to the same effect was sent by another channel. He believed the French Government were now perfectly satisfied on that point. It would be seen, thus, that all the haste possible was made in this matter.

The subject then dropped.

Some returns on the subject of Abuses on board Emigrant-ships were ordered on the motion of the Earl of MOUNTCASHELL.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair a few minutes before four o'clock.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

In reply to a question from Mr. P. SCROPE Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government had no measure in contemplation to introduce immediately to check the wholesale evictions and house-levelling at present going on in Ireland.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proceeded to lay before it the financial statement for the ensuing year. He had to lay before the House two estimates—one, that up to the 5th of April next, and the other up to the 5th of April, 1851. He had estimated the income for this year at £52 262,000, but he was happy to say that it would probably amount to £52 874,0.0. He could not, however, take the estimate for next year so high, as during the last quarter the returns had not been so good. He would, however, take them at £52,785 500. He had estimated the expenditure of last year at £50 853,622, but it amounted only to £50,050,641; and he calculated that next year there would be a surplus of two millions and a quarter. He had calculated last year on a surplus of only £104,000, whereas the increase amounted to £523,500. He did not, however, anticipate such favourable results from the Customs this year as last, for there would be a probable loss on sugar of between four and five hundred thousand pounds; on brandy, and likewise on corn, there would also be probably a loss. The right hon. gentleman then enumerated the various sources of revenue, from which he anticipated revenue as follows:—

Excise	14,045,000
Stamps	6,350 000
Assessed Taxes	4,300,000
Income Tax	5,5 0,000
Customs	20,000,000
Post-Office	820 000
Crown Lands	160.000
Miscellaneous	260,000
Old Stores	310 000

Making a total of £52,285,000. With respect to the expenditure, the interest on the

Funded Debt was	28,105,000
Other charges on the Consolidated Fund	2,630 000
Navy Estimates	6,614,000
Ordnance	2,434,417
The Militia	110.000
Commissariat	500,000
Miscellaneous	211 139
Excess of expenditure in former years	4,000,000

Making altogether an expenditure of £50,613 582. To this should be added the expenses of the new Houses of Parliament, and for a building to hold the records of the Houses. That, the whole he conceived, after arranging their expenses, upon an available surplus of fifteen hundred thousand, a round sum of two millions. The right hon. gentleman then adverted to the propositions which had been made to reduce the duties on windows, tea, timber, malt, soap, bricks, paper, advertisements, and attorneys' certificates, and also the proposition of the hon. member for Buckingham, to place on the Consolidated Fund certain charges which were provided for by the property tax, and said he would not assent to those propositions, for which no special case had been made. When he considered that, within the last few years, no less a sum than £148,000,000 had been laid out on railways, he could not help thinking that there was a strong symptom of a return to more pro-perous times. He admitted that the price of corn was lower than he had anticipated. But the price was also low in France, and yet it would not be said that the lowness of price there was owing to excessive importation. He did not think there was any reason to suppose that the present low price would be the average price hereafter, for the average price in France, Belgium, and Holland, for a series of years, was from 48s. to 49s. per qr. He felt convinced that the skill and industry of the British agriculturists would surmount the existing pressure, though he was willing to admit that many must fall in the struggle. This might be much to be regretted, but no one would on that account argue that there should be a stop to improvements, any more than they would contend that railroads ought not to be made because some innkeepers on the old road would thereby be ruined. He would now state his own views on the subject. He had thought that they should first direct their attention to a reduction of the debt, and he should state to the House the fact that since 1831 we had borrowed no less than £35 000,000, while in the same twenty years we had only applied £8,000.000 towards its re-payment, leaving a balance of debt of no less than £27,000,000. If they were always to borrow when the revenue was deficient, and never to pay when they had an excess, he could not see how they were to get out of debt at all. Neither could he see how they would get rid of the income-tax if they were to apply every surplus to the reduction of taxation instead of to the reduction of the debt. He felt it desirable, however, that some relief should be given in the way of taxation, and the first case to which he should apply the principle would be the small holders of land, by reducing the stamp duty on the sales of land up to £1000, and rendering it more equitable on transfers above that amount. Also a reduction of the duty on mortgages and bonds, and to repeal the malt duties, and on leases from one to half per cent. He also thought it desirable that the habitations of the labouring classes should be improved, and he should, therefore, propose the total repeal of the duty on bricks. He estimated the loss to the revenue at £300,000 on stamps, and at £455,000 on bricks, making a total of £755,000, which was about one-half of the surplus available. He thought, therefore, that he was making a fair distribution of the surplus, one half to the reduction of taxation and one half to the reduction of the debt. He proposed to make advances for the purpose of drainage and land improvement on an additional security to an expenditure of capital, which could not fail to be considered a national work, as an individual benefit. The plan proposed in Ireland was for England and Scotland. £2,000,000: and of this, owing to priority of application, the gentlemen north of the Tweed had got no less than £1,600,000 (Loud laughter.) He proposed to advance another £2,000,000, and to take care to reserve a fair share of it for England. He also proposed to advance for similar purposes £1,000,000 to Ireland, £800,000 of which should be for arterial drainage. He hoped to be able to make these advances without any additional charge to the public debt. These were the proposals he had to submit to the House He also proposed to apply £250,000 in order to get rid of the Perpetual Annuities. He hoped to be able to make the advances without having any additional charge over to the funded debt, if the House would leave him a surplus to do so. He proposed, by the payment of a sum of £250,000 out of the surplus in hand, to exin guish the Equivalent Fund, which was a charge on the public debt of £.,0,000 a year, since the junction of the debt of Scotland with that of England at the time of the Union. That would leave him £500,000; and that he thought the House should leave him as a re-serve fund. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a vote of £3,200,000, to be raised by Exchequer bills for the service of the year.

After some discussion, in which Mr. HUME, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Lord J. MANNERS, and several other members took part, the motion was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes for the Army and Navy Estimates were agreed to.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

ACCIDENT TO THE EQUIPAGE OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by a lady, was proceeding in her carriage to the Euston-square station of the London and North-Western Railway, when, on turning the corner of Whitelebury-street, some to the terminus, one of the horses stumbled and fell. The postilion was thrown from his seat, and was placed for a few moments in a most perilous situation, in consequence of another of the horses also falling between him and the horse first alluded to. Her Royal Highness, who was greatly alarmed, made a speedy egress from the vehicle, and was conveyed to Lamb's hotel, where she remained for a short time and had all possible attention paid to her by the proprietor thereof. All parties escaped without injury; and the Duchess, after a short delay, entered the railway carriage prepared for her, and proceeded on her journey by the express train, which started at a quarter past ten

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The Earl of Airlie and Lord Blantyre have been elected Representative Peers for Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Airlie and Lord Colville of Culross.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March, 1850.—All letters for Belgium, intended by the writers to be sent in the closed mail, by way of France, must be specially addressed either "*viâ France*," or "*viâ Calais*."

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court held on Thursday, the Court of Aldermen agreed to move an address to Lord Denman upon his noble and learned Lord's retirement from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Brown brought up the report of the offices and clerks' committee on the office of Common Sergeant. It recommended that the salary of £1500 a year for the performance of the duties of the office should be continued, and that some slight change should be made as to the practice of Common Sergeant as a counsel. Ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Court. The Lord Mayor appointed Thursday next for the election of a Common Sergeant, on which day no other business will be transacted in the Court.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The official declaration of the poll had not been made at Paris at the date of our latest intelligence, but the further examination of the votes shows that, although it is undoubted that Carnot, Vidal, and De Flotte head the poll, the latter is only 341 votes ahead of the Conservative candidate; and as the votes of the gendarmerie have yet to be taken, a hope (but a slight one) is entertained that they will be recorded in favour of the Moderate party All sorts of rumours continued rife, such as the intended resignation of the President of the Republic, the retirement, or a modification, of the Ministry—the names of their successors, &c We believe, however, it is certain that General de la Hitte and M. Ferdinand Barrot have withdrawn from the Cabinet. It is also stated that M.M. Molé and Thiers have consented to accept office. They were both sent for to the palace of the Elysée on Thursday, and, after a long conference with the President of the Republic, it is said they agreed to enter the Cabinet and to form a Ministry. It is thought that Count Molé will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M Thiers Minister of the Interior The principal difficulty between the President and the new ministers has respect to the personal interference of the President of the Republic in the affairs of the government. It is thought that the President will make such concessions in this respect as will be satisfactory.

The advices from the departments state that 14 Socialists have been returned in various localities; while the Moderates have, on the other hand, won 11 seats formerly occupied by their opponents. The interest increases as the elections proceed, and the most various speculations are connected with their probable results.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 5th, via Trieste, state that the severity of the blockade has not been relaxed, and that the vessels which have, up to the present time, been put under embargo, are to be retained as pledges.

DISCHARGE OF SHIPS' CARGOES.—The collectors and comptrollers of the customs department, at the several ports and places throughout the United Kingdom, have received directions from the commissioners to transmit to the board, with all practicable despatch, the following account, so far as the same relates to their respective ports, viz. an account of the number of days in which vessels have not discharged their cargoes within the period required by the 16th section of the Regulation Act of the 8 and 9 Vic. c. 86 during the last three years, stating the length of time by which such period has been exceeded in each instance, and the amount charged to the parties for the day pay of the officials, and distinguishing the vessels which remained in port in consequence of the existence of any embargo or blockade.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER-MILLS, NEAR HOUNSLOW.

On Monday afternoon, a terrific explosion took place at the powder-mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey; and the catastrophe, it is deeply to be regretted, has been attended with a considerable loss of life.

In order to render the account of this intelligible, it is necessary to give some description of the manner in which the powder-mills are arranged. They are situated about a mile to the Hounslow railway station, and nearly about half a mile from the public highway. The buildings are nearly all placed at some distance from each other, and those in which the more dangerous processes of manufacture are carried on, are carefully secluded from the rest by thick belts of fir-wood, by mounds of earth, or by such other means as the position in which they are placed, suggests. Nearly all the works are constructed of the lightest materials, so that, if an explosion should happen, the least possible resistance may be offered to the shock which it occasions. Through the grounds, which occupy a considerable extent, runs the river Colne, a tributary of the Thames, the waters of which are applied to set the machinery of some of the composition and corning-houses in motion. The situation of the works generally appears to be unexceptionable, being thoroughly removed from the pub lic highway, and from those dangers to which an exposed situation leads. All these precautions, however, have been entirely failed in the moment of trial; and the explosion which took place on Monday must be regarded as one of the most devastating accidents of the kind that has happened for years in the country. It appears that one of the workmen was employed in what is called the "Table Dusting-house," i. e. the house for "dusting" or cleansing sporting powder, which was situate on the east ern margin of a fir plantation, with a field of turnips on the one side of it and the wood on the other The building had nothing no machinery of any kind was kept which could at all lead to such a catastrophe; two small spindles and a sieve of copper-wire being the only implements employed.

At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the first explosion, the noise of which resembled that following the discharge of a park of artillery, took place in one of these buildings. Immediately afterwards, a dense cloud of smoke was seen rising into the air; and before it had cleared away some persons were observed to fall in sundry directions amongst the trees. Two explosions of greater violence than the first quickly followed, by which the roofs of the corning-houses were driven high into the air.

The inhabitants near the station of the railway, generally, consisted of the men and their families working in the mills. Upon hearing the series of explosions they ran towards the mills, but they had not proceeded far on their journey, when another explosion occurred; and before the noise had subsided, two or three more of similar violence followed in rapid succession.

When the grounds were entered, a fearful spectacle presented itself, for no fewer than seven of the mills or stores were levelled with the ground, the whole of the contents destroyed, and many of the poor workmen were lying in various directions, some bleeding from wounds, and others burnt and blackened by the force of the explosion

The engines from Hounslow Barracks and other places were in attendance; but their services were scarcely required, as the work of destruction was complete.

The extent of the injury to life and property was not fully known until Tuesday morning, when it was ascertained beyond doubt that eight human beings had been killed, and that two more had been very seriously hurt. The names of the unfortunate victims are as follows:—Richard Glasier and Henry Savage, who perished in the sporting powder dust house; Robert Goddard, who was in the sporting-powder corning-house when the accident took place, and who lived for an hour and a half after the explosion. John Compton was with Savage, and, though much injured, still survives. James Perry, who was in the middle glazing-house at the time, was killed; and William Pierce, his companion, was seriously hurt, and is since dead. In the other corning-houses three men perished, their names being William Borrows, Thomas Penfold, and James Bookmaster. To this list the name of Henry Clifford, next in authority to the foreman of the works, must be added. When he heard the explosion in three timself into the river Colne, which passes close at hand; and in that position he remained while the roof of one of the buildings was blown right over his head. He was somewhat scalded and injured, and appears to have owed his life mainly to the shelter which the river afforded

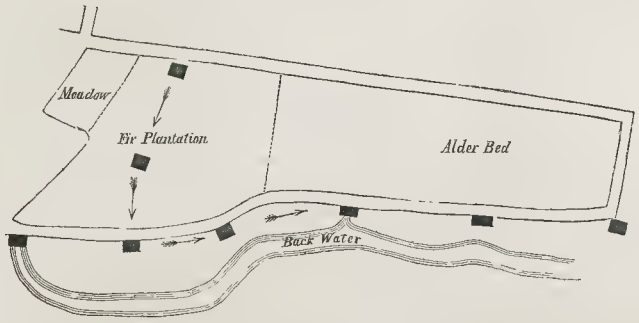
How the explosion, or rather series of explosions, occurred, is a mystery. The two ill-fated beings who worked in the treble dusting-house, where the first explosion took place, have both been killed, and no direct evidence on the subject can, therefore, be obtained; but one thing at least is certain, that "dusting-houses" are not usually looked upon as the dangerous portions of powder-mills, or those where explosions are most likely to happen. The quantity of powder stated to have been in the dusting-house when the accident happened, is two cwt.—a small quantity, certainly, to have caused such wide-spread destruct on. The whole house has been blown away, and the scalded and blackened foundations alone remain. The trees for many yards on the western side have been either torn up by the roots or cut right through, or had their branches or bark stripped off; and one large tree has been traced in the same line-field. And so great was the shock of the explosion, that a house standing beyond this field, at a distance of about 300 yards, had its wind-ws broken, and a piece from one of the panes fell on the floor and was broken. This is the more remarkable, as the wind was at the time blowing from the east.

From the dusting-house, the evil consequences of the first explosion extended to the "charble," or sporting-powder corning-house, which was about one hundred yards westward in the plantation of wood, on the outskirts of which the dusting-house was situated. Whether the second explosion was caused by burning embers from the first falling upon the premises, or by a large body of flame carried through the trees by the wind, it is impossible to say; but the house is entirely destroyed, though the whole amount of gunpowder in the building at the time is stated not to have exceeded one cwt and a half The loudest of the explosions was that which came third. A view of the scene of the catastrophe soon shows how this happened. The building in which the third explosion occurred was the press-house, and was much more substantially constructed than the rest. In it, according to custom, about four cwt. of powder had been left to be pressed; and the resistance offered being greater, as well as the quantity of combustible material larger, the shock had proved more alarming Providentially, however, in this instance the loss of property is all that remains to be deplored. The men had left a few minutes before the accident, and thus three lives were saved. Nothing can be imagined more complete than the destruction of this building; the machinery with which it was provided being wrenched into pieces, and large square blocks of teak-wood, weighing several cwt., being

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE HOUNSLOW POWDER-MILLS.

carried right across a mill-stream which flows on the north side of the premises. To the press-house succeeded the glazing-house, also a rather substantial edifice; and the explosion there was followed by that in the roller corning-house, where three men lost their lives. These last-mentioned premises contained about two cwt. of powder; and such was the force of the explosion that a part of the machinery with which it was fitted, weighing nearly three cwt., was carried right over some high trees, and into a field beyond, thus travelling through the air a distance of several hundred yards.

Three of the houses stood in a south-easterly direction from the dusting-house,



where the mischief commenced, and the supposition is that the wind exercised a great influence in the extent of the disaster caused. The desolation is universal, not one stone being left upon another, the foundations being laid bare, the trees for some distance around being shattered, overthrown, and scorched, and the ground being strewed with bricks, pieces of timber, and fragments of machinery. A portion of a water-wheel rested between the boughs of a fir-tree, near its summit; and several heavy rollers, after being hurled upwards to a great height, embedded themselves deeply in the earth. Besides the five great explosions, two smaller ones occurred in other portions of the works; but these did not do much damage, beyond displacing a few timbers in the roof.

Among the heavier disasters of the day, the composition-house, that in which the materials of gunpowder are brought together, took fire, and everything, except those solid portions of the machinery which would not burn, was reduced to ashes.

The roofs of nearly all the buildings within reach of those where the explosions took place have been almost entirely destroyed, the tiles being displaced as if by a hurricane. The windows have also been blown in and plaister shaken off the walls.

Our Artist has sketched the sad scene; and appended a plan of the grounds to aid the reader in understanding the main points of the catastrophe.

THE INQUEST.

On Thursday morning Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a jury of 17 inhabitants of the parish of Twickenham, assembled at the works, for the purpose of prosecuting an inquiry into the cause of the melancholy accident.

Mr. Curtis, with his son and another member of the firm, was present.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the two persons in the dusting-house, where the first explosion took place, were both killed instantaneously, and blown to fragments, so as to preclude the possibility of identification. Of the other deceased parties, none had lived long enough to give any explanation as to the cause of the accident; and the only presumption that could be entertained was, that Glazier—one of the men employed in the dusting-house—who was proved to have left the building a short time previously to the accident, might have re-entered without changing his shoes for the ordinary slippers provided for the workmen, and that the explosion was caused by a spark arising from the contact of a piece of grit or gravel adhering to them igniting the dust on the floor of the building.

It was proved to the satisfaction of the coroner and jury that every precaution was taken to avoid accident, and none of the men had ever been heard to complain.

After a full investigation of all the circumstances, the jury found that the deceased parties met their deaths by an explosion of gunpowder, but how that explosion occurred there was not sufficient evidence to show.

Only three of the seven bodies could be identified. A few fragments of the remaining four are all that have been recovered.

Six widows and sixteen children have been deprived of their natural protectors by the calamity. We believe that some provision will be made for the most distressing cases by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey.

The distance at which this tremendous explosion was heard is truly astonishing. It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times*, resident at Brighton, that a corresponding number of shocks were felt, so that the inhabitants ran out of their houses, imagining that they had felt shocks of an earthquake. At Brighton, Mr. Heslop, a teacher of languages, while walking near the mansion of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, at Hove, near Brighton, heard a noise as of distant thunder but, as the sky was clear, he imagined that he must have heard a roar of artillery. It was then twenty-five minutes to four by his watch. Mr. Smith, a gardener and nurseryman at the north part of Brighton, also distinctly heard the noise. The most conclusive evidence, however, that the explosion was felt between fifty and sixty miles from the spot, is furnished by the following paragraph, copied from the *Sussex Advertiser* of Tuesday, a paper which was printed and in town before the news of the explosion reached Lewes:—"Accounts have reached this office from several persons living in different parts of Lewes, who depose to having experienced a slight shock, as if of an earthquake, at about twenty minutes to four o'clock on Monday afternoon. There was no train passing through the tunnel at that hour. Moreover, the shock was felt in parts of the town not affected by the passage of trains. All the persons alluded to experienced the shock at the same period of time." At Petworth, in Sussex, upwards of forty miles off, three reports were distinctly heard. From various other places there are similar accounts, all agreeing as to time, but varying a little in description. Some heard a noise, others felt a shock, while still others both heard and felt the effects of the explosion.

THE GORHAM CASE.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment, on the 8th inst., in the long-pending suit, "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter." No ecclesiastical case has, in modern times, excited such intense interest. Parties in the Church have arranged themselves on the side of Mr. Gorham or on the side of the Bishop of Exeter, and numerous parties, beyond the pale of the Church, feel their welfare concerned in the decision. Accordingly, long before the hour fixed for pronouncing the judgment, the door of the council chamber was besieged by a great crowd, including many clergymen; and when the door was opened the rush was like that into the pit of a theatre on the night of some favourite performance. The members of the committee present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, Lord Langdale, Sir Edward Ryan, Dr. Lushington and Mr. Pemberton Leigh. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, were members of the Committee and had heard the case, but were absent on the delivery of the judgment. The two Archbishops concurred in the judgment, the Bishop of London dissented from it, but less from the conclusion, it is said, than from the reasons assigned for it; Mr. Knight Bruce also dissented. Nine members concurred, two dissented. Lord Langdale read the judgment from a printed document, which was afterwards published in the morning papers, and from that exclusively the following outline of the case is drawn up.

On the 3rd of November, 1847, the Rev. Mr. Gorham, being at that time Vicar of St Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall, in the diocese of Exeter, was presented by her Majesty to the vicarage of Brampford-Speke, Devon, in the same diocese. On applying to the Bishop of Exeter for admission and institution to Brampford-Speke, the Bishop, on Nov. 13th, informed Mr. Gorham, that, before instituting him, he felt it his duty to ascertain whether Mr. Gorham were "sound in doctrine." On the 17th of December, the Bishop's examination of Mr. Gorham commenced, and was continued at great length for five days. It was resumed in the following March, and continued for three days more. At the conclusion, the Bishop refused to institute Mr. Gorham, because "he was unfit to fill the vicarage, by reason of his holding doctrines contrary to the true Christian faith, and the articles and formularies of the Church of England." Mr. Gorham thereupon commenced proceedings in the Arches Court of Canterbury, calling on the Bishop to institute him, or to show cause why he refused. The Bishop showed cause, "and alleged that Mr. Gorham was of unsound doctrine respecting that great and fundamental point of baptism, inasmuch as Mr. Gorham held, and persisted in holding, that spiritual regeneration is not given or conferred in that holy sacrament -in particular, that infants are not made therein members of Christ, and the children of God—contrary to the plain teaching of the Church of England, in her Articles and liturgy." The Judge of the Arches Court (Sir H. J. Fust) found the Bishop justified in refusing to institute Mr. Gorham; and from his decision Mr. Gorham appealed to the Queen in Council. The judgment above referred to was the decision on that appeal, and the final settlement, so far as the law can settle it, of the point at issue.

The Committee of the Privy Council complained that the mode of pleading supplied no distinct allegations, and joined no issue distinctly, but left the court to examine a long series of questions and answers on a subject of a very abstruse nature. It ascertained as far as it could the "general intention" of Mr. Gorham, and stated the doctrine held by him to be "that baptism is a sacrament generally necessary to salvation, but that the grace of regeneration does not so necessarily accompany the act of baptism, that regeneration invariably takes place in baptism; that the grace may be granted before, in, or after baptism; that baptism is an effectual sign of grace, by which God works invisibly in us, but only in such as worthily receive it—in them alone it has a wholesome effect; and that, without reference to the qualification of the recipient, it is not in itself an effectual sign of grace. That infants baptized, and dying before actual sin, are certainly saved, but that in no case is regeneration in baptism." The Committee examined these opinions at considerable length, in order to ascertain whether they "are contrary or repugnant to the doctrines which the Church of England, by its Articles, formularies, and rubrics, requires to be held by its ministers." In its examination the Committee was careful to adhere to the old-established rules of construction, and paid no regard to any tendency or desire to give a preponderance to either Calvinistic or Arminian doctrines. On the principle, the Committee, after examining and quoting passages from the Articles, &c., came to the conclusion that the point at issue, with other points of doctrine respecting the sacrament of baptism, are, by the rubrics and formularies (as well as the Articles), "capable of being honestly understood in different senses;" and that upon these points "all ministers of the Church, having duly made the subscriptions required by law (and taking Holy Scripture for their guide), are at

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, DEVON.

liberty honestly to exercise their private judgment without offence or censure." The Committee holds that the "doctrines of Mr. Gorham are not contrary or repugnant to the doctrines of the Church of England, as by law established, though they may be contrary to the opinions of many learned and pious persons, and it therefore decides that the Lord Bishop of Exeter has not shown sufficient cause why he did not institute Mr. Gorham into the vicarage of Brampford-Speke." Finally, the Committee advised her Majesty "to remit the cause to the Arches Court, to the end that right and justice may be done pursuant to its declaration."

The single point raised before the Committee, and decided by it, is, that Mr. Gorham's doctrine concerning baptism is not contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England, as contained in the Articles, formularies, and rubrics, and legally interpreted. The Committee expressly disavows any jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or determine, in any particular, what ought to be the doctrines of the Church of England. It upholds the law, but leaves the Church at full liberty to form and define its own faith. We offer no opinion either as to the truth of the doctrine at issue between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham, or as to the justice and policy of the decision, which have been both praised and censured; neither shall we give any opinion as to the propriety of mooting such a question—nor as to the probable consequences which will ensue, now that it has been mooted. We content ourselves with stating the facts of the case, and remarking, though the question of regeneration by baptism has been left by the Church to the decision of private judgment, according to the view of the Committee, it is of vital importance—which explains the intense interest taken in the case—to Christianity.

St. Just, from which Mr. Gorham removes, is at the very extremity of Cornwall, not far from the Land's-end. It contains 7820 acres, and a population of 4667. It is remarkable for possessing one of those amphitheatres, sometimes made of stone and sometimes of turf, used in Cornwall in the olden times for the performance of what were called Miracle plays. It is a comparatively populous place in consequence of the mines in the neighbourhood, though the country round it is very wild. The gross income of the vicarage is £460, and the net income £449.

Brampford-Speke, to which the rev. gentleman is removing, is about five miles north-west of Exeter, being in the hundred of Wonford, of which the city also forms a part. It is a small place, containing 78 houses. The whole surface of the parish is only 670 acres, and it is so insignificant that we have found it difficult to get any information concerning it. The vicarage, according to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Ecclesiastical Revenues, dated June 16, 1835, has a population of 374. The gross income of the vicar is £229, subject to a permanent yearly payment of £23; which gives a net income of £216.

THE NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The second alto-relievo has just been placed upon the Nelson Column, and occupies the side of the pedestal facing the National Gallery. It has been designed and cast in bronze by Mr. Woodington, and represents a scene commemorative of the Battle of the Nile. The point of time chosen is when Nelson, having received a severe wound on the head, is carried into the cock-pit. The event is thus related by Southey:—

"Captain Berry caught Nelson in his arms as he was falling. The great effusion of blood occasioned an apprehension that the wound was mortal: Nelson himself thought so: a large flap of the skin of the forehead, cut from the bone, had fallen over one eye; and the other being blind, he was in total darkness. When he was carried down, the surgeon—in the midst of a scene scarcely to be conceived by those who have never seen a cockpit in time of action, and the heroism which is displayed amidst its horrors—with a natural and pardonable eagerness, quitted the poor fellow then under his hands, that he might instantly attend the Admiral. 'No!' said Nelson, 'I will take my turn with my brave fellows.' Nor would he suffer his own wound to be examined till every man who had been previously wounded was properly attended to."

Mr. Woodington's group is extremely spirited, the sailors being thorough tars, and the various expressions on their faces being skilfully defined; and the work will add greatly to the fame of Mr. Woodington, as it evinces powers of a very high order. The relief has been admirably cast by Messrs. Moore, Fressange, and Moore, and is an able specimen of their skill in casting in bronze.

In height it measures 14 feet 3 inches; in width, 13 feet 7 inches. It weighs 2 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs.; the thickness of the metal being three-eighths of an inch.

An Engraving of Mr. Carew's alto-relievo, the first placed upon the Monument, will be found in our Journal for December 15, 1849. In the notice appended, Mr. Woodington was erroneously stated as deceased.

BRONZE ALTO-RELIEVO, BY WOODINGTON, FOR THE NELSON MONUMENT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

H.M. FRIGATE "NANKIN," 50 GUNS.

This noble and beautiful specimen of naval architecture, which will be launched this day (Saturday), at Woolwich, is built from the designs of Mr. O. U. Lang, the assistant shipwright at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich. This gentleman is also son of the eminent master shipwright; and is the architect of the *Ruby*, *Garland*, *Banshee*, and other vessels that have been distinguished for extraordinary speed.

Great preparations have been made at Woolwich to witness this launch, which will take place about three o'clock.

The principal dimensions of the *Nankin* are as follow:—

	Ft.	In.
Length between perpendiculars	183	0
Length on keel for tonnage	153	0
Breadth extreme	50	10
Breadth for tonnage	50	2
Breadth moulded	49	6
Depth of hold	15	10½

Burthen, 3049 tons 5 cwt. 94 lb.

A considerable space has been fitted up as booths on both sides and under the bows of the vessel, and on board the hull of the *Old Mastiff*, surveying vessel, to afford the friends of the Admiralty and the authorities of the dockyard a fine view of the launch. The figure-head is a representation, carved by Mr. Hellyer, of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the fleet at present assembled on the coast of Greece. The vessel presents a very fine appearance, and her weather and main decks have been payed with Jeffery's marine glue. The *Nankin* is to be christened by Miss Parker, daughter of the gallant admiral whose bust is so appropriately placed at the bows of the vessel.

An admirable and most commanding view of the launch will be obtained from the thoroughfare through the parish churchyard of Woolwich.

H.M. 50-GUN FRIGATE "NANKIN," TO BE LAUNCHED THIS DAY, SATURDAY.

TOWN TALK, AND TABLE TALK FOR THE WEEK.

A FORWARD and sunny spring-time is fast ushering us into the glories and the gaieties of our great annual social campaign—the London season. The West-end is like a camp upon the eve of battle. All the branches of the social service are making ready for the fray. Shop fronts have received their last finishing touches of adornment, and adventurous painters still cling to giddy scaffoldings, brightening and burnishing window and balcony. The street characters of the season have already begun to show. The dog fancier loiters upon the kerb of Regent-street, and the footman complacently sums himself on the bench, by the shawl shop door. In the afternoon the broad *pavé* is crowded. The regular *flaneur* has come forth from his home to his haunts. The mysterious foreigner has left his secret abiding-place in the dreary garrets; and the purlieus of dubious *cafés*, where shilling *table d'hôtes* abound. The pastrycook's counters are lined with lunch consumers. The new glossy engravings behind the print-seller's plate glass attract their ever-changing circle of admirers. Brilliant equipages flash through the dingy lines of omnibuses and cabs, and the annual spring migration of that class of metaphorical water-fowl, known as "ducks of bonnets," has sent its swarm of brilliant-hued vanities, flattering across the Channel, from their nests in the Boulevards, to their destined perches in windows of Regent-street and Rond-street *modistes*.

In many particulars does the eye of the man skilled in town signs and tokens recognise the growing features of the season. He can see it in the Senate as in the street. A bird's-eye glance at the House of Commons—as the hands of the clock beneath the Speaker's gallery point towards midnight—will show a tolerable index to the number and brilliancy of the parties in Belgravia and Tyburnia. The "white waistcoats" form the test. As the debate waxes late, and perhaps a little wearisome, the "white waistcoats" begin to drop in almost like snow flakes. Sometimes they scatter themselves on back benches, whence, immediately, lusty "Hear, hear's," or most emphatic and sonorous "Oh, Oh's," proceed. Sometimes they cluster together, like corks in a basin of water, towards the entrance; and then, amid the hum of whispered chat, and half-smothered laughter, the Speaker's "Order—order at the bar" is but an unregarded sound. As Mr. Drummond said the other night, "What's the use of calling 'order' to gentlemen with white waistcoats and sparkling dyes."

The amateurs of the debates in the morning papers will, doubtless, have observed how very industrious the Lords are this session. The reporters' gallery is vocal with indignation at the early awakening of their slumbering peers. "Never before," say the scribes of the gallery, "were such unconstitutional doings heard of. Why, the Lords used to take until after Easter to make themselves up from the slumbers of the recess, and used to speak only a dozen or so of them, at five o'clock—throw a petition or two on the table—say 'How do?' fine day' and then it was all over until to-morrow. But now, alas! regular debates—bills brought in—and what not, every night. There will be many, no doubt, rejoiced to hear that a common remark about the House of Lords is that not for many sessions has 'the Duke' seemed so hale, so fresh, and so sprightly. He now invariably occupies the seat of the chairman of committees, at one end of the clerks' table, where he listens, as is his wont, with eager attention. His brother "war peer," Lord Gough, on his introduction, took his place on the neutral ground of the cross benches; while the City Lord, Baron Overstone, at once ranged himself amongst the followers of the ministry.

The literary season promises to be a fruitful one. The crop of what I may call cheap domestic periodicals is particularly luxuriant. Never was the world so flooded with recipes for the manufacture and the conduct of all possible household requirements and appurtenances. Never was there such a tide of writing addressed to the ingle-nook—to be read with chat upon the rug and feet upon the fender. Never were the wants of young housekeepers and budding matrons more sedulously cared for. The Muses have surely merged themselves in the Penates. So be it—the tendency, if not an exalted, is a wholesome one; and ladies will not be a whit the worse for reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting, the advice of the whole tribe of domestic philosophers who write for the benefit of parlour, kitchen, pantry, and laundry. Is it worth while recording, under this head of "Town Talk," a very commonly-made remark touching the last number of Mr. Dickens's serial—to wit, that the author has entirely altered his views of the rôle which little Miss Mowcher is to play in the fortunes of David Copperfield? The curious in the construction of novels ought to compare recent numbers, to find that the redoubtable Alexander Dumas is to pay us a visit, in order, amongst other matters, to favour our stage with a few original pieces from his pen—one of which, at least, is to contain a part for Miss Helen Faucit.

In a club, the other day—I must not say where—sat two gentlemen, one of whom has attained fame upon canvass, the other upon paper. He of the pencil was remarkably complimentary to him of the pen on what, indeed, was the latter at length, with a good-natured laugh, exclaimed, "Why, my good fellow, you really show the versatility of your genius in the most striking light: you prove that you can paint out of your own head, like Dutter!"

The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are aware that Sir William Allan, the President of the Royal Scottish Academy, has just departed from amongst us, full of years and of honours. A friend visited the late President last winter. He was then engaged upon a great historical subject—the battle of Bannockburn, and was labouring to depict the final charge of the Bruce upon the tottering English columns, with a patriotic gusto which would have been very far from edifying to Mr. Elihu Burritt. "I have another subject in my head," the gallant painter would say, a sister picture, the rout of the English on Stirling Bridge, where Wallace overthrew Cressingham. I shall grapple with that if I live." Allan was emphatically a battle painter. The Duke of Wellington possesses the principal picture of Waterloo. "Good," said the Duke, when he saw it; "good—not too much smoke." The President began his career by painting coach panels. Allan and Alexander Fraser were fellow-apprentices in the workshop of Mr. Crichton, an Edinburgh coach-builder. When my friend stood lately by Sir William's easel, a little rough terrier sat close to the artist, continually looking up in his face. "My constant and faithful companion," said the painter; "abroad, and at home, at bed and board, he is with me." The fidelity of the poor dog is since been sadly manifested. After his master's death, he refused food, and the morning of the funeral the mute mourner expired. This is a literal fact.

I saw a letter the other day from San Francisco. "It was written, no doubt," says the reader, "with a diamond-ribbed pen—the ink dried by the golden dust of the Sacramento, and the seal stamped by a *cachet* of Californian gold." Not at all. It was just such a letter as Dick Wintringham might have written, in the first blush of his disappointment, when he found that London paving-stones were not yellow ingots. My South American correspondent had been a city clerk; and, although he does not actually, in as many words, say so, evident were the yearnings of his heart after the old £80 a year and the back-parlour in Islington. "It is the rainy season" is the substance of what he writes—"all San Francisco is a sea of mud. No one can go dry-shod through it without huge boots, which cost forty dollars a pair, and I have not as many cents. I am dripping from morning to night. I am ill with ague, and I fear dysentery. No one can set out for the diggings until the fine weather comes again. I have been able to get no employment, for all the miners are pouring down from the gold regions and the town is overflowing. I sleep with 150 others, in a big room, in a big hovel, built of rough timber. The only employment I see going on is gambling gambling night and day. I believe that this is the only place in the world where the croupiers of gaming-houses play fair. The reason is simply this, that if they were caught cheating, their ears would be cut off then and there. Cutting off ears is a favourite punishment in this part of the world. If a fellow steal once, he is flogged—if he repeat the offence, he has his ears slashed out of his head with a junker knife—if he tries it on a third time, he is hanged. As the diggings get worked, it improved upon this code. There the effect of hanging is generally tried as a primary punishment; and the effect of the system upon society, in the promotion of honest industry, is quite miraculous."

In my catalogue of the features of the opening season, how came I to have omitted those grand signs of the times—the Operas? both of which this week lift up their unsefal voices. As your readers know, the classic and the statuesque triumphs in the Haymarket; the romantic and the picturesque at Covent-Garden. Let me, *apropos* of "Der Freyschütz," at the latter house, tell a story, which the world shall have exactly as Hector Berlioz told it to my informant:—

"When the 'Freyschütz' was first performed in Paris, I was young and enthusiastic—oh! enthusiastic *à mourir*." Weber took my heart by storm. I had never heard such music: it drove me out of myself—he ravished—it enthralled me. There was then a young medical student in Paris, my bosom friend—his name was Eugène Sue. The world has since known it. What Weber was to me, Weber was to him; we both enraptured, we both idolized, the great Carl. Night after night were we in the front row of the gallery. To us it was indeed *Paradis*. We never missed a representation. But faster differ, *mon ami*. There was a fellow in the pit—there are regularly as we; but, when we applauded, he hissed—when we burst into raptures, he sneered! The animal hissed and sneered at Carl Von Weber! Was it supportable? No! Three times did Sue and I fall upon him *à coups de canne*, and three times was he rudely ejected from the shrine which he profaned. *En bien! nous le tenons marche toujours.* Our first fervour for the 'Freischütz' abated, but not our friendship. Soo night, years after, Sue came to me; he was then in the *Mots Deux*. 'Guess, my dear friend,' said he, 'what to-day in your name.' A man with a strange disease of the brain, producing distortion of the skull.' '*Eh bien!* and what then?' 'Why the man's name.' 'Who?' 'The old unbeliever in the Der Freischutz.' Again years passed over, and I had forgotten all about the matter. Sue was a great novelist. I had charge of the Grand Opera. I determined to get up the 'Freischütz.' The incantation scene was to be specially splendid. It was not until the last moment that I found I wanted—a skull. I went to my old friend Sue. The author had not forgotten the doctor, and his small cabinet of medical curiosities was at my service. 'Take that skull,' he said, 'but for Heaven's sake let me have it back—it was a fine specimen of a rare disease.' So off I went with the relic of mortality. Carefully did I place it in its position, among vampires, and owls, and fiery serpents, and skeleton horses. It was not until the casting of the seven bullets had commenced that a thought flashed upon me. 'The skull! Gracious powers! it may be—it must be—it is—it is—the skull of the man who hissed the Der Freischütz!' I flew round to Sue's box. I told him my thought, and he corroborated it. Marvellous is the course of retributive justice! We leaned over the cushion, we gazed at the mute grinning lasan of bone, and we said as with one voice, 'T..is is Der Freischutz! The music of Carl Von Weber is thundering around you! and now, skull, his hiss—his hiss—if you can!"

ANGUS B. REACH.

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

There appears to be a strong tendency just now in favour of chamber music. Madame Wartel, the *pianiste*, has been very successful with her chamber concerts. M. Alard, a violinist of the first order; M. Franchome, the clever violoncel ist; Madame Farrene, a composer of grand symphonies; and M. Godefroid, the harpist and composer, have given some interesting *matinées* and *soirées*. Among the concerts announced are those of Batta, the violoncellist; Schigmann, also a violoncellist; M. Camille Stamaty, a pianist of note; Mademoiselle Guende, a *pianiste*, &c. The second concert of the newly-established Philharmonic Society will take place next Tuesday. The committee have elected, as honorary members of the Institute, several distinguished English composers and well-known amateurs, such as Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, Benedict, Balfe, J. W. Davison, Chorley, Hogarth, Barnett, Grunesien, Holmes, Ella, &c. The committee invite the sympathies of foreign musicians and amateurs for their undertaking, which includes upwards of 200 resident musicians in Paris. Selections from the first act of Gluck's "Alceste," Berlioz's "Harold" Symphony; a violin concerto by Herman, Weber's "Freyschütz" overture, a chorus by Palestrina, a chorus from Rossini's "Mose," will be included in Tuesday's programme. Mdme. Ugalde, Mdme. Julienne, and M. Arnould will be principal vocalists.

Madame Viardot, in all probability, will not appear this season as *Valentina* in the "Huguenots." The attraction of the "Prophète" increases as the moment of her departure for Berlin approaches; it is given for the fifty-third time to-night, and every place is taken. Madame Julienne, the new *Berthe*, has a very fine voice, but she screams for effect terribly. Weber's "Der Freyschütz," with Berlioz's recitatives, will be revived in a few days. It is very much doubted whether Alexis Dupont's first opera, "L'Enfant Prodigue," for Madame Fodor, niece of the celebrated Fodor, MM Roger and Barrolhet, can be brought out before the end of the year. Scribe leaves Paris for London, to superintend the production of Halévy's "Tempesta," on the 15th of May. The composer will depart a month before to superintend the rehearsal at Her Majesty's Theatre. His work will be completed prior to the 1st of May; and at the end of that month will be ready for representation. Scribe has consented to the introduction of Shak-speare's play with great skill; an incantation scene, in which the voice of *Sycorax (Caliban's* mother) is heard, has been ingeniously introduced to place *Miranda* and *Ferdinand* in a position. Halévy is writing the music of the dainty *Ariel* for Miss Catherine Hayes; the happy blending of the Italian and German with the French style of declamation in this opera will, if I am not mistaken, detach Halévy's genius in a novel point of view. He is delighted with his *libretto*.

Ambroise Thomas's new opera, "Le Caid," has been written a new opera, "Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté," for Mdme. Ugalde. She will enact Queen *Elizabeth*; and that admirable actor Coudere is to be *Shakspeare*: there is a love story between the poet and the monarch. Coudere will be able to "make up" for the Bard of Avon capitally. Mdme. Ugalde's marvellous vocalisation will enable all Paris to the Opéra Comique whenever her name is in the *affiche*. Some of our London singers have been tempting her; but her *congé* is only for July and August. If she should appear in the original *rôle* of *Zerlina* in London, she will excite as great a sensation as Lind; but I doubt whether it would be politic for her to abandon the Opéra Comique: Roger has been ruined by going to the Grand Opera.

Vienna letters announce the complete triumph of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," produced on the 27th ult., and conducted by the composer himself. Madame Lagrange was the celebrated actress-singer for her voice, as she has not Viardot's comraito notes), and Ander, *Jean of Leyden*. Meyerbeer was crowned on the stage, by an actress representing Glory. The Emperor and all the Royal Family were present. Places are retained for ten representations at increased prices. A medal has been struck by the Society Concordia in honour of the event, with the bust of the composer. The opera was produced at the Karnthnerthor Theatre. On the 30th ult. the "Prophète" was produced at the Frankfort theatre, with Mdlle. Behrends Brand as *Fidès*, with equal success. I regret to state that at Vienna, Meyerbeer received the news of the dangerous illness of his only surviving brother, the celebrated astronomer; and the composer reached Berlin only in time to be present at his last moments.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, is composing a new opera, "Casseldia:" this will be the third lyric production of the Royal amateur. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, on his birthday (Feb. 18th), produced the "Prophète" of Meyerbeer at the Court Theatre.—A Conservatoire of Music is to be formed at Weimar, under the direction of Liszt, Ernst, Lenzard, &c.

The fifth Sontag concert was given last night at the Conservatoire. The accomplished vocalist sang "Casta Diva," from "Norma;" Adam's variations from the "Toreador," the Duke of Landa," from "Le Prophète," &c. The berg performed for the first time at this series. The sixth and last concert will take place next Saturday. The *débuts* of Mdlle. Ida Bertram, the contralto, at the third concert, was quite successful.

The season of the Italian Opera, having commenced a month later than usual, will not be terminated before the end of April. Mdme. Persiani has made a hit in *Norma*, in Don Giovanni, and Pasquale," in which Labiache was as potent as ever. On Saturday, Mdme. Ronconi will appear, for the first time this season, in *Maria di Rohan*

It is curious that the two greatest contralti in the world—Alboni and Angri—should not be included in the engagements of the London (Paris) Operahouses this year. The former is at Marseilles, singing the "Favorita," &c.; the latter is here making a great sensation in "La Cenerentola."

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Monday, the second concert of the Amateur Musical Society, at the Hanover Rooms, and Mr. Willy's second Classical Concert, at St. Martin's Hall, took place.—On Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, the fourth of the second series of London Wednesday Concerts was given.—On the same evening, Signor Piatti gave his second Chamber Concert, at Hanover Rooms; and Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was performed by the upper singing classes, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall.—On Friday, the Royal Society of Musicians celebrated their 124th anniversary festival, a report of which will appear in our next publication.—On Saturday, the Royal Italian Opera, with Weber's "Der Freyschütz," will be noticed in our forthcoming Number.—NEXT MONDAY will be the Second Philharmonic Concert.—On Tuesday will be the first meeting of the "Musical Union," and Mr. W. S Bennett's third Pianoforte *soirée*.—On Wednesday, Herr Molique and Hall, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelsohn's "Lauda Sion."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—The committee of representatives of various railway companies have finally agreed to the draft of a bill, which contains very important provisions for the future benefit of railways in many very important particulars the general powers of the shareholders at the election and dismissal of directors, the general constitution of the boards, &c. An executive committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to carry the bill through Parliament, namely:—For London and North Western, Mr. Ewart and Mr. James; South-Western, Mr. Baker; Eastern Counties, Mr. Martin; Great Western, Mr. Norris; Brunswick, Mr. Hardwick, M. Douglas; Midland, Mr. Pope; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Mr. Mellor. A meeting of the railway committee waited on Lord Stanley on Monday, when his Lordship, at their request, agreed to take charge of the bill.

RAILWAY BALANCE-SHEETS AND DIVIDENDS.—The House of Lords has ordered that, ten days before the second reading of any railway bill, copies of the balance-sheets of each company for 1848 and 1849, together with copies of the scheme or distribution by which the dividends have been declared, with the date and amount of such dividends, shall be delivered into the office of the clerk of the Parliament.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—Sir John M'Neill's scheme of the construction of cheap railways in Ireland has been approved by the fourth grand jury. The main feature of this project is the constitution of county cess-payers into undertakers and proprietors of railways, to serve their respective localities, by permitting counties to put down for subscription four per cent of their rateable value, and to guarantee the repayment of the necessary advances. The grand jury of Cavan have come to a resolution to act upon this plan, by charging the land with the sums required

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The proposed submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, conceded to Messrs. Brett and Co., by the French Government, is approaching completion. The tower for the battery, offices, and general works at Dover are nearly complete, and the insulated wires are in a forward state of progress, and are expected to be sunk across the Channel in the course of the next month.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—The Admiralty have given their consent to this company's bill for alteration in levels of Bishop Auckland branch, being satisfied that the proposed crossing of the river Wear is unobjectionable

SOUTH-EASTERN: March 14: Half-yearly Meeting: London: J. M'Gregor, Esq., in the chair.—After a considerable discussion a dividend of three per cent. per annum was declared: the sum of £65,000 being carried over to next account, and the appropriation of way certain sum of £80 to £30 stock—a bill for increasing the capital by £1,200,000 approved—and the modified lease of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line confirmed.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert have forwarded their munificent donation of 100 guineas in aid of the funds of the City Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. The second anniversary festival of the institution was held at the London Tavern yesterday week; the Lord Mayor in the chair; and during the evening the subscriptions amounted to the large sum of £4900.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—At the recent meeting of the board of management, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., in the chair, it was stated that the building committee had come to a determination to proceed with the eastern wing forthwith, and that the plans and specifications were already under consideration.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday evening her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert forwarded the munificent donation of one hundred guineas in aid of the funds for the erection of the intended new hospital for diseases of the chest, in Victoria Park.

Her Majesty has graciously presented to Mr. Batty, the enterprising proprietor of Astley's Theatre, a valuable pair of pure Arabian horses, that have recently been imported into this country, and which we are given to understand are in active training, and will, we have no doubt, form an additional attraction to his already much admired stud

On Saturday evening a meeting of the delegates from the manufacturing districts, who are to represent them in Parliament, held a meeting at the committee-rooms, Northumberland-court. Mr. Thomas Ilet, of Ashton-under-Lyne, presided. There were delegates present from Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Bolton, Dukinfield, Blackburn, Oldham, and other places.

The *Inverness Courier* says: "The Culloden Monument has now progressed to some height; but the fund receives accessions so slowly, that the possibility is anticipated of seeing the monument stuck in a half-finished state, and so left, soon to become a shapeless heap of rubbish, not much to the credit of that enthusiasm out of which the proposal arose"

The Mayor of Bristol, Mr. Haberfield, has given 100 guineas towards the proposed great Exhibition of 1851

A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder was discovered last week at Rongères, near Moulins, France.

Accounts from Lyons mention that at no period were the commerce and manufactures of that city more flourishing than at the present moment, unaffected as they are by rumours of war or by political agitation.

The despatch of emigrants, the operation of which has been somewhat suspended during the winter months, is about recommencing with redoubled vigour to the British possessions in Australia. The Government Emigration Commissioners have just appointed several vessels to sail forthwith.

A vessel arrived from Coquimbo and Valparaiso has brought from the former place the very large quantity of 66,928 ingots of copper, consigned to a firm of commercial eminence in the metropolis.

On Tuesday evening last, the last down train, when between St. Ives and Somersham, ran over five out of nine fat bullocks, the property of Robert Peacock, Esq., three of which were killed on the spot, and the other two so seriously injured that they have since died; nine others, it appears they had strayed from their pasture, and unfortunately found their way on to the line of railway.

The Netherlands bride of the Crown Prince of Sweden, who is to bring a dowry of 30,000,000 florins, is expected at Stockholm in June, and is at present employed in studying the Swedish language, under professor Odde.

Mr. Lobnuette, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles X., is mentioned as the person appointed to attend on the solitary confinement for 10 years, for having defrauded the Duchess Dowager of Rochefoucauld Doudeauville of a sum exceeding 600,000f. during his administration of her affairs.

The sum granted by the Secretary at War to cover the whole expense incurred by the new arrangement of examining the candidates for the ranks of ensign and second £400 per annum

At Dover, last week, a meeting was held at the Old Town-Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to establish a Chamber of Commerce in that town. A temporary committee to carry out this object had been previously appointed, and the Mayor (who presided) now proposed that they should be approved of by the meeting. The proposition was agreed to.

The brother of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, who is now in the Prussian body-guard, is, according to report, about to enter the Russian service, and to be united in marriage with the only daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Grand Duchess Catherine.

Owing to the swollen state of the Tay since the salmon fishing season commenced, there has been little done in rod fishing. On Saturday last, however, a Perth gentleman had the luck to hook one in the river, a little below the Linn of Campsie, a fine salmon of 17½ lb. weight, which had made a quick run up, as the sea has here still upon it. This is the most successful angling this season.

The report of the committee of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., has, owing to continued ill-health, resigned his seat at the board. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., has been nominated to fill the vacancy. Mr. Robinson has for a long series of years presided over the committee of Lloyd's, and his absence for some time past has been a source of deep regret to the members.

The Commission of the French Legislative Assembly charged to decide on the application to the Assembly of Mdme. de Bourges has refused permission, seeing that M. Michel de Bourges disowned what was imputed to him, and solemnly declared in the Assembly his unalterable respect for family and property.

On Saturday notice was issued at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, that the Bishop of London would commence his annual series of confirmations at that church on Maunday Thursday, the 28th inst. The confirmation usually held in the Royal Chapel will this year be deferred until March, and such of the youthful members of the aristocracy who are of sufficient age will be confirmed at St. James's Church instead

Nearly hundred pauper emigrants from the Cheltenham union are expected to go out to Quebec in the *Corsair*, to sail from Gloucester in the month of April.

The most authentic news from Switzerland represents the country to be in the enjoyment of tranquillity.

On Sunday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Knesebeck, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Undersheriffs, attended the service in the chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth. Prayers were read by the Rev. H. Gattey, the chaplain: the sermon was preached by the Rev. H. Howarth, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. The collection amounted to upwards of £50.

According to advices from Pernambuco, dated January 28th, her Royal Highness the Princess Marianne of Holland, who set out on the 17th of the same month from Jaffa, had arrived on the 19th in perfect health, with the whole of her suite on board the Constitution. Upon her journey, her Royal Highness the Princess Marianne had been received with very great distinction by all the authorities, and in the Holy City the Pashas and others had afforded to her Royal Highness a reception, to a certain extent, of a religious character.

The pamphlet entitled "Révision Illegale de la Constitution," and which suggested, in case of necessity, a *coup d'état*, has been seized at Paris, and will be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. It is denied that the author has any connexion with the Elysée.

A trial of ploughing by steam was made at Grimsthorpe, on Thursday, the 7th, by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The machinery employed consisted of a small locomotive engine, with a special steering apparatus, moving on a private railway. An improved plough, following each subsoil plough, was drawn by a team from the engine. Many gentlemen and farmers who were present expressed themselves highly satisfied with the performance of the machinery.

It remains on the Duke of Hamilton's extensive estates at Ashton, near Lancaster, met a few days ago, and agreed to memorialise his Grace for a reduction of rent, corresponding in some measure with the altered value of agricultural produce.

The President of the French Republic has received from the Pope an autograph letter which would justify the hope of the speedy return of his Holiness to Rome.

The Rev. Mr. Meares, appointed some time since, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to the Lead-mastership of the Cathedral School, has resigned his situation of Chaplain to the Bucks County Gaol. The vacancy thus caused will be filled up at the next quarter sessions for the county, which will take place on Monday, the 8th of April next.

The south transept at the parish church of Maiden Newton, Dorset, is about to be rebuilt, and the whole church is to be re-pewed, to provide better and more suffi ient accommodation to the inhabitants of the parish resorting thereto for public worship.

An order of her Majesty in Council has recently issued for separating the district of Hilfield from the village of Sydling St. Nicholas, near Dorchester, and constituting it a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes, and a perpetual curacy and benefice

The gaol of Cork was broken open a few nights ago in rather an unusual way, namely, by the gradual operation of carrying off the outer gate and converting it into personal property.

Upwards of 190 towns and districts, containing a population of 6,915,000 souls, have been under inspection under the Public Health Act, and have been placed under its provisions.

The Exhibition of Manufactures at Birmingham, after every charge incidental to it had been defrayed out of the proceeds for admissions, left a sum of £1,824 at the disposal of the committee, which it was on Tuesday resolved should be handed over to the School of Design.

The total sum collected by the Excise in England, as duty on bricks, during the year 1849, was £648,826 19s. 3d.; of this amount £422,812 was collected in the county, and £226,014 in London. The largest sums were collected in Manchester, Stourbridge, Rochester, and Hertford.

The sum required for the completion of such portions of the New Houses of Commons as are necessary for the convenient transaction of business is estimated by Mr Charles Barry, in a statement recently issued, at £102,180.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, we regret to state, still continues very indisposed at Islip, near Oxford.

At a meeting of the trustees of Bromley College, held on Monday, the 11th inst., at Lambeth Palace, the following ladies were elected to fill the vacancies which have occurred in that society viz. Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Whitfield, Mrs. Hopkins, and Mrs. Piggott.

At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, in the Guildhall (London), it was unanimously agreed that a letter of condolence should be conveyed to the highly respected widow of the late Common Serjeant upon the great loss she had sustained by the death of her husband, whose valuable public services and private virtues the court could not adequately appreciate, and whose decease had also caused the deepest grief in the feelings of every member of the aldermanic body.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—A general meeting of this society was held on Monday, at their offices in Regent-street; Lord Brougham in the chair. A report of the special examination on the plan for the establishment of a law school was read by Mr. Bethell, Q.C. It stated that the inquiries of the committee had been directed not only to the sub ject of legal education, but also to the affording those persons who did not intend to follow the law as a profession such an acquaintance with it as would tend to fit them for the discharge of any political or legal obligations which they might be called on to perform. It was proposed to establish on the present system, by which students of law were nominally instructed in the chambers of equity draftsmen and special pleaders, the practice of class and tutorial instruction, by members of the profession, such a course as would be calculated to bring the teacher and pupil into frequent and familiar intercourse, so that their progress might be watched and tested from time to time by examinations. This plan had been adopted in America by Mr. Justice Story and Professor Greenleaf with much success, and was found to work admirably as a preparatory training for the law student previous to his entering the chambers of a practising lawyer. The report also recommended the establishment of a series of popular lectures on English law, explanatory of the fundamental principles, for the benefit of trustees, executors, and trustees, and in relation to the registration of deeds, &c. A discussion then took place, and the plan met with the unanimous approval of the members present. It was agreed that, in order to prevent anything like professional edium attaching to any barrister who should be willing to establish classes with moderate fees, for the tutorial and preparatory instruction of law students, means must be taken to obtain the public sanction of the judges of court to such a proceeding; and it was proposed that this society should also add its sanction to the measure. The proposition of any formal resolutions was postponed until the next meeting, with this object. The meeting then separated.

METROPOLITAN PAROCHIAL WATER SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this association was held on Monday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry) in the chair. The secretary read the report of the executive committee of the association, which stated, among a variety of details, that this society originated in a meeting of the vestry of St. George's, Southwark, and of other parishes, held in November, 1849. Great activity had been used by the association to obtain the co-operation of parishes, and 65 parishes had convened meetings on the subject, and had determined on a course of action, and 51 had given notices of their intention to report on the matter. The Commissioners of the Board of Health having intimated an opinion that the supply of water should be under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Sewers and Sanitary Improvement, it was satisfactory to find that Lord John Russell had publicly dissented from any such principle of combination. The committee then went on to say that Lord John Russell had agreed to receive a deputation from the society, at which the attendance of parish officers was greatly desired. The chairman then addressed the meeting, expressing his opinion that the supply of water should be under district or parochial control. Mr. Challice followed on the same side. He said it was a great anomaly that a population should be heavily taxed as they were for water so impure that they could not live in it.—Mr. W. J. Hall, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the manufactures of London were greatly injured by the want of a sufficient supply of water, and this operated to prevent the employment of numbers of persons, especially in Spitalfields.—Mr. Mathis seconded the motion. —Mr. Young (of Chelsea) said Mr. Hope supported the motion.—Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the deputation to wait on Lord John Russell was duly appointed. A petition to Parliament on the subject was also agreed to.—On Thursday the deputation, consisting of members of Parliament, chairmen of Boards of Guardians, overseers, &c., waited on Lord J. Russell, to represent and promote the objects of the association. There were present Lord Robert Grosvenor; Mr. B. Osborne, M.P.; Mr. J. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. C. Lushington, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; General Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P.; Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. James Wyld, M.P.; Mr. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, and others. Lord Robert Grosvenor, who introduced the deputation, explained as a reason for its unusualness the fact of the gentlemen present representing fifteen hundred thousand inhabitants. After hearing statements from different members of the deputation, his Lordship said an impression appeared to prevail that Government intended to take up the question of the Board of Health, it was known, had the subject under consideration. Government were alive to the importance of the subject, but had not come to any decision. All that had been said should receive consideration.

WATERLOO MODEL FUND.—A general meeting of the subscribers to the model of the Battle of Waterloo, prepared by Captain Siborne, was held on Monday, at the United Services Institution, Whitehall-yard; Lieutenant-General Parker, Trailler Guards, occupied the chair. Captain Siborne explained briefly the object of the meeting. It arose from the wish that Captain Siborn's noble record of the crowning victory achieved by the British army under the illustrious Wellington should be perpetuated by means of a model of the battle-field. This model was constructed on a scale of nine feet to the mile, and comprised an area of 440 square feet, affording a complete representation of that famous field, and also of the disposition and movements of the British, Belgian, and Prussian armies, at the most critical moment of the battle, by means of no less than 140,000 metallic figures. Every village, every house and garden, every line of trees and undulation of surface, was given with the utmost accuracy, in a manner which had not even been attempted in the most elaborated judges of military science, and which would convey to future ages a materia. history such as no writer could record. The gift which subscribers were making generally was one not merely of professional, but of patriotic interest. In all classes, therefore, were asked to combine in handing down to future generations this speaking monument of British glory. The sum required to remunerate Captain Siborne, which was confidently fixed on by the artist before he undertook the work, was £4000. Now, however, Captain Siborne was dead, and the model had passed into other hands. Its present possessor was prepared to complete it in the most satisfactory manner, and he felt certain he could do it for £30 26s. 7d. to be subscribed. Such an amount ought to be at once obtained. The adoption of the report of the executive committee was moved by Major Cumberland, R.A., and seconded by Captain Stuart, Grenadier Guards. A second resolution, moved by Sir Charles Malcolm, and seconded by the Honourable Colonel Lindsay, Grenadier Guards, pledged the meeting to the accomplishment of the object wherever their influence extended. Both resolut ns were cordially and unanimously adopted. It appeared that, from a number of public institutions, originally named, the majority of subscribers had so decidedly favoured the United Service Institution, that the executive committee had, in conjunction with their opinion, determined upon it as the place of deposit for the memorial.

CITY COURT OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday a court was held; Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The Remembrancer brought before the court a petition to Parliament for the insertion of the clauses in the Great Central Gas-Consumers' Bill, on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers, praying the commissioners may be heard by themselves, their counsel, agents, and witnesses, before the committee of the House of Commons to which the said bill was referred to.—W. A. Peacock, T. Q. Finnis, T. Watkins, T. J. Hoe, Thomas Hall, H. Lowman Taylor, J. T. Bedford, Henry Blake, Edward Harrison, R. B. Write-head, William Ashbrook, and Henry Mr. Elliott gave notice that he should, on the next day of meeting, move that Mr. Haywood, the surveyor to the court, be directed to proceed to Dublin, to ascertain and report the extent of sewages that were laid down in that city during the night, and the effect thereon upon the pavements of the streets; and that the Great Central Gas-Consumers' Company be prohibited from disturbing the pavements of the City of London before such report shall have been made and considered by the Court.—Adjourned.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—A special district court of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers was held on Tuesday, at the Town Hall, High-street, Poplar. The commissioners present were Lord Ebrington, M.P. in the chair; Sir John Easthope, Bart.; Captain Vernon, R.N.; Captain Jackson, R.E., Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., Mr. Hardwick, and Mr. Hawes. The court stood adjourned from the 10th of February last, when sufficient members of the commission were not in attendance to form a quorum. The object of this meeting was a question of very considerable importance to the inhabitants of this very extensive parish, as the present Commissioners of Sewers have made a rate for sewers upon them, although from time immemorial they have been exempt from such charges, contending that the powers given by the Act of Queen Elizabeth Abbott, in 1826; and especially as the entire parish is at the present time without any sewers, except an ancient ditch, which by prescriptive right the inhabitants are called upon, at their own expense, to keep clear from all kinds of obstruction. Mr. Needham, the barrister, and Mr. Cullen, of Poplar, appeared on behalf of Mr. Carter, upon whom a notice of distress had been served for the non-payment of the rate. The decision, in this case was looked forward to as a settlement of the question as regarded the rest. Mr. Needham having addressed the Court, and argued that Mr. Carter and others occupying premises in the district were bound to cleanse Poplar-ditch, and that deriving no benefit from the works of the Commissioners of Sewers, and having been therefore prescriptively exempt from rating to the sewers, and having cited the decision of a jury given in conformity with the charge of the late Lord Tenterden against a similar claim, Lord Ebrington, after conferring with his colleagues, said this matter was of so much importance, and involved so large an amount of property, that the Court would take time to consider before giving their judgment. Other appeals against the levying of the rate were then presented, some of them on the ground of non-occupation, and this question was also deferred until a future day. Several parties claimed exemption on the ground of poverty, most of which were remanded, or payment postponed for three or four months.

THE VICTORIA DOCK COMPANY.—On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. J. M. Rendall, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, under the Act, to make preliminary inquiries into the plans of the local acts, attended at the Blackwall hotel, Backwall, for the purpose of investigating and examining the plans of the Victoria Dock Company, the promoters of which propose to construct docks, for the admission of colliers, in the marshes in the parish of West Ham, Essex, above North Woolwich, upon a site which will comprise about 370 acres. Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird (the director), Mr. Bidder (the engineer of the company), with Mr. Parsons (the solicitor), were present to support the undertaking. Some objections having been made on the part of the Board of Ordnance and the Commissioners of the Essex Levels, Mr. Parsons observed that clauses would be inserted in the bill to protect the interests of the Government and the commissioners. The plans of the company would improve, and not obstruct, the navigation of the river, as a large number of vessels which impeded the traffic and tidal course of the river would be removed. Mr. Rendell (or Mr. Parsons concluding) adjourned the court, and took a survey of the site for the intended docks.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this corporation was held at the chambers of the Institution, 73, Great Russell-street, 3 com-bury, Sir R H Inglis, Bart., M.P., presiding. The report of the auditors stated that the sum of £1435 had been subscribed during the past year among forty-one applicants, making a total of £37,850 applied to the relief of distressed authors, their widows and orphans, since the institution of the society. The treasurer's report stated the fund permanent fund at present amounted to £20,500. The fund bequeathed by Thomas Newton, Esq., amounted to £8167, and the Newton estate at Whitechapel produced an annual rental of £203. The reports, as read, having been adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Marquis of Lansdowne was re-elected president of the council; the vice-presidents were also re-appointed, and the council, with the addition of Lord Ingestre, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir F. B. Watson, and Charles Baldwin, Esq., were re-elected.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this laudable institution is fixed for Wednesday, May 8th, on which occasion F. Y Peel, Esq., M.P., the son of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has consented to preside.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill; Lord Radstock in the chair. The most important fact stated was the amount which had been realised during the year by the sale of articles made and sold by the pupils of the charity, which amounted to £1253, which was a source of great gratification to the members of the committee, and showed the great benefit derived from this institution. The receipts during the year were £3087 9s. 2d., and the expendi ure £7650, leaving a balance of £1437 9s. 2d. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this charity took place on Thursday last, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street; Mr. Nisbet in the chair. The report stated that a considerable addition had been made to the permanent fund, and that some large legacies had been bequeathed to the institution. During the year the sum of £700 had been distributed to parties connected with the trade. The funds of the institution were in a prosperous state, and the total receipts for the year had amounted to £1023. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

CHEESEMONGERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting of this society, held on Tuesday afternoon, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing candidates to the vacancies occurring amongst the pensioners, and for the reception of the annual report, John Cooper and Gilbert Witt were the successful candidates. The report stated that the number of pensioners admitted to the benefits of this charity since its foundation amounted to 61, of this number 32 had been removed by death, and 29 were now on the funds. The present amount of pensions distributed was about £50 a month, or £600 a year. The receipts during the past year had amounted to £1000, 14s. 7d., including a balance of £286 5s. 7d. from the previous year; and the expenditure, £962 19s. 11d.; leaving a balance of £62 14s. 8d. A by law was read to the pensioners, which stated that the committee had power to dismiss pensioners who had procured their admission to this society under false pretences, or in any case where it was ascertained that they were leading an immoral course of life.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The committee has not yet finally decided upon the day when the exhibition of ancient and mediæval art shall be opened. Objects of the highest interest are daily sent in, and, only a day or two ago, the Queen sent the instance of Prince Albert (the President of the committee), sent in four most beautiful cups of carved ivory and gold, of Italian workmanship. The Duchess has also allowed the society to exhibit the shield which Francis I. gave to Henry VIII on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and the beautiful partisan, belonging to the same monarch, of gold, silver, and steel. Complete suits of different periods have been brought from the Tower and placed in the principal room, which is hung with old tapestry. On Tuesday the Duke of Devonshire sent his famous crozier, and that exquisite relic, carved by Holbein, the rosary of Henry VIII. The Society of Antiquaries have lent the oldest clock in the known world, dated very early in the sixteenth century, which is so perfect that it goes accurately even now.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—The office of Associate to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has, it is well known, almost invariably been held by a son of that great judicial functionary for the time being, and that is regarded in a manner, either by the profession or the public, as hereditary. But in the time of Chief Justice Ellenborough the office was held by the present Recorder of London; during Chief Justice Tenterden's incumbency the present Lord Denman was Associate; and lately the Hon. Thomas Denman acted in that capacity. Immediately on the appointment of Lord Campbell as Chief Justice he wrote to Mr. Denman, requesting that Mr. Denman would continue to be his Associate. This handsome offer of the new Chief Justice was, however, delicately declined by Mr. Denman, who reminded Lord Campbell that he was sons of his own quits as competent to fill the office.

GRAND BALL AND SUPPER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid ball and supper to the younger branches of the families of the members of the Court of Common Council. It was the third ball of the present mayoralty, and all the arrangements were admirably adapted to the occasion. The company, which began to assemble at nine o'clock, consisted of between 600 and 700 young persons. Mr. Gilbert officiated as master of the ceremonies; and Barnard's band struck up soon after nine with great animation, commencing with country dances, and introducing, after the quadrille, the more graceful waltz and the poetry of motion." At twelve o'clock, supper, which was sumptuously provided by Messrs. King and Bryner, was announced; and the company seconded to the old Egyptian hall, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Before the successive parties of 200 each, so that all chance of confusion in that important part of the business of the night was completely averted. It was quite impossible to conceive a more enjoyable scene, and the host was exceedingly happy to see the young guests during the night at the elegant welcome with which their presence was hailed. As might be expected, the dawn appeared before they separated.

BURNING OF THE TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD STEAM SAW-MILLS.—Between five and six on Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the steam saw-mills of Mr. Gabriel, in Milford place, London-street. The police discovered the flames breaking through the roof of the mills, which, though but one story in height, extended a considerable depth and length. A range of wooden sheds, belonging to Mr. Howe, in Princes-street, Tottenham-court-road, flanked one side of the building. The brigade and West of England engines were soon on the spot, but the destructive element could not be mastered until the whole of the saw-mills were burnt down. There were also many of the adjoining premises more or less injured. No information could be elicited as to the cause of the fire, or whether the property was insured. The total loss was said to exceed £2000

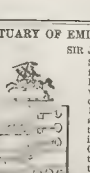
EFFECT OF POVERTY ON THE MORTALITY OF CHOLERA.—A table is given with the present weekly return of the Registrar-General, in which the districts of London are arranged in the order of the mean value of their rents, and stop-room. It is the house-rent assessed under the income-tax, and gives, probably, as near an approximation to the relative incomes of the inhabitants as can be at present obtained. In nineteen districts the rent is £4·8s per head, or higher; in nineteen districts it is less: the average in the former districts was £8·14d, in the latter districts £3·8s1. In the nineteen poorer districts the mortality from cholera was 98 in 10,000, or double the mortality (49) in the richer districts. The general mortality from all causes was 226 in the rich, 254 in the poor districts. The mortality from cholera was 150 in 10,000 in six districts supplied from the low water of the Thames below Battersea, whose house-rent being £5 .6s. per head; the mortality from cholera of ten districts, where the house-rent was less (£3 13s.), and the people probably poorer, was only 56 in 10,000, or a third of the former rate. The ten districts we.e supplied with water from the New River, Lea, and Ravensbourne, and the population was exposed to all the ground on which their dwellings stand is higher. It is certain, then, that a degree of poverty, which in summer implied as much crowding and dirt as privation of food, was only one of the causes of the mortality during cholera. The water, the elevation, and the drainage maintain their importance in every combination of the facts that can be made.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 9, were—Males, 733 . females, 743 : total, 1476. The deaths during the same period were:—Ma.es, 433 ; fema.es, 442: total, 875. The weekly mortality, it will be thus seen, continues to decline ; 876 being a small decrease on the previous week. The usual yearly increase is exhibited in the following series of numbers, being the deaths returned in each week since January, namely, 1084, 957, 938, 911, 896, and 876. To compare the mortality of last year with that of the same week in 1848-49, the deaths in 1849 (1849-49) appear that only 1842 and 1846 were the deaths less than 900 ; with three exceptions they were always above 1000, and in 1845 rose to 1141. The average of ten corresponding weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1095, contrasted with which the deaths in last week show a decrease of 220. Amongst epidemics, small-pox, scarlatina, hooping-cough, influenza, and typhus show considerably less than the usual fatality ; measles and erysipelas have now fallen to the average, the latter numbering only 9 ; and in the whole epidemic class are enumerated 133 deaths, whereas the corrected average is 196. Sixty-five persons died of bronchitis, 74 of pneumonia, 17 of pleurisy, the deaths being rather above the average, the last two below it. In the class of diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis and hooping-cough), 171 deaths are included, whilst the corrected average is 207. From phthisis, or consumption, 107 persons died in the weeks the average is 98. An infant, in Pheasant-court, Grey's Inn-lane, is certified to have died of the impure air of an apartment. At Bhunneesarah, in Dowetts-yard, King-street, the widow of a labourer sank under the infirmity of age, having lived 101 years. Mr. Hoe, the registrar, states that she had been twice married, and afterwards lived as a widow about thirty years. A certificate shows that she was baptised ninety-nine years ago, at which time she was upwards of two years of age. She had been on the receipt of parish relief for many years, and her general health, till recently, was tolerably good. In the last week 101 persons were registered who had died in the workhouses, 57 who had died in hospitals, 8 in prison and Millbank Penitentiary. Of the 67 in hospitals 12 occurred in naval and military establishments, and 11 in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on every day except Sunday ; the mean of the week was 30.179 in. The mean temperature of the week was 42·4 deg., exceeding the mean of the same week, on an average of seven years, by 2·7 deg. On Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the mean was from 4 deg. to 8 deg. above the average of those days.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JAMES GIBSON CRAIG, BART.



SIR JAMES GIBSON CRAIG, of Riccarton and Ingleston, in Midlothian, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that shire, and Clerk of the Signet in Scotland, was the second son of William Gibson, an eminent merchant in Edinburgh. He was born on the 11th October, 1765, and being educated for the legal profession, passed as writer to the Signet in the year 1786, and rose to great distinction in that capacity. He was the leading partner in the law firm of Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie. As Mr. Gibson, he was also well known for having been a great political supporter of the Whigs; and he was on intimate terms with Fox and the other leaders of that party. He unfortunately, in their favour, took part in all public affairs; and throughout his life was staunch to the principles he adopted. In 1818 Mr. Gibson assumed the additional surname and arms of Craig, pursuant to the provisions of the entail made by Robert Craig, of Riccarton. During his political career, Mr Gibson Craig figured in the famous but fatal ballad against the Whigs, published in 1822 by Sir Alexander Boswell, who, in consequence, was shot in a duel by Mr. Stuart, of Dunearn. In 1834, during the Administration of Earl Grey, Mr. Gibson Craig was created a Baronet.

This distinguished gentleman and politician—to the great grief of a wide circle of relatives, friends, and admirers—died on the 6th instant, somewhat suddenly, at his seat of Riccarton, four miles from Edinburgh. By his wife, Ann, daughter of J. Thompson, Esq., of Edinburgh (whom he married the 14th Sept., 1795), he leaves two sons and seven daughters. His elder son and successor, the present Sir William Gibson Craig, an advocate at the Scottish bar, is M.P. for Edinburgh, and a Lord of the Treasury. One of the daughters of the late Baronet is wife of Mr. Biggs Andrews, Q.C.

SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR HERCULES ROWLEY PAKENHAM, K.C.B., was the third son of Edward Michael, second Lord Longford, by his wife Catharine, second daughter of the Right Hon. Hercules Longford Rowley. He was born the 29th September, 1781; and having entered the British army early in life, he earned a high character as an officer in the 29th or Worcestershire regiment, and served throughout all its campaigns: he was at Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Ciudad Rodrigo, and was twice severely wounded. He became a Major General the 10th January, 1837, and was made a K.C.B in 1838. In 1844 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 43d regiment of foot. Subsequently to his accession from active service, he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth Latterly he lived in retirement with his family, at his seat on the banks of Lough Neagh. Sir Hercules married, in 1817, Emily, fourth daughter of Thomas Lord Le Despencer, by whom he leaves issue six sons and three daughters: his eldest son is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and his eldest daughter is the wife of Sir Edmund Hayes, Bart. Sir Hercules Pakenham died suddenly on the 7th inst., at his seat, Longford Lodge, Antrim. The gallant General was uncle of the present Earl of Longford, the son of his eldest brother. His next brother was the distinguished Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, who fell at New Orleans; and his second sister, who died in 1831, was wife of the Duke of Wellington.

THOMAS HALLIFAX, ESQ., OF CHADACRE HALL, COUNTY SUFFOLK.

The decease of this gentleman occurred at his seat, Chadacre Hall, on the 7th instant. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk, and served as High Sheriff in 1837. He was last surviving son of the late Sir Thomas Hallifax, Knight, Alderman and Mayor of the City of London in 1771, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Savile, Esq., of Clay Hill, Middlesex.

Mr Hallifax married Anna Maria, daughter of John Staunton, Esq., of Kenilworth Castle, and had, with two sons, Thomas, of Berkeley-square, London, and John-Savile, of Edwardston House, Suffolk, in holy orders, three daughters, Maria, Ellen, and Diana.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. D. FAUNCE, C.B.

This gallant officer, whose death is just announced, was second son of Major Thomas Faunce, by Bridget his wife, daughter of E. Nugent, Esq., of Dublin, and grandson of Thomas Faunce, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Rochester, the descendant of a family settled in Kent since the reign of Edward VI.; and now represented, in its senior branch, by Edmund Barrell Faunce, Esq., of Sharsted Court.

General Faunce married Maria, daughter of — Goddart, Esq., and had two sons and three daughters.

THE DEAN OF LEIGHLIN.

THE HON. and Very Reverend Richard Bayle Bernard, D.D., Dean of Leighlin, was the second son of Francis, first Viscount Bernard, and Earl of Bandon, by his wife, Catherine Henrietta, only daughter of Richard, second Earl of Shannon. He was born the 4th September, 1787; and having, after the usual preliminary education, taken holy orders, he devoted himself during the rest of his life to an ardent and assiduous performance of his sacred functions. He was a man of the most general charity: on one occasion he gave £500 to forward the objects of the Church Education Society. Dr. Bernard was Rector of Wells, in Ireland, and also Dean of Leighlin. This estimable dignitary died of fever on the 1st inst., and is succeeded in his dean-ship by the Very Rev. R. W. Tighe, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and First Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant.

The family of Dean Bernard trait of Bernard, Earls of Bandon—is one of the oldest in this realm, and originally from Normandy, and settled in the state isle in the time of Henry II. In the reign of Queen Anne, Francis Bernard, the then head of the house, attained legal eminence in Ireland, by becoming her Majesty's Prime Serjeant and Solicitor-General, and afterwards a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The present and second Earl of Bandon is the eldest brother of the late Dean. Two other brothers of his died in the British service: one perished of fatigue at Coimbra, in 1813; and the other was slain at Waterloo.

MRS. WALLACK.

THIS venerable lady, the mother of the two popular actors, Mr. James and Mr. Henry Wallack, died last week, at the advanced age of ninety. Her maiden name was Field, and she belonged to a highly respectable family in Yorkshire, all the male branches of which were in the navy. Her brother George was purser on board some of our most famous frigates and sloops-of-war, and he commanded a gun-brig during the war with France. The present actor, Mr. Henry Wallack, served with him as midshipman. Mrs. Wallack was the daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Booth, who also inspired verses. She was a member of the Drury-Lane company, as Mrs. Granger, at the time of Garrick's retirement, and after three years of widowhood married Mr. William Wallack. Mr James Wallack, of the Haymarket Theatre, is the youngest of her children. For the last thirty years of her existence she had the great happiness of arranging the comforts of her later days, and witnessing her enjoyment of a tranquil and happy life. She was buried on Monday, at Kensal-green, by the side of Mr. Wallack's son.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY.—THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following letter was read at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, held in Dublin on Monday :—

Buckingham Palace, March 5th, 1850

SIR,—I have received the commands of her Majesty the Queen and of the Prince to send to you the enclosed cheque for £50, as the subscription of her Majesty and his Royal Highness towards the fund for providing a supply of seeds for grass or other fodder necessary in the south and west of Ireland, to be distributed through the agency of the provincial societies.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

Edward Bullen, Esq., Secretary, &c. C. B. PHIPPS.

LORD VISCOUNT GOUGH.—The county of Limerick grand jury have agreed to the following resolution :—" Resolved—That we feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to express our deep sense of gratitude for offering our warmest congratulations to our illustrious countryman, Viscount Gough, upon his return home after an absence of so many years—years of trials, of danger, and of unperishable glory. That we beg also to convey to him (would that we could do so in more worthy of the subject) both the admiration and respect that we have for his noble and chivalrous character, and the gratitude that we feel for the services which he has rendered the State, and for the lustre which, by personal heroism as well as great skill as a commander, he has cast upon the British arms and upon the Irish name."

EMIGRATION AND POTATO PLANTING.—There is far less of emigration this spring than last year, and it is calculated that the number of emigrants will not be much more than half of those who had crossed the Atlantic during the spring of last year. One cause of this falling off is the renewed confidence in the potato amongst the peasantry, who are making the most desperate efforts to obtain seed and pota of land, to try the experiment of living by the cultivation of their "cold friend" once more

IRISH LINEN.—The following passage, written about the year 1775, is interesting at this time : "It is of great importance to Ireland, that the basis of this manufacture, is of home growth, and of the most excellent quality From the very moment of the seed being put into the ground, to the time of its being established in the market, in the form of a piece of white linen, everything is the native growth of the soil everything the productive labour of the inhabitants." The exports of linen from Belfast in 1775 were 147,978 pieces: one firm is now running out more than that number of pieces annually ; and we pay to the foreigner for flax, flax-seed, and oil-cake, upwards of six millions sterling per annum. From the constabulary returns of the breadth of flax sown in Ireland, in 1848, the total is given of 53,863 acres ; the entire quantity of flax required in Great Britain and Ireland would occupy from 300,000 to 400,000 acres.

F I N E A R T S.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

In our first notice of this Exhibition we characterised the original of the accompanying Illustration, Mr. Sant's "Astronomy," as a fine picture, full of poetic expression, and the best production of the painter's pencil we had ever seen. It was purchased early, and deserved such distinction. It hangs in the north room; its size is 3 feet 5 inches square.

The original of the second Illustration, "Lance Reproving his Dog," was left unfinished by the late Sir A. W. Calcott, and has been finished by Mr. J. W. Calcott Horsley. It hangs in the middle room, and is 3 feet in height by 3 feet 5 inches in width. Of the beauty of the garden scene we spoke in our first notice.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

A very clever picture by Mr. Kendrick, R.H.A., the Irish marine painter, of "The Departure of the Royal Squadron from Kingstown Harbour," is now exhibiting, prior to being engraved, at Messrs. Lloyd Brothers and Co., 22, Ludgate-hill. We are gratified to learn that it has been purchased by her Majesty. The event on which the picture is founded took place, as our readers are aware, on the 10th of August, last year, when the Queen bade farewell to her Irish subjects. The moment indicated in the picture is that when the *Victoria and Albert* yacht approached the lighthouse on the eastern pier of Kingstown Harbour. On the paddle-box, waving their handkerchiefs, the Queen, her Consort, and Royal children are standing—the standard meanwhile being lowered from the masthead. Other vessels, the *Fury*, the *Vivid*, and the *Stromboli*, are following in the wake; while in front are numerous small boats containing interesting groups, with their crews vigorously pulling towards the squadron. At the extremity of the pier crowds are collected—the animation of the multitude is powerfully suggested. We understand that the steamers are portraits, and that the whole representation is remarkable for its accuracy; the scene, in fact, is evidently rendered with linear fidelity. The background of the picture, with the terraces of Kingstown, and the abruptly-rising mountains of Wicklow and Dublin behind, is full of variety and grandeur. The points of the picture are, however, so numerous, that it must be witnessed to be appreciated. What principally strikes the spectator is the beautiful colouring, and the peculiar vividness of the entire delineation. All is brilliant, alive, and cheerful. The artist manifestly had entered into the spirit and gaiety of the scene; hence he has transferred them to the canvass with power and skill.

"ASTRONOMY."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The two pictures now open to public view are exceedingly interesting. They consist of the "Castle of Stolzenfels on the Rhine," and the "Shrine of the Nativity at Bethlehem." The first, which presents both a novel and a grand view of the Rhine, is painted by Nicholas Meister, of Cologne. As an example of middle-age architecture, it is fine and imposing—indeed majestic—with its donjon, its battlements, and its towers. It commands a prospect from the Marxburg to the Ehrenbreitstein. The landscape is of the most lively description, and exceedingly varied—rock, town, and village hill and forest, vineyards and orchards, all in turn greet the sight. The alternations of light and shade are peculiarly beautiful. From sunset to deep night, with a storm, and the strife of the elements, all is managed with admirable effect. The "Shrine of the Nativity" is by the late M. Rénoux, and has, we believe, been previously displayed. During the present exhibition the celebration of the midnight mass by the Franciscan Monks, with the illumination of the gold and silver lamps, occurs: the changes are exceedingly pleasing. These two paintings are well contrasted, and promise to be popular.

Melton Mowbray.—An appeal is now being made in aid of the restoration of the magnificent and venerable church of Melton Mowbray (to which much has already been done by the inhabitants, under the direction of the eminent architect, G. G. Scott, Esq.), as it may with truth be considered more a county, or indeed a national, than a parish church, and the repairs now to be done are become urgent and extensive. The whole of the foundations of the orth side, and the preservation of them by surface and under-draining, the fine nearth transept doorway, the buttresses, the whole of the west end, including the elegant and finely-proportioned west window—for which stained glass, regardless of expense, has been presented—with the internal and external stonework and roof of the so-much admired "perfect gem," the western porch, or Galilee chapel, have been most satisfactorily renewed, and will be completed as soon as the season permits. The part now demanding attention is the south side of the church, the south transept, with its very beautiful doorway, the exterior of the aisles of the transept, the foundations, buttresses, and windows, most of which are in a most dilapidated and dangerous state, and were fearfully shaken by the late storm. It is very probable that the next high wind may do serious injury to the building, unless the decayed and crumbling portions be replaced, and the whole supported and strengthened by stone.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

"LANCE REPROVING HIS DOG."—LEFT UNFINISHED BY THE LATE SIR A. W. CALCOTT, AND COMPLETED BY J. W. CALCOTT HORSLEY.

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SCENE (THE LAST) FROM THE OPERA OF "MEDEA."

Want of time and space have prevented our doing more than allude to the programme of this theatre for the present season. We cannot, however, doubt the claims it sets forth to resources, after seeing how the season began on Tuesday. Two novelities marked this opening—Simon Mayer's opera of "Medea," and P. Taglioni's new ballet, "Les Metamorphoses." So many years have elapsed since "Medea" has been given on any stage, that, on the principle that "nothing is new but what is forgotten," it may pretend to the highest novelty, and the more justly on account of its classical merits. It is not, indeed, an opera of the calibre of "Don Giovanni;" still less does it attempt to carry the audience by

THE MASQUERADE SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LES METAMORPHOSES."

storm, like the works of Verdi. The careless auditor may only be struck by its beauties at long intervals; but those who are attentive, or who are adepts in musical science, will perceive at once how much melody of the most beautiful and varied nature is involved even in the orchestration, in which Mayer was so proficient. The opinion we give of the opera here was that entertained by the greatest of the contemporaries of his fame. Rossini showed his approbation of Mayer, and the impression his works had made on him, in his own shrewd way. Those who peruse the scores of "Otello" and "Tancredi" readily recognise passages of "Medea," which have been transcribed into the brightest gold in passing through the crucible of the great Alchymist of Pesaro. The plot of the opera may curtly be stated as follows:—*Jason* returns victorious to Corinth to celebrate his nuptials with *Creusa* (Glauce), the daughter of *Creon*. *Medea*—who preserve her lover, *Jason*, had sacrificed all, even put her brother to death—is residing in Corinth, and is condemned to banishment. After falling in another attempt, in which she is accompanied by *Egeus*, King of Athens, she determines to be avenged on her rival by resorting to the evil power of enchantment. *Creusa* is supplied with a nuptial robe which burns her to death. This vengeance accomplished, *Medea* ascends a car drawn by fiery dragons, and flies with *Egeus* to Athens

Having two novelties to deal with, we cannot enter fully this week into details of the merits of the music and of the execution, the more so as three of the performers were so affected by such attacks of influenza, that it became necessary to suppress their solos. Calzolari, who performed *Egeo*, and who is much improved since last year, after eliciting the warmest applause in "Alma sovra il casta," even lost the power of uttering the concluding accents in the course of the performance, and was obliged to leave out his grand aria, "Averse stelle." Madame Giuliani, who possesses far greater resources of voice than the part of *Creusa* requires, omitted her cavatina and could only sing the music of the concerted pieces. The secondary part of *Guasone*, sung by a new tenor (Michel), who, although only filling an inferior situation at Her Majesty's Theatre, and who has not the appearance required for any other, possesses a powerful voice and sure intonation, was, from the same causes, unequal to his task. Beletti, the *Creonte* of the opera, was fortunately free from the grasp of the great enemy of all singers—cold: he delivered the recitatives with the noblest breadth and power; and, by the manner in which he brought out his voice "in relief" in the concerted pieces, he showed how a great artist can give importance to a secondary part. All the interest, however, was concentrated on that young lyrical tragedian, Parodi. Last year, after her first signal success, she paid a severe penalty to the change of climate—her voice became husky, her intonation uncertain, and in everything she attempted she betrayed mental depression and physical weakness. She has returned to the stage as her adopted mother, Pasta, at Como, not only restored, but much improved upon what we have ever beheld her. Breadth, power, dignity, and the appropriate *fire sacré* she displayed in every portion of the part of the heroic character of *Medea*. All the violent transitions of sentiment were rendered truly and with the most startling effect. The curses of the enchantress were withering; her display of maternal feeling (in the duet with her children) with sympathy; and her last triumph over her enemies, in the scene we have reprented, where she mounts her fiery chariot, was portrayed in the grandest spirit imaginable. She gave a valse song to single-short isolated words which startled the auditors—the "Io!" was equal to the "Ah! mon fils!" of Duchambouls and Machi. Her style of singing, and her vocalisation, are immensely improved. Her intonation is as sure as it is impressive, and now she executes florid passages with elegance; whilst the grand, broken manner of last year has disappeared. Constant applause greeted this noble display of talent.

The new ballet, "Les Metamorphoses," added still more to the good-humour. Its plot is taken from one of those old Tuscany legends that seem a natural growth of the picturesque "Fatherland," and of the peculiar mystic and dreamy spirit of its inhabitants. *Kavi*, a student and enthusiast, has made himself an abode amongst the ruins of the Castle of Heidelberg. He divides his time betwixt love and study; his betrothed, *Ida*, and learning—each with him is equally a passion. Not satisfied with literature, sacred and profane, he has passed the bounds of hallowed knowledge, and has endeavoured to dive into the mysteries of the shadowless beings of perdition. One of those good-humoured elves or sprites, who are, invisible, in the haunts of men, and laugh at their follies, discovers the peculiar tendency of *Kavi*'s mind, and determines to profit by the turn of the dangerous pursuit, by a practical exemplification of the evils of magic power. Assuming every shape in turn, he makes the student fall in love with him in the form of a lady: he renders himself necessary to the study by making love to betrothed in the shape of a handsome and gallant officer, &c. And thus, thanks to a little wholesome mischief, *Kavi*is corrected, and becomes wise and happy at last. There are but two tableaux: the first, *Kavi* is studying in his own chamber by as many amusing and startling trials and temptations as those by which moukish legends relate St. Anthony was assailed. Carlotta Grisi, in the very appropriate character of an empish sprite, assuming at each moment some new transformation, and employing in turn every species of fascination, dazed as she never did before. She did her spiriting so quaintly and so curiously, her buoyant steps, so ærostatic and aërial, were withal so eccentric, that the spectators were lost in astonishment. *Kavi*, as a man and as a student, was equally triumphant, even before the grand display in the last tableau of her more strictly choregraphic powers, which was truly marvellous. This last tableau alone (which we have represented, and which is the last of startling feats) contains the materials sufficient for half a dozen ordinary ballets. The scene is gorgeous; the dresses varied, appropriate, and rich. The dancers, particularly the new and very handsome *danseuse*, Mdlle. Ross and the ever-graceful Rosati, and the agile M. Charles, displayed the greatest talent; and M. Paul Taglioni had the opportunity of distinguishing himself as much in physical motion as he has done in devising the ballet. We have only to add that the music is worthy of Pugni's fame, and Charles Marshall's scenery has contributed its due share to the enthusiastic success of this ballet.

The arrangements for this week combine excellence and novelty. On Tuesday there is to be the *début* of Signor Lorenzo in the great part of *Nabucco*, with Parodi as *Abigail*, and Giuliani as *Fenena* On Thursday, our countryman, Mr. Sims Reeves, will make his bow in Donizetti's character in which he achieved his reputation in the lyrical theatres of Italy. The subscribers, we believe, have the option of keeping their boxes for this special occasion. The new ballet, "Les Metamorphoses," with the fascinations of the Protean Carlotta Grisi, and its graceful *danseuse* and pretty costumes and quaint incidents, will be repeated.

DRURY-LANE.

On Monday, the comedy of "The Elder Brother; or, Love at First Sight," was produced, and met with more success than might have been anticipated. One reason for this, perhaps, may have been the restoration of the text (a few alterations excepted) to the Beaumont and Fletcher standard. It is now relieved from the corruptions of Cibber, and those fine poetry and wit for which the effect intended by the original authors We could have wished that the two antagonists in a love-affair had not been brothers. But for the unpleasant feeling produced by this relationship, the plot would have been attractive enough. The interest lies in the contrast between the scholar, *Charles* (Mr. Anderson), and the fop, *Eustace* (Mr. Montague)—the father inciting towards the latter, and the uncle towards the former. *Charles* is at first wholly engrossed by his love, and puts his brother's benefit; but a sight of his brother's bride changes his resolution. In the ecstasy of the moment, he addresses her in such language as no one less learned could employ—as Coleridge says, "Plain talk like a book." The tables are at once turned, and *Charles* carries off the lady. They are pursued, however; and *Charles* is attacked by *Eustace* and two friends, who draw upon him; but *Charles* manages to possess himself of his brother's sword, and, turning upon all three, proves himself the master. Finding the game is against him, he folds his arms, at length feels shame for his attempts on his brother's inheritance and person, drives from him his former flatterers, and demands honourable satisfaction from *Charles*. *Charles* declares himself ready to give satisfaction; but events concurring, they league together against the bride's father, who has borne away the lady. They win her back, and all parties are ultimately satisfied.

The poetic beauties of this play are of a high order, and the wit and humour are very well acted, and put upon the stage. Miss Vandenhoff, as *Angelina*, the fair cause of this fraternal strife, performed a part which was of rather a passive than a demonstrative character, with an elegance that made it prominent. Mr. Emery, as *Meramount*, the uncle, was exceedingly natural and spirited; and the part of *Charles* himself was capitally fitted to the style of the manager. The comedy was deservedly successful.

It is announced that a "complimentary benefit" is to be given to Mr. Anderson, for having had the courage to take the responsibility of a management so hazardous as that of Drury Lane. We wish him success in his experiment; but let him not err in this matter, to consider it he must deserve it. In the present revival, he has shown both judgment and talent, the display of which we shall always be happy to recognise.

NEW STRAND.

The brothers Barnett have produced for this theatre a farce, in one act, entitled, "Out on the Loose," well calculated to excite the laughter of the audience. A fast young man, a *Mr Clopperton Chisel* (Mr. H. Farren), is the hero —a newly-married rake, who leaves his wife for a roam, gets into mischief and debt, and is about to be arrested, when he escapes into his uncle's house, where he is again confronted with his deserted wife *Caroline* (Mrs. Leigh Murray), who affords him protection. The lady herself has not escaped peril, having an admirer in the person of one *Charles Oakes* (Mr. Sheiden), a blendraper's assistant, who runs a narrow chance of being mistaken for the lady's husband and arrested. *Chisel* ultimately escapes from the consequences of his follies, by obtaining the return of the bills from their holder, as the purchase-money of his silence touching an intrigue with a certain laundress. The piece was decidedly successful.

HAYMARKET.

A new farce was produced on Wednesday, entitled the "Three Cuckoos." It is from the French, but has no novelty of incident, situation, or character. The plot is not worth detailing, especially as the performance was ill received.

The OLYMPIC and MARYLEBONE Theatres are closed, in consequence of a mysterious charge made at the Mansion House, on the part of the Globe Insurance Office, against the lessee, Mr. Walter Watts, for the last twelve years an accounting clerk in that establishment.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

This new exhibition, in preparation at the late Mr. Nash's Gallery, in Regent-street, is nearly completed It will consist of a series of picturesque views of the route of the Overland Mail to India, representing the principa features of at raction from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by lectures illustrative of the most striking portions of literature, history, and travel of the route. The exhibition is announced to commence on the 25th inst.

CALEDONIAN.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Two days of hurdle-racing over the Low course at Coventry—In future to be used also for regular flat-racing—and a capital spring meeting at Doncaster, have been the sporting features of the week. Of coursing there has been an average quantity, but, saving the "open" gathering on the plains of Altcar, none of importance. Warwick and Leamington come out next week in great strength. Tuesday and Wednesday being devoted to racing on the flat, with a capital bill of fare; Thursday to the Grand Military Steeplechase; and Friday the Leamington annual events; an abundance of steeplechasing may be relied on: and the Aylesbury meeting comes off on Tuesday. The coursing *réunions* are confined to Hovingham (Yorkshire), on Thursday, and Biggar on the same day. The long-tail season is rapidly approaching its close.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The dulness of business renders any observations unnecessary; it will suffice to give the last prices:—

WARWICK HANDICAP.

3 to 1 agst Defaulter	4 to 1 agst Dart
4 to 1 — Ballinafad	6 to 1 — Kelashea

NORTHAMPTON HANDICAP.

9 to 1 agst Mahratta	14 to 1 agst Fernhill
12 to 1 — Belah	20 to 1 — Chanticy

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

8 to 1 agst Scottish Chief	

CHESTER CUP.

40 to 1 agst Chantrey	2000 to 25 agst Kelashea (t)
2000 to 20 — Warbler	10,000 to 20 — St. George (t)

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	25 to 1 agst Gaspereau
7 to 1 — Bolingbroke	30 to 1 — William the Conqueror
23 to 1 — Mavis	2000 to 25 agst John-o'-Groat (t)

COVENTRY STEEPLE-CHASES AND HURDLE-RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Selling Hurdle-Stakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Johnson's Sarah Sykes (Frisby) 1. Mr. J Webb's Wiseacre (H. Bradley) 2.

The Craven Steeple-Chase Handicap of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Vevers's Vendale, aged (Captain Little's Chandler (Oliver) 2.

The Aristocratic Steeple-Chase Stakes of 10 sovs each.—Captain Barnett's India-Rubber walked over.

The Free Handicap Hurdle-Stakes of 10 sovs each.—Lord Lurgan's Fugitive (T. Abbott) 1. Mr. Darling's Harkaway-ton (Archer) 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The City Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Hon. G. Ongley's Bird of Paradise (Norman), 1. Lord Lurgan's Fugitive-bi-ske (H. Bradley), 2.

The Selling Hurdle Stakes of 3 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Johnson's Sarah Sykes (W. Archer), 1. Mr. Webb's Wiseacre (H. Bradley), 2.

DONCASTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The Hurdle Race.—Wharfdale Maid, 1. Little Queen, 2.

The Grand Stakes.—Mark Tapley, 1. Timothy, 2.

The Great National Handicap.—Bachael, 1. Lucy Neals, 2.

The Municipal Stakes.—Peasant Girl, 1. Theory, 2.

FRIDAY.

Optional Selling Stakes.—Theory, 1. Young Bamboo, 2.

Northern Steeple-Chase.—Wharfdale Maid, 1. Laurel, gelding, 2.

Doncaster Handicap.—King Hall, 1. Timothy, 2.

BILLIARDS.

An important and interesting match of billiards took place on Wednesday evening, at Green's Rooms, Leicester-square, between the celebrated amateur player Stark, and Mr. E. Green, for £100 aside ; one game, 1000 up. Mr. Green scored game to Mr. Stark's 808.

On Thursday evening a similar match was played by the same gentlemen, when Mr. Stark scored 819 to Mr. Green's game—Mr. Green winning the first game by 192, and the second by 181.

The game played was that known as the American. During the play the highest Mr. Stark scored from the balls was 38; Mr. Green's highest score being 54. In the early part of the game, on Thursday evening, Mr. Stark was 86 ahead.

The Royal London Yacht Club have resolved to hold their meetings in future at Richardson's Hotel, Pizzaa, Covent-garden, on the second and fourth Mondays in themonth.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English funds have remained almost stationary, within, however, a very limited range. Firmness marked the market on Monday, Consols closing at 95 to ⅛ for Money, after having touched 96⅛ ; and, although on Tuesday a reaction occurred, the favourable disputations of the forthcoming Budget more than neutralised some misgivings on the Danish and Greek questions. Consols, after according to 95⅝, closed at 96 ⅛ for Money, and 96¼ ⅜ for the April Account. On Wednesday, the Bank Directors (the Consol Account was attended by the disagreeable occurrence of a defaulter being discovered) and the Leaders Exchequer Bills in both markets. Some large speculations for the rise in Peruvian, Mexican, and Spanish, it is understood, have been the principal causes of his failure. This affair, added to a continuance of the foreign complications, and the fall of the Paris elections, tended to weaken the market. Consols consequently receded to 96 ⅛ ⅛ for money, and on Thursday again declined to 95¾ ⅛ ; afterwards, however, the Government Exchequer Bills proposals have given a few shillings, bills having been scarce until Friday, when the new issue of March bills were handed to the public. A belief in the continued abundance of money is general, and Bills of the Bank of England are quoted slightly higher, with a fair probable. The closing quotations of the week are— Reduced, 96¼ ; Consols, 96⅛ ; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annu., 98⅛ ; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 98⅛ ; Ditto, Shares for Account, 98 ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 60 p ; Small, June, 60 p.

In the Foreign House, Peruvian continues to be the most extensively dealt in, the prices having ranged from 70 to 72. It is tolerably clear that the "game market" has been overdone, and the *Bull* party are paying. Buenos Ayres Stock has receded; also Spanish Five per Cents. Portuguese Four per Cents are firmer, and Russian Scrip has declined ¼ per cent. At the close of the week, the Market was heavy at the following rates : Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 50 ; Chilian Bonds, 3 per Cent., 60 ; Equador Bonds, 3½ ; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29¾ ; Ditto, Account, 29½ ; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 72¾ ; Ditto, Deferred, 29¼ ; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33½ ; Russian Scrip, ¼ pm. ; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 16¾ ; Ditto, Passive, 3¾ ; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 35¾ ; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 12½ ; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 89½ ; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 12 Guild., 55 ; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 96¾ ; Ditto, Bonds, 84.

Talking the average of the week, the Railway Market has certainly been firmer. Upon the closing of the Account, however, the *bearing* speculations again commenced, and a slight reaction, it will be seen, has taken place. The last prices are for—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, without guarantee, 4¼ ; Caledonian, 11¾ ; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 7¾ ; Chester and Holyhead, 10¼ ; Ditto, Pref., 84 ; Eastern Counties, New, 1¼ ; Ditto, New Preference, Six per Cent., 11¼ ; East Lancashire, 9 ; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed, 8¼ ; Ditto, Shares, 3¼ ; Great Northern, 8 ; Ditto, ⅛, A, Deferred, 24 ; Ditto, ⅛, B, 6 per Cent., 51 ; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Pref., 105 ; Great Western, 58½ ; Ditto, ½ Shares, 14 ; Ditto, New £17, 7¾ ; Hull and South Yorkshire, 8 Shares, 4¼ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New Fifths, 1¼ ; Ditto, New, Gua. 5 per Cent., 12¾ ; Ditto (West Riding Union), 3¾ ; Leeds and Bradford, 97¾ ; London Brighton, and South Coast, 80 ; London and North-Western, 104¾ ; Ditto, New Three per Cent. Guaranteed, 93¾ ; London and South-Western, 53 ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ¼ ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 7¼ ; Midland, 39 ; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9 ; North Britain, Guaranteed, 5¼ ; Ditto, 6 per Cent. Preference, 3¾ ; North-Eastern, 6¾ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18¾ ; Royston and Hitchin, Shepreth Extension, ¼ ; South-Eastern, 16¾ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18¾ ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8¾ ; Ditto, 6 P.C. Preference, 14¾ ; York and North Midland, 17¾ ; Ditto, Preference, 6¾ ; Namur and Liege, 6¾ ; Northern of France, 12¾ ; Dutch Rhenish, 1¾ ; Paris and Rouen, 21¾ ; Rouen and Havre, 8¼.

Saturday Morning.—Consols opened rather heavily yesterday, at 95⅞, but, upon the receipt of the Paris intelligence, with an improvement of ⅛ per cent. in prices, Consols improved to 96⅛ ⅜, which continued the day's price. In the Foreign Market, Peruvian rather advanced, quoting 72 to 73. Shares were a point firmer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat for our market were rather less than the total quantity being nearly 3000 quarters, almost wholly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage the receipts are small, but of full average quality. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was trifling, still, however, the demand for all kinds of English wheat was slow, and, in some few instances, prices gave way four offering, was exceedingly heavy, and Monday's prices were not supported. Upwards of 600 quarters of wheat have arrived in this week. The qualities were generally mid and fair rates of currency, but the in oldling and inferior kinds were in per quarter lower to purchase. The supply of both English and foreign was on the increase. Grinding and distilling, and malting parcels were all somewhat cheaper. Malt came freely to hand. The transactions were wholly in retail, at about stationary prices. Oats, beans, peas, Indian corn and flour had a downward tendency.

ARRIVALS.—English—Wheat, [illegible] quarters; barley, 4270 malt, 5020; oats, 4740; flour, 3310. Irish : oats, ——. Foreign : wheat, 6360; barley, 1400; oats, 13,440; flour, 3300 quarters.

England.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 43s to 48s; rye, 28s to 32s; grinding barley, 17s to 21s; chevalier ditto, 17s to 20s; Scotch ditto, 20s to 23s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 59s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 17s to 19s; Scotch and Irish, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; Scotch beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 38s to 39s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 37s; harrow ditto, 34s to 37s; tick beans, 27s to 28s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 38s ; Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, 32s to 34s per sack. Norfolk and Yorkshire, 28s to 30s.

Foreign: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic 22s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Clover seed is in moderate request at fully last week's prices Canary and spring tares are lower to purchase All other seeds, as we have taken, very dull

Linseed, English, —— to ——; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, —— to —— per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 6l to 6l 10s per ton. Rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d Tares, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l 5s to 6l 10s; ditto, foreign, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per 1000 : Rapeseed cakes, 4l 5s to 5l 5s per ton. Canary, 72s to 76s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 7d; of household do, 4d to 5d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 6d; barley, 23s 10d; oats, 15s 5d; rye, 23s 5d; beans, 34s 7d ; peas, 31s 4d.

The 950 Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 5d; barley, 24s 3d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 23s 1d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 29s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn. Wheat, is 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d

TEA. A public sale of Assam has taken place The quantity offered was 1010 packages, which chiefly sold at previous rates. Bohea, fine and strong congou is quoted at 9¾d to 10d per lb; other kinds of tea very little doing.

SUGAR.—The refining market are chiefly confined to immediate wants. Fine parcels are mostly selling at late rates; but damp and low qualities are drooping. Refined lots sold at brown lumps, 40s to 40s 6d; and fair grocery, 41s 6d to 42s per cwt.

Coffee.—About 4000 bags good ordinary native Ceylons have sold at 52s per cwt. Plantation and all other kinds of coffee very inactive.

Rice.—Very little business is doing in this article, the value of which is with difficulty supported

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter being considerably on the increase, the demand for a declination has become heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 6s to 8s per cwt. Fine hay Finland is selling at 100s to 104s; and inferior and surplus, 30s per cwt. and upward. The clearances of Irish butter continue extensive; but, as the dealers purchase only for immediate use, we have no improvement to notice in value. Choice parcels are, however, held at very full prices. Carlow, Cork, Limerick, and Clonmel, 84s to 86s; Kilkenny, 78s to 82s; Cork, 78s to 80s. Limerick, 76s to 78s; Waterford, 66s to 70s; and Sligo, 68s to 72s per cwt. The transactions in English butter have fallen off, and prices are lower than last week. Fine new milk Dorset, 104s to 108s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen lbs. Choice Cork pork is in fair demand, at an advance of fully 1s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, landed, 47s to 48s; good, 45s to 46s; and heavy, 43s to 45s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are in request at late week's quotations.

Tallow This article is steady, at 37s to 37s 3d per cwt on the spot. For forward delivery, there are sellers at 36s to 36s 3d. Town tallow, 35s per cwt on the spot; rough fat, 2s 1d per 8lb.

Oils. Seal is rather lower to purchase, but cod is somewhat dearer. Rape and olive are without alteration in quotations.

Spirits.—The stock of brandy is still on the increase, yet prices are mostly supported. In rum and corn spirits no change to allude to.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 70s to 90s; clover, £3 0s to £4 15s; clover hay, £3 3s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 5s to £1 8s per load

Wool.—The principal contract a steady business is doing, at full rates of currency.

Potatoes.—Owing to the immense importations from abroad the demand is heavy, and prices have further receded 2s per ton. Kents are now very fine to 120.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is very scantily supplie with all kinds of hops, the general character of the trade is heavy, at some decrease. The quotations have a downward tendency. Several parcels of foreign hops are now offering. Sussex, 50s to 70s; Kent, 70s to 90s; and fine, £4 0s to £4 10s per cwt.—

Now Mid and East Kent pockets, £5 5s to £11 11s; New Weald (Kent and Sussex), £3 to £8 5s; New Sussex ditto, ——s to ——s; New Farnham, £4 4s to £5 5s; Old Kent, £4 10s to £6 6s; Old Sussex, £3 3s to £4 4s; Old Farnham, £4 4s to £5 5s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hetton, 16s 6d; Lambton, 16s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Stewart, 15s 6d; Hetton, 16s 6d; Adelaide, 15s 6d; Hartley, 15s 6d; Eden Main, 15s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 15s 6d; Russell Hetton, 15s 6d; Braddyll, 15s 6d; Caradoc, 15s 6d; Tees, 15s 6d; Wylam Original, 15s 6d; Wylam Original Low Main, 15s 6d; Wylam Original Low Main, 15s 6d; Wylam Original Low Main

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THE FLORIFORM PARASOL,
Registered, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65.
Some time ago, a Number of the "Art-Union" Journal contained a letter from Mr. Owen Jones, the well-known author of which tastefully suggested that a great improvement might be made in the Parasol by adopting in their formation the configuration of Flowers, instead of the ordinary Parasol shape.
This suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the invention of the FLORIFORM PARASOL, which exhibits, when open, the elegant contour of a full-blown flower.
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BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—70 Cash Purchasers would do well to visit the principal Millinery. Compare the following prices:—French Satin or Glazed Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 1s 6d to 5s 6d; Mourning Satin, or Duchess, trifly trimmed, patent Crape, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; Ladies' Dress Bonnets, with Double Crape Veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White or Black Lace, elegantly trimmed, 21s to 25s 6d; Fine Rice Straw, all colours, drawn or as Paris mit shapes, 1s 6d to 10s 6d; Paris Chips for Brides, One Guinea each; Fine Straw Capes, 3s 6 to 10s; White Bermuda Chips, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Dunstable White Straws, the new shape, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Fine Dunstable, 7s 6d to 9s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine, at 5s 11d More fashionable or more decorative Capes cannot be procured at any price; and the largest stock in London to select from, for Cash only, at Drapers' House, No. 39, Tenbourn-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietor, E. WOOKEY and Co.
*** Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly.

MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL, SMITH'S, 66 and 67, WARWICK ROAD, PADDINGTON, Have much pleasure in informing their patrons, and the public generally, that their newly-manufactured Silks for the Spring of this year are now quite ready for inspection, and that the above-named old established, in this particular branch, are this season unparalleled, as the order for the manufacture of the whole of their goods was given previous to the great advance which has taken place on all Silks since that period.
Prices of a few of these goods are here annexed
SPITALFIELDS BLACK GROS GRAINS,
Now Striped and Checked Silks, 1s 6d and 1s 11½d per yard.
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The Newest Fancy Striped Silks, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per yard.
Richest Brocaded do., 2 wide, 3s 9d to 4s 6d, real value 4s 6d to 5s 11d.
Gaze Silks in all the leading colours, 2 wide, 3s 9d per yard.
Very rich Poult de Soies, 2 wide, 6s 6d—usual price 8s—yard
Upwards of two thousand pounds' worth of plain Black Silks, Satins-de-Lyon Black Watered and Damasse Silks, Armures, &c., and Black Dress Satins, at the same proportionate low prices.
On the directions "Sold in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and family packets at 11s each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Wholesale London Agents:
Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 36, Paul's Churchyard; Sutton and Co. New Churchyard.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. Purified Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, Eaton Wharf, Eaton Terrace, Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 24s per ton.

IRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthless imitations, but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured by T. IRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

ELEGANT COMBS.—The largest and best stock of Tortoiseshell Combs of every kind, and very superior colours and workmanship, will be found at PRODI'S Brush and Comb Manufactory, 129, Strand, London, seventy doors from Temple Bar.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks sea-fowl, &c. with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoons and lines, &c.—Prices from 45s. pump and apparatus complete. REILLY, Gun-maker, 307, Oxford street.

FULTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE should be tried by all who wish Coffee perfectly free from sediment, of a delicious flavour, and made nearly without trouble 8s Bottles, price 5s each Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Wholesale, from HENRY CARR, Agent, 3, St. Swithin's-lane, London; or W. FULTON and Co., Glasgow.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build. Now in use from the palace to the cottage Illustrated and varied collection, from 12s to 30 guineas —INGRAM'S Invalid Wheel Chair Manufactory, 39, Clipstead, Pimlico square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, is unrivalled. Sold by all the wholesale houses, and retail by all shop-keepers in the kingdom. 6d and 1s per box. Apply to Mr. R. WOTHERSPOON, 49, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

THE COTTAGER'S STOVE is guaranteed to cook sufficient for a family of a dozen persons with one pound of Coal or Coke per day, and is so adapted for Kitchen Range, Bakers' Ovens, &c., as to supersede entirely all the manufacturers', Messrs. D. and F. BAILEY, 272, High Holborn; or Messrs. BENHAM and SONS, 19, Wigmore-street, London.

FIVE POUNDS of Superior Black, Green, or Mixed TEA, for 20s. Packed in a tin case, and sent carriage-free to all parts of England.—ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

FIRE and ROBBERY.—Safety for Plate and Cash.—CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES and BOXES are the most secure depositaries for deeds, cash, plate, books, &c., both from fire and burglars. All are fitted with the detector locks.—C. CHUBB and SONS, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool, and 16, Market-street, Manchester.

BARLOW'S NEW INVENTED SYPHON TAP REQUIRES NO VENT PEG; prevents air, beer, odor, or other impurs from becoming fat or sour, so that the last drop drawn is as good as the first. Price 4s 6d; ditto, electro-plated, for every 6ca, 8s 6d.—JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William-st., Mansion House.

A LPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully proved out by the use and experience of the last two years, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from the Maker—W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

WIRE STRAND FENCING, as fixed by R. S. NEWALL and Co., is cheaper, stronger, more durable, and more elegant, than any other Fence hitherto introduced.
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COPPER WIRE CORD WINDOW SASH LINE;
COPPER WIRE ROPE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR.
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ABBOTT and SON'S PALE ALE.—Bow Brewery, Middlesex.—Brewers, by special appointment, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Private Families and Clubs are respectfully informed that a beautiful description of light Pale Ale, of the most sound and wholesome quality, at 24s, 30s, and 36s per barrel of 36 gallons—the rate of 9s per barrel being allowed if paid for on delivery. Supplied in 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks. Delivered in London daily, and Three times a week to the Suburbs within a week. Porter, Stout, and Strong Ales in casks and bottles. City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street

LANCET-EDGE RAZOR, Registered Jan. 14, 1848.—In addition to inspect this unequalled and scientific invention, which is the best of the present day. It possesses the only two points necessary to a good razor, viz an edge of surpassing keenness and lasting durability: the steel of which it is warranted the best ever produced. "New Razor.—Messrs Mappin, of Sheffield, have produced a wonderful Lancet-edge Razor." From many we have tested we have succeeded in obtaining an edge possessing the keenness of the lancet point, whilst it retains the temper and cutting quality of the best. The combination long sought in razor manufacture."—Vide Illustrated London News, Dec 1, 1849. Manufactured by JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, 39, Norfolk-street, Sheffield. Sold retail by all the venders of cutlery throughout the United Kingdom, and wholesale at Joseph Mappin and Brothers' Warehouse, 14, Pultney-street, Bath.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—A new and elegant preparation for the Hair, compounded on rational principles, and which possesses the most wonderful and quite filthy stuff used as Bear's Grease, Circassian Cream, or various else with unmeaning names, which possess not the slightest power to render a beautiful head of hair. MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT is used at Treslove on the Hair, and with each pot, will soon render the Hair clean, lustrous, and curly. Price 3s. each.
Sold by all perfumers and medicine venders in town and country. Wholesale London Agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 36, Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., New Church-yard; Sangar, 151, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Strand.

MENTAL ALIENATION.—A medical practitioner, residing at the west end of London, in the vicinity of the Regent's Park, has VACANCIES for TWO GENTLEMEN whose mind is DERANGED labouring under the above affliction, to whom he would devote the most assiduous care and attention. For references, &c., apply to J. T. CHURCH, Esq., solicitor, 9, Bedford-row, Gray's-inn.

GERMANY.—Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. BERCK Frantz, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are the Agents in Germany for the Sale of Dr. Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines.—British College of Health, New-road, London, Feb 1. 1850.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by the FACULTY.—THOMPSON'S RAPHIA INDICA.—This valuable production of the East, the most nourishing and wholesome of all vegetable productions, as an article of diet for invalids and infants; also to Head and Cooks, Housekeepers, for making Soups and Made-mange, and adding Gravies, Soups, Milk, &c. Sold by all Chymists and Grocers in 1 lb. canisters, 1s; 7 lb, 6s.—Depot, 27, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and DELICATE INFANTS, the REVALENTA ARABICA of the Nile.—We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers a remedy which has the merit of being at once safe, speedy, certain, and economical, from its moderate price or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means at curing for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, flatulency, nausea and sickness on land and at sea, under any circumstances, nervousness, debility, consumption, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, spasms, diarrhœa, dysentery, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is daily prescribed, even in hard stage of a disease, is a blessing to the human race and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, and defies vomitings. Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton, Doctors Reid and Harvey, James Sherland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Revs. Sir Stanley Grimes, Bart., Rural Dean, Stapleford—a cure of 50 years' Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of 13 years' cough, with general debility; Mr. Smyth, Ivy-cl se, Exeter—a cure of 30 years' Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin—cured of 70 years' vomiting and nervous agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN LOCKE, ESQ. C.E., M.P.

MR. LOCKE was born in 1805, at Attercliff, near Sheffield, and was educated at Barnsley Grammar School. He studied engineering under the late Sir George Stephenson, and in 1826 (Mr. Robert Stephenson being absent in South America) acted as his principal assistant in the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway—the first of the great iron-ways that now in every direction gird the kingdom. At that period no one ventured to assume the immense development of traffic that has since resulted from the facilities given by railways. The making of the Liverpool and Manchester line was looked upon as an experiment, and a somewhat rash one. The evidence given by the promoters before the Parliamentary Committee went no further than to show that the then means of communication between the places were insufficient, that the charges for goods and passengers were high, and that the railway might calculate on carrying from 200 to 250 passengers daily; the earnings were calculated at £31,000, being sufficient to meet the current expenses, and llow a fair profit upon the capital. Whilst a firm way was being made over the morass of Chat Moss, and the road sawn through the solid rock at Olive Mount, few, except the engineers and those acquainted with the certainties of their

MR. JOHN LOCKE, M.P. FOR HONITON.

science, and in sufficiently close association with them to note their daily victory over difficulties that seemed unconquerable, had any faith in the success of the undertaking. To the majority it seemed that Chat Moss, swallowing up endless sums, would prove a Slough of Despond to shareholders—they never dreamed that that swamp would give rise to a fresh spirit of enterprise amongst Englishmen, and that the road over it would be pointed to as the beginning of an era in inland transit rich in results to manufactures, commerce, and civilization, changing all the relations of time and space, and giving new value to the term of human life. But the success of the Liverpool and Manchester line soon exceeded the utmost hopes of its promoters, and gave rise to the project for the extension of the line to London. Between 1830 and 1835, the surveys were made. In the latter year the bill was obtained. Mr. Robert Stephenson had then returned from America; to him was committed the direction of the line from Birmingham to London, and to Mr. Locke the Grand Junction from Liverpool to Birmingham. This great work was opened in 1837; during the whole period Mr. Locke was engaged in all the Parliamentary struggles between landowners and the railway company and companies for the selection of lines.

The London and Southampton was the second great line constructed by Mr. Locke, and it was followed by the Manchester and Sheffield, with its magnificent viaducts and tunnel at Woodhead, hewn through three miles of solid rock. He has also been the pioneer of the West Coast line to Scotland extending the Grand Junction through Preston, Lancaster, Kendal, and across Shap, without a tunnel, to Carlisle; and, with the like boldness of design, has carried the Caledonian from Carlisle across the great ridge above Beattock (also without a tunnel), and connecting by one trunk line the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with Liverpool and London. By the Scottish Central and Scottish Midland he has extended the Caledonian through Stirling and Perth on to Forfar, and is now engaged in the completion of the line to Aberdeen, which will be opened in a few months. In addition to this vast continuous link of lines, Mr. Locke has also made the Paisley and Greenock, and the line from Colchester to Norwich.

He is known as a distinguished engineer in France, and has, on several occasions, given advice on railway matters before committees of the French Chambers. He laid out and executed the line from Paris to Rouen, and the far greater work from Rouen to Havre, and for which last he received from the late King, Louis Philippe, the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He has also the merit of the introduction of passenger railways into Spain, having made the line, eighteen miles in length, from Barcelona to Matero, which cost £200,800, has now been open more than a year, and has been so profitable an undertaking, that the proprietors have received a dividend of eight per cent.

With the exception of the distance from London to Birmingham, and twenty miles of the Grand Junction south of Preston, Mr. Locke has made the great lines connecting Southampton, and, in fact, Paris, with Aberdeen—a distance in all of 760 miles, from 620 to 630 of which are his; probably the greatest work ever seen to its accomplishment by one individual. Mr. Locke belongs to what is termed the economical school of engineers, and claims the merit of having on all occasions kept his works within his estimates. He is proprietor and lord of the manor of Honiton, for which he was returned to Parliament, without opposition, at the general election in 1847.

He is a supporter of the present Government; in favour of household or rating suffrage; voted for the ballot and repeal of the Navigation Laws, and against Mr. Disraeli's motion both last and this session; being a free-trader, strongly of opinion that local management and local responsibility are the only safeguards against extravagant expenditure.

On the 29th of April, last year, Mr. Locke moved the second reading of a Bill for the Regulation of Railways on Sundays, and made his maiden speech. His object was to compel all railway companies running mail trains on Sunday to attach passenger carriages. He spoke at considerable length, and supported his case by a powerful array of facts and instances of the inconveniences arising from the stoppage of Sunday trains, and the inconsistency of the custom; and, on a division, he was beaten by a majority of only 131 to 122. He is in favour of a more efficient mode of supervision of railway accounts, but is opposed to the proposed Government audit, on the ground that Government interference with any department of commerce must always be obstructive and injurious.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this institution took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern; the Lord Mayor in the chair. It appeared that, since this charity had been founded, fifty persons had been elected to the benefits of this institution, there being, at the present time, seventeen women and twenty-one men who were receiving assistance. Since 1844, no less a sum than £9016 had been distributed amongst the poor ill-treated, aged, and infirm objects, and but for which several would, in all probability, have ended their days in a workhouse. A collection in aid of the charity was then made, amounting to about 400 guineas.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the annual dinner of this institution, which was formed in 1837, "for the establishment of a fund for the relief of aged and infirm journeymen tailors, and the widows of pensioners, for the erection of an asylum for the reception of journeymen tailors, and, if married when elected, their wives," was held at the London Tavern. Sir De Lacy Evans presided, his colleagues in the representation of Westminster, C. Lushington, Esq., being also present. About 250 of the principal master tailors sat down. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, explained the advantages of the institution, and stated that a journeyman, by subscribing 1 3d. a week, or 7s. year, for three years, would entitle himself to become a recipient of the benefits of the institution, which comprised residence in the asylum at Haverstock Hill, an allowance of £20 16s. annually, with coals, medicine, and medical attendance. The list of subscriptions announced amounted to upwards of £1000, including a legacy of £500 duty free.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OMICRON—The two last sent are under examination, and shall be reported on next week

AN AMATEUR—We believe your solution of No 318 to be the true one

MC T—r—Mr Lyon will find in the current Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, page 96, Nos 3 and 3 shall appear shortly

R S W, Oxford No. 3 is very simple. No. 4, although ingenious, is a plagiarism from one of the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz

HILLIG—The "Book of Rare Games," by Messrs Horwitz and Kling, is now, we understand, approaching completion, but we know neither when nor where it will be published

CALDER BANK—In the present day we believe Chess to be much more generally practised throughout Europe than Draughts

A CHESSLING In Diagram 19 of the little work mentioned, the White King and Pawn should be at the adverse corner of the board, and the Black King on the adjoining Bishop's sq

R D M—By what moves do you propose to delay the Mate in Enigma No 314 beyond the stipulated number?

BELLAST—Will Bellary favour us with an address? The former was mislaid

BOSTON—Not without merit, considered as a game of very young players. Send us another specimen by-and-by

D G—We have no remembrance of the game in question, and no ready means of finding it; but if we should discover where it appeared, you shall hear from us

OMEGA—Your solution is, for move is wrong. See our solution below

BRUTUS—Thanks, but the mate is apparent at a glance

W J H—I. It was much too easy. 2. See our solution to No. 320. 3. No. 319 can be solved by Q takingQ the first move

AMATEUR—Your solution and proposed emendation of Problem No. 319 are correct. You have failed, however, in No. 320

R B, and others—It has been suggested by an eminent player that by placing a White Pawn on *Q Kt 5th*, instead of Q R 4th, in *Mr Horwitz's Problem*, No. 320, the integrity of a very fine position would be established, and his solution the only one of which it is capable

NAVAIR, Kensington—You may obtain the "Staunton Chess-men." If we are not misinformed, at Ramsey's Library, Brompton-row, Brompton; and probably find a competitor for a game, of an evening, also

BOZ—You can obtain the new work called "The Chess-Player's Text-book," and the Rules for Double Chess, of Lenthall, in Piccadilly

A Z A match of much greater interest to the Chess community of Europe than the one lately finished is on the *tapis*, between Mr C Stanley and the celebrated Hungarian player M. Löwenthal. The arrangements are all but completed, and we hope in a few days to hear it has commenced. The battle ground will be New York

NEMO—On looking again, you will perceive there is a defect in your problem, which renders mate impracticable in four moves.

SOLUTIONS by W C, TREVEWEEK, JACQUIN, R N, R D M, B P, Royal Artillery, OTTO, BRUTUS, F S S, F O R, DRAGOON, M F, A SOLDIER, TRUE BLUE, AMICUS, BELLARY, BILLIO, DEVON CRICKET, P. Bolden, INTERPRETER, R S T, M E N, L B N, H S, are correct. Those by L M, JUVENIS, A CHESSLING, YOUNG AMATEUR, JUVENTUS, B L, J P, Q B, C F, GRAHAM, PHIZ, are WRONG

*** We have several problems on hand, the authors of which, *having omitted to append any signatures*, must not be surprised to find they are unnoticed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 320.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 3d	R takes B (best)	4. Q to her 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
2. Kt to K 4th	P takes P (best)	5. Kt to Kt 5th	Mate
3. Q to her B 6th (ch)	K takes P		

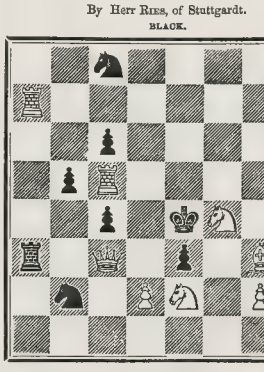
This is certainly very elegant and ingenious; but the author, in endeavouring to carry out a particular idea, seems quite to have overlooked an obvious method by which the mate may be given in two moves less than he prescribed. For example:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 4th (disco-vering check)	K takes Kt (best)	2. Q to K 5th (ch) 3. Q takes P—Mate!	K to B 6th

PROBLEM NO. 321.

By HERR RIES, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The two following Games are a portion of the great match at Washington, between Mr. C. H. STANLEY and Mr. J. H. TURNER.

(King's Bishop's opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (MR. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. B takes B	Kt takes B (e)
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	20. Q R to Q sq	K to his 2d
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q B 4th	21. P to K n 3d	Q R to Q sq
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	22. P to Q Kt 3d	Q rt to Q 3d
5. P to Q 3d (a)	P to K R 3d	23. Kt to K R sq	K R to Q sq
6. Q Kt to B 2d	P to Q B 3d	24. Kt to K B 2d	R takes rt
7. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	25. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
8. P to Q B 3d	Q B to K 3d	26. Kt takes R	Kt to Q 2d
9. K B to Q Kt 3d (b)	K B to Q Kt 3d	27. Kt to K 2d	P to Q Kt 4th
10. Castles	Q to her 2d	28. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K rt 4th
11. Q to K 2d	P to K Kt 4th	29. K to B 2d	P to Q B 4th
12. Q B to K 2d	Q Kt to K 3d	30. K to Kt 3d	P takes Q Kt P
13. K B takes Q B	K B P takes B	31. P takes P	K to B 3d
14. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K B 5th	32. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3d
15. Q to Q 2d	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	33. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
16. Q P takes K P	Q Kt takes P	34. K to B 2d (d)	Kt to Q B 5th (e)
17. K Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt	35. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
18. Q takes Q (ch)	Kt takes Q	36. P to K Kt 3d—And Black resigned.	

(a) Mr Stanley plays a more close and cautious style of game in the present match than was his wont. We should like to have seen him Pawn three forward to Q 4th

(b) B takes B, followed by Q to her Kt 3d, looks more attacking.

(c) This series of exchanges to carry in the needful defences very much from the after interest.

(d) An insidious retreat, tempting Black to push forward with his K R P or the Kt, either of which must compromise his position.

(e) Fatal, as the least consideration would have shown.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(King's Kt Gambit)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K Kt to his 6th (g)	Q takes K P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	15. Kt takes R	P to Q 4th (c)
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	16. Kt to Q 2d (d)	Q to K 6th (ch)
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	17. R to K B 3d	P takes B
5. Castles	P to K R 4th	18. Kt takes Q B P	Q to K 4th
6. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	19. Kt to Q 2d	Q to her B 3d
7. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K 2d	20. P to Q 5th	Q to her Kt 3d
8. P to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th	21. Q to her B 2d	B takes K Kt
9. K Kt to K 4th	P to K B 6th	22. Q to K sq	K B to Q B 4th
10. P to K R 3d	P to K R 4th	23. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
11. Q to her Kt 3d (a)	Castles	24. Kt to K 4th	Q B to K B 4th
12. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq	25. Q to Q 3d	P to K 6th (e)
13. B takes Kt	Q takes B	Black surrenders.	

(a) Black might have gained a fine attack and have ensured the winning a piece in return, by taking the Pawn with his R K t at this juncture.

(b) This seems to give Black some advantage; but his opponent very quickly turns the tables on him, as will be seen.

(c) A master-touch. Nullifying all Black's fine attack, and winning a piece off hand

(d) Had he taken the Q P, White would have played his Q to K 7th, and have won easily.

(e) The last few moves are in Mr. Stanley's best style, and the game altogether a brilliant and amusing specimen of the gambit.

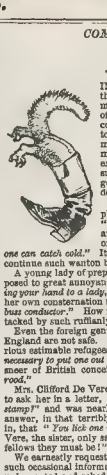
MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
2. K Kt to B 3d	

Amsterdam to play.

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. II.

BY ALBERT SMITH.



THE VAGRANT CONUNDRUMS.

INCE we expressed our determination of putting down all those dissolute riddles which have lately been levying so many contributions of laughter on the public, by a species of comic *Vive aud Tory*, we have been overwhelmed with communications, and they are still arriving. Some alluded to are such old offenders, that their career must soon terminate, such as "When is a door not a door?" with several more of that class, the positions of which rest on the explanation of the precise period when a certain thing is supposed to assume altogether different actuality to that generally attributed to it. But many are very sturdy and determined, and must be at once disposed of.

A gentleman at present on the Northern Circuit complains bitterly of having been asked by a brother barrister, "*Why would you back heat, in a race between heat and cold?*" and being, much against his will (for he is really a man of a superior intellect), compelled to reply, "*Because any one can catch cold.*" It is to be regretted that the respectable portion of the Bar continue such wanton brutality.

A young lady of prepossessing appearance (as she describes herself) was exposed to great annoyance the other evening by being asked, at a party, "*In kissing your hand to a lady, why ought it to wear a badge?*" and by being told, when her own consternation took away all power of thought from her, "*Because it is a bear conductor.*" How much longer is the purity of our English girls to be attacked by such ruffianly interrogations?

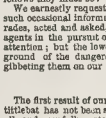
Even the foreign gentlemen who have sought a refuge from political storms in England are not safe. We call upon Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart to protect various estimable refugees from being coarsely asked "*How many foreigners are necessary to put one out of temper?*" and then as coarsely told, with an exulting sneer of British conceit, "*Two score—because it takes forty poles to make one rood.*"

Mrs. Clifford De Vere, whose son is at Eton, has been shocked by his sending to ask her in a letter, "*What is the difference between a donkey and a postage-stamp?*" and was nearly sent into hysterics when the next post brought the answer, in that terribly debased English which boys at public schools indulge in, that "*You lick one with a stick, and stick the other with a lick.*" Blanche De Vere, the sister, only said, "Well, I never did; the idea! what a horrid set of fellows they must be!"

We earnestly request our friends to aid us in our intentions, by sending us such occasional information as may lead to the detection of the offenders. Charades, acted and asked, have long been known, in general society, as fearful agents in the pursuit of entertainment under difficulties, and may require early attention; but the lower orders of conundrums are at present occupying the ground of the dangerous classes. Let us strike terror into these fellows by gibbeting them on our Column, as often-ive birds are nailed on barn-doors.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The first result of our researches into the physiology of the Covent-Garden titlebat has not been satisfactory. We purchased one for sixpence, globes and all, and carefully noted down our observations, which are as follows:—



No. 1. The *Gasteroteus Lilliputenus* as he appeared on the stall in the market, on the eve of his purchase.

No. 2. The singular appearance presented by the *Gaster &c.*, when frightened upon being moved.

No. 3. The same, on the night of his arrival, with symptoms of incipient top-heaviness.

No. 4. The same, as he appeared the next morning, topsy-turvy, on the surface of the water, devoid of life.

We immediately called upon the merchant who had sold the fish—or rather us—and exhibited the body. He informed us that it was necessary to change the titlebats every morning from the globe to a basin, by which means only they were kept alive. He added that they were of a lively disposition, and did not flourish well on the carpet. We have started another, and, we hope, this time with better success

Whilst on the subject of fish, we beg to offer a representation, drawn from nature, of the

MACRE-DE-VINGT-ET-UN, OR ROUND GAME CARP.

It is caught in pools by candle-light during the winter, and causes much sport. Its price varies, the lowest being threedoseu for sixpence.

SKETCHES OF EMINENT INDIVIDUALS.

MR. STAGGLES AS HE APPEARED IN THE RUFS OF THE LYCEUM, HAVING ARRIVED LATE, AND TRYING TO FIND OUT WHETHER "LAIDROBETTA" WAS PRETTY. HE ONLY SEES THE TOP OF HER HEAD

POPULAR ARCHITECTURE.

OTICING, with regret, several foolish attempts made, here and there, within a dozen miles of London, to build cottages in what is supposed to be the "Swiss style," which they no more resemble than does the "Syrian palefot" any portion of dress worn anywhere in Pale-tine, we beg to offer a hint to the next projector.

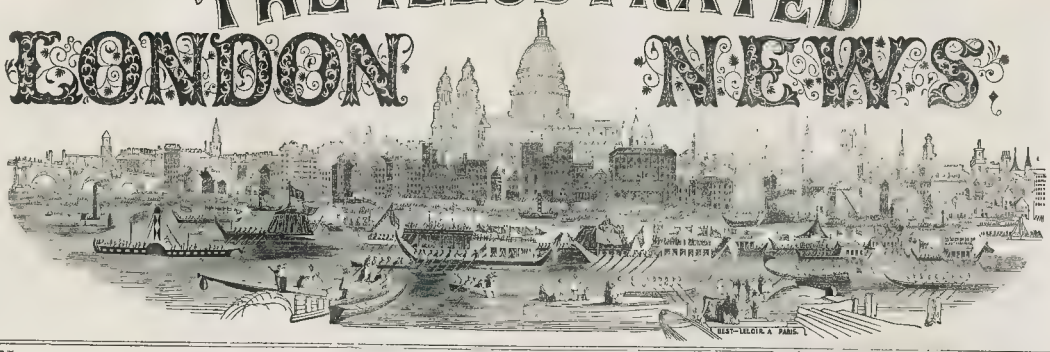
A better plan cannot be taken for a rus. Swiss cottage than the beautiful wood models sold at such a reasonable rate in our toy-shops. They are made after existing buildings, and mostly manufactured about the lake of Brientz. By lifting the roof from the larger ones the internal disposition of the rooms can be seen. Brientz, Interlacken, and the Bernese Oberland generally, following the usual route from Meyringen and Grindelwald, abound in the prettiest specimens of Swiss national architecture. They are mostly built of walnut wood, and covered with thin flakes of stone, or shingle kept down by lumps of rock.

Here is a faithful sketch of a *châlet*

BETWEEN INTERLACKEN AND LAUTERBRUNNEN.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 418.—VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1850. [SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

THE question of Slavery rages with its accustomed acrimoniousness in the New World, and threatens the dissolution of the greatest and most powerful Republic that ever existed. In the Old World the question of the Slave-trade is quite as embarrassing, though not likely in its solution to be productive of so much evil. The morality and religion of Great Britain, and of that portion of her children in America who derive their opinions from the teaching of the great minds of this country, condemn alike the iniquities of Slavery and the still greater horrors of the Slave-trade, and make light of all considerations of prudence and economy in comparison with what they consider the paramount and sacred duty of putting an end to these infamies. The American Abolitionists seem willing that the North and South should come to an open rupture; that the Union should be destroyed, and that a fierce internecine war should rage among the Republics, rather than that Slavery should not be immediately and summarily abolished. The enemies of the Slave-trade in England—or at least that portion of them who consider the question to be peculiarly their own—seem as willing as their friends in America to risk any kind of ruin rather than relax in their efforts to remove from the world the foul crime of Slave-dealing. So true it is that nothing is more pitiless than a theory; and that no man is more reckless than he who has but one idea, and that an ultra-philanthropic one.

The questions of slavery in America, and of the abolition of the Slave-trade throughout the world by Great Britain, ought not to be mere matters of theory. As questions for debate among logicians, they are easily enough settled. Slave-holding is unjustifiable—it is both a mistake and a crime. Slave-making is still more atrocious, and is, to all intents and purposes, even a worse crime than murder. But what then? Slavery exists, and the Slave-trade flourishes by the consent of many nations. They are both established facts, and cannot be wrought out like mathematical problems. They touch the interests of men, and cannot, while men *are* men—and while wealth and position are real and tangible things, which their possessors will not peaceably renounce for the sake of a moral principle—be disposed of in a manner likely to give satisfaction to those who take no account of practical difficulties. Slavery and the Slave-trade are the scandal of our civilisation—the curse and stain of the modern world. It is desirable and just that they should be rooted out. None will palliate or defend them; but wise men must take care that, in combatting these evils and crimes, they do not, with the best intentions in the world, commit a greater amount of wrong, and cause a greater amount of suffering, than those which they are so anxious to remove.

Great Britain set a noble example to the world in the manumission of the slaves in her West Indian colonies. She had not only a perfect right to do as she did on that glorious occasion, but she had a sacred duty to perform. Every Englishman may well be proud of his country for the disinterested philanthropy, and the pure spirit of religion which dictated the sacrifice she made. But though Great Britain was right in that instance—and would have been right had she spent five times the twenty millions that it cost her to remove the taint of slavery from her possessions—the nations of the world may very naturally ask us by what right we claim to be the general redressers of the wrongs of the human race, and who constituted us more particularly the protectors of the African? Our right, in fact, is self-assumed. We are a strong, and we claim to be a pre-eminently moral and religious people. For these reasons, we have constituted ourselves the champions or freedom, and the foes of all who traffic in the blood and bones of their fellow-creatures. Two other great nations apparently unite with us upon this subject; but they join us grudgingly, and afford us no practical aid in the object which they and we profess to have in view. France and America look at our efforts with a feeling approaching to contemptuous pity for our excess of zeal, and leave to us the whole cost and trouble. We blockade the coast of Africa, and have done so for years; we send our best sailors upon that service, and we spend the money of our pauperised and overtaxed people in defending the liberty of the Negroes, while France and America do not stir a finger in the business. They consider it our affair, not theirs; and they are only too happy when they hear that we make a failure of it.

The cost of this blockade of 4000 miles of the African coast established by England, though some people affect to consider the cost as nothing in a question like this, has been, up to the present time, about £25,000,000 sterling. The annual cost is about £1,000,000; and the blockade employs, on a moderate estimate, nearly one-fourth of the whole naval force of the country. If we could afford this splendid sacrifice—if this money were as nothing to us—and if we could expend it as freely and as prudently upon this humane and Christian object as a gentleman of fortune expends a few guineas in an annual donation to an orphan school, or in a gift towards the erection of a church, there would be only one question for the country to consider; viz. what effect we produced by our generosity, and whether, in fact, we accomplished the object we had in view? But when our finances are not prosperous, but most deplorably the reverse; when we groan under the weight of the most stupendous debt that was ever contracted since the world began; when to pay the interest of it we tax the sinews, the brains, the life of every individual in our nation; when under that oppressive weight pauperism and crime are yearly increasing with gigantic strides; when we are too poor to free the light of heaven from the demands of the tax-gatherer; when we cannot afford to give our ignorant population the benefit of untaxed knowledge and religion; and when every comprehensive project for the physical, moral, and intellectual elevation of the vast mass of our home population is set aside with a hopeless shrug of the shoulders by men in power, because there is no money that can be applied

LADY JOHN RUSSELL'S ASSEMBLY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT DOWNING-STREET.—THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[COUNTRY EDITION, WITH FRIDAY'S LONDON MARKETS.]

towards it;— then, indeed we think it is high time that the question of expense should be taken into our serious consideration, and that we should not only ask ourselves whether we can afford so large an outlay, but whether the outlay is not a total waste, effecting no good whatever;—whether, also, it does not create jealousy and ill-will and cause of quarrel between us and our lukewarm allies;—and whether it does not increase the horrors and barbarities of that very Slave-trade, which it is our avowed object to destroy.

The debate of Tuesday night, upon Mr. Hutt's motion, raised all these questions. In a temperate, able, and judicious speech that gentleman proved that the African squadron was a huge blunder, immensely expensive, and utterly useless; and that, so far from diminishing the intensity of the Slave traffic, it actually augmented it in all its horrors. The reply of the Minister to this masterly oration was singularly weak, unsatisfactory, and ineffective. Lord John Russell defended the present system because Mr. Hutt had not a better one to propose in lieu of it; and seemed to think, that, because we had entered upon this course, we were bound, lest the world should laugh at us, to continue in it, though it was proved by all impartial testimony to be a miserable failure. His Lordship was marvellously *nonchalant* upon the question of cost, and could not have spoken more haughtily on the motion if we had been without a debt, without a property-tax, and in the full enjoyment of a surplus that we did not know what to do with. He even went the length of saying that it was because of our exertions in the suppression of the Slave-trade that this country had so large a prospect under the blessings of Heaven, as to have a margin of income over expenditure during the present year. He also warned us, that we should no longer have a right to look for a continuation of such a blessing, if we withdrew the African squadron! It is rather an unusual and a surprising thing to see a statesman like Lord John Russell in such a character. If this be, indeed, his Lordship's opinion (as we are bound to believe), it is high time that he should carry out his scruples in the matter of Slavery and the Slave-trade to their legitimate extent. If he believes that the favour of the Almighty will be withdrawn from us if we discontinue a blockade whose only results are the increased sufferings and agonies of the miserable Negroes whom we desire to befriend, and the pertinacious prosecution of the traffic in spite of our cruisers, he must believe it to be equally sinful to encourage Slavery and the Slave-trade by our profitable dealings, for slave-grown articles, with slave-making and slave-holding nations. To be consistent, he should absolutely prohibit Brazilian sugar; nay, he should go further—he should obstinately set his face against the slave-grown cotton of the United States, and not only doff his own calico shirt in favour of Irish linen, but compel the whole nation to do likewise.

We believe the feeling of the country to be so strong in this matter, that it would not begrudge the cost, although it reduced us to the verge of bankruptcy, if we really succeeded in so beneficent and sublime an object. But there does not appear to be a single individual who imagines we can do so, without a large addition to our force, and the adoption of concurrent measures of greater efficacy than any we have hitherto employed. What such measures are to be nobody knows. Even if the nation consented to double the strength of the African squadron—to blockade the whole of Africa, west, south, and east—to subsidize the African kings, and to buy them out of the traffic, it is a very doubtful question whether we should succeed in destroying the trade. To blockade effectually such an enormous line of coast, is more even than Great Britain can accomplish; and to subsidize the African kings would not necessarily cause them to be honest, or make them proof against the more enormous bribery of the slave-dealers of Brazil. The task is, indeed, one—no one will deny that; but the plain truth is, that it is beyond our power to accomplish by our naval force, however great, or our subsidies, however liberal. We but injure ourselves in a vain attempt, in which we confer no benefit upon a single human being. We cannot fight the Slave-trade after this fashion. Let us be content with setting the world a good example—with washing our own hands of the foul spot—with protesting against Slavery and the Slave-trade upon all befitting occasions, and with enlightening the nations upon the subject whenever we can do so. We are not in a position to attempt more. We may have the will, but we have not the power; and when we see that our good intentions have no other result than to increase our own burdens and augment the horrors of the traffic that we condemn, it is surely high time that we should learn the virtues of quietness and attention to our own business. The Minister has just now obtained a triumph, as far as votes are concerned, but it is a triumph which will not last. The doom of the African squadron is as plainly written as if the votes had been the other way. The cause cannot stand after such an exposure as was made by Mr. Hutt. If it could, such a defence as was made by Lord John Russell would be the death of it.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL'S ASSEMBLY.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL'S third and last assembly of the present series, at the official residence of the Premier, in Downing-street, took place on Wednesday night, and, was honoured with the presence of upwards of 600 distinguished visitors.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took opportunity to pay his respects to Lady John Russell on this occasion, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock, and remaining the guest of her Ladyship until midnight. His Royal Highness was attended by Baron Knesebeck.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the gallant Lord Gough were both present, arriving from the United Service Club about eleven o'clock.

Among the members of the diplomatic circle present we remarked his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame Drouyn del' Huys, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, his Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister, the Baroness Rehausen and Mademoiselle Chamier, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Laurence, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister and Vicecountess de Moncorvo, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, the Baroness Brunsow and Mdlle. Olga de Lecznar, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, his Excellency the Danish Minister and the Countess Reventlow, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Isola, Baron Moncorvo, Count Perponcher, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Davies, M. Mavesaldeé (secretary to the French Embassy), M. Sampayo (attaché to the French Embassy), le Commandeur de Marcoleta (Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires), Chevalier De Horta and Madame De Horta, Mr and Mrs Ernest Bunsen, &c.

The company continued to arrive until past midnight, the guests setting down both at the garden entrance and in Downing-street as fast as the carriages could get up. The whole suite of saloons were thrown open on the occasion, and very brilliantly illuminated under the superintendence of Messrs. Sedgwick and Taylor.

It was nearly one o'clock before the party broke up.

CORPE CASTLE.—FURTHER DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS AT ENCOMBE.—During last week an enormous tusk has been discovered, embedded in a stratum of loose gravel, measuring round the curve 7 feet 6 inches in diameter, or 1 foot 9½ inches in circumference at the root. The enamel is perfect, about one sixteenth thick; in other respects it is so decomposed that it will be difficult to preserve it entire. This interesting relic of past ages probably belongs to the *Elephas primogenius* of Blumenbach, *Elephas fossilis* of Cuvier, and mammoth of the Russians, or fossil elephant; the nature and position of the *debris* or drift exactly corresponding with the description given by geologists, in which the same kind of bones have invariably been found in various parts of England, and in other parts of the globe. On the other hand, the curvature is so great (forming an arc of from sixty to seventy degrees), that it might be said to resemble more the tusk of the *Dinotherium*, as restored by geologists, which curved downwards. Part of the horn of an antelope or deer and a huge leg-bone were also found near it, all of which seem to belong to a race of animals now extinct. The whole is being carefully preserved for the inspection of the Earl of Eldon. In viewing the improvements now in progress at this delightful spot, the visitor cannot but admire the taste displayed by the noble projector, and the work already completed reflects the greatest credit on those employed in the execution thereof.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The result of the return of the Socialist candidates at the Paris elections last week has been not only to cause a modification of the Ministry by the retirement of M. F. Barrot from the office of the Interior, and the appointment in his stead of M. Baroche, late Attorney-General, but also to set the President of the Republic and his Government upon devising schemes of repression, and for the preservation of the peace of society, so that the ultra-Democrats may not again be able to display their energies with such telling effect. The measures in contemplation are—a bill on the press, with the object of increasing the amount of cautionary money and re-imposing the stamp duty, a bill on the jury, to modify the number of votes necessary to a verdict of guilty; a bill on electoral meetings; a bill having some resemblance to the Alien Act; and a bill on transportation.

On Wednesday morning M. Baroche, the Minister of the Interior, had an interview with several of the editors of Paris newspapers, on the subject of the first-mentioned measure to be introduced by the government on the subject of the press. Among the gentlemen who attended the meeting were M. Bertin, the editor of the *Débats*; MM. Veron and Bollay, the editors of the *Constitutionnel*; M. de Lavalette, the editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*; M. Lubbis, the editor of the *Union*; and M. Chambolle, the editor of the *Ordre*. None of the conductors of the Republican papers were consulted. The tenor of the Government bill was that it is to be that the caution-money to be deposited by journals in the hands of Government was to be raised from 24,000 francs to 50,000 francs for daily papers published in Paris, and to 12,000 francs for those published in the departments. Besides this, all papers were to be subjected to a stamp duty on each number published of four centimes, besides a postage to be levied on all those passing through the post-office. With the exception of M. Bertin, who said he was undifferent as to the course to be taken by the Government, the editors all expressed their disapprobation of the measure.

None of the measures have yet been introduced to the Legislative Assembly, where they may be expected to raise a perfect storm. The arbitrary powers already possessed by Prefects are also to be extended.

The Stamp Duties were under discussion in the Assembly on Tuesday evening; and the debate proceeded very quietly, until the clause came under consideration which proposes to tax transfers of stock and treasury bills, when M. Ducos opposed it, upon the ground of a violation of the public faith. He said it was nothing less than a spoliation, and would raise a host of enemies against the Republic. It would alarm the foreign creditor, who would withdraw his capital, and thus public credit would suffer. The question was adjourned, and resumed at the sitting on Wednesday, when eventually it was carried by 400 against 239.

Accounts from Soissons, Arras, Lyons, Lisle, and Elbœuf describe manufacturing and commercial interests as having received a most serious check by the late elections.

The Prefect of the Aller has caused to be arrested several persons whom he has charged with political offences.

M. de Royer, Advocate-General at the Court of Appeal at Paris, has been appointed Attorney-General in place of M. Baroche.

The departure of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden, aunt of the President of the Republic, fixed for Friday (yesterday); and M. Louis Bonaparte intended, it was said, going with her as far as the frontier, and afterwards to visit the garrisons of the departments of the east.

The *Moniteur* announces that the President of the Republic has received a letter in which the Emperor of Russia notifies the birth of a Grand Duke, son of the Grand Duke Constantine.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome state that there was every probability of the Pope's speedy return to the city immediately after Easter.

His Holiness has conferred decorations on several officers of the French navy. Admiral Cosy has received the Grand Cross of the order of Pio Nono on account of the services rendered to the expedition to Rome by the port of Toulon, where Admiral Cosy was in command at that period. Rear-Admiral Berard has been named Commander of the Order of Gregory the Great. The Austrians have as yet shown no disposition to approach the city.

NAPLES.—From Palermo accounts state, that on the 9th inst. the municipality of that city presented to the King a petition, signed by 20,000 persons, praying that the constitution might be established by law, as it was *de facto*.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 6th inst. mention that Baron Gros, the French Envoy commissioned to effect a reconciliation between England and Greece, had had an audience of the King on the subject; and they mention a report that he had recommended the Greek Government to recognise the claims of England to indemnification for English and foreign subjects, leaving the question of amount open to discussion. The Greek Government was said to be disposed to adopt the recommendation.

RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburgh, under date of the 10th inst., we learn by a ukase from the Senate, that an agreement has been signed by the Chancellor of State, Count Nesselrode, and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Schwartzenburg, by which the Russian and Austrian Governments pledge themselves mutually to deliver up the Polish subjects who shall enter the territory of either empire without a permit from their respective Governments.

Accounts from every part of the Russian empire speak of the remarkable state of the weather. Alternations of thaw and frost have been quite unusual, and severe as the winters in Russia generally are, the cold has been more intense this year than in the memory of man.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 6th have come to hand. The news by this arrival, though interesting, is not of an important nature.

No business of consequence has as yet been accomplished in Congress, the attention of both Houses having been principally occupied with general discussions on slavery questions, the settlement of which appears further to be retarded than ever to the United States. It has been currently stated that Mr. Webster was about to propose a new plan of compromise, which would probably reconcile all differences, and bring the long-pending question to a close. Mr. Webster is decidedly opposed to any further extension of slavery, and agrees in the main with the practical measures recommended in the President's Message. A large meeting, representing especially the commercial interests of the city, without distinction of political party, had been held in New York, in support of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions. Over ten thousand persons were assembled in the spacious amphitheatre of Castle Garden. Great enthusiasm was expressed for the objects of the meeting, and the importance of the Union was set forth as of superior importance to the restriction of slavery.

M. Cabet, the founder of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, has resigned the plenary authority he had in his time exercised over the Communists, and substituted in its place a regency of six members, to be elected annually. A modification in the constitution is proposed, bringing it into accordance with the democratic institutions of the United States. The election under the new arrangement took place Feb. 3, when M. Cabet was elected President of the Regency and of the Community.

A very serious fire had taken place at one of the cotton factories at Richmond, and was entirely destroyed. The loss was estimated at 100,000 dollars.

CANADA.

We have no news of interest from Canada. Parliament has been prorogued until the 3rd of April. The annexation excitement is somewhat on the wane. Colonel Prince, a member of the Provincial Assembly, had published a vigorous letter in favour of the independence of the colonies.

CALIFORNIA.

We have advices from California by the arrival of the steamer *Alabama* at New Orleans to the 15th of January, two weeks later than our last accounts. A dense rain-fall had taken place at Sacramento, overflowing the whole city, destroying immense herds of cattle and other property, and causing a loss of over 1,000 000 dollars. A party of Americans have been attacked at the mines near Stockton by a band of Chilian marauders. Several of the Americans were killed, and others taken prisoners, though subsequently released. The excitement caused by this outrage will probably result in the expulsion of all the Chilians from the mines. The steamer brought gold dust to New Orleans amounting to 500,000 dollars.

MEXICO.

Our latest advices from Mexico are to the 8th ult. General Thomas Marin has been appointed Commandant-General of Chiapas and Tobasco, in the place of General Hernandez, who has been obliged to resign in consequence of ill-health. The Indians still continue their destructive incursions, although they have lately suffered two effectual repulses in the states of Durango and Sonora, losing thirty-four chiefs in the latter and several of the unprincipled partizans of the territory, to establish a Provisional Government until the claims of the people can be urged before Congress by a delegation for the purpose. An opposition meeting took place on the same spot on the 5th ult. which passed resolutions asserting the right of Texas to the line of the Nueces.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape to the 13th of January, which have been received this week, supply little intelligence of novelty. No change had taken place in the condition of the colony; the *Neptune* remained in the bay; and the Anti-Convict Associations continued their opposition to the threatened measures of Earl Grey. The inhabitants were looking with great anxiety for the final order of his Lordship, some with hope, others with fear. The most ardent opposers of the Colonial Secretary's scheme urged the indispensable necessity of avoiding all violence or disorder, at the same time recommending a quiet and determined moral resistance, until the objects they had in view should be fully realized.

INDIA.

Advices in advance of the Overland Mail arrived in town on Thursday afternoon. The dates are—from Bombay, of February 16; Calcutta, February 8; and Madras, February 13.

The most important feature of the news now received is an account of a mutiny which broke out in the 66th Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Umritsir. The event was not altogether unexpected, for some symptoms of dissatisfaction had previously appeared among a portion of the troops, who had been punished accordingly. The cause of dissatisfaction was the reduction of the Seinde batta, which, they alleged, oppressed them, being at a great distance from Seinde, where the food being at the cheap rate. Their commanding officer, kindly remonstrated with them, but to no effect. Resistance was evidently determined upon, and the Major ordered one of the ringleaders to be placed under arrest. A great part of his comrades immediately went to his rescue, when the Major ordered his troops to pile their arms. Colonel Bradford, with the 1st Cavalry, having just fortunately arrived at Umritsir, commanded his men to mount, and proceeded to enter the fort, when they were stopped by the mutineers, who endeavoured to close the gate; but Captain Macdonald, the officer on duty, drew his sword, drove the rebels away, and admitted Colonel Bradford's troops. The disobedient were marched out of the fort, a court-martial was immediately ordered, and, should they be found guilty—of which there can be no doubt—they will receive the heaviest punishment the court can inflict.

In all other parts of India tranquillity prevailed. The troops were generally in good health, except at Moultan.

The first portion of the force intended for operations against the Sikkim Rajah left Darjeling on the 9th of January. The remainder of the troops were to follow immediately. Sir T. E. M. Turton, late Ecclesiastical Registrar at Calcutta, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years under the penal clause of the Insolvent Act.

CHINA.

We learn from China, under date Jan. 30, that the head and the hand of the Governor of Macao (Amaral), murdered some time since by the Chinese, had been given up to the European authorities; three Chinese prisoners, who had been taken at the Barrier, having been surrendered in exchange.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE COUNTESS OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNA MARIA, Countess of Scarborough, widow of John, seventh Earl, died on the 17th inst., aged 84. Her Ladyship was daughter of Julian Herring, Esq. She married Lord Scarborough in 1785, and has left surviving issue one son, John, present Peer; and two daughters, Louisa-Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dolder; and Henrietta Barbara, married first to the Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton, and secondly to John Lodge Ellerton, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL DURNFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ELIAS WALKER DURNFORD, of the Royal Engineers, was the son of the late Colonel Elias Durnford, of the same corps, who was Lieut.-Governor at Pensacola, and who commanded the Royal Engineers under Sir Charles Grey at the taking of the Havana in the West Indies, in 1794. Elias Durnford, the son, the subject of this notice, acted at that period under his father, as a Lieutenant. From that grade he rose, through much hard service, to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

This gallant officer died at his residence, Tunbridge Wells, on the 8th inst. A brother of his, Lieut.-Col. Philip Durnford, died from fever whilst in command of the Royal Artillery, in Jamaica. Another brother is the only one now surviving: he, also, is a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery.

WILLIAM RAMSAY RAMSAY, ESQ., OF BARNTON, IN MID-LOTHIAN.

THIS gentleman, formerly M.P. for Mid-Lothian, was son and heir of the late George Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, by Jean his wife, second daughter of Robert Hamilton, Lord Belhaven. He was born 29th May, 1809, and married, 4th August, 1838, the Hon. Mary Sandilands, only daughter of Lord Torphichen, by whom he leaves a son and successor, Charles William. Mr. Ramsay possessed, besides the Barnton estate, the lands of Bannockburn and Sauchie, county Stirling. He died on the 4th inst., at Barnton.

SIR THOMAS MARRABLE, KT.

THIS gentleman, who was secretary to the Board of Green Cloth in the Lord Steward's department of the Royal household, received Knighthood in 1840, after thirty-four years' service at Court.

Sir THOMAS was second son of the late John Marrable, Esq., of Canterbury, and married the daughter of William Hesech, Esq., of Sloane-street. His death occurred a few days ago.

DR. BOYRENSON.

THIS gentleman, a physician in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and attached to the Bombay army, may be remembered as having been instrumental, by his courage and energy, in saving lives when the *Great Liverpool* was wrecked, in March, 1846, off the coast of Corunna (which sad occurrence was related and illustrated at the time in this paper). Dr. Boyrenson died of jungle fever, at Kaira, Bombay, on the 6th January last, much and deservedly regretted.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The following points of principle have been decided by her Majesty's Commissioners, in answer to inquiries made by the Local Committee for the City of London

1. Juries will be selected to award the prizes; but no competitor for a prize in any section will be allowed to act upon a jury to award the prizes in that section.

2. It is not intended to require of exhibitors that they should of necessity be subscribers.

3. It is not intended to exclude any person, whether he be the manufacturer, designer, inventor, or proprietor, of any article, from exhibiting it, whatever may be the place of residence of the exhibitor or he required to do so.

4. Some misunderstanding having arisen from the use of the words "counting-houses" in the building prospectus issued by the Commissioners, they intend only to have such offices appropriated to the purpose as taking money at the doors, distributing tickets, selling catalogues, and conducting the other business of the Exhibition, and not offices for the sale of articles exhibited. The object of the exhibition is the display of the articles to be exhibited, and not the transaction of commercial business; and the Commissioners can therefore give no facilities for the sale of articles, or for the transaction of business connected therewith.

(Signed) J. SCOTT RUSSELL,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

March, 1850.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting, numerously and respectably attended, and having for its object the formation of a local committee to aid the Royal Commissioners in carrying out the Exhibition, was held at the King's Arms, Kensington; the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P., in the chair. On the platform were Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; J. Macgregor, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, and several gentlemen of influence in the locality. There was also a large attendance of ladies. Lord Robert Grosvenor, in moving the first resolution, affirming the tendency of the proposed exhibition to promote the arts, sciences, agriculture, and trade of this country, expressed his belief that the forthcoming exposition would bring such a concentration of arts and manufactures before the view of all classes in this country, as would lend materially to elevate the national character in matters of taste. Mr. M. Gibson stated his belief that the intended exposition would not only elevate the moral character of the community, but refine its tastes for the arts and sciences. England was behind her neighbours in her taste in which she was deficient would undoubtedly be promoted by contact with the minds of other nations. But the Exhibition would be of importance in relation to our laws having the same material. For instance, there were foreign countries in the manufacture of glass he could not attribute to any want of ability, but to the injurious influence of our former Excise regulations with respect to that article. The glass duties were now repealed, and the forthcoming exhibition would tend to show how many of our Excise regulations were injurious to the extinction of taste and ingenuity in our manufactures. (Hear, hear.) The secretary then read a list of subscriptions already received from Kensington and its neighbourhood, from which it appeared that nearly £200 had been subscribed for the promotion of the exhibition. Other resolutions, in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, and for forming the proposed local committee, were then passed unanimously; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

STRANGE VISITORS IN AN ASSIZE COURT.—On Thursday week, Mr. Selby Lowndes, who sat as high sheriff at the Aylesbury Assizes, had, it seems, directed his huntsman to bring his hounds to the White Hart Inn at Aylesbury, in order to treat his hunting friends with a bye day at Aston Abbotts, immediately after the assizes. The White Hart Inn yard, in which the hounds were placed, is close to the court where the sheriff was sitting, and, owing to some disturbance in the court, the sheriff was repeatedly obliged to call "Silence!" which he did with a strong and powerful voice in good earnest. The call was heard by his faithful hound Silence, who at length broke through the paling and rushed into the court, where his master, the sheriff, was sitting, with the whole pack at his heels. The assize trumpeter was requested to blow, but his metre was not attended to, the hounds would not quit the court for him, nor did they till their master, the sheriff, called them together, and, to the amusement and satisfaction of the court, took them, in the style of a thorough good huntsman, to a place of safety. All business was suspended till the worthy sheriff returned to the court.—*Northampton Mercury.*

A NUMISMATIC TREASURE.—A cabinet of coins has been presented, during the last week, by Mr. Parsloe, to the Corporation of London. It contains nearly 1000 pieces, bearing date between the years 1648 and 1672. They were issued by various traders of the City of London, partly to accommodate the public and supply the want of small change when the Government put forth no copper moneys, and partly as a means of advertisement, the name, residence, and sign of the house being generally found upon each coin. They consist of various metals—iron, lead, zinc, brass, and copper, and a few are of leather; and, independently of their value as curiosities of two centuries back, they will furnish, when the index is completed, a record of the topography and history of the city of London at that period, with the names of streets and localities long lost to the present generation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort during the past week have graced both the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence. The first visit was made to the Royal Italian Opera, on Saturday evening, on which occasion her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Retracing the movements of the Court, we should mention that, subsequently to our last impression, her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal children, have visited the New Palace at Westminster, inspecting during their stay the New House of Commons, the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, the Peers' Library, and the frescoes now in progress of execution.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday (the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa), the Duchess of Kent paid an early visit to her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen during the morning; and in the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Sir George Couper, Captain Francis Seymour, and Mr. Birch.

On Tuesday, her Majesty and the Prince took their accustomed early walking exercise, accompanied by the Royal children. Prince Albert also rode out on horseback. In the evening the Queen and his Royal Highness honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took a drive in an open carriage and four. In the evening her Majesty had an evening party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Earl Granville, Count Persigny, the Right Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere, &c. The Queen afterwards gave a concert in the saloon. Herr Formes was the principal vocal performer, and Mrs. Anderson presided at the pianoforte.

On Thursday the Queen walked in the garden at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback during the morning, and in the evening dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl Spencer, and Viscount Jocelyn, had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

The Earl of Jersey has relieved Lord Duffrin in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Mr. R. Ormsby Gore has relieved Sir Edward Bowater in his duties as Groom in waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LEVEE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, by desire of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace.

His Royal Highness arrived before two o'clock, attended by his suite, from Buckingham Palace, and was received by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Comptroller of the Household. In attendance on his Royal Highness were the Earl of Morley, Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting; Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), Equerry in Waiting; Messrs. Gordon and Herbert, Pages of Honour to her Majesty. His Royal Highness was also attended by Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Private Secretary; Captain Francis Seymour (in waiting); and Colonel Wylde, Grooms of the Bedchamber; Colonel Bouverie (in waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Francis High Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Equerries to the Prince; and Major General Gedding, Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness in Waiting.

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the entrances in the State saloons.

Her Majesty's Body Guard, under the command of Capt. Pipon, was on duty in the Palace Quadrangle.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a very large circle of noblemen and gentlemen, attended the levee.

General Santa Cruz, an ex-minister of the Prince to present his credentials to the Queen as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia.

The diplomatic circle were first introduced, when the following presentations took place.

Lieutenant Quentin, of the Hanoverian Hussar Guards, by the Baron Killler, for Count Kielmansegge.

Senor Pedro Isquerry, Secretary of the Bolivian Legation, by General Santa Cruz.

The general presentations were very numerous, and among the names recorded by the *Court Newsman* we observe those of Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer; and of Captain Peel, the latter on his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Inspector General of Cavalry.

Previously to the levee, Lord John Russell and Viscount Palmerston were honoured with audiences by the Prince Consort.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence at Clarence House, St. James's, on Thursday morning, for Frogmore. Her Royal Highness honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence on Thursday evening.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Saturday last, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. The Duchess of Cambridge had preceded his Royal Highness to the same destination on Friday last.

Their Royal Highnesses returned to town on Wednesday

The Count and Countess de Neuilly and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse has left the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at Kew, for the Continent.

The Earl of Carlisle had a dinner party on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Dr. Wesley officiated and preached the sermon. The Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Powis, and Lord Gough were among the nobility present at the dinner party.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Miss Lane Fox have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Yorkshire.

The Earl of Carlisle had a dinner party on Saturday, at his residence in Grosvenor place. The company included the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess Granville, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Overstone, Sir James and Lady Graham, Mr. C. Greville, Mr. Ord, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Enoch Kept Peel, the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Mary Howard, and Mr. Charles Howard.

Viscount Palmerston entertained the Cabinet Ministers at dinner on Wednesday evening.

The Earl Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Wentworth Fitzwilliam arrived at Mortimer House, Halkin-street, on Wednesday last, from Pau, in the south of France, and have since left town for Milton Park, Northamptonshire.

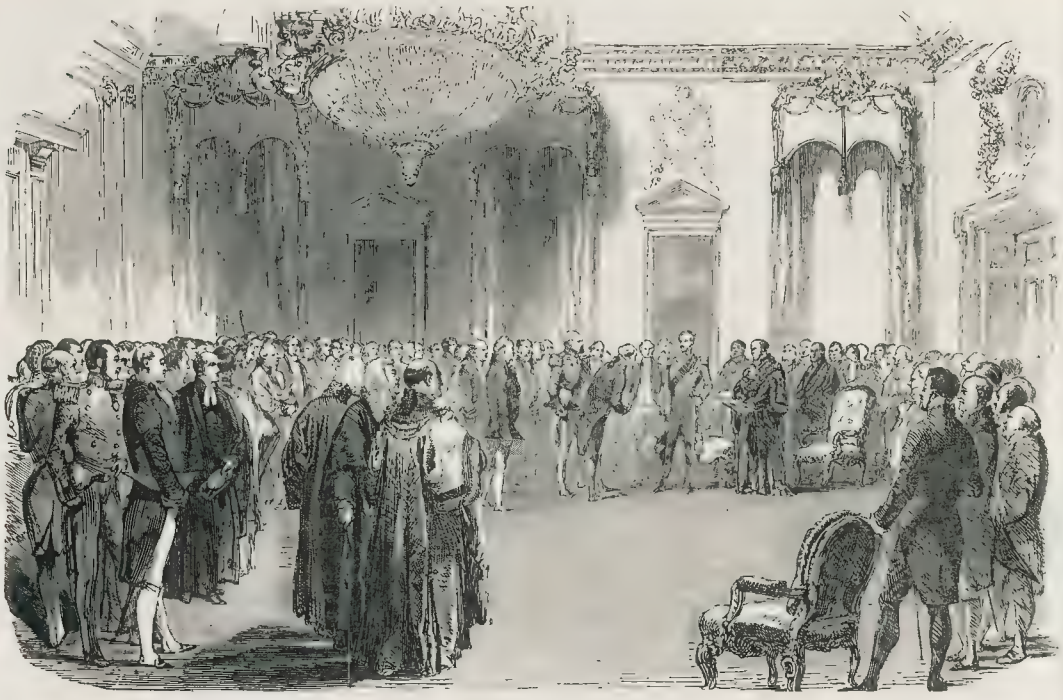
The Earl of Ferrers, who is at present at Malta for the benefit of his health, has resigned the office of Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, and the Marquis of Westminster has been appointed to the post.

Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms had their first mess dinner this season on Wednesday.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—In the lower or large model room at the the Society's house, in the Adelphi, has just been opened a very interesting exhibition of specimens of recent British manufactures, received in competition for the Society's special prizes, a notice of which we are compelled to defer till next week.

ENTERTAINMENT TO VISCOUNT GOUGH AT THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—On Wednesday the members of the United Service Club gave an entertainment to General Viscount Gough, at their club house in Pall mall, in celebration of the return of that veteran from the East. The banquet was served in the great dining-room, on the ground-floor, which was so arranged as to form a supernumerary dining-room, capable of affording seats for upwards of 200 guests. This extra of accommodation was rendered absolutely necessary from the very large number of members of the club desirous of testing their respect for the noble and gallant Viscount by being present at the entertainment. The tables, when laid out, presented a magnificent appearance. Upon the cross table, at which his honour the guest sat, was a superb gilt épergne, on which were placed two very elegant pieces of plate, representing military subjects, and immediately behind the chair was a buffet of gold plate, of great value, which had a very grand effect. The company began to assemble at seven o'clock. The Duke of Wellington was among the earliest arrivals, and the gallant Duke was very shortly followed by the veteran guest of the day, who, upon entering the reception saloon, was very warmly greeted by the officers present. All the guests were attired in full dress uniform. Dinner was served at a quarter to eight o'clock. General Sir James Macdonnell officiated as president, and having upon his right Lord Gough, and upon his left the Duke of Wellington. To the right of Lord Gough, at the cross table, in the order mentioned, were Sir Charles Malcolm, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Chairman of the East India Company; the Earl of Stafford, Sir Charles Ogle, Sir Colin Halkett, Sir Charles Adam, Sir C. Smith, Sir J. Hamilton, Sir Samuel Brown, Sir John Macleod, and Sir C. Dalbiac. To the left of the Duke of Wellington were—the Earl de Grey, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Viscount Hardinge, Lord William Lennox, the Marquis of Tweedmouth, the Earl of Roden, Sir Alexander Duff, Sir J. Dovetón, Sir J. Murray, Sir J. Adam, Sir [illegible], Sir [illegible], Sir [illegible],

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—LEVEE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE, ON THURSDAY.

ably sustain the contest of emulation, and nobly carry out their proffered hospitality to their foreign competitors. We, her Majesty's Commissioners, are quite alive to the innumerable difficulties which we shall have to overcome in carrying out the scheme; but having confidence in you, and in our own zeal and perseverance at least, we require only your confidence in us to make us contemplate the result without any apprehension. (Loud cheers, in the midst of which his Royal Highness resumed his seat.)

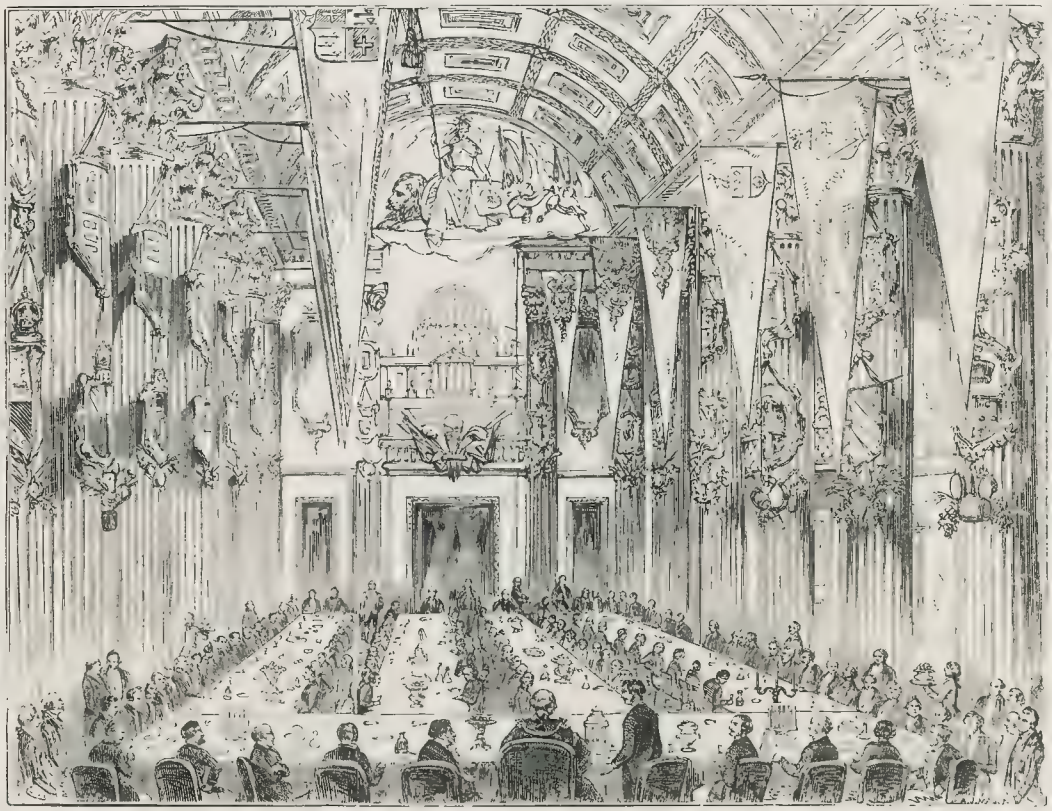
The Lord Mayor then gave the toast of the "Prince of Wales and the Royal Family."

Acknowledged by Prince Albert, who proposed "The Lord Mayor, and prosperity to the city of London."

The Lord Mayor acknowledged the toast, and proposed "The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Clergy."

The Archbishop of Canterbury acknowledged the toast, which was followed by "the Army and Navy," "the Foreign Ministers," "the Marquis of Lansdowne and the House of Lords," "Lord J. Russell and her Majesty's Ministers," "Lord Stanley, and the Royal Commissioners," "the Lady Mayoress and the Ladies Patronesses of the Exhibition," "Sir R. Peel and the House of Commons," "the Chief Magistrates of the Cities and Boroughs," "the Aldermen and City Magistrates," and "the City Companies."

The company did not separate until a late hour.



BANQUET IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

SCENE FROM "DER FREISCHUTZ" (THE WOLF'S GLEN), AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PROCLAMATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE, AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE opening of this lyric temple of art, on Saturday night, was signalised by the triumphant success of the first Italian version of Weber's "Der Freischütz" ever heard in this country. The opera was produced in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, being the first visit of the Royal children to an Italian opera house. The house was full and fashionably attended. Mr. Costa's entrance into the orchestra was greeted with three rounds of hearty applause; and the general execution of the work amply proved that he had earned this distinction. Taken in the *ensemble*, we have never heard, even in Germany, a finer performance; although, in the individual cast, better representatives of some of the characters might be mentioned,

"Der Freischütz" was originally produced in Berlin, on the 18th of June, 1821, at the inauguration of the new German opera-house in that capital. Its success throughout Germany and Holland was unparalleled. On the 31st of July, 1824, after having been *refused* at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden theatres, the first English adaptation (a mangled one, with interpolated songs) was heard at the Lyceum, through the perseverance of Mr. Hawes, the musical director, and in opposition to Mr. Arnold's opinion of its chances of success; indeed, so doubtful was it considered, that the house was packed with Germans, and, despite of this Teutonic aid, portions were hissed. But from that moment the "Freischütz" mania in this country was established. Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden theatres brought it out the same season (1824), and it is to this day a popular work of the *repertoire*. In 1832 and 1833, German companies performed "Der Freischütz" at Her Majesty's Theatre, and at the St. James's Theatre in 1840. Drury-Lane in 1841, Covent-Garden in 1842, and again at Drury-Lane last season.

The foreign and native singers who have filled the principal parts in London have been Mrs. Stephens (now the Dowager Countess of Essex), Miss Paton, Miss Graddon, Mrs. Waylett, Miss Rainforth, Miss Bruce, Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Love, Miss Poole, Mdlle. de Meric, Mdlle. Stockell Heinefetter, Madame Schumann, Tichatschek, Haltsinger, Staudigl, Formes, H. Phillips, Braham, Sapio, T. Cooke, Pearman, G. Horn, &c. It will be gathered from the above names that powerful casts have been witnessed here. The Royal Italian Opera cast was as follows:—*Agati*, Madame Castellan; *Annetta*, Mdlle. Vera; * Codet Bridesmaid*, Mdlle. Cotti; *Guido*, Signor Marini; *Ghilano*, M. Massol; *Gastu*, Signor Rommi; *Otto*, Signor Mei; the *Hermit*, Signor Gregorio; *Samuel*, M. Doering; and *Caspar*, Herr Formes. We should add that a mutilated French arrangement was made by M. Castil Blaze for the Odéon, in Paris, in 1830; but that on the 26th of June, 1841, an admirable adaptation by M. Emilien Pacini, with the recitatives composed by M. Hector Berlioz, in place of the original spoken dialogue, was represented at the Académie Royale de Musique, Madame Stoltz, Mdlle. Nau, M. Duprez, M. Portehaut, Marie, Massol, and the late Alizard, sustaining the chief characters. During the present season of the Italian Opera House in Berlin, "Der Freischütz" was given with Berlioz's recitatives.

It will thus be seen that "Der Freischütz" is not a class work, but that it is an inspiration destined for every clime where the sense of the beautiful in art exists. It is indeed a masterpiece of German romanticism, as elaborate as scientific, as intensely melodious, as ardent in dramatic impulse as it is learned in musical resources. Amidst the eccentricities of a demonic and fantastic incantation, there is a profound moral, and the triumph of good over evil is asserted in the fate of the doomed hunter, *Caspar*. From the first bar of the impressive overture to the very incarnation of the incidents of the poem—to the last note of the *finale*, the grand conception of the composer is palpable. How majestic are the forms with which he has invested every phase of the action! how melodious is the imagery of every sentiment! how grand and imposing are those concerted pieces in which are concentrated the conflicting emotions of the actors in the drama! And, in addition to this, we are constantly getting at the Composer's own creation, and the carrying out of his purpose is equally marked in originality. Handel, in "Haste thee nymph," has given us a laughing chorus, but it is curious how ingeniously Weber has made use of *Samuel's* air, to which the unlucky hunter, *Max* (*Guido*), is tormented by the peasants. The two scenas of the tenor in the first act, and of *Agata* in the second, are models of varied dramatic feeling; the melancholy and despair in the former, and the tenderness, sentiment, and trust in the second, are marvellously expressed. The music of *Annetta*, a girl without guile or attachment to interfere with her natural gaiety, is charmingly conceived. The malignant and reckless passions of *Caspar* are wrought up with a dramatic power and truth which, at the end, rise to the choruses of Bridesmaids [and] of Hunters are particularly harmonious, and the *finale* in its masterly changes and progressions, is remarkable for descriptive truth and power. The repentance of *Max*, the appeal to the Almighty for pardon, the religious adagio of intercession of the *Hermit*, the sextuor of restored happiness of the principals, and the restoration of the allegro of *Agata's* scena, heard also in the overture, terminated magnificently.

The overture was encored rapturously, and never was it so finely executed before: the power, brilliancy, and crispness of the stringed instruments, the purity of tone and finished execution of the wind and brass, were unsurpassed and unsurpassable. The rush in the concluding passage was tremendous; the scales were taken as if by one instrument, and the chords were struck like the firing off of an artillery. The Chorus of Huntsmen was encored. Of the principals, Mdlle. Vera and Herr Formes carried off the honours. The former has a pure soprano voice, which she uses with much taste and judgment. She has lost in a great degree the *tremolo* in her style, and veiled quality of voice, she formerly possessed. She was encored in the artista in 3 4 time, "Vieni un giovera," and sang with pure and finished refinement. She was not so successful in the romance and air in the last act, not adhering strictly to her text; but, on the whole, she created quite a sensation by her *début*. Formes's figure is already known to the London audiences of this season: anything more powerfully dramatic in the way of acting has been rarely seen: the Italian recitatives seem to hamper him a little; but he gave the Drinking Song, and the scena *Sante di Natura*, in the first act, with a power and truth of declamation that would have done credit to Kean's best days. His death scene was remarkably fine. Mdme. Castellan sang the adagio of the grand scena beautifully; but she ruined many portions of her singing by introducing roulades quite out of keeping with the character of the music. Of her general acting and her reading, there is no reason why her fine voice should not tell in the part of *Agata*. The new tenor, Maralti, sang conscientiously, and there was nothing objectionable in his *Guido*, save the absence of more dramatic power. His organ is of quality, and of sufficient compass. The idea that of Gardoni; and Maralti will be a very useful importation in parts within his register—that of *Max* is too low for him. Massol has played *Kehan* in Paris; he was too stiff and formal in singing as well as in the stage-manner: should have been addressed to *Max* (*Guido*) derisively. The other parts were respectably sung. The peculiarly screaming tone of Herr Doering, as *Samiel*, was strongly indicative of the mocking fiend; but hearers unacquainted with the German rend no might find it at first strange. The recitatives for the opera have been composed by Costa, and not by Berlioz, as our contemporaries have erroneously mentioned. Costa has thoroughly seized the Weberian spirit.

The scenery of Grieve and Telbin is worthy of their fame: the Wolf's Glen by moonlight is a gem. The spectacle has been effectively arranged by Mr. A. Harris; but in the grand finale to the overture, we prefer the German mode of rousing down unmusicously to cheer the victor. We must not overlook the delicious viola accompaniment to the romanza of *Annetta*, so exquisitely played by Mr. Hill.

"Der Freischütz" was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday, and it will be given for the fourth time this evening (Saturday), being the last night before Easter; when Gris, Mdlle. de Meric, Tamburini, Tagliafico, and Marie, will make their first appearances.

The National Anthem was sung on Saturday by Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Vera, Mdlle. d'Okolski, M. Zelger, &c., at the end of the opera.]

THE PARIS ELECTION.

ON Friday, at 11 in the morning, the first formal proclamation of the three successful candidates for the departments of the Seine passed off with tranquility, and during the ceremony nothing occurred to disturb public order. Fears had been entertained that, whether from excitement at the triumph the Socialist candidates have obtained in Paris, or anger at the anticipated losses in some of the departments, an attempt would be made to get up a movement.

The armed force, including National Guards and troops of the line, that kept order on the square of the Hôtel de Ville, was unusually small. On the side of the river there were stationed but a few companies of the *Garde de Paris*, and two small troops of the mounted National Guard. On the other side were placed, at intervals, a few small detachments of the National Guard of the *banlieu* who had come in the morning to escort the ballot-boxes. The people who were present in the square in front of the Hôtel de Ville were, at the utmost, about 800.

Exactly at a quarter to eleven o'clock, six Mayors, half of Paris, and half of the *banlieu*, appeared on the *perron*, or flight of steps, of the Hôtel de Ville. Each wore his tri-coloured scarf, the emblem of his authority, and presented himself bare-headed. The one in the centre was M. Monin, Mayor of the sixth *arrondissement*, and the *doyen*, or senior of the municipal authorities. He held a paper in his hand, and read from it the names of the successful candidates and the Representatives of that department of the Seine, with the numbers that voted for them; viz. Carnot, 133,797; Vidal, 128,439; and De Flotte, 126,582.

After reading this list he cried out "*Vive la République!*" and waved his hat as a signal to the people to respond to the cry, which the greater part did, but without adding any epithet whatever. The Mayor then read the names of the unsuccessful candidates who had obtained the highest number of votes; thus, for instance, [illegible]; Lahitte, 125,478; Bonjean, 124,347, and then repeated the same cry, and made the same signal, which was replied to precisely in the same manner, "*Vive la République!*"

The Mayors then entered the Hôtel de Ville; the troops marched off; the National Guard returned along the quays, and proceeded to their home, and the concourse of people broke up into small groups or dispersed. At half-past twelve o'clock, there were a few persons about the square, and in the streets and quays. Such and so peaceful was the termination of a ceremony which it was feared would not pass over without some disagreeable incidents.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville, who arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon on the 8th instant, in the *Mandarin*, 70-gun steam-ship of war, under a Royal salute, were to be admitted to pratique on the 10th. Their brother, the Duke de Montpensier, was to meet them at St. Lucar, and accompany them to Seville. [illegible] Seville the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier to visit her.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 24.—Palm Sunday. General Fast, 1847.
MONDAY, 25.—Lady Day. Parochial Charity Schools instituted, 1698.
TUESDAY, 26.—Prince George William of Cambridge born, 1819.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Sun rises 5h. 55m., sets 6h. 22m.
THURSDAY, 28.—Maundy Thursday. Gunpowder first used in Europe, 1380.
FRIDAY, 29.—Good Friday
SATURDAY, 30.—Moon rises 9h. 33m. P.M., sets 7h. 11m. A.M.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	No	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 50	11 25	Tide	0 10	0 40	1 6	1 30	1 55	2 19	2 40	2 59	3 15	3 33	3 53

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Enormous Attraction for Passion Week. Mr HAYLL has much pleasure in announcing to the Public, that he has engaged that extraordinary artist YOUNG HERNANDEZ, the "Wonder of the World," who will have the honour of appearing FOUR NIGHTS during PASSION WEEK: viz. on Monday, March 25, Tuesday, 26th, Wednesday, 27th, and Thursday, 28th, when the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock, and complete Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances only—In active Preparation for Easter, a New Grand Romantic Spectacle, by Hazlehurst, the publisher of Boiling Hoaxes Broke for Road or Field, by Mr R Smith.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Four.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Next WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes; with Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets (to be Reserved Seats, in Central Area Numbered, 6s. 6d. At 6, Exeter-Hall, or of Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross, where Subscriptions for the Season may be received and Prospectuses for the year commencing March 25.
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH will be produced on FRIDAY, APRIL 5, Tickets for which are now ready.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the Sax Horns as follows:—Rochdale, April 1st; Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; Sheffield, 5th; Mr. Bonner's Platform—Mr. J. Wilby.
DISTIN'S Amateur Concert Classes assemble nightly at HENRY DISTIN'S Sax Horn Depot, 21, Coventry-street, Leicester-square, London.

LAST NIGHTS of MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT in LONDON.—By SPECIAL DESIRE and PERFORMANCE of his Entertainment, at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY EVENING, April 1st, and the last Performance of the present Entertainment in London, at Wills's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, (Great Room), on Monday Evening, April 29th, commencing at half-past Eight.

HENRY RUSSELL, at the ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, will give FIVE FAREWELL VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS, commencing on MONDAY, MARCH 25th; TUESDAY, 26th; WEDNESDAY, 27th; THURSDAY, 28th; and SATURDAY, 30th. All his latest and choicest Compositions will be introduced during the course of the Entertainments. Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. To be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre from 11 till 5 Five every day. Under the superintendence of Mr. Bennett. Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Concert commence at Eight o'Clock. Carriages to be ordered at a quarter-past Ten.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The ADMISSION will be SIXPENCE for each person on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY.

NOVELTY.—JUST OPENED, at the DIORAMA, Regent's Park, a highly-interesting EXHIBITION, representing the ROYAL CASTLE of STOLZENFELS, on the Rhine (visited by her Majesty Queen Victoria, in August, 1845), and its Environs, as it appeared in the Middle Ages, and after the Siege of Cologne; and the much admired picture of the Shrine of the Nativity, at Bethlehem, painted by the late M. Gerasini, from a sketch made on the spot by David Roberts, Esq., R.A., with two novel and striking effects.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, WILL SOON CLOSE. BANVARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississippi, showing Cincinnati, Queen City of the West, and unrolling through the heart of America to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this interesting Exhibition, the PRICES of ADMISSION, on and after Monday, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s. Back Seats, 1s. Gallery, 6d. The Painting will as usual be open to Every Morning, and Evening, at half-past seven.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Panorama, with sound and most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. F. Philipp, and open at the Cosmo Gallery, Hyde Park Corner, on MONDAY, MARCH 18th. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—DURING PASSION WEEK, Sir HENRY R. BISHOP will LECTURE on SACRED MUSIC, with VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three O'Clock. ILLUSTRATIONS on ASTRONOMY, by Dr. Bachhoffner on Wednesday Evening. Dr. SCOFFERN'S LECTURES on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, Mornings and Evenings. The second Lecture on the CHEMICAL HISTORY of a CANDLE, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., DISSOLVING VIEWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and as it now exists. The Lectures illustrated by DISSOLVING VIEWS and MAGIC. Experiments with the DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools half price.
ANALYSES and CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS conducted in the LABORATORY, under the Direction of J. H. Pepper, Esq.

EXHIBITION of INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, 1851.—At a MEETING of the BRADFORD COMMITTEE for Promoting the above Exhibition, held in the Exchange-buildings Bradford, on March 13, 1850,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Moved by Mr. Alderman R. SHIPLEY, seconded by S. LAYCOCK, Esq.:
1. That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to canvass the inhabitants of the town for subscriptions:—Mayor, Messrs. Alderman Salt, S. Smith, Brown; Messrs. John Hand, S. Laycock, D. Peckover, R. Ballantine, J. Behrens, C. Simson, G. Taylor, J. Dalby, W. H. Birchall, S. L. Tee.
Moved by H. W. RICHARDSON, Esq., seconded by J. RAND, Esq.:
2. That it now having stated that it was his intention to be in London during the ensuing season, instructed That the Meetings of the Committee be held at the Mayor will take that opportunity of having an interview with the Royal Commissioners and Executive Committee, to explain the views of the Committee in reference to the above important object of the Exhibition.
The following subscriptions have already been entered into:—

William Forbes and Co.	£100	0 0	J. Behrens	£25	0 0
W. Fox and Brothers	100	0 0	Wm. Wormersley	25	0 0
Titus Salt	100	0 0	Schwann, Kell and Co.	25	0 0
S. Peckover	50	0 0	W. Peel and Co.	25	0 0
Hird, Dawson, and Hardy	50	0 0	J. and W. Garnett and Co.	25	0 0
Kessell, Tongue, and Co.	50	0 0	S. Rogers	25	0 0
S. Smith Brothers and Co.	50	0 0	J. Douglas and Co.	25	0 0
Cowen and Harrop	50	0 0	Lythall and Haigh	25	0 0
Harris and Co.	50	0 0	George G. Tetley	20	0 0
E. Ripley and Son	50	0 0	Pennyeat, Fuller, and Co.	10	10 0
J. Rand and Sons	50	0 0	Henry Brown	10	10 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J O, Paddington—Apply to Mr Nutt, foreign bookseller, Strand
A FOXHUNTER is thanked for his communication, but we decline the use
W H S, Ualy Dundrum—We cannot undertake the recommendation
A SUBSCRIBER, Hastings—"Health, Wealth, and Disease" is by the late Dr. James Johnson
A SUBSCRIBER, Largan, had better ask the nearest undertaker
S L—We have not received the sketch of Sandringham Cross
J H, Tipton, had better accept the sum offered
J W—Apply to a law bookseller for a work on the duties of churchwardens
R—We have not room to print your suggestion, which would be applicable only in a few cases
T P T, Tregbal—The coin was engraved in our Journal
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Norfolk—Lobscon was first observed at St Domingo, A.D. 1495.
[illegible]
A CONSTANT READER—Apply to Mr. Cox, 4, Charing-cross
VULCAN—Mr R Stephenson is C E; Sir Marc is of the firm of Mare and Co, of Blackwall
J F E, Darlington—Your penny of Edward II. is very common; worth 6d
W Y—See the art "Bible" and "Testament" in the Penny Cyclopædia
PEACE—New Road-street—By the union with Ireland the Parliament of Great Britain became imperial
NAUTICUS, Waterford, had better provide himself with "Lloyd's List"
S H, Hunsborn—Apply to Farrer and Co, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn
H & M, Birmingham—The "Guide to the Stage" may be had of Cowbyns, Catherine-street Strand
M I C and H K, Halesowen—For the processes, see "Francis's Dictionary of Receipts," lately published
T M, Dublin, is thanked; but we have not room for further illustration
W K, Doncaster—Any "Landlord and Tenant" book will reply to your Sir (1) questions: we have no space to do so
H I, Newbury—A sensible little work on the Diseases of Children, by Mr. Hogg, has lately appeared
J M, Glasgow—See Mr Yonatt's excellent "Treatise on the Horse"
J D—The "Baits and Mysteries of Angling," by Mr. Sanier Hall, have just issued a pamphlet containing the practical information required
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Manchester—Application to a magistrate
A SUBSCRIBER will find in Mr Macgregor's Note-Book an account of M Pellenberg, and his establishment at Rowyl, in Switzerland
J H C, Chesterfield—Would you kindly tell us the "end" of C.ME to Mr Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden
CATHOLICUS—We are not in possession of the address
Z Z Z—Your coin is a dollar of Cosmo III (de'Medici) Grand Duke of Etruria, [illegible] of no value
W D, Southam—Some of the coins of James I. are rare, and valuable
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

of art; and having placed the Royal Academy in the first category, will not allow that it belongs to the second by any perceptible relationship. This, however, is a wide question, which it would occupy much space and time to discuss fully; but, without doing injustice to the real merits of the Royal Academy, it may be asserted that the public, and artists generally, are right when they say "that whatever may have been the purpose of the Royal founder and patron of the Academy, that institution has no' elevated the arts, but has simply produced a personal benefit to certain artists; and that it has not improved their public taste, but has merely ministered to the taste which it found." If this be, as we believe, a true description of the Royal Academy, the public may well demand to know by what right this private body claims a joint possession of the National Gallery? It is quite rich enough, with the proceeds of the shillings that it levies upon the public purse at the doors of its exhibition, to build or rent an edifice for its own purposes. Were there room to spare in the National Gallery, without doing injustice to the public by unduly cramming the national pictures into small space, the privilege claimed by the Royal Academy—though a proof of the shabbiness of that body—might be conceded. But where the reverse is the case, it is tame that the Royal Academy should keep itself to itself, live upon its own resources, and leave the National Gallery to the purposes for which it was instituted—purposes with which, collectively and in its corporate capacity, the Royal Academy has nothing to do. Its occupation of room which was not intended for it is an intrusion—all the more inexcusable because it is not in a state of paupierism, or condemned to appeal to the generosity of the public to save it from starvation. "Instead of spacious galleries, where the public might receive instruction by viewing the works of the great masters, classed according to their age or style, we are condemned to the confusion of an auction-room, in order that a rival establishment may exhibit its wares for money, and receive its shillings at the door after the fashion of Tom Thumb." The British Institution or the Society of Painters in Water-Colours might, with quite as much justice, claim a similar privilege. Our National Gallery would be wretched enough in its accommodation, had it no such interlopers; and there is no reason imaginable why the Royal Academy should make bad worse.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—ELECTION OF COMMON SERJEANT.

A court was held on Thursday morning for the purpose of electing a Common Serjeant for the city of London, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Wilkinson, C.C.

Mr. Richard Lambert Jones said he had great pleasure in recommending Edward Bullock, Esq., citizen, spectacle-maker, to the office of Common Serjeant for this city. The character of that gentleman stood so high in the city, and was so much esteemed by the bar generally, that it was not necessary for him to enlarge upon his merits, the more especially as no one had come forward to oppose him.

Mr. John Wood seconded the nomination

Mr. Deputy Harrison begged, as a matter of form, to ask a question of Mr. Bullock, which it was necessary should be answered before the election was proceeded with—whether it was the intention of Mr. Bullock to resign his offices of Judge of the Sheriffs' Court, and Small Debts Court, and Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court?

Mr. Bullock replied that there would be some difficulty in his resigning the Judgeship of the Sheriffs' Court at present, but he should be happy to resign at any time that might be convenient to this court.

Mr. Harrison said he thought the court should either have the resignation of Mr. Bullock at this moment, or a promise from him that, if he were elected Common Serjeant, he would immediately resign the appointments he now held. His (Mr. Harrison's) object was to ascertain if Mr. Bullock did mean to resign, but that it was his intention to appoint a deputy. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

After a few words from Alderman Farebrother,

Mr. Bullock assured Mr. Taylor that he was quite mistaken in supposing that he did not wish to resign the offices in question. It would be infinitely more convenient for him to resign at this moment; but it was not in his power to do so until a successor was appointed.

A show of hands was then taken, and Mr. Bullock was declared by the Lord Mayor to be unanimously elected common serjeant for the Corporation of London.

Mr. Bullock returned thanks, and said it gave him considerable pride to be appointed to this office after an acquaintance of twenty-three years with the Corporation, seven years of which period he had held a judicial office. He hoped his conduct in future would be as satisfactory as it appeared to have been in the past.

A resolution was then passed that Mr. Bullock be requested to continue the offices he held until a successor on appointed.

It was next resolved that it be referred to the Officers and Clerks' Committee to inquire into the nature and duties of the several offices of Judge of the Sheriffs' Court and Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, and Judge of the Small Debts Court, and to report thereon to this court.

The court then adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—A meeting of the board of management was held at the hospital on Thursday last. Amongst those present were the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., Captain Gladstone, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Major Lyon, &c. The chair was taken by the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart. The decision for the immediate proceeding with the building of the eastern wing has met with the warmest approbation. Several new rules and regulations were then moved and adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Major Herbert Edwardes, the distinguished hero of Moultan, who was formerly a student but since an associate of King's College, has intimated his willingness to preside over a festival in May next, in aid of a fund for building and endowing a more efficient hospital in connexion with that college.

MERCHANTS' AND TRADESMEN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday last, at the offices of the company, Chatham-place, Blackfriars; John Macgregor, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated, that during the past year 293 policies had been opened by assurances, to the amount of £76,620, the premiums on which were £2486. Not one death had occurred during the past year, which was an evidence of the care they practised in the selection of their lives. The report was adopted, and a sum of £500 was voted to the directors, who, it was stated, received no remuneration whatever. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, manager, and secretary, the meeting separated.

THE GORHAM CASE.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CLERGY.—On Monday, a meeting of clergymen connected with the various dioceses in England was held at the offices of the London Church Union, in Lancaster-place, to take into consideration the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the "Rev. G. C. Gorham *against* the Bishop of Exeter." The meeting was regarded as one of considerable importance and was attended by a large number of beneficed clergymen, who were appointed as delegates from church meetings in the English sees. Among those who assembled were several distinguished ecclesiastical dignitaries. The proceedings, which commenced at twelve o'clock, extended over seven hours, and were held to be of a strictly private character, the great object in view being to decide what step should now be taken by what is generally termed the High Church party, who maintain the doctrine of baptismal regeneration to be one of the fundamental principles of the Church of England. Another object the promoters of the meeting had in view, was to take measures for obtaining a general protest on the part of the Church against the interference of the Privy Council (which they hold to be an essentially lay court) in matters of a purely spiritual character. Great unanimity, it is said, prevailed, and the proceedings of the General Councils were quoted, with a view to show that the present court of appeal is opposed to the spirit and intention of the Church, which had at once protested, not against the authority of the Sovereign, but the manner in which it was exercised. In proof of this the Church forbade, under pain of excommunication, a presbyter to appeal to a civil court (Council of Antioch, A 341, can. 12; Council of Carthage, A 397, can. 9; Council of Vannes, A 465, can. 9.) The Council of Milevis (can. 19, Codex Eccl. Afr., can. 104, received by the Council of Chalcedon) said, "Whoever shall ask of the Emperor for his cause to be heard before the public tribunals, let him be deprived of his rank; but if he ask the Emperor to be judged by Bishops, let it not harm him." It was contended that the Judicial Committee had no power to reverse the judgments of the Church courts, and that, therefore, its decisions ought not to be accepted by the Church and were not legally binding upon Christian people; that the only proper means of dealing with such a case as that which had recently engaged public consideration was by means of Convocation, and that her Majesty should be petitioned to call to assemble such a Synod of the Church as would decide upon the important question at issue. Convocation had not surrendered its right in this matter, for the Convocation which gave the title of "Head of the Church" to Henry VIII., under which title he assumed the powers of the Royal prerogative which he did, gave it with the express qualification, "*quantum per legem Christi licet.*" At the time the meeting broke up, no final decision had been arrived at, the subject being deemed of sufficient importance to warrant further deliberation on an early day.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—At a very crowded general court of proprietors held on Tuesday, in the Bank parlour, for the purpose of taking into consideration the amount of dividend to be agreed upon for the half-year ending on the 5th proximo, the Governor stated that the profits for the half-year ending on the 28th of February last had exceeded the sum required for the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. by £16,106; and the amount of the rest, out of which the dividend was to be declared, was £3,584,434. Now, a dividend of 4 per cent., without any deduction for income-tax, required £3,582 120, which being deducted from the rest, would leave £3,001.3 4—a shade above the sum of three millions which the court of proprietors had considered to be a sufficient amount of rest for the Bank to hold. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, the court of directors thought themselves warranted in recommending the court of proprietors to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. (Hear, hear.) He therefore begged leave to move that the court do order that a dividend be made at the rate of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the company, without any deduction for income-tax. (Hear, hear.) The motion for a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year was then put, and carried unanimously; whereupon the Governor said that, as 4 per cent. was a higher amount of dividend than had been declared at the last half-yearly meeting, it was necessary, by the terms of their charter, that the question should be finally determined by ballot; for which purpose, when the business of the day was over, the court would adjourn to Tuesday, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock, when the ballot would be proceeded with.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the subscribers of this institution was held at the society's offices on Monday—the Rev. W. Henry Jones, the chaplain, in the chair—to consider the following alterations in the rules of the society:—That any person becoming a subscriber, on paying a new subscription, after the balloting papers are issued for the election of annuitants, shall be allowed the option of giving at that election the whole number of votes to which they would be entitled for that and the succeeding election, on relinquishing their right to vote on such succeeding election. After some discussion the alteration was carried unanimously, on the motion of Mr. Brewster, seconded by Mr. Smith. Active preparations are making for a Fancy Fair in behalf of the institution, which will be held on the 22nd, 23d, and 24th of May.

THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—A special general court of this institution was held on Tuesday, at which Mr. H. H. Lindsay was called to the chair. The three objects for which the court was specially summoned were disposed of as follows:—In the motion of Captain Charles Forbes, seconded by Mr. Craigmyle, a committee of investigation was appointed to inquire into the condition of the institution, and to devise and carry into effect such retrenchments as may be necessary to equalize the expenditure with the income. The Caledonian said the institution was spending between one and two thousand a year above its income, and would necessarily become insolvent if some change were not adopted. The subject of the abolition of the office of treasurer was referred, also, to the committee of investigation; and the resolution of the court of directors of the 18th January, dismissing the drill-sergeant, was rescinded on a division, twenty-voting for its confirmation, and 29 on the contrary. The drill-sergeant, a one of the guardians, voting for his own reinstatement.—On Thursday the quarterly general court of this charity was held in the Scottish Hospital, Cranecourt, his Grace the Duke of Montrose in the chair, when a vote came to at the special meeting on Tuesday, for reinstating the bandmaster in his situation, in opposition to the directors, was rescinded by a majority of 35 to 32. Other resolutions were also carried approving the proceedings of the directors, which will result in all the officials of the charity being changed.

MARINE SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this excellent society was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening; the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessmge in the chair, supported by Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Low Lushington, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm; Capt. T. P. Clarke, R.N.; Capt Robert Gordon, R.N; Mr. H. S. Thornton, Mr. J. C. Whiteman, Mr. T. P. Cooke, and several other supporters of the institution. The health of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal family having been drunk with all the honours, the chairman gave the "Army and Navy," combining with it the names of Sir James Lushington and Sir Charles Malcolm, respectively responded to. The gallant Admiral, in the course of his observations, stated that on the occasion of their last annual meeting, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir R. Baring), who was in the chair, shortly expressed his opinion of the advantages of keeping up the connexion between the Admiralty and this institution, even if only six or eight boys annually could be taken from the society. He had since shown the sincerity of those opinions—the Admiralty, instead of six or eight boys, having taken twenty from them during the past year; and, though there was another school recently established in connexion with the Admiralty, he believed he might state that from twenty to twenty-four boys would be annually selected from the Marine Society into the Royal Navy. (Cheers.) The chairman next gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Marine Society;" and in doing so congratulated the subscribers on its continued prosperity, stating that arrangements were under consideration for bringing up a portion of the boys to other avocations than the sea in times of peace, though of course in times of war the rearing of boys for the navy would be, as it had always been, their primary object. The report showed that the number of boys on board the society's ship on the 1st January, 1849, was 109, and there had been received during the year 311; making a total of 411, who had been thus disposed of:—Sent into the Royal navy, 3; into the merchant service, 49; ditto into the merchant service, 239; discharged, 19; run, 2; dead, 3; remaining on board the 31st of December, 1849, 105; making the total as above, 411. During the year 1849, fifty-seven boys, who had served upwards of five months of their apprenticeship satisfactorily, were presented to the committee with their masters, and were each rewarded with a new suit of clothes; and fifty young men, who had completed their apprenticeship to the satisfaction of their masters, were each rewarded with a medal, their conduct during the society afforded the committee much gratification. After the drinking of the toast, the boys in the institution—who appeared in the best of health—were marched round the room, and gave three hearty cheers, which were enthusiastically responded to by the company. Several other toasts were drunk; and in the course of the evening a collection was announced, amounting to about £260, including £105 from her Majesty, £105 from the Hon. East India Company, £105 from the Corporation of the Trinity House, &c.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—The triennial anniversary of this society took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, supported on the right and left by Thomas Baring, E.q., M.P.; Henry Kemble, Esq., the Baron Rolfe, Baron Alderson, Mr. Thomson Hankey, Esq., Samuel Wheeler, Esq., &c. Nearly 200 gentlemen sat down to the dinner. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he had been for 45 years president of this most excellent institution. No man could feel more deeply interested in the welfare of this society than he did; and, indeed, it would be almost unnatural if the fact were not so. (Cheers.) He was sorry to say that from circumstances which perhaps from the increase of the vast neighbourhoods of the metropolis, and the increase of the number of chapels, to which many contributed—the funds of this society, in respect to the Sunday collections, had been much reduced. But he was sure that there was no one present who would not be sorry to see a necessity shown for reducing the number of the recipients on the fund. (Hear, hear.) He trusted and hoped that the treasurer would be enabled to make a good report of that evening. (Hear, hear.) He also trusted that those whom he addressed would do all in their power to aid the good cause in which they were embarked, and that they would do all they could to induce their friends to subscribe to this most excellent Christian society. Of the numerous annual donations and subscriptions which this society could be no doubt. It was a pleasing fact that many of those who had been brought up in this institution had prospered in life, and had become annual subscribers to it. (Hear, hear.) This institution had existed for ninety-two years (cheers), and for forty-five years he (the chairman) had been president of the society. (Great cheering.) His Royal Highness concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the Female Orphan Asylum," which was responded to by Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., proposed "The Health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," in highly eulogistic terms His Royal Highness replied, and expressed the great gratification he derived from being associated with the glorious charity. His Royal Highness at the same time notified that the Prince George of Cambridge had expressed his willingness to become a vice-patron of this society (hear); and among the donations was one of ten guineas from the Prince George of Cambridge. The total subscriptions announced amounted to £2077 12s. 6d. Mr. Poole filled the office of toastmaster with great judgment.

INSTITUTION FOR THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the board-room of the above institution, in Red Lion square, Bloomsbury. It was stated that the teaching of the different trades had been attended with the most gratifying success; and from several letters received from clergymen and others, in different parts of the country, the afterprogress and conduct of the pupils seemed highly satisfactory. From a statement of Mr. H. B. Brigham, of the Rugby College, it appeared that an experience of thirty years had given convincing proof of the necessity of combining mental and physical instruction. Of seven trades introduced in the Exeter Deaf and Dumb Institution, each answered admirably, except SHOEMAKING.

GROCERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Monday evening, at the London Tavern Mr. Henry Kemble in the chair. The report stated that the progress made during the past year had been most satisfactory, and the annual subscriptions had exceeded in amount those of any year for the last nine years. They had 685 annual subscribers, producing £697 17s. per annum; and the annual donations and subscriptions and dividends on stock, made a total of £1673 7s. In addition to paying the year's pensions, which amounted to £816, they had invested a further sum of £600 in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, making the sum now invested £12,000, yielding a clear annual dividend of £409 10s., and leaving a balance in the Bank of England of £373 4s. 7d. The committee had felt justified in increasing the number of new pensioners. All the pensioners elected this year had been in their best days subscribers to that fund from which they were now about to draw the welcome benefit. The total sum distributed in pensions since the establishment was £8409 9s. At the present time there were nineteen males receiving an annuity £484, and eighteen females receiving £342, making for the year the amount to £1938, and the expenditure £853, leaving a balance of £375.

FREE EVENING SCHOOLS, LAMBETH.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools was held in the School-Room, Lambeth-green. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. On the platform were the Ven. the Archdeacon of Surrey; Dr. Worsworth, canon of Westminster; the Revs. C. B. Dalton (rector of Lambeth), T. Jackson (principal of Battersea Training Schools), H. Mackenzie (St. Mark's), C. Mackenzie, H. Clissold, H. Townsend, R. Eden, J. Gillman, J. A. Jansson, W. Bowyer, E. T. Domville, W. T. Bullock, W. Rogers, D. Moore, &c. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, his Grace said he had much pleasure in coming forward, by the invitation of the Rector of Lambeth, in such a cause. It must be interesting to all in rearing a young generation, and protecting it from premature vice, for without these and other schools they would be brought up without the fear of God or man. Some would say the schools ought not to exist, as the parent was bound to educate his child, but circumstances had placed it out of the power of a great number to pay for the education of their children; therefore it was the duty of all who were able to come forward, and help those unfortunates. The evening was intended for a time of rest, but, unfortunately, a large number of children were called away during the day to help towards the support of their respective families, and, consequently, it was the duty of all Christians to provide against such cases, and rescue those children who are thrust out thus early in the world from vice and sinfulness. In concluding, his Grace begged most earnestly that all those assembled would come forward in support of these schools to the utmost of their power. (Cheers.)—The Venerable Archdeacon of Surrey said he was happy to see the sympathy shown by the presence of so large an assemblage before him. They had seen and felt the improvements of the present day, and on looking back they must be aware of the utility of founding schools for teaching young children to fear God as well as to respect the laws of man. The Venerable Archdeacon then read the resolution:—

That it is incumbent upon the Church to provide sound religious instruction for the large body of children of both sexes who, either from extreme poverty or from occupations during the day, or from other causes, are unable to avail themselves of the means of education offered to them in the parochial day schools.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth seconded the resolution, which was put, and carried unanimously. The Rev. C. B. Dalton moved the following resolution:—

That the success of the Lambeth Free Evening Schools is a most encouraging proof of the readiness with which such opportunities of instruction are sought after; and that it is now desirable to make these schools more generally known, and to invite the parishioners to contribute towards their maintenance and extension.

He observed that these schools were intended for children whose parents are too poor to pay for their education, or who are too ragged to attend other schools, or who from any cause are unable to obtain instruction during the day-time. The Rev. J. Jackson seconded the resolution, which was carried without dissent. It was also shown that the donations and annual subscriptions, with the grant of £24 14s. from the Committee of Privy Council on Education, amounted to £190 19s., and after defraying the necessary expenses a balance in hand remained of £19 18s. 9d. Other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, thanks were unanimously awarded to the most reverend primate in the chair, which his Grace briefly acknowledged, concluding with a benediction on the assembly, when the meeting broke up.

EMIGRATION AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A public meeting took place on Tuesday evening in the school-room of the Westminster Juvenile Refuge and School of Industry; Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting to be on behalf of five youths who were about to leave England from the Ragged Dormitory and Colonial Training School of Industry, the young men themselves were heard, and gave an interesting sketch of the vicious and depraved habits in which the early part of their lives had been spent. They seemed truly penitent for the sins of which they had been guilty, and expressed the liveliest gratitude of the opportunity which has afforded them of commencing an honest career of industry. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.—On Tuesday, the day appointed for the public reception of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel as pastor of John-street Chapel, Bedford-row, the chapel was crowded by a highly fashionable audience. The hon. and rev. gentleman entered into the pastoral duties of this chapel soon after the mournful lack; but, owing to the illness of the late Rev. J. H. Evans, who had then been minister of John-street Chapel 30 years, the ordination service of the Baptist church could not be performed. Another reason for their necessary postponement was the absence of a satisfactory arrangement for the sale of the chapel, as H. Drummond, Esq., M.P. for Surrey, was unwilling to allow this place of worship to remain no longer in the hands of Baptists. A sum of money from the congregation, £200 of which was contributed by a noble Duchess, has, however, settled this difficulty, and on Tuesday it was inducted as pastor of the chapel. Prayer having been offered up, a statement regarding the affairs of the church was then read by one of the deacons. It stated that since the hon. and rev. gentleman had been acting as pastor they had been obliged to increase the chapel to accommodate 200 additional sittings, making it now capable of holding nearly 2000 persons. The cost of purchase from Mr. Drummond was £6500, with certain conditions in the event of the decease of Mr. Noel. With a the last six months the reverend pastor had baptized nearly 100 persons, nearly all of whom were members with him when in Bedford-row. A deacon then read the 23rd Psalm, and Mr. Noel rose to address the congregation on the pastoral office and prosperity of the church," were then delivered, after wh ch the hon. and rev. gentleman addressed the congregation at considerable length. The services lasted three hours, and were terminated by the singing of the doxology.

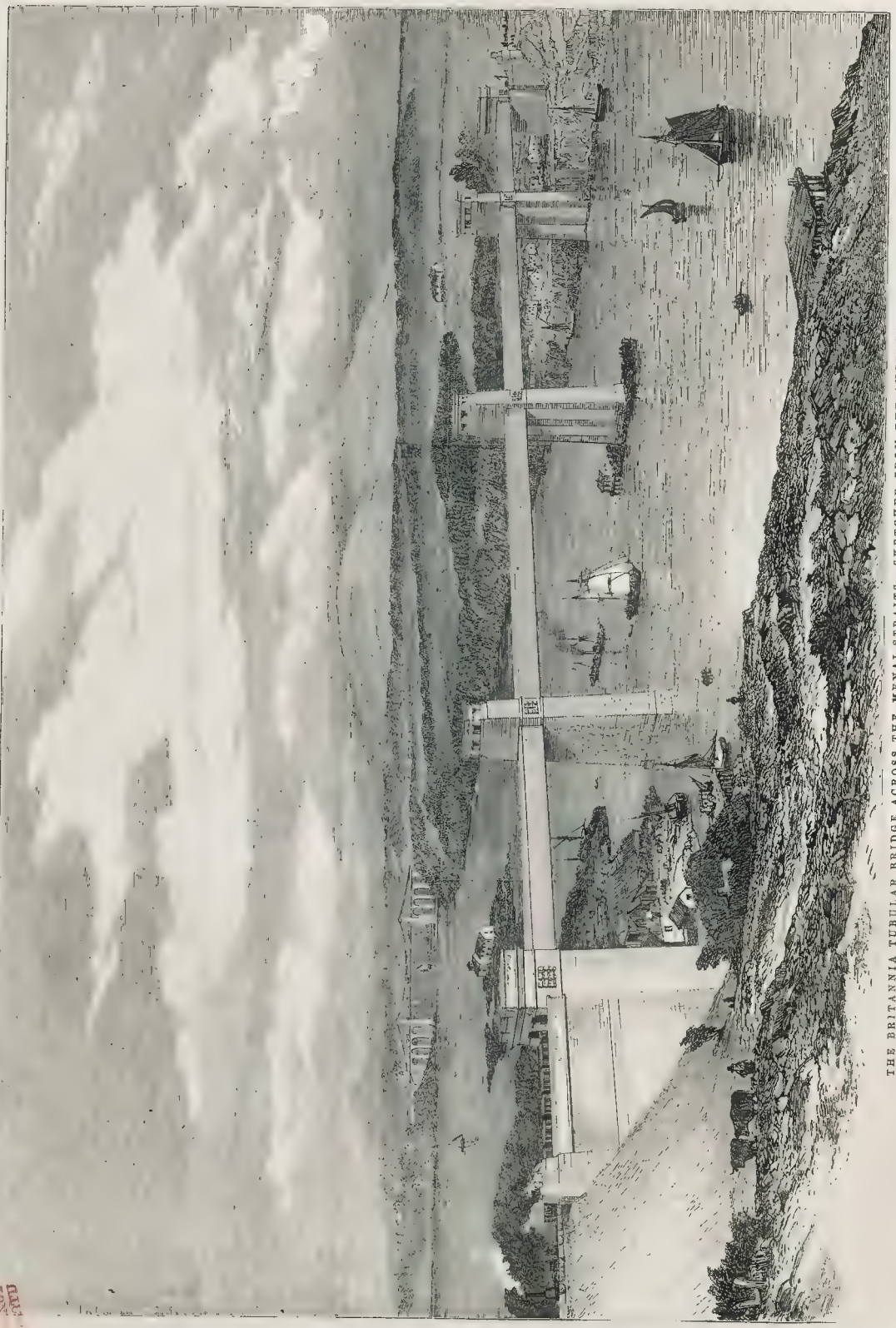
THE MANCHESTER RECTORY BILL.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons upon this bill has commenced its sittings, which will, in all probability, be protracted. Mr. Hope and Mr. Heywood appear for the churchwardens of Manchester, the promoters. The chief opposers of the bill (the object of which is to divide the Manchester into district-) are the Dean and Chapter, who do not, however, object to the division, but the terms of setting it. They contend that they hold the revenues rather as impropriators, and that no cure of souls is attached to the possession of these revenues; the promoters, on the other hand, assert that there is a cure of souls, and that, by its own ordinances, the Chapter is in a different position to that of other collegiate bodies. Mr. Talbot and Mr. Baddeley appear for the Dean and Chapter. The minor canons and lay clerks also oppose the bill by Mr. Charnock, and Sir Fortunatus de Trafford, who holds the right of appointing the lay clerks, by Mr. Russell. Mr. Hope opened the case in support of the preamble on Tuesday; and in the course of his very lengthy and very learned speech, an impartial observer must have, whether the minor canons had any decent claim in respect to the preamble, and whether their case was not one of clamour only. The committee, at this point, as a matter of convenience, gave their opinion against the claim of the lay clerks in the case of the minor canons, and in favour in respect to Sir Thomas de Trafford. On Wednesday Mr. Hope concluded his address, and then called the Rev. Canon Sargent one of the opposers of the bill in support of the preamble, who was examined at great length as to the management of the collegiate estates and the various charters, which he produced. The committee then adjourned. The selected members are:—Mr. Deedes (chair), Mr. Calthers, Mr Brameton, Mr. Wrightson, and Lord John Manners, and to these are added Mr. W. Brown (South Lancashire), Mr. Mackinnon (Manchester), and Mr. Brotherton (Salford), as representatives of the locality

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.—In consequence of the great anxiety existing in reference to the decision of the Government respecting the contract some time ago presented for effecting intercourse by steam-vessels with the Australian colonies, a deputation waited, on Wednesday, upon Earl Grey, consisting of Lord Monteagle, Hon. E. Scott, M.P.; Sir Wm Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. Wm. Verner, M.P.; Mr. Macgregor, M.P.; Mr. Duncan, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. Divett, M.P.; Mr. George Robert Smith, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Do Silva, Mr. Mark Boyd, Mr. Riddell Todd, Mr. Charles Logan, Mr. Henriques, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Donaldson, &c. Mr. Scott stated forcibly the object of the deputation, and recapitulated the various stages through which the question had passed during the last four years, and the impediments which had interrupted its progress His statement was earnestly seconded by Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Divett, and other gentlemen; the former especially urging, on the part of his constituents at Glasgow, that commercial objects connected with that city and our Australian colonies were paramount to all others, and the absence of the same must be by which time and certainty of communication might be calculated upon in mercantile transactions. Lord Grey observed that he was fully alive to the importance of the question, and that it was one in which he took a deep interest. It was not his fault, however, that delay had occurred. difficulties had certainly arisen in bringing the matter to an earlier issue; but, having that morning seen the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was enabled to say that he entertained hopes to hope that the arrangements, with re-pect to contracts now pending, would be brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—About four o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out at East Smithfield and the London Docks presented a scene of the most indescribable confusion, owing to an outbreak of fire on the premises of Messrs. Wackbarth and Collings, sugar-refiners and bakers. It originated, it is supposed, in one of the driers, and such was the rapidity with which the flames had reached before anything like assistance from the firemen could be procured, that in half an hour nearly every floor was in flames. The engines of the brigade from Wellclose-square, Whitechapel, and all other City and distant stations, were very speedily at the fire; but, unfortunately, the nature of the property was such, that the attempts of the firemen to extinguish the flames were completely useless, and thus the ravages of destruction continued until noon, when nearly anything like was blown but the walls of the building. The loss is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000, but supposed to be insured in the Phœnix, Imperial, and other offices.

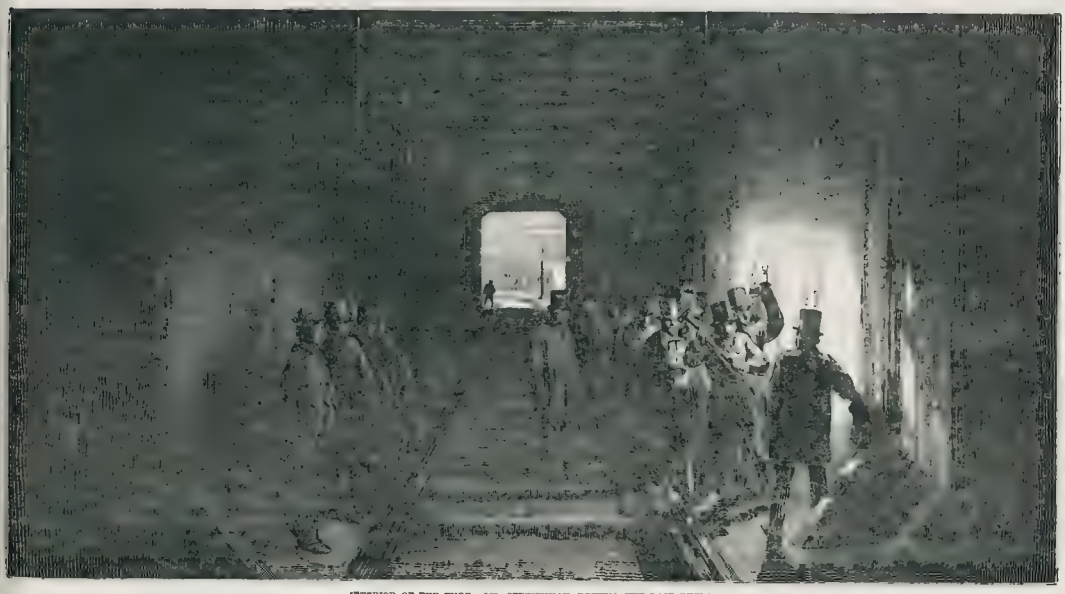
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 16:—Males, 728; females, 666: total, 1384 Deaths during the same period:—Males, 500; females, 457: total, 957. This return shows an increase in the deaths of nearly 100 on those of the previous week, and a disposition to rise after a continuous fall during a period of five weeks. The average of corresponding weeks in ten years (1840-9) is 991, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1041; the number now returned is therefore less than that average by 84, thus showing a decrease in the corresponding week. It appears that the deaths fluctuated between 792 and 1118, and that the mortality, which showed a decided tendency to increase in later years, rose in the last three years 143 deaths; and that the excess in the present return over that of the former week, the only epidemics observed to be more fatal are hooping-cough, croup, and diarrhœa, which numbered respectively 24, 9, and 14 against 33, 3, and 9 of the previous return; but these diseases, except the last, do not seem to prevail more than usual at this season. The 17 deaths from diarrhœa are double the average of ten corresponding weeks in the three weeks of 1847-49, during which years that disease has increased, they were 10, 19, and 20. The increase is further accounted for by phthisis, the mortality from which has risen to near the average, the numbers being 143 deaths; and from pneumonia, from which there were 82, though neither of these numbers is remarkable as compared with returns for the same season in the last three years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 30 [illegible] for the week: on Tuesday it was so high as 30 438; and the mean for the week was 30 292 The temperature of the air was [illegible] the week, which is [illegible] average of the same week seven years. It was [illegible] on the last three days, and Friday and Saturday were from 4 degrees to 6 degrees less than the average of the seven years.



THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE ACROSS THE MENAI STRAITS.—SKETCHED FROM THE ANGLESEY SHORE.

THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—ENTRANCE FROM THE BANGOR SIDE.



INTERIOR OF THE TUBE.—MR. STEPHENSON DRIVING THE LAST RIVET.

OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE FOR TRAFFIC.

IN our Journal of March 9, we recorded the passing of the first train through this magnificent structure, on March 5; and then gave the details of the experiments made by Mr. Stephenson and his staff of engineers, to test the capabilities of the tube to sustain the equilibrium of forces.

During the trial of the dead-weights, a very interesting episodical proceeding took place in the interior of the Carnarvonshire land tube that of putting the last rivet into the plates, making exactly the 2,000,000th that have been used. The rivet having been put in by Mr. Mare, was driven home and fastened by Mr. Stephenson, by successive strokes with a huge hammer. This ceremony was followed by the waving of hats and the deafening acclamations of the workpeople.

Our Artist has pictured this scene upon the preceding page.

Mr. Stephenson, in a brief address, eulogised the industry of these men, and their devotion to their work; adding that he could never forget the ingenuity and the labour exhibited in the humbler sphere of the great operation, nor the masterly manner in which the work had been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. T. Fleet, who had distinguished himself as a sterling and honest workman

On Friday and Saturday last (March 15 and 16), Capt. Simmons, the Government Inspector for the Railway Commissioners, made his official inspection of the vast tube, accompanied by Mr. E. Clark (the resident engineer) and Mr. Hedworth Lee (the engineering manager of the Chester and Holyhead line); when a series of important experiments took place to ascertain the power of deflexion and the absolute structural strength of the fabric. The experiments consisted in observing the deflexions under successive loads, the passing of three locomotives, with a train sufficient to cover each of the tubes, through the bridge at various speeds; and the running of locomotives and tenders, without trains, at variable rates of progress. The last experimental Government train was a heavily laden one of coal-waggons, weighing 240 tons, with three locomotive engines. This was run through the tube at the ordinary rate at which such trains travel, from ten to twelve miles an hour; and the deflection, as taken by a deflecto meter fixed in the centre tower, was scarcely perceptible. This train was then drawn completely over one of the tubes, and then left as a dead weight, while Captain Simmons descended, and made a minute inspection of the masonry, the riveting, plate-work, cellular top and bottom of the tubes, rivetting, and other arrangements, with the weapons at command to apply. On returning to the tube, the deflection caused by the load was found to be about three-fourths of an inch. Similar experiments made in the other tubes exemplified the perfect success that has attended the continuity of the beam, the most remarkable feature in the structure, caused by the junction of each of the before isolated tubes, for, as the engines entered upon the small land tube, the motion due to their progressive weight was ascertainable in every tube, even over to the further extremity of 1550 feet in length. Engines with steam were then started through, as fast as practicable, but only at twenty miles an hour, owing to the curves at either end. The deflection was the fraction of an inch, and the vibration scarcely perceptible—the tonnage of steam was found to be lifted through, in reality, as a counterpoise or preventive to vibration. Captain Simmons was understood to be extremely interested with the bold design and immense strength of the remarkable bridge, which is now described by its engineers as strong enough to support a line-of-battle ship suspended, or a load of locomotives piled one on the top of the other over its whole surface. The experiments were considered satisfactory, according to the report that all parts of the stupendous work obeyed the calculated requirements, and to a certain extent determined the conjectural questions of duration and stability to arise under the test of every day usage.

On Monday, the 18th, the Britannia Bridge was opened for traffic. The first passenger train that passed over was the Express from Holyhead, at three o'clock, P.M.; it was crowded with passengers, anxious to be among the first to pass through the tube. The train arrived at Euston-square exactly at eleven o'clock; thus effecting a saving of an hour over the usual transit

The full benefit of the change will not, however, be experienced until the forms of Government routine have had time to come into operation. In the meantime, the mail bags will continue to be taken out of the train at Bangor, and conveyed round in a cart to Llanfair, where the train will await their arrival.

We understand that an invitation was forwarded to Prince Albert, requesting the honour of h s Royal Highness' presence at the opening of the Bridge; and that a courteous reply has been returned, stating that the Prince Consort's engagements prevented his attendance at that time; that the Prince of Wales was too young to undertake the journey alone, and that it was her Majesty's intention to pay a personal visit to the line at an early opportunity

The opening of the line on Monday was celebrated by a dinner at the Royal Hotel, in Holyhead, given by Mr. Hon. W. A. Stanley, M.P., to upwards of 40 or 50 guests present, comprising the officers of the Government and Chester and Holyhead steam-boats, the officers of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and the principal inhabitants of Holyhead. The toasts of Mr. Stanley, Stephenson, and others were drunk after the usual loyal toasts, and the party broke late hour.

The inauguration was to have taken place on the 17th, St. Patrick's Day, out of compliment to the native Irish; but that day happening to fall on a Sunday, this could not be accomplished.

Our Artist has depicted the train entering the tube from the Bangor side; showing two of the four colossal stone lions—"you must not, not," says Sir F. Head, "compare them to sentinels, for they are couchant—which in pairs terminate the land ends of the abutments that on each side of the Straits laterally support its approaching embankment." They are composed of the same grey Anglesey marble as the towers. These noble animals, which, with their antique, knocker-nosed, pimple-faced Egyptian, instead of the real Numidian form, although sitting, are each twelve feet high, twenty-five feet long, and weigh forty tons. Their appearance from the Bangor side, from the position they occupy being 180 feet in advance of the entrances into the two tubes, which so closely resemble that over the drawbridge into a fortress, that one looks up almost involuntarily for the portcullis.

In the larger View we have the stupendous Bridge seen from the Anglesey shore. Beneath are the deep Menai Straits, in length about 12 miles, through which, impressed between precipitous mountains, the waters of the Irish Sea and of St. George's Channel are not only everlastingly vibrating pace wards and forwards, but at the same time, and from the same causes, are progressively rising or falling from 20 to 25 feet with each successive tide, which, varying its period of high water every day, forms altogether an endless succession of aqueous changes. Sir Francis Head tells us that—

"The point of the Straits which it was desired to cross—although broader than the Mersey at a mile distant, pre-occupied by Mr. Telford's suspension-bridge—was, of course, one of the narrowest that could be selected; in consequence of which, the ebbing and flowing torrent rushes through it with such violence, that, except where there is back-water, it is often impossible for a small boat to pull against it; besides which, the gusts of wind which come down the pass down the ravines, and round the sides of the neigh bouring mountains, are so sudden, and occasionally so violent, that it is as dangerous to sail as it is difficult to row; in short, the wind and the tide together, powerfully and sometimes angrily, seem to vie with each other—like some of Shakespeare's fairies—in exhibiting before the stranger the utmost variety of fantastic changes which it is in the power of each to assume."

Nothing can exceed the descriptive beauty of Sir Francis Head's picture of the country in which the Bridge is situated, as he saw it from a platform fifteen feet above the pinnacle of the Britannia tower, which rises majestically out of the middle of the stream to a height of 230 feet.

"The view was magnificent. On the east and west were to be seen glittering in large masses the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, connected together by the narrow Straits, which, in their course, meandering in the most graceful curves alike ornamented and impeded by several very small rocks and islands, round and about which the imprisoned stream evidently struggled with great violence. Upon two or three little islands, and upon the main land on the Anglesey side, the humble cottage of the fisherman, who alone inhabited it. About a mile towards the Irish Sea there gracefully hung across the stream, in a festoon, which, in the annals of geography will ever retain the name of Telford, his celebrated suspension-bridge, over which a couple of horses, appearing like mice, were trotting.

"On the north lay extended a verdant country, surmounted in the direction of the new railroad by the great Anglesey Column, erected by the surrounding inhabitants to the noble commander of the cavalry at Waterloo. About two hundred yards beneath splendid testimonial, and adjoining to a little isolated church, there modestly peeped up a very small freestone obelisk, erected by the workmen of the tower on which we stood, as an humble but affecting tribute of regard to some half-dozen of their comrades, who, poor fellows! had been killed in the construction of the Britannia Bridge.

"On the south, the horizon appeared bounded, or rather fortified, by that range of mountains, about forty miles in length, which bear the name of Snowdon, and among which, the lofty, stately Penmanmaur, the warlike Carnedd, and the grand Penmaenbach, with their bold, rugged sides, descend precipitously down the valleys, and then lift up their heads again, in the form of cliffs, like so many gigantic sentinels, to guard the pass. Between the base of these hills and the Straits was the little wooden city built for the artificers and workmen, its blue slates and whitewashed walls strongly contrasting with each other. In this verdant valley, crowded in large masses and patches, the moving multitude through which we had just driven, and who, unsatiated with enjoyment, were still swarming round one object after another, like bees, possessing a dispersion to meet each

"We would willingly conclude our slight panoramic picture by describing the appearance of the moving water gliding past the foot of the tower ar beneath; but on going to the edge of the masonry to look down at it, we must confess that we found it to be utterly impracticable to gaze even for a moment at the dizzy scene." (*Highways and Dry-Ways.*)

We may here state that the severe towers and abutments are externally composed of grey limestone, from the quarries of Penmon, in Anglesey, and Penrhyn, of which are the same as that of the Britannia, are each 198 feet above high-water, and that they contain 210 tons of cast-iron girders and beams.

Sir F. Head, when he saw one of the tubes in course of being built, observed: "It seemed surprising to us that by any arrangement of materials, it could possibly be made strong enough to support even itself—much less heavily-laden trains of passengers and goods, flying through it, and actua ly passing each other in the air, at railway speed. And the more we called reason and reflection to our assistance, the more incomprehensible did the mystery prac lously appear; for the plate-iron of which this aërial gallery is composed is literally *not so thick* as the l.d, sides, and bottom which, by heretics outside, are *required* for an e.m in coffin 6½ feet . . . ; feet wide, and 2 feet deep, of strength nearly sufficient to carry the corpse t . . . tinacated, friendless pauper from the workhouse to his grave! The covering of this trut. passage, 84 feet in l. gth, is literally not thicker than the hide of the elephant! Lastly, it is scarcely thicker than the bark of the 'good old English' oak; and if this noble sovereign, notwithstanding the 'heart' and interior substance of which it boasts, is even in the well-protected park in which it has been born and bred, often prostrated by the storm, how difficult it is to conceive that an attenuated aërial hollow beam, no thicker than its mere rind, should by human science be constituted strong enough to withstand, besides the weight rushing through it, the mutterings and artificial squalls of wind to which throughout its immense length, and at its fearful height, it is permanently to be exposed!"

The first thing that strikes the spectator on approaching the Cyclopean piles of masonry is the vast masses of stone of which they are constructed. The limestone is in such luminous blocks, that to the eye of the uninitiated it seems almost impossible to them; yet they were moved with perfect ease; for such is the ingenuity, simplicity, and strength of the tackle used, that it appeared to be a matter of small moment whether a block of stone weighed one ton or twelve tons.

When the tubes are riveted together into two continuous hollow beams, each 1513 feet in length, as stated by Sir F. Head, it will far surpass in size any piece of wrought-iron work ever before put together, its weight, 9000 tons, being nearly equal to that of two 120-gun ships, having on board, ready for sea, guns, powder, shot, provisions, crew, flags, captains, chaplain, admiral, and all! The cost of this stupendous bridge to the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, to the 30th of June next, will be a million of money; and the entire expense has been estimated at from £800,000 to £100,000.

The great work has now been four years in hand, and is nearly complete, while Telford's suspension-bridge took nearly seven. The floating and actual transference of the tubes has occupied since June last.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The scheme of the second concert was Philharmonically orthodox there were two symphonies (Haydn's Letter Q and Mende'sohn's No 2 in A); two overtures (Beethoven's "Leonora" and Bernard Romberg's in D); a violin and a pianoforte concerto, with two singers of the French and German schools to relieve the instrumental pieces. Haydn's excellent work was executed with expression and *finesse*; the adagio was encored, and the presto finale, a movement in which the composer's contrapuntal treatment is so remarkable, was equally entitled to the compliment. Mendelssohn's symphony was conspicuous for its absence from the programme during the M.S. score. How it is that it has been so rarely heard, it is impossible to guess: positions are superior even to his No. 3, known as the Scotch Symphony. The andante in E minor (the first instance, is full of the most impassioned feeling; and the finale, a presto saltarello, with a tarantella in most tempting contrast, is a masterpiece of counterpoint and picturesque orchestration. The slow movement was encored: the weakest part is the minuetto, a feeble composition, based on Haydn's hints and ideas. The overtures and concertos were finely played, the instruments were in excellent order, and the stringed were functioned in admirable style. The "Leonora" overture, one of the four composed by Beethoven for "Fidelio," went off capitally. The "Romberg" was a novelty to the public, and ranks with the last movement; and the trumpet in the distance, by Mr. T. Harper, was exceedingly effective. The wild, mystical spirit of the composer in this composition was duly appreciated by the conductor and his fine forces. Romberg's overture is not startling, but it is the writing of a classic mind. Henry Blagrove selected Meyseder's Introduction and Polonaise in A to show off his purity of tone and finished execution: he was most deservedly applauded for his excellent playing. Mr. Charles Salaman's taste in choosing the C minor Pianoforte Concerto of Beethoven must be eulogised, but his style is too flippant and his touch too loose to develope the grandeur and passion with the effect the amateur has a right to exact from executants at these concerts. Mr. Salaman, however, is a composer of merit, and has some reputation as a performer of chamber compositions. Mdlle. Charton sang in the first part the romance "Une fée," from Auber's "Domino Noir," and the air "A toi j'ai recours," from "Les Diamans de la Couronne," by the same composer. She was well rescued; but we have heard her sing more advantageously on the stage, for which she has many qualities that call more than in a concert-room. Herr Formes sang airs by Spohr and Mozart in the second part, with his usual energy and coarseness: he is essentially a stage singer. The next concert will be on the 8th of April.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 112th anniversary Festival was celebrated on the 15th inst. in Freemasons' Hall, the Duke of Cambridge being the President of the day. The following was the order of the musical scheme after the banquet:—

PART I.—Grace (Dr. Cooke); anthem (Dr. Cooke); the National Anthem, solo verse by Miss E. Lyon; glee, four voices, "Return, blest days," sung by Messrs. Land, Barnby, Bayley, and Lawler (J. S. Smith); duo, "Come away," by Misses A. M. Williams (Mrs. H. Binley), and Poole; "Rule Britannia, and the Tear," Mr. Francis (J. W. Hobbs); fantasia (pianoforte), Miss Kate Loder; "Wedding March" (Mendelssohn); song, "The Friar," Herr Formes (J. W. Phillips); "Non più andrai" (Mozart), Mr. Sims Reeves (Mr. Cooke); "Quando le Venise" (Ernst); glee, "Foresters sound the Cheerful Horn," Messrs. Gray, Land, Bayley, and Bradbury (Sir H. R Bishop).

PART II.—March (Handel); glee, "Who shouldn't breathe soft," Miss E. Lyon, Messrs. Land, Bayley, N. Novello (Webbe); canzonet, "I think of thee," Miss Rainforth (E. B. Harper); song, "The First Violin," Miss Ellen Lyon (Mendelssohn); glee, "In autumn we should drink boys" (Marschner).

The above selection afforded the highest gratification to the company. The galleries were filled with ladies. The reception of Ernst, who, in 1844, gave the society £74, his share of a concert with Moscheles, at which, although the room was crowded, he was unable to play, was with enthusiastic. Miss Kate Loder's playing, and Mr. Reeves's singing, of the air of Lilla introduced in "Lucrezia Borgia" by Lolli, created a great sensation. Formes was encored in Mr. Phillips's song; and the band, with the instruments, including Lazarus, Card, son. and jun, Baumann, C. and T. Harper, Rae, Godfrey, Williams, Cioffi, Prospère, &c., had to repeat the March of Mendelssohn. Bonus and subscriptions were, the Duke of Cambridge, £20; the late J. H. Peacock, of the London Tavern, £100; a young lady (anonymous), ten guineas; R. Addison, Esq., ten guineas; W. Lyall, Esq., five guineas; Dr. Outram, five guineas; Mr. Surman, two guineas; Ciprian Potter, Esq., five guineas; Jules Benedict, Esq., five guineas; Sims Reeves, Esq., five guineas; with guineas from Professor Taylor, Signor Bogues, Mr. T. Chappell, Mr. Benson, &c. The receipts in 1849 were £3138 14s. 5d.; the expenditure, £2488 4s. 1d. Of this latter sum, £1803 3s. 1d. went to aged musicians, widows, and orphans; £258 8s. in temporary relief and funerals; £49 in benefactions to indigent musicians, widows, &c.; having no claim on the institution, leaving only a small amount of about £385 for officers' salaries, printing, &c. Mdlle. Lind gave, in 1849, £150, a part of the proceeds of her Exeter Hall concerts The Royal Duke was very animated in advocating the cause of this charitable institution, and presided with much tact (76) might as as hale as he was. He alluded to the absence of the respected Mr. Parry, whose exertions had been so long appreciated by the society. Another absence was that of the venerable Dr. Crotch, who was elected a member in 1797. Mr. George Anderson, the honorary treasurer, announced the meeting to by at this festival. The annual rehearsal and performance of Handel's "Messiah," for the benefit of the society, will take place on Monday morning, May 6, and Wednesday evening, May 8.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—The first programme of the next season took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. Mr. John Ella, the director, announces the gratifying fact that the list of members is greater than any previous year. Carrying out the principle that "art belongs to no country," Mr. Ella introduced to his subscribers the late Kate Loder, the gifted pianiste and composer, who has been creating such interest since her *début* at the Philharmonic concerts; and Mr. Ella intimates that Herr Ese S. Silas, a native of Amsterdam, and Stephen Heller, the celebrated pianiste and composer, will be engaged for the season. Madame Ernst. The programme comprised Hummel's quintet in E flat minor, Op. 82, for piano, violin, viola, violoncello, and contra-basso; Mozart's quartet in D, No. 7; Mendelssohn's trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, in D minor, Op. 49; flat, Op. 20. The executants were, Salaton and Deloffre, 1st and 2nd violins; Hill, viola; Piatti, violoncello; Howell contra basso; Lazarus, clarinet; Baumann, bassoon; Miss Loder; and Miss Kate Loder, pianoforte.

MR. W. S. BENNETT.—The third and last performance of classical pianoforte music by this distinguished composer took place on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The scheme included Bach's Sonata No. 2 in A, for piano and violin, played by Mr. Bennett and Herr Molique; Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, performed by Mr. Bennett; selections from Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words;" the Kreutzer Sonata, Op. 47, for violin and piano, finely executed by Mr. Bennett and Herr Molique; and gleanings from Mr. Bennett's pianoforte works. Miss Dolby, for whom indulgence was claimed on account of cold, was the vocalist.

HERR MOLIQUE.—At the second concert, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover Rooms, the programme comprised Beethoven's Quartet in E, Op. 59; Spohr's Quartet in G minor, Op. 61; Onslow's Quintet, for piano, violin, violin; Molique's trio for piano, violin, and violoncel.o, Op. 27, three melodies of second book by Molique for violin and piano; and three German songs by Eckert, Lend.ast, and Schubert. The executants were Mdlle. Schloss, Messrs. W. S. Barrett, A. Mellon, Carrodus, Piatti, and Molique.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS, AND M. ALEXANDRE BILLET'S CONCERTS OF PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—The second concert was given by Mr. Lucas, in his residence, Berners-street, Saloton, Blagrove, Hill, Lucas, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper being the executants; and M. Billet had his second *soirée* at St. Martin's Hall on Friday.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The first concert of the Royal Academy of Music will take place this day (Saturday).——The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be performed next Monday.——Mr. Nicholson's "Elijah" will be performed next Monday, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, with Miss C. Hayes, Bassano, Byers, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, for chief singers.——Mr. Henry Russell will give his entertainment next week at the Lyceum Theatre.——Miss Emma Stanley's "Peep Before and Behind the Curtain" will be presented next Tuesday, at the Princess' Concert-room.——Signor Felice Ronconi will give his third *soirée musicale* on Wednesday; and, on the same night will be the fifth of the second series of Exeter Hall concerts. Our notices of Spohr's "Last Judgment," Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Haydn's third Mass, performed on Friday, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, will appear in our next Number.——There was a concert on Friday night, at the Marylebone Literary Institution.——The third concert of the London Operatic Society took place at Crosby Hall, last Monday, at which selections from the "Somnambula" were sung by Mr. John Rea, Mrs. W. Dixon, Misses M. Murrell, Tweedie, and Hayes; Messrs. Day, Hardinge, Bishop, Bannister, and Leslie. Miss Josephine Hayes has been singing in Limerick, her native town, and Cork in Italian operas, with the greatest enthusiasm; she will appear after Easter at Her Majesty's Theatre

The committee of management for Mr. Platt's farewell concert, on Wednesday, April 24, include Sir G Smart (Chairman), Sir H. R. Bishop, and Mr. Costa; Messrs. Addison, Allan, Anderson, Barret, Baumann, Beale, Benedict, W. S. Bennett, Blagrove, Budd, T. Chappell, I. B. Cramer, Cooke, Cox, Crivelli, D'Almaine, Dickon, C. C. Eames, H. S. Forbes, Grüneisen, J. H. Griesbach, T. Green, Hancock, Harper, Hatton, Hogarth, Holmes, Horsley, M. B., Oxon, Howell, Jullien, Konig, Lavenu, Lazarus, Leader and Cock, H. Leslie, A. Leslie, Lindley, Lucas, Lyon, Mitchell, Neate, A. Novello, C. Oliviere, R. W. Ollivier, W. L. Phillips, M.B., Oxon, Potter, Ribas, Rovedino, Sainton, E. Stephens, Surman, Watkins Williams, and Willy. Treasurer, Mr. T. Chappell; secretary, Mr. S. T. Lyon. The concert is under the immediate patronage of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge. The orchestra will include upwards of 100 players, conducted by Costa, and the most eminent foreign and English artists.——Handel's "Messiah" will be performed next Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmon.. Society, conducted by Costa; with Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, as principal vocalists.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Despite the oft-times repeated assertion of the musical purists, that the operas of Verdi possess no one element of excellence, we find his works in the foremost ranks of the lyrical repertoires of every European opera-house. At Paris, in Vienna, in St. Petersburgh, they are in the ascendant. They have attained an universal popul.rity—they are selected by the vocalist as his best medium for display—and they are keenly relished by the various publics.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence, and remained to witness the ballet of "Les Metamorphoses."

Verdi's opera of "Nino" was revived, and introduced a new baritone, named Corsini, to the London stage. He is a tall, well-made man, his figure is commanding, his face handsome and expressive, and his action impressive. The duet with *Abagail*, in the third act, was given with great pathos. His singing throughout was correct, and in good taste. Miss Dolby played *Abagail*; and her forcible style confirmed the impression conveyed last week by her performance of *Medea*. Belotti was the High Priest, *Gottaspe*, which he ably sustained. The Semiramis of his opening night is a character peculiarly suited to Lablache's mode of singing and action. The music was enthusiastic, and his rendering of the aria d'intrata was received with *furore*. The same result was occasioned by his charming feeling of the duet with *Ninira*, and in the last trio. The dying scene was natural and unexaggerated. Signor Lorenzo, as *Curio*, fully established the excellent impression created by his poetical impersonation of *Nino*. Belotti was in fine voice, and Parodi's *Ninira* is in our opinion a worthy companion to her *Norma* and *Medea*. The theatre was well attended.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday night, the one-act operetta, by Myn Herr Von der Does "Le Recluse et le Dragon," the first act of Bi-hichi's "Dame Blanche," and Auber's intere-ting opera, "Le Maçon," were performed. On Wednesday Auber's "Domino Noir" was represented; and the Opéra Comique season terminated with the second act of Auber's "Diamans de la Couronne." The lessee has displayed great zeal and activity in this short musical campaign: in the production of Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," Hérold's "Zampa," Thomas's "Caïd," Adolphe Adam's "Postillon de Lonjumeau," and "Le Roi d'Yvetot," Auber's "Maçon," &c.

ADELPHI.

On Monday, a drama in two acts, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, was re-produced. It is entitled "The Mother's Dream," having been originally called simply the "Mother," when, about twelve or fifteen years since, it first acted at the Haymarket. The interest is of a psychological character. A wife, while insane, becomes a mother, but loses her child before her recovery—the latter having been stolen by a vindictive nurse. The natural instinct is too strong to be thus defeated. She comes into contact with the child, and a mysterious recognition takes place; afterwards confirmed by the testimony of a dying chief. clerk of the nurse. To bring about the result the aid of somnambulism is resorted to—a state of mind induced by jealousy, for the heroine has been wrought upon to believe that the child is the illicit offspring of her husband. The part is somewhat peculiar, and its conception for much pantomimic effect. The structure of the piece is extremely simple; but its stage arrangements are picturesque, and there is a species of poetic feeling in it which merits encouragement.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's excellent comedy of "Time works Wonders" was revived on Tuesday, with much of its original cast; but the heroine, *Florentine*, was performed by Miss Reynolds, instead of Miss Fortescue. The lady acquitted herself with much credit, and added to the assurance that she has lately given, that we have in her a meritorious and improving *artiste*.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Wednesday night Shakspeare's great tragedy of "Macbeth" was revived, in a similar but still more correct style of representation with the revival three years ago. Lock's music is omitted; the part of *Lady Macduff* is restored, together with the ever-pathetic scene of the murder of her and her children; and the catastrophe is rendered, as Shakspeare meant it, not as a melo-dram.tic stage-combat, but the exposition of the gibbeted murderer and defeated dupe of a sanguinary superstition The representation has another advantage on the present, which it had not on the former occasion, in having Miss Glyn as *Lady Macbeth*. Since this now-celebrated actress's first performance of this *rôle* in London, she has made a study of all the great female characters in the English drama, and has in all achieved an average, and in some an extraordinary success. She comes, therefore, to a fresh performance of *Lady Macbeth* with a reputation greatly increased, and with powers much enlarged and strengthened by constant and judicious practice in the personation of the most elevated and difficult Shaksperian parts. Her present performance of *Lady Macbeth* fully justifies the training and discipline to which she has been subjected, and the merits which it displays are the more remarkable in this first instance in the history of the stage in which a performer has matriculated through a course of training, under the immediate inspection of a metropolitan audience, a trial at once severe and searching, which has been gone from strength in the provinces, far removed from critical censure, and its results only have been exhibited on the London boards. Despite the difficulties of the task, Miss Glyn has not failed in the attempt. The conception of it is unscathed, and, we should add, with distinguished honour. Her *Lady Macbeth* was, accordingly, now received the advantages of a full study to perfect the conception, and possessed the freshness and matured use of the *artiste's* powers to render it with full expression. Miss Glyn performed it throughout with finely-developed vigour, and with an energy overwhelming in its effects, obtained by a presiding tone, worthy of the Siddonian school, in which she has now completed her course as a pupil. Her reading of the letter was admirable, and the succeeding soliloquy was delivered with an electric power. Her various interviews with *Macbeth* rose one above another in grandeur. In the murder and the banquet scenes she was self-possessed, sparkling, sustained, triumphant —the very heroine of crime—the guardian demon of the crowned assassin—the weird-like accessory and human agent of the mysterious spirits that wait on Macbeth's footsteps—the conscious confederate of "fate and metaphysical aid." But this hell-given strength at last fails; and, in the scene of her somnambulism, conscience again indicates its being, and, with all the force of remorse, compels the unrepenting murderess to subside: the

Blood like Queen,
Who, as 'tis thought, by self and violent hands
Took off her life.

Such is *Malcolm's* account of her end. In this scene of supernaturalism Miss Glyn attains a sublimity which we have not seen exemplified by any other living artist.

The manner in which the tragedy has been placed upon the stage is highly laudable. The reduction of the *Witches* to the original triad contributes much to the dignity of the action, while it confirms the reality of supernatural intervention Mr. Phelps' *Macbeth* was distinguished by his usual excellences. It was occasionally animated with a will fire, skilfully indicating the supernal influence under which he acted; but the more valuemance of style was regulated with most excellent judgment. Mr. Phelps' *Macbeth* is entitled to take rank with the most artistic assumptions of the present day. We have no doubt that the tragedy will have a considerable run.

The following the domestic tragedy of "Isabella; or, the Fatal Marriage," was performed, the part of the heroine being for the first time represented by Miss Glyn. This character is considered as the crowning achievement of dramatic heroines on the British stage. We must, therefore, defer our analysis of the performance until a second opportunity shall make us better acquainted with its especial attributes.

A ball for the benefit of the Jews' Infant School took place on Tuesday night at Willis's Rooms. About 300 individuals were present. The charitable basis in which the members of the Hebrew community are concerned are always distinguished by the brilliancy of the company; and this prevalent characteristic was not concealed last night.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF THE MAJORITY OF SIR ROBERT J. BUXTON, BART.—This festal commemoration took place at Shadwell Court, near Thetford, on Wednesday week, and was continued on Thursday and Friday. On Wednesday morning, a procession of children, neatly dressed, made their appearance from the village, and were received by Sir Robert and Lady Buxton at their mansion, and then proceeded to a temporary apartment erected on the lawn, and here morning service was read by the Rev. F. D. Panter. After prayers, Lady Buxton and the two Misses Buxton, sisters of Sir Robert, presented the latter with a peal of bells for the tower of Rushford church. An elegant breakfast to a large circle of friends followed. In the course of the morning, the Norfolk tenantry presented, through Mr. T. Fisher Salter, the agent of Sir Robert Buxton, a magnificent silver salver to the youthful baronet. The park, throughout the day, was open to all visitors. In the evening, a grand dinner and ball were given, in an elegant pavilion, built for the occasion. The guests at the banquet numbered nearly two hundred. The chair was occupied by Sir Montagu Chudleigh, M.P., brother-in-law of Lady Buxton. On his right sat Sir Robert Buxton, and on the immediate left of the chair Lady Buxton. After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured, the President proposed the "health of the bride," which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Sir Robert returned thanks. Lord Sandwich proposed "the health of Lady Buxton," eulogising the care bestowed by her on her son, and praising with much delicacy her own virtues and charities. The toast was received with three times three cheers. Several other toasts were drunk, including the "Health of the chairman," proposed by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., The company then adjourned to the Park, which was brilliantly illuminated, and was witnessed a splendid display of fireworks. The day's proceedings terminated with a ball. On Thursday there were rural sports in the Park; and on Friday the poor were entertained in great numbers.

THE CHESTER COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—In 1846 the late Mr. John Owens left a splendid bequest, amounting to about £100,000, for the purpose of founding a college in Manchester, and the trustees have now published a report of the proceedings and plans of the general character and plan of the institution, in pursuance of the directions of the testator. It is recommended that the subjects of instruction should include classics, literature, mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, moral and mental philosophy, history and political philosophy, the English language and literature, with the addition, as needed, of chemistry, various branches of natural history, physiology, and (with a special view to commercial education), book-keeping, the geography of commercial productions, and the progress of arts and manufactures, and the general principles of commercial jurisprudence. The six more important branches of knowledge are to be confined to as many professors; while the modern languages, drawing, and other commercial studies, may be entrusted to occasional teachers and lecturers. The salaries of the professors, it is proposed, should not at first exceed two-thirds of the expected annual income or the trust fund (£4000), or £160 exclusive of £250 additional for the professorship of chemistry, various branches of natural history, physiology, and (with a special view to commercial education), book-keeping, the geography of commercial productions, and the progress of arts and manufactures, and the general principles of commercial jurisprudence. The six more important branches of knowledge are to be confined to as many professors; while the modern languages, drawing, and other commercial studies, may be entrusted to occasional teachers and lecturers. The salaries of the professors, it is proposed, should not at first exceed two-thirds of the expected annual income or the trust fund (£4000), or £160 exclusive of £250 additional for the professorship of chemistry, and of the remuneration of occasional teachers. The committee think it desirable that the Owens College should be placed in connexion with the University of London; but at the same time they have given attention to the important subject of the establishment in Manchester of a university, conferring its own degrees without resort to the metropolitan university.

ST. THOMAS'S, BRAMPTON.—MORMON FUNERAL.—Some excitement prevailed on Sunday last amongst the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, residing at Brampton and in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the Rev. J. B. Jebb, the incumbent of the district, having intimated to the friend of a member of the community, recently deceased, that he could not conscientiously read the burial service of the Church of England at the funeral, of which they had given him formal notice. The Mormons persisted in their determination to bury the corpse in St. Thomas's churchyard, without the least regard to the remonstrances and advice of the incumbent; and under these circumstances it was doubtful how the matter would end. A little before six o'clock on Sunday evening the funeral procession began to move from Factory-street; the Mormons commenced singing, and attracted a considerable number of persons, who accompanied them from motives of curiosity, by the nearest route towards the church. On arriving at the gate of the churchyard it was found closed; but the procession had scarcely halted when the incumbent appeared in his canonicals, and, taking off his hat, proceeded to read the following protest:—"In the name of God, I, John Berridge Jebb, incumbent of the district of St. Thomas's, Brampton, do hereby solemnly protest against the use of the burial service of the Church of England in this case; and I do hereby declare that it is only because I am compelled by the law of the land, that I allow a member of the community of Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, to be interred according to the rites of the Church in the churchyard of St. Thomas's, Brampton; and I further declare that I cannot knowingly officiate in any future interment of the same kind without doing violence to my conscience." After this, the new gentleman shortly addressed the assemblage, stating that, if any of those present wished to know the grounds on which his protest had been made, he would readily explain them in the school room after the service. The Rev. J. Arnold, the curate of the district, then approached the gate, and commenced the service, which was performed in the usual manner. The behaviour of the Mormons during the reading of the protest, and at the service, was decorous and proper. It is, says, from the subsequent representations, believed that they do not desire the service of the Church at the burial of their dead, but only the privilege of burying in the churchyard, even without any religious service.

ESCAPE OF ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Thursday night week last, or early on Friday morning, the premises of Mr. Osborne, manufacturing jeweller, Lichfield-street, Birmingham, were broken open, and gold, silver, and plated goods, consisting of brooches, guards, pencil-cases, seals, rings, studs, pins, snuff-boxes, &c., amounting in value to between £500 and £600, stolen therefrom. In consequence of previous robberies, the doors and window-shutters were iron-plated, and deemed impregnable. The premises were entered by the privy or back yard, which was drained with great dispatch, entering the back part of the warehouse by breaking a hole in the wall, and, having thus obtained ingress, by dint of great labour and the use of crowbars, they forced open the interior doors, and ransacked the most valuable depositories of the stock. No fewer than six crowbars were discovered in the warehouse next morning when the workmen came to their employment. A reward of 100 guineas has been offered for the apprehension of the depredators.

On Saturday night the farm premises of Mr. Till, of Burnham, were destroyed by fire, with the exception of a few sheds. The buildings were insured in the Royal Exchange, and some corn which formed part of their contents in the Sun office. Immediately after the occurrence, another and more extensive fire was observed in the neighbourhood. This resulted in a very large destruction of property on the farm of Mr. Nash, of Langley, about four miles from Burnham. Mr. Nash was also insured. Both fires are believed to be the work of incendiaries, who have of late been very active in the neighbourhood.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.—Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday morning an explosion of fire-damp took place at Messrs. Evans and Turner's colliery, in Haydock, situated about a mile and a half from Newton race-ground (Lancashire). The explosion occurred in what is called the "Rock-pit," and thirteen persons were at her burned or smothered to death, the workings being literally burned to a cinder. It appears that eleven of the parties were working in a drift 1000 yards from the pit eye, without any conductor, when the explosion took place, all of whom were burned to death. Two others were working with and 300 yards nearer the pit eye, and, hearing the explosion, rushed into the face of the fire, instead of making to the pit eye. The names of the sufferers are as follows:—John Durdom and his son (the latter having a wife and five children); William Durdom, brother, wife, and four children, William Knowles, one child and wife; Ralph Unsworth and John, his son (the elder), leaving a wife and four children; John Glare, married, and one child; John Bound, married, and one child; and Thomas Hall, the same name, John Simm, James Bailey, Christopher Hesketh, Thomas Glover, and Joseph Hatton—all young men. The men were allowed safety-lamps, if they thought proper to use them; but there does not appear to have been any person near them working with naked candles or lights, and the men had no run away from the fire the day before the fatal occurrence took place

MURDERS BY A LUNATIC.—Great consternation was excited on Monday morning, in the quiet village of Juniper-green, about five miles south-west of Edinburgh (in the neighbourhood of Currie), by the discovery of the murder of two persons in the house of Dr. Wilson, a resident medical practitioner. The crime must have been immediately on the spot, and upon entering the house found Dr. Wilson in the kitchen, lying upon his back, quite dead, with his head beaten almost to a jelly. The next object which presented itself was the lifeless body of the aged mother of Dr. Wilson, which was found lying in the passage, apparently on the spot where the unfortunate woman had been struck down and killed. The implements employed in these murders appeared to have been the kitchen poker and tongs. A person named Pearson, who was employed occasionally as a lunatic, was apprehended in the house, and has been lodged in the Edinburgh gaol.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS, CLIFTON.—On Wednesday morning, at about nine o'clock, an accident of a very shocking kind occurred at Clifton, Bristol, to a young lady named Craven, the daughter of Mr. Craven, solicitor, of the firm of Pripper and Craven. It appears that Mr. Craven's family have been for some time past staying at Clifton for the benefit of their health, and on the morning of the accident seven o'clock, the young lady in question, who was about 17 or 18 years old, was called by her maid, and was then in her usual health. Afterwards she went out, as was her custom, for the purpose of taking a walk on the Downs, from which, as all who have visited the neighbourhood must be aware, an extensive view of the rivers Avon and Severn, and of the mouth of the Bristol Channel, is obtained. Miss Craven, who is rather short-sighted, unfortunately approached too near the edge of the cliff, and the turf, in consequence of the recent continuance of dry weather, being exceedingly dry and slippery, she missed her footing, and after striking against three or four projecting points of the cliff, was precipitated to the bottom, a depth of nearly three hundred feet. A woman who lives in a cottage below, and two men, all of whom saw the unhappy young lady in the act of falling, immediately hastened to the spot, for the purpose of rendering her some assistance, but, of course, all human aid was unavailing. Her skull on the right side was driven in, her limbs fractured, and her body altogether shockingly mutilated. This made the fifth or sixth accident of the kind which has occurred near the same spot during the last six or seven years. Only about twelve months since the Rev. Mr. Hicks, a clergyman of the Church of England, met with his death by falling from the Lion's Head Point, in the same way; and, still more recently, a young lady was precipitated over the rocks, and killed on the spot. The society of merchants, who are lords of the manor-house, caused boards to be erected at different points, cautioning visitors of the danger of walking too near the edge; but it is evident that some more effective measures should be taken.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G T. The second match between Messrs Bird and Hughes, the former giving the Pawn and two moves, has terminated in favour of Mr Bird, who won every game. Each party having now won one match a third, or "compare," is expected to come off immediately.

ENQUIRER, YIGO. Mr. Turner, the antagonist of Mr Stanley in the late match, is a Kentuckian. We should recommend you to withhold your opinion of Mr Stanley as "one of the best players of it. Mr Stan by speaks in high terms of his ability, and, from the examples before us, we are inclined to think he has not over-rated him.

RED INDIAN. Much too easy.

F G, R D W L, and other Correspondents, are requested to understand that problems or games cannot appear in practice in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *unless accompanied by that paper.* The practice of forwarding copies of the same communication as original to three or four publications is so extremely discreditable, that we are surprised and sorry to hear of its prevalence

W L. Barlow.—In your Problem of five moves, suppose Black retire his Bishop to K R 3d, instead of playing Kt to K B 6th: how will you mate?

R D M.—You are in error both as regards Problem No 331 and Enigma 344. The true solution of the former will be given in our next, and the following moves will show the fallacy of your variations on the latter.—1 K to K 7th; 1. Q to her 8th; 2. B to Q 3d; 2. Q takes B; 3. Kt to Q 7th (ch); 3 K to Q 8th; 4. P takes Q.—Mate

PLUTINO.—It shall be reprized on next week

CAMILLA.—The Chess pieces recently sold by the usually miserable imitators of the "Staunton man," are as valid as ghs to know the name of the dealer

R V D—l. In the late Match between Mr Stanley and the Kentuckian amateur, Mr S was the victor. 2. Apply to the Secretary, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Cornhill

MAYOR.—You will be certain of getting the genuine man at Lenehars, of Piccadilly, or Lund, of Fleet-street

J C W—It is marked for insertion, but you must exercise a little patience. We have at least a hundred equally deserving

SIR G S. A private communication has been forwarded

NORTH BARTON.—1. You should send your game to be forwarded to the London and Edinburgh Match to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*; our space is much too limited to admit of a consecutive on the subject. 2. With pleasure, if a diagram is sent

SON OF AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—It is not the custom in this country to say "Check" when attacking an adversary a Qu n

BERKS. Amid the hundreds of communications received by us, it is probable years may elapse ere the simple course is for you to repeat the questions, and if they come to hand, you may rely upon their being answered

IGNORAMUS.—You were *fairly* beaten, your opponent having an undoubted right to claim a Queen for every Pawn, else could give you your first rank

RHETALUT. Thanks. A letter has been forwarded

SCRUTATOR.—The French Chess periodical *La Regence* may be got through Messrs Williams and Norgate, the foreign book sellers

CHICOPEE.—I. Many thanks for the suggestion. 2. The two last, with some slight modification, will do

NEMO.—In only defect now is a want of subtlety. Try again

B C.—make the 10th move on each side, and all runs smoothly enough

THE BARON, Norwich.—The errors both of omission and commission in the game are such as all young players are guilty of. Study and good practice will soon enable you to correct them

SOLUTIONS by J B H, J P, Hythe, J H H, TYRO, Bayswater, TYRO, Deal, Q. C W, Sheffield, J D. Maycock, RICHARD ROE, Rev T M S, REV. R B, RECTOR, STEVENS, M P, M O C, ARNAHLT, HERO, ROB IOTA, NEMO, R B T, JUVENIS, are correct. Those by J A H, P P, ROB SEC, MUDDLE, ALPHA AND OMEGA, AMICUS, J A W, M S R, REGD ALFRED, CANUTE, W J B, GESO, W B H, are wrong

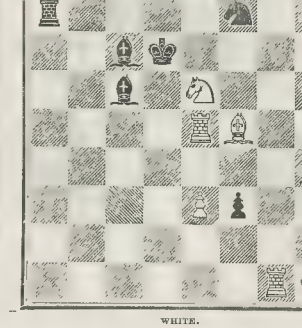
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 321.

By the request of numerous Subscribers, we are induced to withhold the solution of this clever stratagem until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 322.

By E. A. M. M., of Mhow, India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES IN THE LATE GREAT MATCH AT WASHINGTON
(*Guioco Piano.*)

BLACK. (Mr. J. Turner.)	WHITE. (Mr Stanley.)	BLACK. (Mr. J. Turner.)	WHITE. (Mr. Stanley)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q B to K B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	20. Q to K B 3d	Q B takes Kt
4. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d	21. Q takes B	K Kt to B 3d
5. Castles (e)	P to Q 3d	22. Q to K B 5th	R to Kt sq
6. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 3d	23. Q Kt to B 4th	P to K Kt 4th (d)
7. P to K R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	24. Q B to K Kt 3d (e)	K to Kt 2d
8. K R to K sq	Castles	25. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q sq	26. Kt takes K Kt P	Kt takes Kt
10. Q B to K R 4th	P to K R 3d	27. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to K Kt 3d
11. Q Kt to Q 2d	K to R sq	28. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3d
12. Q B to K Kt 3d	P takes B	29. R to Q 3d	P to K B 4th
13. P takes P	K Kt to R 2d	30. Q B to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
14. P to K 6th	Q P takes P	31. P takes Q B P	Kt takes P
15. K takes P	Q to K Kt 4th	32. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to R 2d
16. Q Kt to K B 3d	Q to R B 3d	33. Q takes B.	
17. P to Q 5th	K B to Q B 4th	And Black ultimately won the game.	

(a) The usual play now is P to Q 4th: and if the second player take the Pawn, to Castle immediately. Instead of taking the Pawn, he may, however, retreat the K's Bishop, but in any case we think the first player has the advantage. Let us suppose—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	8. Castles	P to Q 3d
6. P takes K P	Kt takes P	9 Q Kt to sq	Q B to K 3d
7. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt	10 P to K 5th, &c.	

(b) Desperate temerity in the face of such a position as Black has got.

(c) The presumed defect in this gentleman's play is, that when he has gained an advantage whether of situation or material, he never attaches it. Why this pusillanimous retreat, when a few bold steps must lead to victory? Let us suppose that he has played instead—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
24 K to Q 3d	K to Kt 2d*	27 Q to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
25 B takes K Kt P	P takes B	28 Kt to Q 7th	
26 Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq		

And white cannot save the game.

* This appears to be as good a move as he can make to avert the fatal consequences of Black a threatened play of the Kt to Q 7th or K 6th

CHESS MATCHES IN NEW YORK

Since the termination of the contest at Washington, between Messrs. Stanley and Turner, a match and return match have been played betwixt the latter gentleman and M. Löwenthal, the well-known Hungarian player, with the following results:

FIRST MATCH.			SECOND MATCH.		
Löwenthal	.. ..	6 games.	Löwenthal	.. ..	5 games.
Turner	.. ..	2 ,,	Turner	.. ..	2 ,,
Drawn	.. ..	2 ,,	Drawn	.. ..	1 ,,
Total	.. ..	10	Total	.. ..	8

The best of these games have been politely placed at our disposal, and they will appear in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as opportunities occur for their insertion.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 547.—By "CHECK IN THE EAST."

White's K at his sq, Q at her Kt 6th, R at Q 8 2d, Kts at K Kt 2d and Q R 4th, Ps at K 5th and Q B 2d.

Black's K at Q 6th, Q at K B 6th, Rs at K Kt 5th and Q 4th, B at K R 3d, Kts at K B 7th and Q 8th, Ps at K R 6th and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 548.—By an AMATEUR.

White's K at Q 7th, R at K R 8th, B at Q R 5th; Ps at K 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 2d.

Black's K at Q 4th, B at K 4th, Ps at Q 3d and Q 5th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 549.—By Mr. G. S. JELLICOE, of Oxford.

White's K at Q R sq, R at Q sq, B at K 2d, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at K Kt 3d and 5th, K B 3d, Q 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

Black's K at Q 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 3d, K B 5th, K 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 7th.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE coming season may be said to have run its length, the Abingdon Open being the only meeting of any character left in the calendar. On the whole, if one or two clubs tell a little short of the average, the campaign may be put down as a very successful one.

Steeple chasing still shows a bold front, although rapidly approaching its close. The next week, following upon a brilliant one at Warwick, promises well. The fixtures are—Stourbridge on Monday, Chel enham on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Neasdiffe (near Shrewsbury) and the West of Scotland on Thursday. The regular "legitimate" season commences on the following Monday, at Catterick, with a bill of fare which does not appear likely to make "April fools" of its patrons.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—An improvement in Beius and Chantrey for the Northamptonshire Handicap, and a decline in the Whim colt for the Chester Cup, were the only decided "movements" this afternoon. Business was very slight.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.	
6 to 1 agst Harriott	10 to 1 agst Salus (t)
7 to 1 — Oxerley	10 to 1 — Malvasia
	30 to 1 agst Gondolier (t)

12 to 1 agst Chantrey	
20 to 1 — Clarissa	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—2 to 1 agst Cheerful (t).

2000 GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Hue Hunter	5 to 1 agst Mickleton
	John O'Groat is declared not to start for this race.

CHESTER CUP.

22 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	40 to 1 agst White Colt (t)	50 to 1 agst Horn of Chase
30 to 1 — Lady Sarah (t)		

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Chilla Callum	30 to 1 agst Voltigeur	40 to 1 agst Hardinge (t)
7 to 1 — Bolingbroke (t)	30 to 1 — Plaisterd (t)	40 to 1 Birdnell
11 to 1 — The Nigger	33 to 1 — Panama	50 to 1 — John O Groat

THURSDAY.—Nearly all the subscribers being at Warwick, there was no betting at the "Corner" yesterday.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

MATCH, 100 h. ft., 12st each. Hunt Steeple-Chase Course.—Mr. Robertson's The Ass of Trumps (Capt. Broadley). 1. Lord Lurgan's Sobriety (Capt. Little), 2.

THE SCURRY STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added. Mr. Barnard's Jack-of-All-Trades (Mr. Caldwell), 1. Mr. Wilson's Venture (Capt. Little), 2.

THE TRIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 40 added. Mr. W. Moseley's Alonzo (W. Sharp), 1. Mr. T. Dawson's nd. Mark Tapley (Arnold), 2.

THE WILLOUGHBY HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Stafford's Feather (Capt. Little), 1. Lord Strathmore's Rattrap (Capt. Brook), 2.

THE FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Mason's Doubt (W. Sharp), 1. Mr Jones's Docility (Thirlwall), 2.

THE FARMERS' PLATE of £50.—Mr. Gulliver's Faseley (Mr. Wood), 1. Mr. W. Cowper's Jerry (Owner), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

DERDALE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. D. T. Cunynghame nd Chisiawa (late Hommopathy) (Mr. Elwes), 1. Col. Shirley's Fuglenan (Mr. Devenport), 2.

HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Bingley's Christiana (Thick), 1. Mr. Williams nd Miss Julia (Neale), 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Mr. Merry's Louis Napoleon (Prince), 1. Mr. T. Stevens's Britannia (Wakefield), 2.

GREAT WARWICKSHIRE HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Irwin's Ballinafad (E. Bell). Mr. Lawson's Kelesha (Evans), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Lord Clifden's Cotton Lord (Pearl), 1. Mr. Green's Hidden (Whitehouse), 2.

THURSDAY.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASE.—THURSDAY.

GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE FOR THE GOLD CUP.—Hawkesworth, 1. Treasurer, 2.

VETERAN STAKES.—No race.

IRELAND.

ABOLITION OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.—A meeting was convened on Thursday week, in Dublin, in accordance with the following requisition, which has been addressed to the high-sheriff of Dublin, in the absence of the Lord Mayor:—"A rumour has been for some time prevalent, which we have hitherto regarded as wholly unworthy of credit, that the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was about being abolished; but which the announcement of the Prime Minister, in answer to an inquiry made to him on the subject, proves to be too well founded. We, the undersigned inhabitants of Dublin, of all creeds and professions, therefore request that you will call, at your earliest convenience, a meeting for the purpose of petitioning against a measure which will, if carried, inevitably bring desolation upon this city and its trade." The signatures comprised a long array of bankers, merchants, and gentlemen, both Radical and Conservative.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—At a meeting of the corporation of Dublin, held on Tuesday, a motion censuring the absence of Mr. Reynolds, the Lord Mayor, from his post, was, after a warm debate, adjourned for another week to give Mr. Reynolds an opportunity of being present.

The next annual exhibition of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society is to be held in Cork.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ULSTER.—It appears from the accounts from the north of Ireland, that the recent act against party processions has been most effective in preserving the peace. The *Belfast Chronicle* says:—"From all the inquiries we have been enabled to make, we have every reason to believe that St. Patrick's Day passed over in perfect tranquility." The *Newry Telegraph* has a statement to the same effect, to which it adds the following. "Castlewallan-ward accounts have reached to the effect that there were no processions, nor any sort of political display."

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.—A meeting of members of Parliament, supporters of the present Government, took place on Tuesday, at Downing-street. About 160 were present. Lord John Russell addressed the meeting. He told them that if Mr. Hutt's motion for that evening, relative to the save-trade, were carried, he would certainly resign the office he held. Mr. Hume did not see the necessity of Lord John Russell giving up office, even if Mr. Hutt carried the motion. Lord Palmerston repeated what Lord John Russell had stated as the course he should himself follow. Lord Harry Vane and Mr. E. Denison both spoke in favour of Mr. Hutt's motion. The meeting then separated, the general feeling being that it would form matter of grave consideration how to vote on this occasion. The result is seen by our Parliamentary report.

ASSOCIATION FOR DIFFUSING PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.—The first meeting of the season of this association was held on Tuesday, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings; Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Joseph Bentley, the secretary and lecturer of the association, said that, in the ten months during which it had been carrying on its operations in the provinces, 170 lectures had been delivered, the average attendance at which was 316. He had made minute inquiries into the physical and moral condition of the lower classes in every place he had visited, and regretted to say that mendicancy, pauperism, and crime had increased during the last three years, and that those evils were now on the decrease, owing chiefly to fiscal causes. The association proposed to give a series of similar practical lectures simultaneously in various parts of the metropolis. The meeting having been addressed by Mr. J. Cochrane, Mr. Hu st, and other gentlemen, resolutions were passed approving of the objects of the society, and calling upon it to commence the proposed lectures without delay; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.—ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.—On Thursday, the annual dinner of this society took place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to commemorate the victory of Alexandria: Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell in the chair, supported by Sir T. M. Wilson, the Chisholm, Major-General Sir John Reid, Sir John Campbell, Captain J. Forbes, Colonel Crabb, Sir Charles Forbes, M.P., &c.; numbering in all about a hundred gentlemen, many of whom were dressed in the Highland costume. The dinner was of a peculiarly national character, and during the entertainment the boys of the Caledonian Asylum paraded round the room, playing the Scotch pipes, and headed by Angus Mackay, the Queen's piper, and Donald Mackay, piper to the Highland Society. Mr. Moody and Mr. Cooper were in attendance for the purpose of supplying the musical portion of the entertainment, and the former sang several Scotch songs, which tended to increase the enthusiasm of the guests. The usual loyal toasts having been drunk, the chairman proposed the "Navy and Army." Captain Forbes returned thanks on the part of the navy, and bore testimony to the bravery of Sir Ralph Abercromby and those who served under him at Alexandria. He (Captain Forbes) served in that battle, and one of the grandest sights he ever witnessed was the fighting of the British navy on that memorable occasion. Sir John Reid acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the army, and alluded in the most eulogistic terms to the gallant conduct of Sir James Macdonnell the hero of Hougoumont—in the field of Waterloo. The Chairman next proposed "The memory of Abercromby, and the heroes who fell with him in Egypt." The toast having been drunk in solemn silence, the chairman proposed "Health and long life to those gentlemen who had survived the glorious campaign, which they had this day met to celebrate." Sir John Reid returned thanks, and took the opportunity of singing a song illustrative of the naval and military achievements of the gallant sons of Scotland. Mr. Guthrie then proposed the President of the Highland Society, Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, and in doing so he drew attention to the merits of the Highland Society of London. The chairman having acknowledged the compliment, several other toasts were successively proposed and warmly responded to. Amongst them were "The Duke of Wellington," "Chiefs and Clans," "The East India Company's Service," "Sword and Food," "Pipe and Banner," &c. The national enthusiasm was kept up throughout the evening, and the company separated between seven and two o'clock.

JUNCTION OF THE MIDLAND AND LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS AT BIRMINGHAM.—The contract for the construction of this connecting loop has been obtained by Messrs. Branson and Gwyther, the eminent builders and railway contractors, of Belmont-row, Birmingham.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, visited the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi, for the purpose of inspecting this Exhibition previous to its being opened to the public. The Prince was received by the Earl of Enniskillen, Mr. Franks, the hon. secretary, Mr. Hope, M.P., Mr. Botfield, M.P., and the gentlemen forming the committee under whose direction this temporary museum has been formed. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified; and, indeed, there is here presented so much that is interesting in an antiquarian, historical, and artistic point of view, that this Exhibition can hardly fail to prove highly attractive to all classes of the community. Many, perhaps, who are aware of the inestimable treasures contained in the private cabinets of our nobility and gentry, or which are jealously guarded as precious heirlooms in the coffers of the various colleges and corporate bodies to which they belong, have yet never had any opportunity of examining the numerous specimens of ancient art which now (we believe, for the first time in this metropolis) have been systematically collected and chronologically arranged; indeed, it is doubtful whether such an opportunity may ever again occur; and it should be borne in mind that, on the present occasion, the twofold object has been kept in view, of conveying useful information and practical instruction to the modern artisan, and of affording that gratification which every cultivated mind must feel in the contemplation of all that is rare and exquisite in art.

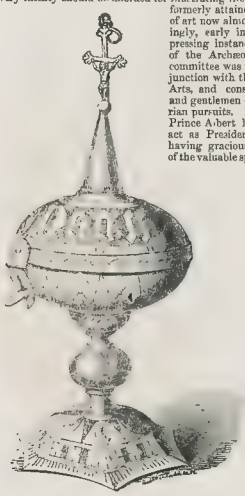
CANDLESTICK.

EWER.

WARE OF HENRY II. OF FRANCE.

SALT-CELLAR.

It had long been felt that an Exhibition of this description would have a beneficial effect, and various plans for forming one have at different times been suggested; but these attempts have hitherto proved abortive, owing to the difficulties with which the execution of them was surrounded. It was felt, too, that no time could be more appropriate than the present to make an effort for carrying out this long-mooted idea, when, pending the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851, it had become in the highest degree desirable that every facility should be afforded for illustrating the degree of excellence formerly attained in many branches of art now almost obsolete. Accordingly, early in the year (at the pressing instance of some members of the Archæological Institute) a committee was formed to act in conjunction with that of the Society of Arts, and consisting of noblemen and gentlemen engaged in antiquarian pursuits. His Royal Highness Prince Albert having consented to act as President, and her Majesty having graciously permitted many of the valuable specimens from Windsor Castle to be exhibited, the possessors of works of art have not been slow to follow the illustrious example thus set them, and have placed their treasures at the disposal of the committee: the result has far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of success.



METAL PYX.

Owing to the immunity which we have so long happily enjoyed from intestine commotions or political revolutions, whilst so many of the nations of Europe have been convulsed, this country has become the receptacle of some of the best productions of those great masters who would only otherwise be known to us by their fame; and when it is considered that few of the objects here exhibited do not possess some private episodes, lending them increased interest in addition to their intrinsic value, it will readily be understood that it has been a matter of no little difficulty to select such subjects for illustration as will be most generally acceptable to our readers.

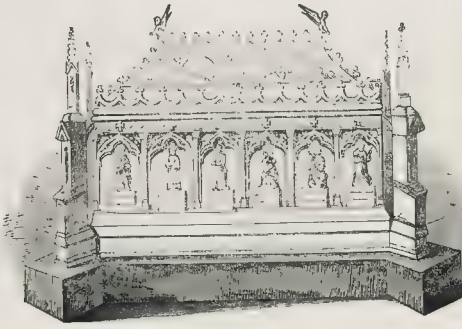
Commencing, therefore, with the earliest periods, we give the following groups of antique Roman bronzes from the cabinet of the Hon. Richard Neville, which, besides presenting a beauty of form not unworthy of Herculaneum, are curious as affording us a specimen of the Roman metal-work during their occupation of Britain—these vases having been found in a barrow at Thornbrough, in Buckinghamshire.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. has also contributed several specimens of antique art; and the graceful design of the Roman drinking vase exhibited by him is not unworthy of modern imitation.

There are also some very beautiful Etruscan and Greek vases, exhibited by Mr. Audsley. But it must be admitted that this Exhibition is rather deficient in numerous examples of classic art—and it should not be forgotten that we are principally indebted to the Greeks for the purest forms as models even at the present day; nor have succeeding ages ever been able to surpass those extraordinary productions of the plastic art, which could only have emanated from a people who had attained the height of excellence in design, and reached a degree of mental culture under which alone the universal appreciation of the *beau ideal* could have been acquired by and fostered amongst them. That the Romans were not slow to recognise this fact, is evident from the adoption both of their style of architecture, and also of the design of many of their utensils in general use; nor was it till the decline of the Empire and the corruption in taste that ensued from excess of luxury, and an increasing intimacy with barbaric nations, that the antique severity of form gave place to the more florid and composite style which immediately preceded the Byzantine era, and which finally proved destructive of anything like simple ideality in art, *i. e.* art which has the power of pleasing without the adventitious aid of a redundancy of ornament.

It cannot be supposed, however, that the dexterity of handicraft which had been gradually acquired should not have left us some permanent traces of its existence, consequently, although the indications that remain to us of the skill of the artisan during those which are emphatically termed the "dark ages" are necessarily very few, still we might have expected there would have been more specimens illustrative of this particular epoch.

At length the general introduction of Christianity, and the stimulus afforded to the mechanician by the piety of its early professors (creating a demand for the embellishment of their churches and private oratories), introduced a new and necessarily more conventional style of art; and from the tenth to the close of the fifteenth centuries, the specimens of what may be called "Mediæval art" are not only very numerous and curious, but afford undoubted proof of the genius and taste of the artisans of those periods which we are now too apt to consider as utterly rude and unpolished. The reminiscences, too, of an age of chivalry and religious enthusiasm appeal strongly to the beholder in behalf of this section of the Exhibition; and it is to the Crusaders' armour, the jewelled crosier, the carved triptych, the enamelled or highly-wrought reliquary, the sacramental chalice, and the enriched Gothic monstrance, that it will doubtless owe much of its interest. Proceeding to illustrate this class of objects, we have selected a Pyx, or Ciborium, from the museum of the Archæological Institute. This was the vessel in which the paten or holy wafer for sacramental purposes was kept; and the will of Henry VII. supplies us with some curious particulars. From this we learn that for the purpose of furnishing all such parish churches as only possessed one of "copre or tymbre," he directs that a great number of these Pyxes shall be made of silver, and gilt, each of the value of £4; and then describes how that the said Pyxes shall be "garnished with our armes and rede roses, and portcelis crowned." It is worthy of remark, however, that of all the vessels so ordered, few, if any, remain: perhaps, from the circumstance of having the Royal arms engraved on them, they were regarded as family plate by the next successor to the crown, and appropriated accordingly!!



SILVER-GILT SHRINE.

Not the least remarkable of these religious emblems are the shrines or caskets in which the relics of Saints were kept, and which were consequently often set with precious stones of immense value. There is one in the Cathedral of Cologne, decorated with jewels valued at more than £250,000; and the cost and artistic skill lavished on those even of more modest pretensions evince the great care and labour usually bestowed on their production. The beautiful example below of one of the fifteenth century is from the collection of Mr. Magniac. It is of silver gilt, relieved—having figures of Christ and the Apostles placed round it, in canopied niches—and derives a striking effect from the pinnacled buttresses placed at its angles. Although its history is involved in obscurity, the simplicity and elegance of its design attract immediate attention, in preference to those more elaborately-enriched reliquaries, of which there are several in the Exhibition, from the Cathedral of Basle and elsewhere. Several of these shrines are enamelled by artists of Limoges; and amongst other names of scarcely inferior note those of Jean Courtois and Leonard of Limousin may be recognised. But, as it is impossible to do justice to the colours of these exquisite enamels by wood-engravings, it is to be hoped that they will not be

ROMAN DRINKING VASE.

overlooked by Mr. Shaw, in his work on the "Decorative Art of the Middle Ages."

Want of space compels us to abbreviate our notice of this portion of the Exhibition, to which the Hon. Robert Curzon, Mr. Hallstone, Rev. Drs. Wiseman and Rock, have largely contributed, and on which we would willingly have lingered; although undoubtedly the period of the Rénaissance, or Cinque-Cento, which we now approach, is that which has contributed most largely, and perhaps most usefully, to the objects had in view, and therefore demands most attention.

Words, indeed, can scarcely convey an idea of the magnificence of the works of these great men, whose talent was principally fostered by the patronage of the Italian merchant princes of the fifteenth century; and the bust of Lorenzo de' Medici, executed in terra cotta by Michael Angelo, could not be more appropriately placed than amidst many of the *chef-d'œuvres* of those very artists whose skill was acquired in the schools and *ateliers* of Florence founded and supported by his munificence and that of his illustrious family. The wares of Raffaelle and Luca della Robbia, with those of France and Germany, may each in turn afford a

TERRA COTTA BUST OF LORENZO DE' MEDICI, BY MICHAEL ANGELO.

CLOTHWORKERS COMPANY'S CUP (PEPYS'S).

hint to the Birmingham or Staffordshire manufacturer, and of these specimens of pottery there is an endless variety. The elaborate Saltcellar and Candlestick, which we have been enabled to illustrate, form part of the collections of Baron Lionel de and Sir A. Rothschild; and the beautiful white Ewer is the property of Mr. Magniac. These three are fine examples of the ware of Henry II. of France, the secret of making which is now completely lost.

It may not be out of place here also to call attention to the quantity of beautiful Venetian glass, chiefly the property of the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. Auldjo, and Mr. Farrer, but of which the fine tazza belonging to Sir Charles Price, Bart., presents one of the most elegant examples.

It is a popular fallacy to suppose that glass is, comparatively speaking, a modern invention, and that, too, in spite of numerous vessels, of decidedly Roman manufacture, having been repeatedly found even in England. The Venetians acquired the art (which had probably been almost lost during the dark ages) from Byzantium; together with that of making blood cameos, for which the capital of the Eastern Empire was once so celebrated. Of these there may yet be seen some few interesting specimens in the museums of Vienna, having the early Christian symbols engraved on them. The principal period, however, at which the manufacture of glass flourished at Venice or Murano seems to have been about the middle of the fifteenth century; and few, if any, of the objects exhibited, can claim a higher antiquity than this, although, from an elaborate description in an old MS. of a glass crucifix in the church of the Dominicans, at Treviso, it is manifest that even as early as the year 1170 they had had acquired great perfection in the art.

Unquestionably, however, the chief attraction consists in the metal works of the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini, who was born at Florence in the year 1500, and, having been patronized at the Court of Francis I. of France, a fitting theatre was afforded him for the execution of those great masterpieces which have rendered his name so famous. The Founder's Cup, from Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which we annex a representation, is a good specimen of his skill, and there are several others in the room, from Windsor Castle.

BRONZE VASES.—ROMANO-BRITISH.

The election cup of the Clothworkers' Company, which is commonly called "Pepys' cup," probably because it was presented to them by Samuel Pepys, who, we find, was master in the year 1677, is here given; as are, also, representations of the three Hanaps belonging to the Carpenters' Company, and which were the gifts of sundry masters and wardens in the years 1611 and 1612. At first sight, it strikes us as somewhat singular, that, of the numerous grace-cups or wassail-bowls exhibited by the City companies, none bear the stamp of any very high antiquity; but this will cease to be matter of surprise when it is considered how often in times past the liveries were called upon to make contributions (sometimes facetiously termed "Benevolences") towards the support of foreign wars, by which means they were perpetually impoverished. Even so lately as in the year 1643, during the Civil War, most of the companies were obliged to sell, pawn, or melt up their plate, in order to be enabled to comply with the requisitions of the Parliamentary Commissioners. The goldsmiths, indeed, in the year 1667, sold the greater part of their old plate for the purpose of repairing their hall; and this circumstance will partly account for the fact that they have made no contributions in aid of the present occasion. Not always, however, did the good citizens of London submit with a good grace to these excessive exactions; for we find that a requisition being made upon them in the reign of King Richard II., which they resisted, the Mayor and Aldermen were deposed; for, saith the old chronicler, "Ye would not lend him (the King) a thousand pounds, and ye Kynge rrived them of their liberté, and ordeined that they should no meyhir have, but a wardeyn." A summary method of raising the necessary supplies, which, if it could be successfully practised in these times, would not only save her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer much perplexity, but operate as a wholesome check on the clamorous diatribes of some of her faithful Commons.

The real connoisseur in art will not fail to bestow due attention on the beautiful carvings in wood and ivory, which, indeed, are amongst the chief attractions. There is a series of tablets, the property of Mr. Vulliamy, carved in ivory by Flamingo, representing Bacchantes, which is probably one of the most successful efforts of this celebrated master. Many of the triptychs are very remarkable for the intricacy and extreme delicacy of their design and execution; and, strange as the remark may appear (when it is considered of what comparatively perishable materials this class of ancient work is composed), it is yet no less true, that it affords more accurate information of the peculiarities of style from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries than any other species of art. Where all have done their best to assist in promoting the objects of this Exhibition, it may seem invidious to particularise any one specimen, except for the purpose of illustration, and we have been obliged to postpone giving the Engravings of the celebrated rosary belonging to Henry VIII., now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and one or two other examples of ancient carving, until a future Number of the Journal, in consequence of the extreme skill required from our Artists in order to do full justice to them. There is a fine carving in stone of the portrait of the Emperor Maximilian and ascribed to Albert Durer; it is the property of her Majesty, and bears the impress of a masterly hand both in its boldness of design and perfect manipulation. The antique sardonyx cameos, contributed by Lord de Manley, are also very fine examples.

The beautiful carved ivory Tankard, of which we subjoin the representation, is the property of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and is of Flemish workmanship. It is richly mounted in silver, and the allegorical figures surrounding it are thrown out in bold relief.

The fact cannot be disguised however, that, acceptable as this Exhibition is not unlikely to prove in a utilitarian point of view, it owes its origin chiefly to those causes which of late have induced so many men of leisure and learning to devote so much of their time to the study of the science of archæology as a useful accessory to that of history; it is also attributable, in no small degree, to that feeling of reverence for all that relates to our forefathers, which seems inherent, fortunately, in the breast of every Englishman. At the private view on Tuesday last, the rooms were crowded from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. with the *élite* of the fashionable world; and certes, to judge from the number of the fair sex who were present, it were a libel on them to assert that antiquity has no charm for them.

The clock and watch work, which has been (with some few exceptions) almost entirely contributed by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., will not fail to attract the notice of the cognoscenti in this subject; though it may be doubtful whether it would be altogether safe to work the longitude at sea by one of those venerable warming-pans, with their cat gut mainsprings, in preference to a chronometer made by M'Cabe or Dent. There is one watch, however, of which we cannot omit mention, since there is a degree of historical interest attached to it, from its having once been the property of that ill-fated monarch, Charles I., by whom it was given to Sir Thomas Herbert, as he was being conducted to the scaffold on the morning of his execution. It remains as an heirloom in his family, and is here exhibited by Mr. Mitford.

Having endeavoured to lay before our readers a brief recital of the more prominent features of this Exhibition, we can only now refer them for further details to the Catalogue itself; the compilation of which under circumstances of great difficulty, reflects much credit upon Mr Isaacs, by whom (subject to the classification adopted by the committee) it was principally prepared; albeit it might have been perhaps more satisfactory, had a more strictly chronological arrangement been attended to.

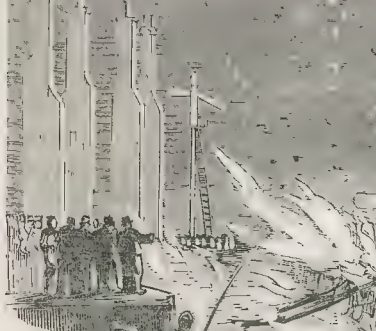
The tapestry surrounding the room was kindly lent for the purpose by the Earl of Granville and Mr. Webb, of Bond-street; and the suits of armour and ancient weapons, which have been tastefully arranged, were placed at the disposal of the committee by the Master-General of the Ordnance. In addition to the companies we have named, the Fishmongers, Sadlers, Ironmongers, Mercers, and Barber-Surgeons have each sent some antique specimen to aid in forming this museum.

FOUNDER'S CUP, EMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

It has not been found possible to prepare illustrations of many of the specimens of the greatest interest in time for this day's Journal. Our Artists are now busily engaged in making fac similes (by her Majesty's permission) of the works from the Royal Cabinet; but as it is a work of time to give due effect to the beauty and extreme minuteness of these objects, we have been compelled to postpone the notice of these, and the various other subjects selected for the engraver, until a future Number.

We cannot conclude these observations, however, without remarking that the arts will ever flourish most where the best encouragement is afforded them. We have seen how the enlightened policy and liberal patronage of many of the potentates of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries produced men whose genius shed lustre on themselves, their country, and the age in which they lived; the time is now at hand when the "merchant princes" of England (by emulating those of Italy in bygone ages) may testify that they are not indifferent to the light in which they will be regarded by the future historian of these eventful times.

IVORY TANKARD.



GREAT FIRE AT THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, CORK.

On Tuesday morning, a destructive fire broke out in the Cork terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway. The permanent buildings, the engine and traffic department, were at one time in considerable danger, and would have been very seriously injured were it not for the exertions of the company's officers, who were at the place a few moments after the fire made its appearance. The station-house, comprising the booking-office, the waiting-rooms, the porters' room, the master's office, and the lamp-room, were burned in the ground floor before any effective assistance arrived. The amount of damage is not known as yet, but none of the goods which had been sent in during the day for transmission were injured. The premises are reduced to the four chimney-shafts shown in the accompanying Sketch.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that arrangements are in contemplation for the appointment of Lieut-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., to the situation of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, vice Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., who is expected to give up his command in the course of the ensuing autumn.

STATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—The squadron under Commodore Martin were at Gibraltar on the 8th inst., to sail shortly for Lisbon, consisting of the *Prince Regent, Indefatigable, Theia, Leander, Terrible, Hogue, Encounter, Arrogant,* and *Janus* steam-sloop.

NAVAL CADETS.—The total number of cadets admitted into the royal navy during the year 1849 was 96. The select committee on the army and navy estimates recommended that the number admitted within a year should not exceed 100

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The total number of deaths which took place amongst the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships employed in the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, from 1840 to 1848 inclusive, was 638. The mortality per cent. varied during that period from 2 1 to 7 9 per cent. The number of slave-vessels captured within the nine years was 625, of which 578 were condemned. The total number of slaves captured was 38,033. Of these, 2192 were taken in 1840; 4519 in 1841; 3177 in 1842; 3612 in 1843; in 1844, 3472; in 1845, 4443; in 1846, 2260, in 1847, 6706; and in 1848, 6712. The number of deaths which occurred among the slaves between capture and adjudication was 564.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—The number of emigrants from Plymouth during the week was as follows To Port Adelaide, 127 cabin and 2553 steerage passengers, Port Phillip, 123 do. do., Sydney, 141 do. and 3543 do., Port Stephens, 2 do. do., Van Diemen's Land, 23 do. do., 2 do. do., 1134; United States, 0 and 101; Cape of Good Hope, 6 and 338; Port Nicholson, 16 and 83; San Francisco, 15 and 47; making a total of 15,885. The number of ships was —To the Australian colonies, 109 ; Canada, 3 ; Cape of Good Hope, 5 ; Port Natal, 3 ; United States, 2 ; San Francisco, 1 : making a total of 130. In 1847 there were 36 ships and 1230 passengers; in 1848, 85 ships and 2505 passengers.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England to "consider of a dividend," the profits of the half-year were not found so having been greater by £16,106, than at the last meeting, when a dividend of 3½ per cent. was declared. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, was in consequence resolved to; after payment of which the rest will amount to £3 091 312

The prevailing topic of the week during the past week has been dulness, with a tendency to recede, and this may be greatly ascribed to the Budget. It is considered that a handsome surplus has been frittered away, and every one asks what is to gain by taking the duty off bricks. In the case of a poor man's dwelling, not thirty shillings will be saved, and to the middling classes as well as the labouring poor, no reduction of rent can possibly arise from it. Neither does the alteration in the stamp duties meet with more approbation. It was confidently anticipated that at least one million would be devoted to the reduction of the national debt; consequently, although Consols opened on Monday at an advance of ¼ upon Saturday's closing quotation, a decline to 95¼ rapidly succeeded. By a slight reaction the closing quotation was 95⅝. An improved tone at the opening on Tuesday raised the quotation to 95⅞, but a large sale towards the close of business caused a decline to 95½. The division in the House of Commons on Tuesday was favourable to Ministers, this price was maintained on Wednesday. Absence of business was the marked feature of the Market on Thursday, Consols quoting 95⅛ during the day, with the exception of a brief interval, when the price advanced to 95⅜ Reduced New Three a-Quarter per Cents, Bank Stock, and 1¼d a Stock, are closed. Exchequer Bills have advanced a few shillings, notwithstanding an improved demand for money in the discount market. At the close of the week prices were heavy, quoting—For Consols, 95⅛ ; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726, 95 ; India Bonds, £1000, 87 p ; Consols for Account, 95⅛ ; India Stock for Account, 266 ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 63 p ; £500, June, 63 p ; Small, June, 63 p.

There has been some animation in the Foreign Market during the week, Peruvian having recovered the depression of Monday, and Buenos Ayres Stock fluctuating four per cent. Mexican has also improved in consequence of the remaining proportion of the dividend due January, 1847, having been advertised for payment on the 5th of April, by Messrs. Schneider and Co. A new Danish loan for £800,000 sterling is in the market and the scrip is already at 2 pm. The loan is taken at 90, and the first day of payment will be the 22nd of April. Chilian Stock is firm, the dividends on the Six per Cent. and Three per Cent. Stock, due the 31st instant, being both advertised by Baring Brothers and Company. Although at the close of the week business was not very brisk, prices closed as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, 89¾; Ditto, Account, 90; Ditto, Small, 89¾; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cents, Account, 84½; Chilian Bonds, 3 per Cent., 60; Danish, Scrip, 2¾ p; Granada Bonds, Deferred, 28½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., Account, Coupons, Account, 30⅝; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 73; Ditto, Deferred, 27⅞; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33; Russian Bonds, 107; Ditto, Scrip, 1¼ p.; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, Account, 16½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 35¾; Venezuela Bonds, 5 per Cent., 32; Ditto, Deferred, 12; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 59⅝; Ditto, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 88½.

Since last week Scrip Leavy, prices in many instances declining, as the annexed list will show:—Aberdeen, 11¾ ; Caledonian, 10¾ ; Ditto, New, £10, Preferences, 7¾ ; Caster and Holyhead, 2¾ ; Dublin and Belfast, 8 ; Eastern Counties, 2¼ ; Ditto New Preference, 6 p.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 11¾ ; Ditto, £100, No 2, ¼ premium; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 27½ ; Great Northern, 7¾ ; Ditto, ⅛ A, Deferred, 2½ ; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10⅝ ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 27¾ ; Great North of England, 220 ; Great Western, 57⅛ ; Ditto, Fifths, 11 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 37¾ xd ; Ditto ditto, 37 ; Ditto, Fifths, 1¾ d ; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½ ; Leeds and Thirsk, 7¾ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80 ; London and North-Western, 104⅝ ; London and South-Western, 53 ; Ditto, New, £50, 8½ ; Ditto, New, £40, 19 ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 8 ; Midland, 39 ; Norfolk, 26⅛ ; North British, 8¾ ; Ditto, Quarters, 2½ ; Ditto, Thirds, 3 ; North Staffordshire, 6¾ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16 ; Scottish Central, 124 ; Shrewsbury and Birm., 9 dis., Do., Class B, 4½ ; Do., New, Class, 8 xd ; South-Eastern, 16½ xd ; Ditto, No. 3, 10⅛ ; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6½ ; South Wales, 21 ; West Valley, 6 per Cent., Guaranteed, 20½ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13⅝ xd ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8⅞ xd ; Ditto, G N F Preference, 2 ; York and North Midland, 6⅞ xd, D. to, Preference, 4 ; Hull and Selby, 8 ; Hull and Ambens, 6¾ ; Luxembourg, 2½ ; Northern of France, 12¾ ; Rouen and Havre, 9 ; Tours and Nantes, 3¾.

The amount of business transacted in the Consol Market on Friday was comparatively small, but no material fluctuation took place in prices. The Three per Cents, Money, were marked at 85¾. India Bonds, 84a to 87a, and Exchequer Bills, 56a to 63a prem ; Russia Scrip, 1 to ¼ ; and Dutch Scrip, 2 to 2¼ prem. In other Foreign Securities, as well as in Railways Shares, very little doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, have amounted to 6400 quarters; by land carriage we have had one very limited scale. To-day the show of samples was trifling, nevertheless the demand for all kinds of wheat was a very dull one, and in some instances the prices barely equal those obtained on Monday. The imports of foreign wheat have been confined to 2450 quarters. Selected qualities were readily sold at previous rates, but all inferior sorts were difficult to dispose of, and the turn lower. Barley in very limited supply, and in good request, at full prices. Beans and peas without change. Oats, in moderate request, at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1950 quarters; barley, 3160; malt, 4250; oats, 2940; flour, 1460. Foreign: Wheat, 3480; barley 4680; oats, 8670; flour, 900

English.—Wheat, 39s to 42s new; ditto, 43s to 45s fine ditto, white, 42s to 45s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 44s; rye, 22s to 23s, grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s. Norfolk and Lincoln malting, 26s to 28s; brown ditto, 26s to 26s; Kingston and Ware 24s to 26s; Chevalier, 28s to 30s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s. potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s. ditto, white, 14s to 16s; feed beans, new, 22s to 23s; ditto, old, 24s to 26s; grey peas 22s to 24s, maple, 24s to 26s; white, 22s to 24s; boilers, 24s to 26s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 36s. Suffolk, 27s to 28s. Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 31s per 280 lbs.

Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s. barley, —s to —s, oats, —s to —s beans, —s to —s, peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 22s per barrel. Baltic, 20s to 21s per barrel. Egyptian, 27s to 28s per 280lb.

Tea.—The market has been heavy, and in favour of buyers, to a moderate request, at early prices. Canary flather lower to purchasers. Rapeseed is selling at improved currencies.

Linseed, English, is moving, 36s to 36s: Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s; Bombay, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white do, 6s 6d to 9s 6d. Tares 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rape cake, £9 10s to £10 per ton. Foreign ditto, £8 10s to £9 per ton. Canary seed, 44s to 46s. Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander seed, 10s to 12s per cwt. Carraway seed, 24s to 26s per cwt. Turnip-seed, new, 4s to 6s; old, —s to —s per bushel. English rapeseed

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THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY VOLUME, Part 1, Price 1s, will be published on the 30th March. Communications for the Editor to be forwarded to the Publisher
J. COX, 12 King William street, Strand.

This day is published, price One Shilling,
THE ART of LANDSCAPE PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. By THOMAS ROWBOTHAM, Professor of Drawing to the Royal Naval School, and THOMAS L. ROWBOTHAM, jun., Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours Pall-Mall.
London: WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place

This day is published, in royal 16mo, price 4s, boards,
PERSONAL PROPERTY in the EAST INDIES, in what Cases subject to or exempt from Legacy and Succession Duty, and the Mode of Assessing the Same; containing Cases on the subject, that the Personal Property of any Person dying in India, which is subject to Legacy or Succession Duty, shall be liable thereto, is not liable to Legacy or Residue Duty in this Country. By J. B. ALCOCK, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law and on WILLIAM BENNETT and Son, 63, Fleet-street

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London: HENRY COLBURN, Great Marlborough-street.

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BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—"THE FIRST IMPRESSION."—PAINTED BY H. SELOUS.

WATER-CARRIERS AT HAMPSTEAD IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

(*Continued from page* 198.)

at one time was also a favourite abode of the Muses: Lord Byron lived in the Vale of Health, as did also Thomas Moore, Leigh Hunt, and Shelley; and here also poor Keats wandered about in search of health. Dr. Johnson is said to have composed his poem, the "Vanity of Human Wishes," in lodgings taken for the benefit of his wife's health at Frognall. Armstrong, the author of the "Art of Health," also lived with his brother in Hampstead, and has sung of it as Hampstead courted by the western wind."

degree to make amends for this ingratitude: monuments have been raised to his memory, and pictures painted and engraved to celebrate his genius. Yet to be treated with respect after death is but a poor recompense for being neglected and persecuted during life.

WATER-CARRIER AT HAMPSTEAD.

The Londoners still crowd to Hampstead in the summer time; and here, forgetting the toils, and cares, and strife of business, may be seen men, women, and children, with light and merry hearts, some seated in groups on the grassy slopes, others running and jumping and enjoying the gambols of country life. Others, again, find diversion and exercise upon the numerous donkeys, which are always in waiting in front of Jack Straw's Castle. The easy distance of Hampstead from London, within a sixpenny ride from the Bank, renders it an accessible as well as delightful resort of the Londoners.

FINE ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have this week engraved one of Mr Selous's contributions to the collection, which he terms, in the catalogue, "The First Impression," and appends these words:—"Guttenberg shewing to his wife his first experiment in printing from movable types; supposed to have been the Bible, printed in 1450-60." The picture measures 4 feet 8 inches in height by 6 feet 1 inch in width, and hangs in the South Room. The subject is an extremely interesting one; yet this commemoration prompts painful reflection. Guttenberg, it will be recollected, experienced the hard fate that all great inventors have had to endure from the misconceptions and ingratitude of mankind. Posterity has endeavoured in some

Our second Engraving is from one of Mr. Branwhite's "frost" pictures: it is entitled "The Frozen Mill," and shows us an ice-bound wheel and stream, the bare-boughed trees and distant country relieved with mantlings of snow, and forming altogether a very striking scene, which the artist has admirably painted

BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—"THE FROZEN MILL."—PAINTED BY C. BRANWHITE

London; Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 418.] SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1850. [GRATIS.

LITERATURE.

ANTONINA, OR, THE FALL OF ROME: A ROMANCE OF THE FIFTH CENTURY. By MR. WILKIE COLLINS, Author of the life of William Collins, R.A. In 3 Vols. London: R. Bentley.

The subject chosen by Mr. Collins for his adventurous essay into the regions of Romance, is an ambitious one; it would task the highest powers to do it justice: but though full of difficulties, it is also full of opportunities. Alaric the Goth and Honorius the Emperor of Rome are two characters provided by history, around whose fortunes might be grouped the details of one of the most stupendous tragedies upon record. The period, the manners, the sentiments, the gigantesque proportions of the actors in the scene, the pomp, the grandeur, the terror, and the sublimity of the events that lead, in due succession, to the catastrophe, all offer the most tempting materials to the daring and self-confident writer of fiction. Alaric, or Allraich, himself, who stands in such bold relief on the page of history, is a character of which a man of genius might make anything he pleased. "Instead of attempting," says Gibbon, "the hopeless siege of Ravenna, the prudent leader of the Goths proceeded to Rimini, stretched his ravages along the sea-coast of the Hadriatic, and meditated the conquest of the ancient mistress of the world. An Italian hermit, whose zeal and sanctity were respected by the barbarian themselves, encountered the victorious Monarch, and boldly denounced the indignation of Heaven against the oppressors of the earth; but the Saint himself was confounded by the solemn asseverations of Alaric, that he felt a secret and preternatural impulse which directed and even compelled his march to the gates of Rome. He felt that his genius and his fortune were equal to the most arduous enterprises; and the enthusiasm which he communicated to the Goths insensibly removed the popular and almost superstitious reverence of the nations for the majesty of the Roman name!" To fill up this sketch adequately, and to group around it all the minor characters and events—the love, the passion, and the sufferings of individuals, which give the human interest to tragedy and romance, would be a task worthy of the highest dramatic genius. Nor is the character of Honorius a less inviting one: the contrast presented by the luxurious, half-witted, frivolous, and doomed Emperor of Rome, to the simple, intelligent, severe, and victorious king of the Goths, might be made highly interesting, effective, and powerful. Mr. Collins seems to have been fully aware of the grandeur of the subject, but to have doubted his own powers to do it full justice. He says in his preface:—

It will be observed that the only two historical personages introduced in the following pages (the Emperor Honorius and Alaric) appear as characters of secondary importance, as regards the conduct of the story. Upon consideration of the principle on which he should write, the author doubted the propriety (in his case, at least) of selecting heroes and heroines from the real personages of the period. He feared, on this plea, that, while he was necessarily adding from invention to what was actually known, his fiction might be found in unfavourable contrast with truth, and that he might be able to carry out his story, written upon such a system, without confusing or falsifying dates: thus falling in one main object of his ambition—to make his plot invariably arise; and proceed out of the great historical events of the era exactly in the order in which they occurred.

Under these circumstances, he thought that by forming all his principal characters from imagination, he should be able to mould them as he pleased to the main necessities of the story; to display them, without any impropriety, as influenced in whatever manner appeared most strikingly interesting by its minor incidents; and, further, to make them on all occasions, without trammel or hindrance, the practical exponents of the spirit of the age; of all the various historical illustrations of the period which the author's researches among the existing but equally important authorities, had enabled him to garner up. While, at the same time, the appearance of verisimilitude, necessary to an historical romance, might be imagined, be successfully preserved by the occasional introduction of the principal characters of the period, in those portions of the plot comprising events with which they had been remarkably connected.

Although the Romance produced, in accordance with this plan, is an interesting one, reflecting much credit upon the talents of Mr. Collins, we must say, that it fails to satisfy us of the propriety of his choosing such a subject. In the best development of his powers he has fallen short of its full development; he has excited hopes which he has not been able to gratify, and impressed us with a far stronger idea of his ambition as a writer, than of his maturity of judgment and his brilliancy of invention. He has not faith in himself, and he will not allow his readers to have any faith in his story. He continually reminds them, without the slightest necessity, that he is writing a fiction, and that they are not to believe it to be true; and thrusts upon their attention, remarks which throw them, as it were, off the rail, and destroy the whole illusion, which it should be the first object of a romancist who knows his business to preserve and foster. Such passages as the following will show the faults we mean: "To satisfy the exigencies attaching to the conduct of this story, it is requisite to quit the lounging places of the plebeians in the streets for the couches of the Emperor's palace." And again: "Ere, however, we revert to former actors, or proceed to new characters, it will be requisite to people the streets that we have attempt to revive. By this process it is hoped that the reader will gain that familiarity with the manners and customs of the Romans of the fifth century, on which the influence of this story mainly depends." Again: "In the meantime our revelations are now at an end, and the reader's attention is released to the conduct of the story; but, before we once more address ourselves to its requirements, we would again ask those interested in penetrating the internal causes of the catastrophy of Rome, to meditate for an instant on the particles of evidence which we have here collected for them." "Let them flure to themselves this, and they will be little disposed to cavil at the probability of the scenes which may be led in the future portions of this work." We could cite dozens of similar instances. All these remarks are singularly inartistic and undramatic: they destroy the charm of the fiction, which, for the time being, the reader should imagine to be true, and which, if he is at all disposed to be pleased with the writer, or with the story he tells, he resents at last as positively offensive. These, however, are the faults of inexperience, as are, also, the occasional indications of a confusion of ideas, and the proofs of turgidity of style, in which the writer indulges. We do not, however, feel ourselves called upon to dwell at any further length upon these little matters. There is sufficient evidence in the volumes before us, to show that Mr. Collins has ability to produce far better things. He has considerable dramatic power, and only lacks faith in his readers to make a more perfect use of it. He also possesses tenderness and passion, and a sense of beauty and sublimity in art and nature, which, in due time, if he should cultivate romance writing, will enable him to acquire distinction. As a specimen of the style and treatment in the better parts of the volume, we select the following:—

No brightness gleamed from their armour; no banners waved over their heads; no music sounded among their ranks. Backed by the dreary wood, which still disgorged unceasing additions to the warlike multitudes already encamped; surrounded by the desolate crags, which showed dim, wild, and majestic through the darkness of the gloomy mist; covered by the dusky clouds which covered motionless over the barren mountain-tops, and poured their stormy waters on the uncultivated plains: all that the appearance of the Goths had of terrority in itself, was in awful harmony with the cold and mournful aspect that the face of nature had assumed. Silent—menacing—dark, the army looked the embodiment of its leader's tremendous purpose—the subjugation of Rome.

Conducting Goisvintha quickly through the front files of warriors, her guides, using as a spot of ground which shelved upwards at right angles with the main bed from the woods, desired her to dismount, and, pointing to the group that occupied the place, said, "Yonder is Alaric the king; and with him is Hermanric thy brother."

At whatever point of view it could have been regarded, the assembly of persons thus indicated to Goisvintha must have arrested inattention itself. Near a confused mass of weapons scattered on the ground and reclined a group of warriors, apparently listening to the low, muttered conversation of three men of great age, who rose above them, seated on pieces of rock, and whose long white hair, rough skin dresses, and lean tottering forms appeared in strong contrast with the iron-clad and gigantic figures of their auditors beneath. Above the old man on the high-road was one of Alaric's wagons; and on the heaps of baggage piled against its clumsy wheels, had been chosen the resting-place of the future conqueror of Rome. The top of the vehicle seemed absolutely teeming with a living burden. Perched in every available nook and corner, were women and children of all ages, and weapons and live stock of all varieties. Now a child, lively, mischievous, inquisitive, peered forth over the head of a battering-ram. Now a lean, hungry sheep advanced his inquiring nostrils sadly to the open air, and displayed by the movement the head of a withered old woman, pillowed on his woolly flanks. Here appeared a young girl, struggling, half entombed in shields. There gasped an emaciated camp-follower, nearly suffocated in heaps of furs. The whole scene, with its back ground of great woods, drenched in a vapour of misty rain, with its striking contrasts at one point, and its solemn harmonies at another, presented a vast combination of objects that either startled or awed—a gloomy conjunction of the menacing and the sublime.

Bidding Goisvintha wait near the waggon, one of her conductors approached and motioned aside a young man standing near the king. As the warrior rose in the instant when he joined the soldier who had escorted him, his face was partially concealed by an immense helmet, crowned with a bear's head, the mouth of which, forced open at death, gaped wide as if still raging for prey. But the man had scarcely stated his errand, when he started violently, removed the grim appendage of war, and hastened bare-headed to the side of the waggon where Goisvintha awaited his approach.

The instant he was beheld by the woman, she hastened to meet him, placed the wounded child in his arms, and greeted him with these words:—

"Your brother served in the armies of Rome, when our people were at peace with the Empire. Of his household and his possessions, this is all that the Romans have left."

She ceased, and for an instant the brother and sister regarded each other in touching and expressive silence. The face and manner of the young man (he had numbered only twenty years) expressed a deep sorrow, mainly in its stern tranquility, sincere in its perfect innocence of display. As he looked on the child, his blue eyes, bright, piercing, and lively, softened like a woman's: his lips, hardly hidden by his short beard, closed and quivered, and his chest heaved under the armour that lay upon his noble proportions. There was in this simple, speechless, fearless, melancholy—this exquisite consideration of triumphant strength for suffering weakness, something almost sublime: opposed as it was to the emotions of malignity and despair that appeared in Goisvintha's features. The ferocity that gleamed from her dilated, glaring eyes; the sinister markings that appeared round her pale lips, the swelling of the large veins on her forehead, as distorted her countenance, that the brother and sister, as they stood together, seemed in expression to have changed sexes for the moment. From the warrior came pity for the sufferer—from the mother, indignation for the offence.

The heroine Antonina is a singularly beautiful and well-drawn character. Vetranio the senator, the rich, luxurious, and apparently fascinating debauchee, with his disbelief in human goodness, but who finds that he has a heart to be stirred in its unfathomable depths by love and sorrow, is also exceedingly well pourtrayed. The various incidents in the fearful siege of Rome show power and invention; and the whole romance, notwithstanding the faults of treatment and of style, which we have pointed out, is not the mere discouragement, but for the warning of an ambitious but somewhat inexperienced novelist, is of sufficient beauty to justify the expectation, that at some future day the world will be debtor to Mr. Collins for a far superior work.

WOMAN IN FRANCE DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By JULIA KAVANAGH. Two Vols., with Portraits. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

No series of events in modern times have excited such universal interest as the Revolutions in France. For seventy years that country has been in a state of continual disturbance, and appears as little likely at present to settle into quietness and order as at any moment since the commencement of the period. It has not only been disturbed itself—it has been the source of disturbance to Europe. To beat back and keep back the irruptions of its armies and its ideas, has been the great business of the ruling classes—the statesmen and clergy—of other countries. Even at this moment, its ideas are everywhere generating either the excitement of hope or the feeling of alarm. In France, so intensely interesting, the women have long played a conspicuous part; and some of them, as Madame Dudevant, are at this moment, as in the olden time, the foremost in the national ranks. Whatever might be the objects aimed at—the most frivolous pleasures, the mightiest of political changes—they have taken a lead. "The individual," said Montesquieu, speaking of France a century ago, "who should attempt to judge of the Government by the men at the head of affairs, and not by the women who swayed those men, would fall into the same error as he who judges of a machine by its outward action, and not by its secret springs." We may doubt the wisdom of giving such a preponderance to the sex; we may even suspect that some of the violent changes to which France has been subjected may have arisen from their very lively temperament, but that only makes the subject more important and instructive.

At all times the history of woman—the half of the human race, the mothers and sisters of men—and of their peculiar influence and vocations different from those of men—is of great importance. They are as powerful for good or for evil in the quietness of their domestic lives—in moulding the hearts and minds, the thoughts and characters, of their children and relatives—as in courts and cabinets, where they interfere directly with national affairs. Of woman in France, from reign to reign the history is peculiarly interesting; and all nature might be searched in vain for a theme more attractive. It augurs well of a work that the authoress has shown skill in selecting its subject. It is another favourable indication that the authoress is obviously fitted by nature for the task. Of woman, who should write but woman, who alone can comprehend her feelings? Passions, sentiments, motives, views, are as different in the sexes as their organisations are different; and it is probably more easy for a civilised man to comprehend a savage, than for man or woman fully to comprehend the feelings of the other sex. As Tennyson says—

—woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse.
Self-reverent each and reverencing each
Distinct in individualities.

The theme, then, selected by Miss Kavanagh is a most interesting one, and, for a lady, a most suitable one. We have nothing to object to her volumes but that they are not more extensive. She has acted, as of necessity, on a principle of selection, and could only take a small part. The selection, however, is good, the descriptions excellent; still, the work is insufficient. It does not give us the whole, nor even nearly enough, of the important and delightful subject. The defect is regrettable, and we trust that Miss Kavanagh, who has generally found the encouragement she deserves, will work the mine till she has exhausted nearly all its treasure. The public appetite will be only whetted by the present volumes, and will not be satiated till it has received, in a little more condensed form, and in a little more easy and more familiar style, purified as the present volumes are of all indelicacies, a complete and popular history of the leading women of France. Many of the persons indicated by Miss Kavanagh must be fully described; many, too, that are not mentioned, because it is supposed they are generally known must be incorporated with the work, and the subject which has been so well begun, must be completed. It may require, perhaps, almost the labour of a life, but on what can it be better bestowed? Miss Kavanagh would be at once the most instructive and attractive of authoresses.

The work, in an introductory chapter, full of sensible remarks, makes the public acquainted with the state of French society at the close of the reign of Louis XIV. It then gives us a sketch of the Court of the Regent and of some of the ladies of the period. The reign of Louis XV., his mistresses, and most of the influential women of the period, and the men they associated with or used for their purposes, follow. The prominent literary characteristics of the age are not overlooked. Afterwards we have the reign of Louis XVI. and the whole history of Marie Antoinette, and most of the celebrated women of the day. Finally, we have the first revolution, when woman was the victim of much brutality, and triumphed more in her sufferings by the display of heroic virtues than ever she triumphed in the days of Court splendour and in the exercise of imperial power. Many of the persons referred to and the scenes described are already well known; but some of them, as Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday, have never been so well described in our language as by Miss Kavanagh. Nor has this part of French biography ever been so neatly and concisely brought before the English public. To understand the origin of the first French revolution, the state of society immediately anterior to that period must be known; and we take, therefore, for our first extract, a passage directly bearing on that point. The prostitution both of political power and religion is exemplified by the proceedings of Madame de Berri, one of the daughters of the Regent, the Duke of Orleans. The passage may be quoted as a test of the character of the ruling classes:—

Madame de Berri, who had been married at an early age to Louis the Fourteenth's youngest grandson, was a handsome, but violent and sensual woman. Her abandoned profligacy recalled that of those dissolute Princesses who filled Rome with the scandal of their excesses, towards the decline of the Empire. Her inordinate ambition had induced her to lay those inclinations under control until her marriage was over; but, two days after the ceremony, *she was brought home intoxicated from a supper at court.* Her intemperance and profligacy henceforth became notorious. Her husband, who was, at first, passionately attached to her, soon grew disgusted with her conduct. This feeling was increased by the impiety she affected in her conversations with her father, who had brought her up in his Atheistical principles. So reckless did Madame de Berri become, that she seriously insisted on flying from the kingdom, with her lover, La Haye. The danger, however, terrified him; he revealed everything to her father, who, with much difficulty, made her give up this wild plan. The early death of her husband, by giving her more freedom, increased her license; and the accession of the Regent to power, removed the slight restraint imposed upon her by Louis the Fourteenth and Madame de Maintenon.

Her arrogance, which had always been great, henceforth became excessive. Madame de Berri soon assumed the style of Sovereign Princess; she gave audiences at which persons crossed their arms in the warlike sound of trumpets, and received foreign ambassadors, enthroned in state under a canopy. Even whilst degrading herself by every vice, she exacted the most extravagant homages, and was treated with indignation that her Princely rank could not excuse her from the contempt due to her profligacy.

Notwithstanding her Atheism and licentiousness, Madame de Berri had sudden fits of terror and devotion, which led her to retire occasionally to a convent of Carmelites. The whole sisterhood were then edified by the fervour she displayed, and some of the simple-minded nuns deplored in her presence the malice of those who calumniated so pious a Princess. Madame de Berri laughed to hear them speak thus; and, after a few days spent in austerity, returned to her former mode of life. Her chief lover was Riom, a nobleman of high birth, whose handsome and commanding appearance showed the depravity of his unhappy woman's taste. Her love for him resembled infatuation, and increased with his harshness and tyranny. Riom only followed in this the lessons of his uncle Lauzun, the same who was secretly married to Mademoiselle de Montpensier; and who averred that the Bourbons required to be led with a high hand. Madame de Berri soon became the slave of her lover, who loaded her with public insults, and made her resent, by her intimacy his obscure or degraded companions, though, according to the laws of etiquette, no man, unless he were a Prince of the blood, would be admitted at her table. The Regent, indignant, not so much at his daughter's immorality as at the power assumed by Riom, often threatened to chastise his insolence; but Madame de Berri, who exercised over her father that ascendancy which her lover possessed over her, became so violent and irritated, that the Duke was glad to ask for his forgiveness. The scandal caused by this intrigue increased, when it was known that the Princess had given birth to a child in the Palace of the Luxembourg. As she was dangerously ill, the Curé of Saint Sulpice offered her the rites of the church. She accepted; but when he came, and made it a condition that Riom and her confidante, Madame de Mouchy, should both leave the palace, she refused indignantly. The Regent interfered; but could not induce either his daughter or the priest to relent. When he appealed to the Cardinal de Noailles, the austere prelate approved of the conduct of the Curé, and ordered him not to leave the chamber door of the Princess, lest some more complaisant priest should administer to her privately. The Curé obeyed; and, whenever he was compelled to abandon his post, he was replaced by another clergyman to replace him. When Madame de Berri was declared out of danger, he retired, but not till then. This conduct, which created great scandal, was, nevertheless, generally approved, as a bold and uncompromising reproof administered to the corruption of the age.

Madame de Berri vainly sought to lessen the effect of this disgraceful affair by devoting herself and the whole household to the Virgin for the space of six months; during which time they appeared clad in white from head to foot, to the great amusement of the Parisians.

That is a specimen of the profligacy of the members of the Royal Family, and of the general manner in which religion was at once mocked at and made subservient to licentiousness. The Court of Louis XV. was more profligate—if it had a shade more decency, which is doubtful—than the Court of the Regent; and the manner in which he lived with numerous mistresses made that kind of profligacy the rule of the land. Nothing could then be done or obtained but by the influence of abandoned women; Princes of the blood and men of the highest rank sought favour from them—the dignities of the Church, and the honours of the State, were bestowed at their bidding. A most influential person of the period was an ex-nun, Madame Tencin, an intriguant, who probably revenged herself—as the women of France generally did—for the conventual austerity to which they were subjected in youth, by the profligacy of her mature age. She had several lovers, and at least one child, whom she deserted, to be brought up as a foundling, and who became, as M. d'Alembert, the most renowned mathematician of his age. Madame de Deffand was another character of the same kind—a selfish intriguant, whom all the men admired. These and other similar ladies gathered round them the men of rank, the wits, the philosophers of France. Their conversation and letters were remarkable for brilliancy; and while the Monarch was given up to voluptuousness, the literature of the age was directed by selfish heartless profligacy. That the bulk of the common people were at the same time subject to intolerable oppression—were exposed to forced labour and forced taxation, from which the nobility and gentry were exempted—that they had one or more tyrants in every village, and no protector—are matters of common notoriety; and it was such oppression, joined with such profligacy, continued through a whole century, that brought on the first Revolution—sent Royalty, which had become contemptible, to the scaffold—and carried the war and pillage to the *châteaux* of every nobleman in France. By the example of the Court and the priesthood, sentiments of religion and morality had been swept out of the national mind, and little remained but the vilest passions, subject to no restraint. Louis XVI. and his Queen were unfortunate in coming after predecessors far more guilty than they were, and were visited in the third and fourth generation for the crimes of their ancestors; but even they were not without great faults. The King neglected his duties for making locks, was ruled by

his wife, who was ruled by favourites, they indirectly governed. We quote the picture of Madame de Berri. The corrupt, if the country was covered b

The extravagant favours bestowed on the Prin Madame de Polignac and her friends, caus round and powerful families looked jea start murmurs. The political power while th Ma on was viewed with equal disfavour by all who ruled the King, the Polignacs ently gave offence by their second ministry. comm e King had to be submitted to the t ministers, and even to Marie An toine posed to it. They could be carried into effect. Polignac, before

A monarch, ultimately to supply pleasure, surprise of the p tience of the people, the line we must mark, manners of the work are als

The passion for sentiment and other, lengths. The Duchesse de Polignac, a fora good-temper th an for the cultivation of nature, gant degree. She one day dived to get in the eclipse even thing of the kind yet known in style of extravagance and splendour, with which she could give the signal that was the first to be called. The farther extremity ces, separated from it by a grass carpet, was shrubs and flowers, so as to represent a lovely bower, pretty artificial stream from the palace, and over ak, lest a flock of showy sheep to the mount. The lights of the lamps, and the surrounding darkness, had posed so as to heighten the effect of this little scene, with were to be suddenly surprised at the most interesting moment poor Duchess of Mazarin was all impatience to avoid the signal that was she did arrive; but, before she could give the signal that was ish, piteous and pert little girls, a most unfortunate accident occurre and, in her flight from their contempt, and scared through the fr suddenly broke forth from their confinement, and, at the novel sight, and ment to the full-room. They overstock with the novel sight, and with the glare of fourteen hundred lights reflected in the large mirrors, th in every direction, knocked down dancers, trampled on every one that attacked all the looking glasses with desperate energy. Ladies screa fainted away, whilst the dismayed Duchess of Mazarin looked on th scene of havoc, and confusion with unutterable chagrin.

We will take another extract relating to the period just prior revolution. Madame de Genlis, the instructress of Louis Phi and the writer of several works of fiction of a moral character. was of the most esteemed persons under the old régime. Miss Kavan which continued till her death. The following is a descript mode of exercising her influence:—

The Duke of Orleans had been for many years connected with a name of Marquise. This circumstance gave great annoyance to the lad its other court, who, unable to associate with the mistress of the Prince, we to dissociate from the fêtes and pleasure parties he gave at his various re debarred from the Marquise. In order to obviate so serious an evil, they gladly agreed— people never speak of such things—to give the Duke, if possible, a lad own rank; a nobler born accomplished lady, who would in her turn honours of her lover's princely entertainments, and to the Marchioness of Montesson, associate without degradation. They fixed upon the latter, as much in love as his a handsome widow—both whom the Prince was evidently as much in love as his philosophic nature would allow him to be with any one—and the person most likely, by her innate nature, to effect their projected purpose. Madame de Montesson was accordingly, studiously trained to the Duke of Orleans. Her beauty, her talents, her virtues, were so constantly exalted in his presence, that the weak-minded Duke at last thought she must certainly be a superior order of being, she fetched a infinite fact, he resolved of throwing the Duke's way, she fetched a infinite fact, he resolved of throwing herself in the Count of Gulnes. This noble and devoted and despairing passion for the Count of Gulnes. The old Duke, affected by the secret, and treated her with marked indifference. The old Duke, affected by the sorrow of the woman he loved, sought to console her Madame de Montesson, by secretly accepted his friendship, and, after heightening his passion by every art known to her profession, privately married him. The great disparity of rank between them made him hesitate to offer her his hand. The nobility of the principles of the Duke of Orleans, and his generosity, induced him to overcome the pro- posal. In this difference he would probably have given up Madame de Montesson altogether, if her address had not interfered. Madame de Genlis wished to secure her aunt. She also contrained the ambitious and mi- mercenary spirit of her brother, by persuading him to believe that he would succeed with the Princess family. She accordingly employed all her tact and talent to reduce the old Duke into the proposed marriage. He wavered long, but her arts finally triumphed, and in the year 1773 Madame de Montesson became the wife of one of the first Princes of the Royal blood of France.

For the events of the Revolution, when woman in France nobly redeemed her errors or p attained the martyrdom they brought on her, we must refer to the book. We must stop. Miss Kavanagh treats a fascinating subject in a graphic and pleasant manner; and, though she do not tell muc that is new to the diligent readers of French memoirs, her work will convey to the public a great mass of novel information.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. By his Son-in-Law, the REV. WM. HANNA, LL.D. Vol. I. Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh.

The name of Dr. Chalmers stands so high in the estimation of the religious public, that any work associated with it is sure to command the most profound consideration. In the volume before us Dr Chalmers is, to a considerable extent, his own biographer—a circumstance which greatly enhances its value. It is besides illustrated with the excellent portrait of him, taken in 1821, by Mr. Andrew Geddes, presenting him in the full maturity of manhood, such as he was at the age of forty-one, and in the vigour of his fame, in the vigour of his faculties. The title bears a beautiful vignette of the church at Kilmany. The earlier period of Dr. Chalmers' life is full of intellectual interest. "Although," says his biographer, "enjoying, for the benefit of University instruction, intellectual habits of no ordinary description, although brought up in the bosom of a religious family, he came at length to derive his Christianity purely and solely from the sacred oracles." Dr. Chalmers had experience both of domestic (in the person of his nurse) and school tyranny. At Anstruther School he was rather an idle scholar, but nevertheless showed facility in learning. His education was backward: at twelve years old he could not write correct English, and in Latin he was scarcely deficient. Two sessions in St. Andrew's University failed to mend the matter much; but the next year he applied himself in earnest to mathematical studies, and began more hopeful habits of application. He had always shown strength of will, and this had at length found a proper direction. He learned to appreciate the value of geometry as a part of intellectual training.

At first starting, Chalmers found the Church of Scotland singularly insincere in its theological bias. Calvinism was unpopular with the preachers, who sought to modify the severity of its doctrines. Though self-devoted to the Church, Chalmers was deterred from the study of Christian argument by the potential infidelity of its most able teachers. At length, however, the scheme of Jonathan Edwards presented him wholly, and he accepted the logical theory as the completest demonstration. Chalmers' earliest compositions are not marked with any degree of imaginative power. He began with a cold intellectuality, and gradually warmed as he progressed, until he became heated into eloquence and kindled into fancy. His early progress was greatly due to the debating societies formed among the students.

Dr. Chalmers commenced life as a private tutor, and as such had to endure the customary contempt of families who misappreciate the office of educator, and regard the teacher as a servant. But from this ordeal he was soon released, being, while yet scarcely nineteen, admitted as a licentiate preacher, on the plea that he had manifested "rare and singular qualities," thus anticipating, by more than two years the ordinary period of ordination. This took place on the 31st of July, in the year 1799. Chalmers' first sermon, however, was not preached until the 25th August. Chalmers' mind had yet great trials to suffer. Mirabaud's "System of Nature" had undone much that Jonathan Edwards had done. He found [illegible] to be no god. Shortly [illegible] arrived, he called it to be no god. That new was, on the 11th May, [illegible] a minister of the parish of Kilmany. The [illegible] in the [illegible] St. Andrew's; but [illegible] mathematical and chemical classes his pastoral duties. He [illegible] at length triumphing over the malignancy of the dali and of his own—at length triumphing over the misbelief and prejudiced. Science yet possessed a greater share in him than theology.

who plundered the State, which a short passage, as a pendant to State was, in fact, more openly y a thin veil of decency:—

uses of Lamballe, and especially on d much jealousy at Court. The th haughty displeasure on their ne Antoinette granted to the Po these who could not hope to share her favour. [illegible] the queen, the Princess Madame de tte a *femme de chambre*, Madame

Il its resources taxed to the rt, with a people at once ross the frontier; an [illegible] exceed by the long pe f the monarchy, that by tion of [illegible] Kavanagh similar, [illegible] ce." The lighter parts pecimen.

ead carried to strange e, more remark able for ndences to an arrange- ister, as for that should her vast saloon in a that reached from armer, a wide re- ully decorated with a waiting path, a npervious work of pastoral melody judiciously dis- ch the dancers the ball. The cious moment summon the The sheep glass case- especially ry rushes, and as- and a whole

ip pe, e ne h ch, ces own perie worth critici Gardez.

The pl Kemble. great and ndeed some, while Rome movement is. overpra- tatin, and th hement. . .

At this p attention. It is Stability of Nati a contributor to th he undertook the to had, in fact, become his biographer as the his life" after a pub

The nature and limit this part of our subject w in fact, soon bring our ren study of religion on the pa compelled him to [illegible] centration of attention on the father had frequently in vain c ficient faith," which for so long a cal and scientific tuite t. [illegible] intensely interesting to the religio in Dr. Chalmers' own language, a changes. He was thirty years old be This volume takes us down to his mini good for instruction or for reproof. It is and judiciously compiled. Its best recom tions it is so well calculated to excite. The produced, with that liberality and taste which favourite publications.

Chalmers now rightly felt that he "was formed for a life of constant and unremitting activity." An allusion which at this period he made to the science of geology, then in its infancy, merits citation:—

It is the object of geology to lay before you the present arrangement of those materials of which the earth is composed, to conjecture the various changes which may have taken place on the surface of the globe, and to trace the history of its physical revolutions. This you may say, is a daring enterprise; but what enterprise too daring for the intrepidity of philosophical speculation? Who can presume to restrain the flight of human curiosity? [illegible] Who can circumscribe the progress of the human mind? [illegible] Who can circumscribe the progress of [illegible] triumphs of the human mind than to contrast its gigantic efforts in [illegible] speculation with the extreme feebleness and imbecility of our physical constitution. Man is the being of yesterday; he is a flower which every blast of heaven can wither into decay; the breath of his life is a thin vapour which every wind can dissipate into nothing. His inheritance is the gloom of a silent grave, where [illegible] lie in the dust of [illegible]. He is the victim of pain and disease, from the feebleness of infancy to the strength and maturity of manhood, through a thousand [illegible] avenues of misery. He is the prey of [illegible] diseases; it assails, weeps [illegible] feeble and fearful, and [illegible] assaults the artful, the active, the [illegible] and warrior, the sage and apostle, the [illegible] and minister, he has dried up the fountain of his weeping [illegible] eye, and [illegible] the finest tissues of his organization, and [illegible] and melancholy, and retracting eye, and [illegible] he has enriched science with a thousand truths, and [illegible] it walks of literature with a thousand delusions. There are [illegible] against the [illegible] of the gospel when I am a sceptic to remove it from its [illegible] and [illegible] my mind

spread hands, Florence beheld him give way to a burst of such irrepressible agony, that the hot tears made their way between his transparent hands, and the arteries of frame shook with sobs.

Trembling with sympathising emotion, Florence sank back in the chair she had quitted; she longed to throw herself on his neck, to beseech him to be comforted, to breathe of hope, but she felt she dared not; at length, and unable to resist the impulse, she glided forward and knelt beside him.

"Florence, my beloved sister! oh, I have terrified you, I forgot your presence, I imagined myself alone; dearest, heed it not, I am better now, it was bodily weakness, only weakness, which will overpower me sometimes; you must not mind me!"

It was several minutes ere Florence could reply, but as quickly as she could, she reverted to those treasured manuscripts, beseeching him to let her read them, it were the last service she had done so. With a faint smile he acceded. Florence, herself, was surprised; never had it seemed to her that such beautiful [illegible] Blount, such touching pathos, had breathed so power- [illegible] as these. A new spirit appeared to have lighted on them; [illegible] mournfully detached pieces, forming, indeed, a treasured volume. He showed her, too, the beautiful designs with which it was to be illustrated; and Florence no longer marvelled at the burst of agony wrung from him by the thought, that those emanations, of no common genius, must pass away and be forgotten; but even she guessed not the real reason of his longing, and the poet burst [illegible]

"I [illegible] said mournfully, "when in all the glow and heat of composition, that I was bequeathing a glorious gift to my country, wreathing my name with immortality. I seemed to forget all the difficulties, the impracticabilities, which prevented the attainment of my darling wish; but now, dearest, now I feel it is a shadow that I have sought, a vain, shapeless shadow; it needs influence, wealth, or, to say the least, a *name*, and I have neither—no, no, they must die with me."

"Die!" murmured Florence, almost inaudibly, and she paused in deep and mournful thought; "but if you were strong and well, Walter, would you not make some effort yourself? at least ask the opinion of some good publisher; it might not then be so impossible as it now seems."

"If I were well, oh! Florence, I should do many things, and this would be one of them, but I dare not think of this," he added hurriedly, and evidently with pain; "the struggle for submission has been mine only too lately. I know not how to trace, to love, the mandate that chainsmit me, a useless burden, to my couch, when every exertion is needed to support my beloved mother and my helpless sisters; and yet, oh! Florence, morning, noon, and night, I pray to see and feel this; for my better spirit tells me that good it must be, or it would not come from an all-loving God."

"And it will grant us both this blessed trust in his own good time, my brother: but in this case, dearest Walter, let me set for you, trust the MS. to me, and let me endeavour to do with it as you would yourself."

Her brother looked at her with affection and astonishment.

"You know not the difficulties you undertake, my Florence," he said; "how many hopes will be raised only to be disappointed; how much fatigue encountered!"

"I care not," was her instant answer; "I am so accustomed now to independent wanderings, that even the crowded streets of London have lost their terrors: do not fear for me; and if I should succeed, dear Walter, what would previous disappointments, previous anxiety be then?"

The beaming countenance of the young poet was her truest answer, and once the precious MS. deposited in her hands, Florence gave him no difficulty to defer her; weary and often exhausted as she felt from seven, sometimes eight successive hours passed in teaching, she would not return home till she had accomplished something in the furtherance of her trust.

Florence is ultimately successful in her efforts. She finds a publisher, who finds a physician. The following interview is touching:—

Much affected, Morton pressed his hand, and entreated him to set his mind at rest, and not to dwell on such gloomy fancies—he was sure they had no foundation. If Florence had still been in the room, she would not have watched Sir Charles's expressive countenance in vain: a powerful interest first removed the unnecessary perturbation; then strong emotion; and finally he rose from his seat and strode to the window. Recalled by Morton's questions if he could not prescribe for Mr. Leslie, to prevent such a constant recurrence of excitement; he asked no question, but hastily wrote a prescription, saying, as he did so,

"This will calm, I wish I could say cure, young man; change your ardent temperament, your throbbing brain, for the matter-of-fact, the unimpassioned, and health may return."

"Change!" responded Walter, clasping his hands with strong emotion "change!—become like the crowd—the hireling herd—that know no emotion but mirth, no fear but for gold—with no vision of beauty, of truth, of good! No, no; better twenty years of suffering body with mental joy, than seventy of such health and such existence. I would not change!"

But though Florence could not summon sufficient courage to remain while the interview lasted, suspense became so intolerable that she felt as if the most dreaded reality could be better borne. Hardly knowing her own intentions, she waited in a little sitting-room below, till they descended; then, summoning, at the word, the gentle hold of Sir Charles's hand, and looked up in his face with cheeks and lips perfectly blanched, and every effort to speak died away in indistinct murmurs. Only too well accustomed to such painful scenes, the physician hastily led her within the parlour and closed the door; the action recalled Florence, and she gasped forth—

"Oh! is there not hope? will you not save him? Tell me he will not die!"

"My good young lady, life and death are not in the hands of man; yet it were cruel, positively cruel, to give you hope. Your brother's mind has been his poison. I dare not tell you—he may live."

"But he will linger—he may be spared us many years yet," persisted Florence, in the wild accents of one determined against belief. "It cannot be that he will go now—so young—so—but forgive me," she added, when the hysterical sobs gave way, "I tell me, I am better now—I can hear it—I ought to know, for my poor mother's sake, how long we may call him ours?"

The reply was given kindly and carefully; but what language, what gentleness may soften the bitter anguish of such words? Florence heard, and yet she sank nor. She bade farewell to those kind friends; she saw them go, but still she stood as if thought, sense, life itself were frozen; and then she rushed up the stairs into her own room, secured the door, and sinking on her knees, buried her face in the bed-clothes, and her slight frame shook beneath its agony.

Another hour, and that suffering girl was seated by her brother's couch, holding his hand in hers, and with a marble cheek, but faint sweet smile, listening to and sympathising in his lovely dreams of fame. And such is woman; her tears are with her God, her smile with man: the heart may break, and who shall know it?

This is decidedly good writing. Altogether we may congratulate Miss Aguilar on the spirit, motive, and execution of this story. Her aims are eminently moral, and her cause comes recommended by the most beautiful associations. These, connected with the skill here evinced in their development, ensure the success of her labours.

THE POOR ARTIST; OR, SEVEN EYESIGHTS AND ONE OBJECT. Van Voorst.

In these days, when all manner of "glorious things" are said and sung in praise of the dignity of labour, there is, nevertheless, a growing tendency to abridge it wherever possible. Work is esteemed more for its results than for itself. Useless labour is a needless waste, and to prevent it a wise economy. All manner of facilities are afforded. Learning is made easy and science beautiful. In both, aforetime, we found abundance of the fabulous, by which students were misled, daily, and perplexed. But the fabulous was substituted for science and learning, and much labour has it since cost us to distinguish it from them. The mind still lingers upon it with delight, and there is still occasionally a desire to unite it with them. The present work is an attempt, as acknowledged by its epigram or motto, to enshrine "Science in Fable;" it aims, in the language of the preface, "to give a romantic account of science in illustrating the different character of vision in different creatures."

The attempt deserves commendation, as much for its novelty, its specific bearing being considered, as for its utility. It cannot but aid in the cultivation of what the writer aptly calls the "reasoning imagination." The faculty has large play in all philosophising conducted on generous principles.

The principle sought to be illustrated in this little work is that of the Oriental sage, who declares that, with each individual eye—e., it is "the thing *behind* the eye which sees," that causes each individual "really to see the self-same object differently, and sometimes with a very extraordinary difference; or, perhaps, not to see it at all, though it lies palpable to view." This principle is in the book exemplified by an account of "Six sketches, derived from the minute observation of one object by six different eyesights." The *rationale* is thus given:—

While the difference that exists between ocular perceptions among those of the same species is undeniable by reason (though constantly denied in practice, because each person is apt to make his own eyes the standard for all others), these sketches yet more forcibly illustrate and demonstrate the wonderful difference which exists between the eyes of creatures of a *different* species; whereby it seems clear, to adopt the words of a well-known artist and mathematician, that an external object varies with the nature of the eyes that look at it; the object is the first term, or A; the mind the third term, or C; and the peculiar eyes are the intermediate term, or X; representing and interpreting the object according to their peculiar powers. Hence, it follows that there are many different external worlds, as there are different species of eyes. "Visionary," do not you call it? dreamy abstraction, and so forth, through all the usual common-places of Materialists,—no more wise, I thank you—who talk as if they scorned to have so much as a thing as the soul within them! Why, the said earth is not more palpable to reason, though it may be more palpable to everyday feet and horses' hoofs.

"Yes, we do call it a dream!" boldly shouted two or three voices.

"A practical cradle!—a vision!" cried others, with taunting jocularity.

"I fly-ha!" sounded one of the fox-hunters.

"To those," exclaimed our excited friend, with a grave look, "who can eat beef-steaks heartily, and seek to know no more, the obvious facts of Nature as they seem and serve, are enough; but to those who have any anxiety to advance as far as is permitted to man in the study of the *miraculous* world that *surrounds* us, the wonderful differences of the visual faculty must ever possess a profound interest."

Our Artist lost this patron soon after, together with sundry engagements which had been made with certain of the guests before dinner. He also found, in other quarters, that he was not invited so often, and that the number of his commissions for pictures were rapidly falling off. One day he received an anonymous letter, containing these words:—

"Stick to cattle and clover-fields, my boy. Be wise."

He showed it to Aurelia. She smiled, and said she thought it looked like her uncle's hand; adding, that perhaps it would be well if he did not insist so often on what he had learned from sources not easily accessible to other people.

Our friend had suffered so much in his long struggles to obtain success, that he did not altogether turn a deaf ear to his counsel. Still, among his friends—those whom he felt he "could trust,"—he continually adverted to the sketches which had illustrated, if not deciphered—and for the first time the wonderful fact in Nature, that there are as many different worlds as there are different eyes—or minds: and that the Creator has thus made, for each different species an infinity out of one set of objects.

Our readers will expect that we should condescend to some explanation. A Bee, an Ant, a Spider, a climbing Perch, a Cat, a Bat, a Horse, and the artist himself, with his spiritual vision open, present different conformations of organs, differing also in number, size, and position, and consequently different representations of one and the same object. These are very cleverly and amusingly described, and we much regret that our space will not permit their repetition. The object itself was nothing, but "a bright new sovereign," with a large drop of dew upon its surface, which, by its own senses he measures yours; by his own excellence or incapacity he estimates the qualities of others. The far sight miscalculates the near sight, the near sight miscalculates the far; the simple sight, which only sees unity, cannot form any idea of the double sight, which takes in two different objects—one with each eye; nor can it judge of the compound sight, which sees only a complication of parts—perhaps only one part distinctly as a stamp, and the rest as in a dim vision of parts—perhaps only one part distinctly as a stamp, and the rest as in a dim kaleidoscope of motions. We speak of many wonders, such as the learning of man has never yet fathomed or conceived. But each of these owners of eyes (and at this moment, and, indeed, throughout this little book, all are equally regarded as the author, and no favour shown)—each of these owners of eyes, let us repeat, very naturally, and of necessity, considers *his* especial pair, or set, as the standard of all correct vision. If he happen to have imperfect eyes, he knows it not. Then of his species stand for his belief in perfection. It is quite clear that all of us—men, bees, ants, fish, spiders, cats, robins, and the rest—see things very differently, not only as shown in the present fragment of natural history, but throughout creation; parts and wholly certain is it, that each species sees its own world, and knows not what others see. The grand question therefore is, Which is right? Is nobody right, anyhow? or, Are we all right, somehow? As for our Poor Artist—the seventh of these eyesights—he entertained no manner of doubt but that he had "found a sovereign!"

Under all this, there runs a vein of philosophical satire and keen irony. The primary truth sought to be conveyed is, that the appearance of objects is dependent on the manner of perception; and that, though they may be something of themselves, whatever they may appear to different persons, the perogative of actuality cannot, without arrogance, be claimed for the eyesight of man. The secondary truth is, that in our judgment of a work of art we differ as much as in our original perception of the object represented, our critical opinions being modified by personal character, disposition, pursuit, profession, and prejudice. The work is charmingly written.

THE DUTY ON BRICKS.

On Wednesday, a large meeting of brick manufacturers took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, soliciting a drawback on the present stocks on hand of justice to which the trade considered itself entitled upon the repeal of the duty on bricks—Mr. Heron in the chair.

The following resolution was adopted—

That the sudden and unexpected abolition of the duty on bricks is both unjust and ruinous to the manufacturers unless a drawback be allowed on the stocks in hand, and calls for the immediate and combined efforts of the trade to obtain a drawback.

Mr. Rutter stated that the reasons assigned by Mr. Hayter for not assenting to the drawback were:—1. That the repeal of the duty would lead to an increased demand for bricks. 2. That there would be sufficient time for the old bricks to be worked off before the new bricks came in. 3. That the result of a drawback would be a loss to the revenue. He considered all these objections to be fallacious

ments. He described the way in which judges are appointed to our colonies as "a frightful state of things, brought about by a despicable want of a true and rational economy." He concluded by moving a series of resolutions in accordance with his speech.

The resolutions were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

A short conversation took place in answer to a question from the Earl of Malmesbury, in reply to which the Marquis of CLANRICARDE deprecated the proposed non-transmission of the mails on Sunday, and stated that he was about to place returns upon the table which would show how much diminution had taken place in the amount of Post-office labour on Sundays in consequence of the recent alterations.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE DOCTRINE OF CHURCH RESPECTING BAPTISM.

Mr. HUME said he had seen two "Protests," signed by the Rev. A. Denison, one of them stating that "Whereas the Grove (in certain recent cases) has, through a Court constituted by act of Parliament, claimed a power to control, vary, or reverse the decisions of the Courts of the Church in matters of doctrine, and whereas such supreme power would be false, therefore I protest against a state of the law which empowers the Judicial Committee to take cognizance of matters of doctrine, and I pledge myself to use all lawful means to prevent it." The hon. member said he would ask the noble Lord whether it was the intention of the Government to take any notice of this document.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I think it is just to Mr. Denison that I should read to the House a statement which in his sent to me this morning, and which professes to be a statement of his opinion as regards the supremacy of the Crown in connexion with this case. The statement is as follows:—

> I have not denied, and do not deny that the Queen's Majesty is supreme governor of this Church and realm, and is, in matters temporal, supreme over all causes ecclesiastical and civil, judging in causes spiritual by the judges of the spirituality, and in causes temporal by temporal judges, as enacted by the statute 26th of Henry VIII., c. 19; and I have not impeached, and do not impeach, any part of the legal supremacy as set forth in the second canon and in the 37th article of our Church; but I humbly conceive that the Constitution does not attribute to the Crown, without a synod, any infallibility of deciding a question of doctrine; and this, although disclaimed by the Lords of the Judicial Committee or her Majesty's Privy Council, itself, at what, as appears to me, is a most important, indeed, but common, point is represented as "Graham v. the Bishop of Exeter."
>
> March 18, 1850. GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON.

Now, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that I think Mr. Denison is utterly mistaken in this opinion, and that the judgment given by the Committee of the Privy Council is within their jurisdiction, and such as they were authorised by law to give. I believe also that his decision will be given by every satisfying unto the Church. But as the hon. member asks me, further, what course the Government intends to take upon these protests, I must say that, although it may hereafter be that measures adopted on the part of those who think with this gentleman may make it necessary to take a step on the part of the Government —although I guard myself by saying this may be so necessary— I should be most reluctant to take any steps against men who are giving what they conceive is a conscientious expression of their views with regard to the Church, and I should fear that any such act might tend to disturb still further the harmony of the Church. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, though dissenting entirely from Mr. Denison, I think it may be doubtful whether it intends to deny the authority of the Privy Council, or only to use every lawful means to alter the law. The real engagement the Porte was under was to prevent the Turkish territory from being made the ground of intrigue against neighbouring powers.

STAMP DUTIES.

The House having gone into committee,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his propositions as to the stamp duties, which he explained, at the outset, related only to transferred property, bonds, mortgages, and leases. The general revision of the stamp duties had been under the consideration of the various Governments for many years past, since that of Lord Althorp; but the enormous amount of details had deterred any Minister from bringing the whole subject forward, and he was satisfied it was best to take it piecemeal, and do as much as was necessary at one time. The general tenor of his proposition was to adopt, as far as practicable, the principle of an *ad valorem* duty, making the "jumps" of duty at every £25 up to £1000, and thence at every £100. Moreover, he proposed a great remission of the duties on transactions under £1000, whether in the way of conveyances or mortgages. He would state first (as the simplest class) the present and proposed duties on

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

	Present Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Not exceeding £90	£1 0 0	£0 3 0
" 100	1 10 0	0 10 0
" 200	2 0 0	1 0 0
And so on.		

CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS OF LAND.

	Present Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Not exceeding £20	£0 10 0	£0 2 6
" 50	1 15 0	0 7 6
" 150	3 19 0	0 10 0
" 500	7 15 0	2 10 0
" 800	13 15 0	5 15 0
" 1000	18 15 0	7 10 0

The only objection he had heard to his alterations of duty was with respect to the subdivision of freeholds for purposes of acquiring the parliamentary franchise. But he believed that, pronounced as this was by gentlemen opposite, the present duty would be no check upon it. He should be sorry to see land so subdivided as it was in France, where the proprietors were more paupers; but he also thought it would be well to hold out to the working man, as the reward of a life of labour, something better than the almshouse or the workhouse. The following were the duties upon

LEASES.

	Present Duty.	Proposed Duty.
Rent .. £20	£1 0 0	Rent .. £25 .. 3s. 0d.
Rent .. 100	1 10	Rent .. 50 .. 3s. 0d.
Rent .. 200	3 0	Rent .. 75 .. 6s. 0d.
		Rent .. 100 .. 10s. 0d.

With respect to Irish leases, he had an alteration to propose, which, however, he left it to the Irish members to accept or reject; and he would enter into no further details. In fact, he proposed a short resolution with a long *se cdnte*. It was desirable, as far as possible, to bring this measure to a speedy conclusion, as it would confer great convenience upon the buyers or sellers of land. He desired that the House would permit him to take the preliminary proceedings on it without discussion, for which there would be ample time, as he meant to bring the measure before the House at as early a period after Easter as possible.

Colonel SIBTHORP regretted that the duty on fire insurances had not been taken off.

The resolutions were agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded thereon.

DRAINAGE OF LAND.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved resolutions to advance £2,000,000 to England and Scotland for the purposes of drainage and the improvement of land, and £1,000,000 to Ireland for arterial drainage and the improvement of land, according to the design expounded by him in his budget. He proposed that repayments should be made at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, so that the advances, with interest, would be paid off in twenty-two years.

After a short conversation, the resolutions were agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in founded on them.

THE FRANCHISE (IRELAND.)

The House went into committee on the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill, and agreed to clauses down to clause 47 inclusive, after a lengthened discussion and several divisions. In the course of the debate,

Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that he would be willing to consider, at a future time, a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Mowatt, for grouping several small towns around parliamentary boroughs in Ireland, on the principle of the Scotch districts of burgha.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the 11th of April.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, were read a second time.

The School Districts Contributions Bill, on the motion of Mr. BAINES, passed through committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on bricks.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for some returns relative to the proposed Exhibition of all Nations in 1851, and took the occasion to express his opinion that it would indeed be an "exhibition." He marvelled that English tradespeople were such fools as to subscribe their money to provide accommodation for the traders of all nations to come over to undersell them in their own markets. The noble and learned Lord strenuously objected to the sacrifice of Hyde Park, one of the chief lungs of the metropolis, to this contemplated exposition, and suggested Victoria Park as a suitable site.

The Earl of CARLISLE upheld the projected Exhibition, and said that, in his opinion, Hyde Park was the most convenient and best adapted locality.

The return was ordered.

The Railways Abandonment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE stated that it was his intention to bring in a bill, after Easter, to promote the public health in Ireland.

QUESTIONS

In reply to a question put by Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not think it would be expedient to make provision in the Australian Colonies Government Bill to make application of the principle of local self-government to the affairs of the Church of England in those colonies.

Sir FRANCIS BARING, in answer to Colonel Chatterton, admitted that it was true that the Government had accepted tenders for the supply of 1500 tierces of navy pork from a Hamburgh house, refusing tenders from Irish provision merchants for the supply of that article.

Colonel CHATTERTON gave notice that he would draw the attention of the House to these foreign contracts shortly after Easter.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In reply to a question by Mr Hume, who stated that he had a motion on the paper for the day relating to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had already informed the House that the question had been brought under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that it was his intention to bring in a Bill to abolishish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

Petitions against the removal of the squadron from the coast of Africa were presented by Sir R. H. Inglis, from the Church Missionary Society of Africa and the East; by Mr. Heald from the Wesleyan Missionary Society; by Sir E. N. Buxton, from Messrs. Ivey, Saffrey, Gurney, Wade, and other places; and by Mr. Moffatt, from the Anti-Slavery Society of Exeter.

Mr. HUTT then rose to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to direct that negotiations be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa to suppress the trade in slaves. He said that the time was at last arrived when, in accordance with the reports of two committees of that House appointed to consider the subject of the suppression of the slave-trade, it became his duty to submit a motion to the House on that grave and important subject. The motion to which he wished to call the attention of the House was in effect a declaration that it was expedient for this country to abstain from all future attempts at the suppression of the slave-trade by force of arms; in order to carry out which declaration it was in the first instance necessary to release this country from all treaty engagements which bound it to the maintenance of the African squadron. The expediency of this change of policy had been very strongly impressed on the minds of the majority of both the committees to whom this inquiry was confided by the House. And here he might be permitted to remark, that censure had been cast upon the last meeting of the committee, of the allegation that the report had been carried only by his (Mr. Hutt's) casting vote (Cries of "Hear, hear"). His honourable friend opposite cheered that statement; but he could only say in reply, that the statement was false, and that it was also false that in newspapers and to the scribblers of pamphlets, he should not have disputed its accuracy. As, however, it was made by the noble Lord at the head of the Government on the close of the last session, he (Mr. Hutt) was desirous, from the House from illness, it was necessary that he should notice it. He heard with regret and surprise that the noble Lord had made that statement, since it was one which hardly became his high character and station. It was, indeed, one of those half-truths to which disingenuous men resorted, when they tried to steal an advantage which they could not fairly acquire. At the close of the session of 1848 it was considered desirable by the House that the committee which sat during that session should be re-appointed, but it happened that before the next session arrived two members of the committee were no longer members of Parliament. Lord Courtenay had devoted his great talents to the assistance of the Poor-law Board, and Mr. Barkly had been appointed the governor of British Guiana. There was one favourable point in connexion with the absence of those gentlemen, namely, that they ranked among the majority of the committee of 1848; and therefore, if in 1849 the committee was constituted as before, the casting vote of the chairman, that circumstance must be attributed, not to any change in the opinions of the committee, but to one of those casualties arising from the accidental absence of members, a casualty which occurred both in the House and in committees, and one to which he should have thought that the leader of the House of Commons would have been the last man to appeal. The report of the last committee, therefore, was virtually carried by a majority of the committee in every sense of the word. Mr. Barkly was one of the West India body, with whose votes he did not expect to be favoured that night; and he regretted that the opinion of one of the governors of Devonshire had not yet had a chance, with the evidence given before the committee had produced in the just and honourable mind of Lord Courtenay. Having thus endeavoured to relieve the report of the memorials from that imputation which had been cast upon it, he would proceed to state some of the facts and circumstances which, in the opinion of the committee, justified their report. It was now thirty-one years ago since Great Britain, having negotiated various treaties with foreign states, despatched to the coast of Africa armed vessels to carry into effect those treaties. For that end had the memorable blockade of the coast of Africa, the true circumstances of which, as well as its final abandonment, had yet to be recorded in our history (Cheers). No sooner was talking commenced than the force for the due suppression of the slave-trade than it began to increase under circumstances of aggravated atrocity. Such, indeed, was the progress of the slave-trade, that the Duke of Wellington, our Minister at the Congress of Verona, acting under the orders of Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, laid before the ministers of the several states of Europe a memorandum to which he begged to call the attention of the House. In his opinion that memorandum contained a correct and graphic description of the slave-trade, and it gave agreed precisely with that which an eloquent person, speaking on the subject, would apply to the slave-trade at the present moment. The extract which he would read to the House was taken from a memorandum dated the 24th November, 1822. After adverting to the great sacrifices made by this country for the suppression of the slave-trade, it went on to say:—"I have the means of proving that the slave-trade has been, since the year 1815, and now is, carried on to a greater extent than ever it was before the war broke out. This contraband trade is attended by circumstances much more horrible than anything that has ever been known to former times It is not necessary here to enumerate the horrors respecting it, but it cannot be denied that all the attempts at prevention have tended to increase the aggregate of human suffering and the waste of human life in a ratio far exceeding the increase of positive numbers carried off into slavery. The dread of detection suggests expedients of concealment productive of the most dreadful sufferings to the cargo. The numbers put on board each vessel are far from being proportioned to the capacity of the vessels, and the mortality is frightful to a degree unknown since the attention of mankind was first called to the horrors of this traffic There is no hesitation in declaring that it would have been far more consoling to humanity, and that by far a smaller number of human beings would have lost their lives by lingering and cruel suffering, if the trade had never been abolished by the laws of any country." Such was the description solemnly addressed to the sovereigns of Europe, by two of the firmest of our age and country, at a time when the slave-trade had not assumed one-quarter of those horrible features which now belonged to it. Some efforts were accordingly made to continue the work of repression, and for fifteen or sixteen years afterwards Great Britain made every possible effort to suppress the slave-trade by increasing the force of forcible repression. Measures were taken for increasing the number of our cruisers; and, by and-by, steamers were added to sailing-vessels. Powers were obtained from almost all the states of Europe and from every transatlantic state in which seas suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, and these were not only liable to seizure, but, if condemned, were broken up. Brazil, Portugal, and Spain were bound down by more rigid bonds than had existed before, and no measure was neglected which the enthusiasm of Exeter Hall or the ability of the Foreign Office could devise. Now, what was the result of all these exertions? (Hear, hear.) He described the condition of the coast of Africa. Wellington of the extent to which the slave-trade had been carried up to 1822, and he would now read a letter which was written in 1839 by another individual, loved and honoured, in his own home, and who certainly had deserved well, to be remembered afterwards. In 1839, Lord John Russell, being then Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, in which he found the following passage: "The state of the foreign slave-trade has for some time past formed a subject of the deepest anxiety to her Majesty's confidential advisers. In whatever light this traffic is viewed, it must be regarded as an evil of incalculable magnitude; the injuries it inflicts on the lawful commerce of the country, the constant expenses incurred in the employment of ships of war for the suppression of it, and the annual sacrifice of so many valuable lives in the service, however deeply to be lamented, are not the most disastrous results of this system. The horror of the Middle Passage is compromised by the habitual evasion of the treaties subsisting between her Majesty and foreign powers for the abolition of the slave-trade; and the calamities which, in defiance of religion and justice, are inflicted on a large proportion of the African continent, are such as cannot be contemplated without the deepest and most lively concern. To estimate the actual extent of the foreign slave-trade is, from the nature of the case, an attempt of extreme difficulty; nor can anything more than a general approximation to the truth be made But I find it impossible to avoid the conclusion, that the average number of slaves introduced into foreign states or colonies in America and the West Indies, from the western coast of Africa, annually exceeds 100,000." The noble Lord took the western coast of Africa only, and the average number. It continued:—"In this estimate a very large deduction is made for the exaggerations of interested persons or persons with an exaggerated view of a subject so well calculated to excite the feelings of every impartial and disinterested witness. But, making this deduction, the number of slaves actually landed in the Spanish colonies alone is very important for the abolition of the real extent of the calamities which this traffic inflicts on its victims. No record exists of the multitudes who perish in the overland journey to the African coast, or in the passage across the Atlantic, or of the still greater number who fall a sacrifice to the warfare, pillage, and cruelties by which the slave-trade is fed. Unhappily, however, no fact can be more certain than that such an importation as I have mentioned presupposes and involves a waste of human life, and a sum of human misery, proceeding from year to year, without respite or intermission, to such an extent as to render the subject the most painful of any which, in the survey of the condition of mankind, it is possible to contemplate. The preceding statement unavoidably suggests the inquiry, why the costly efforts on which Great Britain has so long been engaged for repressing the foreign slave-trade have proved thus ineffectual? Without pausing to enumerate the many concurrent causes of failure, it may be sufficient to state, that such is the difference between the price at which a slave is bought on the coast of Africa and the price for which he is sold in Brazil or Cuba, that the importer receives back his purchase-money tenfold on the safe arrival of his vessel at the port of destination. We must add to this exciting motive the security which is derived from insurances and insurance companies, which are carried on to a great extent, and by combined powerful interests. Under such circumstances, to repress the foreign slave-trade by a marine guard would scarcely be possible, if the whole British navy could be employed for that purpose. It is an evil which can never be adequately encountered by any system of mere prohibition and penalties. Her Majesty's confidential advisers are, therefore, compelled to admit the conviction, that it is indispensable to enter upon some new preventive system." (Hear.) He admitted that this letter was drawn up with the object of impressing on the minds of the Lords of the Treasury the propriety of supporting the Niger expedition; but, as he was sure that the observations which it contained were written in a spirit of sincerity and truth, he had no hesitation in referring to them. But this was not all. In the following year, 1840, a great assemblage was held in Exeter Hall. His Royal Highness Prince Albert took the chair, and he was supported by the noble Lord at the head of the Government, by the right honourable Baronet whom he (Mr. Hutt) saw opposite, by both of the members representing the University of Oxford, by a perfect constellation of Lords spiritual and temporal, and a host of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. He (Mr. Hutt) had been accused of holding very strong language with regard to this well-dressed and well-conducted Parliamentary assembly in Exeter Hall, but he begged to call the attention of the House to the resolutions which were passed at that meeting. The first resolution was moved by Sir Fowell Buxton, and seconded by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester, and was to the following effect:—"That, notwithstanding the measures hitherto adopted for the suppression of the foreign slave-trade, the traffic has increased, and continues to increase, under circumstances of aggravated horror." The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Labouchere, and seconded by Archdeacon Wilberforce, now the Bishop of Oxford, and chairman of the Slave-trade Committee in the House of Lords. It was to the following effect:—"That the utter failure of every attempt, by treaty, remonstrance, or naval armament, to resist the progress of the slave-trade, proves the necessity of resorting to a preventive policy, and founded on different and higher considerations." Now, he had said nothing strange in this. The noble Lord, the committee of the House of Commons, of which he had the honour to be chairman, brought forward no stronger statement than was contained in those resolutions, either with regard to the continued progress of the slave-trade or the failure of the means used for its repression. What surprised him was, that persons should now stand forward to defend this system, who then stood forward as its accusers. He had arrived now at the year 1840, when, for a few years, as well as a previous one, was distinguished by a temporary, but remarkable diminution in the slave-trade, and there were some naval officers who were anxious to persuade the world that the diminution was caused by their presence on the coast of Africa. ("Hear, hear.") and a long list he was willing to believe that Captain Denman and Captain Malson were zealous and meritorious officers; but when they claimed to themselves the merit of greatly reducing the slave trade, he believed they were claiming credit for that which was due to another power in the heavens and orderly conduct of the congregation was entirely explained by the manner in which he called the church-bell. That it was perfectly true that Captain Denman was at his post, and that the other naval officers were diligent in their work. (Hear, hear.) He saw in his place the right hon Baronet, who was now the First Lord of the Admiralty, but who happened to be in 1840 the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was sure the right hon. gentleman would remember, if every one else forgot, that the year 1840 was a period of great mercantile depression. Now a period of mercantile depression affected the slave-trade as much as it did any legitimate branch of commerce; but there were other concurrent causes for this diminution, of a very favourable character, which were in operation at that period. Both Cuba and Brazil were honestly engaged in an attempt to prevent the importation of slaves into those countries. Mr. Crawley, whom deputations from Brazil were in the habit of visiting when he had been laid on the table of the House, attributed the diminution in the slave-trade to the exertions made for its suppression by the Brazilian Government, especially by Senhor d'Araujo Ribeiro, then Minister of Marine. At the same time Cuba had the advantage of being governed by General Valdes; but, in 1843, he was recalled, and at the same period the anti-slavery ministry of Brazil went out, and the slave-trade immediately revived, and with the revival of commerce, notwithstanding the increased efficiency of our fleet, there came a revival of all the horrors of the slave-trade. In 1842 the number of slaves exported from Africa had sunk down as low as 25,000, but in 1843 the number rose to 55,000, in 1845 to 76,000, and in 1847 to 84,000; and, although no public means had been furnished for ascertaining what had been the increase during the past year, it was known that it was great. He had every reason to believe that the slave-trade was now in a state of unusual activity. In a paper laid upon the table of the House towards the close of the last session, there was a statement made by a person well qualified to form a correct judgment which entirely sustained his (Mr. Hutt's) opinion on the subject. The paper to which he referred was called "Missions to the King of Ashantee and Dah mey;" and Mr. Cruickshank, writing from Whydah, on the coast of Africa, at the conclusion of the year 1848, stated in that paper that in the previous year, that our present blockade is no check whatever to the slave-trade; it is flourishing at this moment to such a degree, that the last accounts from Brazil report more than 500 slaves to be taking every week from those coasts; and not long ago, a cargo of slaves arrived at the same place, which found such a bad market that they were given up to pay freight. In presence of such facts as these, and the additional fact that, during the past year there have been matured cruisers on the coast, the slave-trade has gone on uninterruptedly, we must be convinced of the futility of such a system. It appears to me to serve no other purpose than to increase the horrors of the trade. In the next place, the certainty of losing a considerable proportion by capture increases the slave merchants' orders for supply to the slave-hunting African kings, and so renders more frequent and numerous the cruel forays, and the sale of captives from the bloody battle-field, where they were taken prisoners, or from their smoking huts, where they were surprised in sleep, throughout their toilsome journey over the burning plains and through the swampy forests, until their arrival on the sea-shore. In the next place, in addition to the horrors of the march, the cruisers oblige the slavers to cram these miserable objects into the stifling holds of small vessels, where it is well known thousands die from suffocation. In addition to this, I believe I may add, that it scarcely ever happens that a slave-vessel has been more fortunate than he calculated upon, and that more of his slaves have escaped capture than he expected; he does not, therefore, require the additional loss of slaves who have been hunted down for him, so long as he is fortunate enough to arrive in the hands of the captors, and sometimes are led forth to gratify them with their tortures. There can be no doubt but that much of this incredible suffering would be avoided if there were no cruisers; and only we cannot alleviate the miseries of these wretches by our blockade, let us not add to their torments by our philanthropic but fruitless exertions." Such, then, was the end to which they had arrived, after a period of thirty years. In which year had the system engaged in this work of suppression. But there was one feature in this history of suppression which was well worthy the attention of the House. Up to the year 1840 the slave-trade to the Brazils was perfectly free, and we could not molest persons engaged in the slave-trade with the Brazils. The noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office stated before the committee of the House of Commons that up to the beginning of that year the importation of slaves into the Brazils was perfectly unrestricted. At the commencement of the year 1840 we acquired the right to suppress the slave-trade south of the line, as before we had possessed it at the north of the line, and we stationed our cruisers at the places in which they have since remained. What was the result of this step? Exemption or all slavery south of the line? It was very true that our cruisers, in the first instance, going among the slave-traders before they had well learned the art of smuggling, captured a great many of them; but was that the permanent result

friend near him (Mr Hume) flourish a silk bandanna, the importation of which was prohibited, in the face of the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. (A laugh.) All, indeed, who would recollect the history of those silk duties, would come to the conclusion that this country never could have succeeded in an attempt to sustain an exclusive silk manufacture. There was also another signal instance of the failure of the Government to prevent trade of this kind in the instance of the tobacco duties. In this country, with every circumstance in their favour, with penal laws of daily and ready execution, with a set of preventive-service men covering both shore and sea, it was found impossible to put down a contraband trade; and it might be thought that this could be done in the case of Africa, upon a quarter of the habitable globe where, in addition to other disadvantages, they had nearly the whole population within, and various nations of the world without, struggling against them. They needed not the experience of thirty years to teach them that, sooner or later, they must come to the same conclusion as that come to by a great English writer nearly two hundred years since—Sir Josiah Child—whose opinion had been confirmed by several other political writer of succeeding time, that "He who will give a high price for any commodity, shall obtain it by some means or other; of such force, fraud, and subtlety is the course of trade." (Hear, hear.) It was a great consolation to him, who had undertaken the arduous duty of impeaching the present oppressive system, to find his opinions corroborated by evidence laid upon the table of the House, and to find the views which he had held and expressed for years in that House upon the subject so fully corroborated and adopted by all who, from their intimate knowledge of the country, or practical application to the subject, were best qualified to judge of their merits. He did not intend to trespass upon the indulgence of the House by any elaborate analysis of the evidence given before the committees of either House of Parliament, nor was it necessary that he should do so. The committees had examined a vast variety of witnesses, naval officers, travellers, merchants, missionaries, and other persons who had visited the country, and they elicited from them a great variety of conflicting and contradictory evidence. Many of these persons, the missionaries especially, had no more knowledge of the slave-trade than if they had never been in Africa; and although they generally expressed very strong opinions in favour of maintaining the squadron, and of the position and cost of that squadron they had, in their own persons, no knowledge at all. Of the witnesses, as a class, unquestionably the most important were the naval officers employed on the African stations. Of this class of witnesses not less than fourteen were examined before the committee, several of whom differed widely from the framers of that report. It was remarkable that while almost all the officers who had recently been in connexion with the operations of the squadron were utterly hopeless of ever suppressing the slave-trade by any means, the witnesses who had spoken most in favour of the present system of the squadron were those who had not seen anything of the slave-trade, or of the operations of the squadron, for the last six or seven years. Captain Denman stated that in the world, put down the slave-trade in two years, by means of his own. Captain Rutherfield also believed in the final extinction of the slave-trade by force within a limited time, although not so sanguine of success as Captain Denman on the subject. But neither of these gentlemen had seen on the coast of Africa for the last seven or eight years. Since that time the slave-trade had gone on gradually improving its tactics, sharpening its evils, and increasing all those means of evasion which they had adopted with such success. The question was not, he apprehended, whether the slave-trade could be put down by such plans as those laid before the committee by Captain Denman and others. The main question which concerned the House was not whether the slave-trade could be put down by force. Upon this point he found naval officers of at least equal spirit and judgment with Captain Denman, stating that no manner of management of the fleet, no cruising in-shore or off shore, no burning of barracoons, no right of search, no right of seizure, no right of plan whatever which rested upon the principle of force would ever succeed in putting down the slave-trade. Many of them went even further than this, and stated that one of the least means likely to be successful would be the adoption of Captain Denman's plan. 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He was asked, "Whether, looking to the extent of that coast, and to the facilities which the coast affords for the shipment of slaves, do you imagine that it would be possible, by any means of naval force, to suppress the slave-trade so long as there exists a demand for slaves on the other side of the Atlantic? -I am perfectly convinced that it would be impossible. Are you acquainted with the particular plan for the suppression of the slave-trade which has been proposed and strongly recommended by Captain Denman? —I know the general outline of the plan. Have you read the sketch of it which he submitted to the Admiralty? Yes Do you think that the vigorous enforcement of that system would effectually extinguish the slave-trade? I am convinced that it would. Do you think that it would to any important degree diminish it?—I do not think it would. 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Will you be so kind as to read it?—'Admiralty, 15th April, 1849.—Sir, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that your return to England affords their Lordships an opportunity they have much desired, of conveying to you the expression of their approval of the ability and energy with which you have conducted your late command; and it is with much satisfaction that my Lords attribute to your judgment and discretion your having so successfully secured the co-operation of your foreign colleagues throughout your employment abroad. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, W. A. B. Hamilton.'" He was then asked—"Do you think that if it had been possible to stop the slave-trade by such means as were confided to Sir Charles Hotham the slave-trade would have been stopped under his control?—I am decidedly of that opinion." Captain Denman stated in the progress of his examination before the committee, that Sir C. Hotham was one of the most distinguished officers in the British navy, and a man that was always looked up to. Now, what were the opinions of this eminent and excellent officer upon the subject. Capt. Hotham was asked— "How long had you held the command of that African station?—From October, 1846, until March, 1849. What was the naval force usually under your orders? —It seldom exceeded 22 ships of war. How many of those were steamers?—It would be difficult to give an average of those—the number varied very much. What was the largest number of steam-vessels that you had under your orders at any time? The largest number was five. Was that force in a high state of discipline, generally speaking? I thought so. Were your views carried out by the officers under your command to your entire satisfaction?—Entirely so. What was the result of your operations; did you succeed in stopping the slave-trade?—No. Did you cripple it to such an extent as, in your opinion, is calculated to give to the slave-trade a permanent check?—No. Do you consider that the slave-trade has been generally regulated by the strength and efficiency of the British squadron on the coast, or by the commercial demand for slaves?— I consider it is entirely dependent upon the commercial demand for slaves, and has little or no connexion with the squadron." Such, then, was the opinion of gentlemen who could not but believe were as fully qualified to judge of the merits of the question as any living men. But if it should be considered that the evidence of the commodores on the African station should be insufficient, he would give the opinion of one who looked upon the question from an entirely different point of view, but whose opinions were deserving of the utmost consideration. He referred to the late Mr. Bandinel, of the Foreign-office. That gentleman had been for a period of thirty years at the head of that department of the Foreign-office charged with the suppression of the slave-trade, and he came before the committee an old man, with all that moderation and reserve which forty-five years of official life were sure to impart to any naturally judicious and discreet. (Hear, hear.) What was the opinion of this long-experienced and prudent official servant? He said— "The squadron has produced upon the slave-trade no effect at all. The squadron has not been able even to diminish the number of Africans who are demanded by the people of Brazil; they here may get as many as they want." He could quote from the reports of the commissioners other valuable opinions, to show, in the words of Dr. Lushington, that "the squadron had not produced any effect either in suppressing the slave-trade or diminishing its extent." He was content to rest his case, so far as depended upon the authority and weight of the evidence, upon the opinions of Messrs. Hotham, and Mr. Bandinel. (Hear, hear.) He knew not where they were to look for guidance or counsel if a very considerable amount of deference was not given to authorities such as these. He most unhesitatingly declared that he should mistrust his own opinions on the subject, if he found them opposed to authorities such as those he had referred to. (Hear, hear.) He came now to another part of the subject. They would find as they proceeded, that, although the principle of force had a great many admirers, who still believed that they could suppress the slave-trade by force, there was no one who considered the present system as satisfactory. (Hear.) It was rather too much, that, after an experience of thirty years, after having spent £25,000,000 in the promotion of this system, they should all at once discover that the system was a bad one, and required immediate modification.

Yet, fool'd by hope, men favour the deceit,
Trust on as I think to-morrow we'll repay,
To-morrow's falser than the former day,
Lies more —.

(Cheers.) He had now done. He thought he had made out his case (hear)— and he appealed to the assembled wisdom of that House, as guardians of the interests and prosperity of the country, as protectors of its honour and fame, as humane and Christian men, to pass condemnation on a cruel and delusive system, whose final doom was not distant, by supporting the motion which he would conclude, namely, "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to direct that negotiations be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa to suppress the traffic in slaves." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. He called on the Government to adopt an honest, straightforward policy, and not, on the one hand, to maintain an expensive force for the professed purpose of putting down the slave-trade, while, on the other hand, we passed an Act of Parliament declaring the coasting trade, as human and Christian men, to pass condemnation on a cruel and delusive system, whose final doom was not distant, by supporting the motion which he would conclude, namely, "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to direct that negotiations be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa to suppress the traffic in slaves." (Cheers.)

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Mr. Labouchere addressed the House under feelings of deep anxiety, because he believed that in its decision were involved the most sacred interests of humanity and the character and honour of the country. He thought that it was the House was openly and unequivocally to withdraw at once, and without any substitute, our squadron from the coast of Africa, thus announcing to the world that henceforward the slave-trade might be free. To that course he (Mr. Labouchere) persuaded the people of England would not agree; and that, should the House adopt it, they would not fail to be called to account for so degenerate and retrograde a course. The hon. member had treated his subject in the opinion given by Sir C. Hotham; but that officer, in his evidence, depicted the horrors that would inevitably take place should our naval force be suddenly withdrawn; and he (Mr. Labouchere) was quite content to rest his objection to the motion on that Hotham's testimony. The hon. member had also fortified his proposal by citing the reports of the two committees of which he was chairman; but it should be remembered that the hon. member had given the sanction of his name to the opinions in the reports; and it should also be remembered that the committee of the House of Lords made a report of a directly opposite kind. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to establish that, though our squadron was by itself insufficient to wholly suppress the slave-trade, it had done much to check and keep down the traffic. He trusted that, what with the establishment of the free colony of Liberia, with the newly-purchased Danish fortress, and with the continued exertions of our cruisers, 1500 miles length of the African coast would be soon freed from the abominations of the slave traffic, and a legitimate trade substituted for it. The effect the withdrawal of our cruisers would have on our West India colonies would be most disastrous. Those colonies were labouring from a state of unexampled depression; but were their struggles interrupted by such a measure as that proposed, the well-founded hope of their return to prosperity would be at once extinguished. The right hon. gentleman was fully impressed the House to reject the motion. He did not ask them to affirm that the squadron should be maintained permanently. Should any one suggest a better mode of suppressing the slave-trade, the Government were willing to consider it without any prejudices. If ever there was a policy that was not the policy of a party, or of this or that Administration, but was the policy of the people of England, this was that particular policy.

Mr. G. Barkley supported the motion. He contended that the slave-trade was now more vigorous than ever; that it was carried on with greater cruelty to the negroes; and that the increased price of the slaves in Cuba and Brazil was caused not so much by the exertions of our squadron, as by the enhanced price of slave produce caused by our adm — on of Brazilian and Cuban sugar.

Sir G. Pechell did not believe that the people of this country were prepared for any such measure of economy as that proposed, and therefore he should give it his decided opposition. The hon. and gallant member urged on the Admiralty the necessity of sending better and more efficient vessels to the coast of Africa, and on the Government the advantage of making treaties with the native African chiefs.

Mr. Anstey warmly supported the motion. He condemned as ludicrous and hypocritical the plan of maintaining a squadron at a cost of a million a year to put down the slave-trade, whilst we admitted slave-produced sugar without scruple. Unless the House was prepared to re-impose the prohibitory duties on slave-grown sugar, he called on them to withdraw the cruisers from the coast of Africa.

Sir R. Inglis was quite prepared to re-impose the prohibition on Brazilian and Cuban sugar, and deeply regretted that the First Minister had ever tarnished the reputation of the anti-slavery party by admitting slave produce to competition with the produce of our free colonies. The hon. baronet drew attention to the different estimates of the expenses of the anti-slavery squadron on the African coast. Last year Mr. Hutt had computed the annual expense at £600,000; this year he magnified the cost of his men in buckram at £700,000; Mr. Anstey increased it still further to £1,000,000; but the returns of the Admiralty showed the actual expense to be £301,622.

Lord H. Vane felt himself reluctantly compelled to vote for the motion, because he was convinced that it would be impossible to continue the efforts that we had made, and that experience proved to have been unnecessary.

Mr. Cardwell confidently hoped that the House would not consent to undo all that has been done. He had intended then to consider what would be the effects on the African race of the deprivation of the civilising influence of legitimate trade and of the Christian faith. The hon. member showed, by citation from the evidence given before the committees, that our squadron had operated effectually in checking the slave trade, and mitigating the inhumanity of that traffic. As the repre-entative of Liverpool, which carried on almost all the legit mate commerce with the west coast of Africa, he asked those hon. members who were about to support the motion, on the ground of economy, in what quarter they intend to leave the coast of Africa? Withdraw the squadron, and piracy and rapine would reign unchecked from one end of Africa to the other. He, for one, could not undertake the responsibility of paralysing the hands of this Government, or of surrendering the policy which we were pledged in honour and conscience to adhere to.

Captain Rous Egerton and Colonel Thompson opposed the motion.

Mr. Gladstone: I hardly know whether it is for the convenience of the House—which I wish entirely and exclusively to consult—that I should proceed to address it this night. (Hear, hear.) I had believed that there was a general expectation of an adjourned debate; and, in that case, if it would be more for the convenience of the House, I would postpone my address; but I would be reluctant that this question should go to a division, and that I should not be allowed to state, in favour of the motion of my hon. friend—(loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear")—without having taken an opportunity of stating to the House, as briefly as I am able, some of the grounds on which I would give that vote. (Hear, hear.) I do not disguise from myself the serious nature of that vote, or endeavour in any manner, or in any degree, to blink the magnitude of the question. (Hear, hear.) I will not dwell pointedly upon the objection that this is not a motion for the withdrawal of the squadron, but a motion for the removal of a preliminary bar to discussion, because it is said to be clear that the discretion of the House is not free, and we are met with an objection arising from our engagements to foreign countries unless we endeavour to remove those engagements. (Hear, hear.) My object, in the first place, then, is to vindicate for Parliament the right of entering into the discussion of this question. (Hear, hear.) Nothing can be more absurd than the present state of our treaty engagements with regard to the maintenance of cruisers on the coast of Africa. (Hear, hear.) If I adopt this motion only contemplates the treaty with France: the treaty with America requires no negotiation, for either party can terminate it by the expression of a wish; but in this treaty with France, we bound ourselves to France, and France bound itself to us, each to maintain twenty-six cruisers on the coast of Africa, to suppress the slave-trade, by whomsoever carried on. After the lapse of some time, France changed her mind—she did not possess the power, or was possessed with the power, that would enable her to do what she willed; namely, to exercise jurisdiction over other than her own subjects—and she applied to her Majesty's Government (and her Majesty's Government wisely acceded to the request) to be released from her engagements, and instead of keeping twenty-six vessels on the African coast to suppress the slave-trade generally, to be allowed to keep only a small squadron, consisting of twelve vessels, on the coast, for the purpose of suppressing the traffic, so as to prevent France is only bound to exclude her own subjects from the trade, so as to prevent we by treaty, forsooth, to be bound to France to maintain a large fleet on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave-trade? (Hear, hear.) I say that is a state of things so anomalous and so preposterous, that on its own merits my hon. friend was justified in the motion which he has made. If I have come to the determination, and every man must form the opinion for himself, after a long and painful investigation, which I began with an unbiassed and dispassionate mind. I can assure the House that the feelings with which I entered upon the inquiry were not the feelings with which I came at which I have arrived; and those who know me are aware that every prepossession and every impulse I was required to struggle with and overcome before I could bring myself to that conclusion; but I thought the time was come when it was necessary to rouse the moral courage of the country to look this great question fairly in the face. (Cheers.) It is not because I think rightly of the slave-trade, or because I prefer considerations of economy to considerations of humanity, that I vote for this motion, but because, when regard to the slave-trade, I can find no words sufficiently strong to characterize its enormous iniquity. I believe the slave-trade to be by far the foulest crime that stains the history of mankind in any Christian or pagan country; and, therefore, it is not from any light estimate of the atrocities of the trade that I have made up my mind to vote for the motion of my hon. friend. The system which we have so long pursued has been condemned by an authority—by authorities as great as ever was brought to bear on a point of practical policy (Hear, hear); and the authorities who have so condemned it are persons who had every prepossession in its favour—one of them had himself been the author of its experiment, pressed to it with tenacious ability, and would have adhered to it so long as a hope remained of its proving effectual, but who, when undeceived by the stern lessons of experience, have left us the expression of their honest convictions. In the year 1840, Sir F. Buxton said that the system of armed repression was perfectly futile, and that not only was this the case, but that if you could enter into treaty stipulations with all the nations of the world, still such per cents, as he expressed it was, the enormous profits of the slave-trade would be too strong for you. (Hear, hear.) The system has been condemned by the noble Lord at the head of the Government, who, adopting the language of Sir F. Buxton, gave the world to understand that

moment you stop the slave-trade at one place it breaks out at another; and it must be remembered that there are 4000 miles of coast from Morocco to the Orange River. The right hon. gentleman speaks of the influence of Liberia, and that the Government should maintain an independent position as that of a Power which has a very salutary influence it exercises; but very hon. friend does not mean to say that the Government should maintain an indifference on the subject of the slave-trade. On the contrary, wherever a Government was found inimical to that traffic, whether that of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, or the Portuguese settlements on the east coast, we ought to aid that Government, and not shrink from any sacrifice to give them effectual assistance. It is not the amount of the sacrifice which the maintenance of the squadron involves that I complain of; but its uselessness, and the mischief to which its presence on the coast gives rise. What has the squadron done? Has it extinguished the slave-trade? No. Is it making any progress towards the extinction of the trade? I wish it could be the attention of the House to that point. My hon. friend, in the course of the last session, which he made, referred to the capture of twenty vessels at Angolas, while speech which he made, referred to the capture of twenty vessels at Angolas, while speech which he made by Admiral Hotham; but Sir Charles Hotham says that that was an accident, and that he took them by chance, getting there six months before he was expected. No doubt there had been an abundance of gallant trials to effect, but the question is whether, on the whole, we are making progress, or whether progress we are making; because, if I could see a fixed and progressive result, I would be willing to go on, in the hope of attaining a good so inadequately great as the repression of the slave-trade. But, as far as I can see at present, your squadron is not the means of 10 or 20 per cent on the slave-trade, and that is the very outside. You have made infinite sums to spend upon the dealers, and have given the traffic a chance for partaking more of hazard and adventure than it before possessed; but does this squadron govern the price in Brazil? (Hear, hear.) Does the squadron in Brazil vary with the efficiency of the station? Is that the case or not? In 1826, according to the purchases entered in the book of an estate there, the price of a slave varied from 300 to 350 milreis. In 1841, they were from 500 to 600 milreis, and I ask you whether the squadron has been more or less effective since? Why, we all know that it has been much more effective—that the force has been greatly augmented, and placed under the command of a man almost unequalled for the performance of such a duty, and yet what has been the price since? In 1848, in the face of this squadron, which governs the price in Brazil, the price has been reduced by the redundancy of the supply to from 300 to 350 milreis. I observed that this is an assumed estimate, and, therefore, 300 to 350 milreis. I observed that this is an assumed estimate, and, therefore, that I may be quite accurate, I will take the price in 1847 when it was from 400 to 450 milreis. There is no reason for doubting the accuracy of the returns made by the Foreign-office as to the number of captures effected. Since 1840—and in taking 1840 I take it because it is the period since which the squadron is said, on the whole, to have been in a state of efficiency, and consequently of increasing effect—in 1840, our captures were 6 per cent; in 1841, 13 per cent; 1842, 13 per cent; 1843, 9 per cent; in 1844, 9 per cent; in 1845, 4 per cent; in 1846, 7 per cent; in 1847, according to an estimate 4½ per cent, and according to the most recent account, 8 per cent. Therefore taking those figures for the average, there is no progress, but there is rather a retrogression on the rival ground occupied by the squadron, and the slave-traders respectively; and while you are improving at a vast cost the organization of your squadron, the slave-traders are improving at a vast cost the organization of your squadron, the slave-traders are improving at a vast cost the organization of your squadron, the slave-traders

therefore, take other means in addition to those you already have. The hon. member for Gateshead says (in 1849) the means for the repression of the slave trade did not prove sufficient; therefore, let us take off all our ships instantly from the coast of Africa, and put an end to the blockade at all risks. The right hon. gentleman speaks of various means which made him think that the means of repression by a squadron are not effective; but in this the right hon. gentleman made some statements which, if I went through, I should be able to show were not justified by the documents before him. The right hon. gentleman said that the mortality on board the ships in this squadron was under the command of Sir W. Dolben. I have reason to believe that the returns made on this subject are not of a very accurate character. Indeed, Dr. Cliffe said that he gave these returns to Mr. Bandinel, but they were very inaccurate, and were founded on very uncertain data. But, then, the right hon. gentleman supposes the trade may be regulated; but there is no certainty of [illegible] by [illegible] him in this way, or to lead to the conclusion that [illegible] would be able so to regulate the middle passage, [illegible] ings take place. If we look to the evidence published we shall see there was no prospect of such a measure. My hon. friend (Mr. Labouchere) stated the dangerous of his plan on this point; I therefore need not go farther into it. It has been stated that, on the ground of humanity, this motion should be adopted, as the squadron for the suppression of the slave-trade aggravated the evils of the middle passage. Sir Charles Hotham, whose evidence has been so much relied upon, and whose testimony has been regarded with such high respect, says directly the reverse, and also says that if the trade was set entirely free they could not find the means of transporting the additional number of slaves, and therefore the horrors of the slave-trade would be increased. Captain Matson also told the Lords' Committee, in answer to the question as to whether there would be more room for the stowage of slaves if the squadron was removed, that he doubted whether there would be more or less, as they would be crowded as much as ever in the voyage across; and he adds, if the slave vessels were at an end, he did not believe the life of a slave in Brazil would be worth a year's purchase. (Hear, hear.) This would arise from the cheapness of the slaves. He was asked whether he did not think the presence of the squadron added to the sufferings of the slaves in the Middle Passage; in reply, he said he knew the horrors and sufferings of the slaves in their passage would be as great as afterwards. The slaves were sent in the worst class of vessels, generally ships with deep holds, in which many were placed, and there were two tiers of planks all round the interior of the vessel, and the only admission of air to the slaves was down the centre of the ship, but they were now conveyed in smaller vessels, but on many occasions, when the vessel was not probably so great. Such was the only one deck, so that their sufferings were now confined to the space between the upper deck and the hold. Captain Matson, who also considered, from the nature of the vessels which would be employed in the trade, that the disease and sufferings of the slaves in their passage would be greater if they ran the slave-trade free, than if they continued the present system of repression. (Hear, hear.) One of the main reasons which has been urged in favour of this proposition is the economical one of saving expenditure. As we proceeded so far on the ground of economy, very much the same force there was in favour of those who supported the motion on this ground. The hon. gentleman who made the motion said that the expenditure under this head amounted to £700,000, or probably to £800,000. But, whatever the amount might be, he did not think Sir Charles Hotham said the right hon. gentleman said he wanted. Nothing but one ship could be withdrawn at present, and that was the Penelope, which could not give up all the force while they had the means of repressing the slave trade: for if he found Portugal wishing to engage in that trade, he should be able to do it. But how was this to be done? By means of advice and moral example, from which I fear little would be gained, or by means of our sailors and marines? If the right hon. gentleman means the latter, the question of this nature would be decided. (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, it is impossible to believe that we can diminish the suffer ngs of the middle passage; on the contrary, that we shall aggravate it by withdrawing our squadron; that is to say, if we abandon the coast of Africa altogether, and give up the protection to our commerce which in all other parts of the world is thought necessary, and which, I say, we never can do—for if ever there was a commerce in the world for the protection of which a British naval force should be present to give aid, it was to that British's commerce which had sprung up in these places where slavery formerly existed, and which must be given up, unless it received protection. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member said on this point, that the lives of British subjects would not be safe without some force on the coast; and the great witness examined before the committee, upon whose testimony so much reliance has been placed, Mr. Hutt, also said something to the same effect, for he stated that there would be a great deal of angry passion and revengeful feeling ex sting on the coast of Africa in consequences of the attempts made by Great Britain to repress the slave-trade, so that violence towards British subjects might arise. He stated; it, therefore, would be necessary to keep up some force. If these are the main reasons which have been brought forward for the motion, I ask the House to consider what would be the evils its adoption would produce? I will here, again, state the opinion of Sir Charles Hotham on this point. He was asked what would be the effect of withdrawing the squadron, and his reply was, that he entertained the opinion that the withdrawal of the squadron would be met by a burst of indignation in this country, which had for such a long period contended for the destruction of the slave-trade. He was also asked nothing substituted in its place (Hear, hear). Sir C. Hotham may be right or wrong in his opinion, but it is a fair question for Parliament to consider, whether this country may not substitute for the present system another more effective one for the suppression of the slave-trade; but do not proceed with the honourable duty we have undertaken, and sweep away the present plan without the substitution of any other (Hear, hear). My first objection to the plan is, that it would be highly injurious to the honour of the country; in the next place, I think, without a greater force than that which we now keep up, we can withdraw from the slave-trade those parts of Africa which have been rescued from the horrors of it. If the squadron was removed there would be such an immense rush to purchase slaves, that the slave-trade, that attempt would be made by violence to substitute in those parts the slave-trade for that legitimate commerce which now exists there. We must recollect that the slave-trade existed there formerly, and had been destroyed; but when you consider the high profits of the trade, and the African coast, the chiefs seeing the indifference of England to the revival of the trade, they might be induced to change their system. If effectual means were not taken to protect English commerce from attacks (Hear, hear), the consequence is, that such an attempts would be given to the slave-trade that it would destroy all civilization in Africa, and it would put an end to all hopes of introducing civilization and Christianity into the interior of Africa, and no hope would then be entertained that the slave-trade would ever be suppressed (Hear, hear, hear). In the next place, we must consider the effect which would be produced by an immense importation of slaves under a free slave-trade in Brazil. We may gather from the evidence of Lord Howden the enormous profits of this trade. That noble Lord had stated, when examined before the committee of the other House, that a cargo of slaves which cost 30s. dollars sold in Brazil for £5,000, thus making 500 per cent profit on the venture (Hear, hear, hear). If such was the gain and profit in th s trade, numbers of small capitalists would enter into it, and might reduce the profits a little by competition, but an immense quantity of the slaves would be destroyed in the passage. It is at present stated, that there are in Brazil immense tracts of land as well adapted for the cultivation of sugar as the finest portions of Trinidad or Demarara, and Sir C. Hotham says the opening for the free admission of slaves into parts of Brazil would be cultivated for sugar. I need hardly say that an immense deal of suffering would follow (hear). The right honourable gentleman said that he would put the question as to whether the immediate suffering would increase or diminish by passing this resolution. I say there can be no doubt that, under the circumstances I have stated, there would be an immense increase of suffering in Africa—an immense increase in the Brazils by the extension of the slave-trade—and the last burden of such a mass of misery would abandon all efforts or the suppression of the slave-trade, and that thus they can obtain an unlimited supply of slave-labour. Some, indeed, go so far as to say that they would be able to cultivate sugar at such a cheap rate that our country could compete with them, so that they would furnish the whole supply of sugar for the European markets. It is admitted on all hands, and it is supported by the testimony of all the witnesses examined, that if our squadron were removed in the first instance, there would be an immense importation of slaves into Brazil. Conceive, then, the effect of this immense produce of sugar, and what would follow. This brings me to another question, which the right hon. gentleman slightly touched upon, but with which our honour and interests are deeply involved. I mean the effect that would be produced on our West Indian colonies by the competit on with Brazil, if we thus set free the slave-trade. I am not going to enter into the question of the sugar duties of 1846, but I fully admit, that by the abolition of slavery in our colonies in 1833, and by the abolition of the prohibitive duties on slave-grown sugar in 1846, we have placed our West Indian colonies at a great disadvantage (Hear, hear). I am happy to find, however, that the opinions that I stated on both those occasions, that they would be able to bear these shocks, and would found the cultivation of sugar on a new basis, have not been entirely disappointed. I am sorry, however, in the returns of the year 1849, that as to 1848, that there has been a great increase since 1845 and 1846. The quantity produced in 1849 was greater than that produced in 1846, and it is now shown that the Africans who immigrated into the West Indian colonies, were not for less wages than they formerly demanded. But after these great advances, would it be reasonable or expedient, by allowing an immense increase in the number of slaves in the Brazils, to produce that great amount of slave-grown sugar that the produce of our West Ind an colonies? It would be more than the West Indian Islands would be able to bear. They would be unable to stand under such competition. (Hear, hear.) That of itself would not only be a great misfortune, as regards our interests, but a great misfortune in the contest between free and slave-labour. (Hear.) But there are other and conclusive reasons against the motion now before the House. In the first place, it would give a great for increased activity to the slave-trade. It would disturb the civilisation of Africa, and would expose to ruinous competition the produce of the free labour of the West Indies (Hear, hear). But the right hon. gentleman asked what is the use of keeping up in carrying out the present system. Now, sir, during the last two years, I believe that we have on the coast of Africa been making great progress in the abolition of the slave-trade. That it has not been [illegible] suppressed that it will not utterly be suppressed by the means at present [illegible] admit; but the greater the territory to be carried on, and the [illegible] the area from which the slave-trade is supplied, the less it [illegible] and [illegible] have to cope, and the more [illegible] [illegible] I am sure the right hon. gentleman will be careful to repress [illegible] that the destruction of barracoons, the infliction of the [illegible] punishments of piracy on the captains and crews of slavers, are not to be thought of as remedies for the evil to be dealt with. Now, for my own part, I think that the destruction of barracoons and the capture of forts on the coast of Africa, are most powerful means for the suppression of the slave-trade in t e territories immediately under our control. All the evidence we have proves this to be the case. I stated, therefore, much advantage from continuing the destruction of those barracoons (hear). Now, sir, allusion has been made to the opinion of Europe, as to our policy and our efforts for the destruction of the slave-trade. Now, I think, already stated, I mentioned last a great change in the public opinion of Europe has taken place since the commencement of our efforts. My opinion is, that if you were to address the different powers of Europe, that you would find opinion to be now more enlightened on this subject than it was when, in 1815, we began to inform them of our views in relation to slavery. I believe that if England, France, and the United States of America, having each of them suppressed their own slave-trade, were to use language not sufficient, but, at the same time, firm, to Spain and to the Brazils—that such language from countries so united, so free, and so powerful, would have a very great effect indeed. (Hear, hear.) That Spain and the Brazils would demean that warning I am not ready to believe. If they did so—if they took no measures for the suppression of the trade, then you would again have to consider the whole question [illegible] consider what progress you had made—whether the slave-trade had been more depressed in the present year than in the last—and what are the means for its most effectual abolition. That there are such means I do not think anybody will deny, but they are means condemned and reprobated by a majority of that committee, having been appointed to consider the best means for the effectual abolition of the slave-trade, appear to have had no other thought than how to condemn and reprobate the very means by which the slave-trade can be extinguished, and how last it have alive and conquered its means by which it can be fostered and nurtured. (Hear, hear.) But as to the suppression of the slave-trade I will not despond—I believe despondency in a great cause to be in itself a main cause of failure. (Cheers.) I can imagine a man saying in 1814, that for three centuries the Algerines have carried on their trade of plunder, piracy, robbery, and the carrying into captivity of Christians—that as the system had lasted for three centuries, no one could be a match to it single-handed, and so insane as to expect it to be put an end to. Sir, the very next year saw the termination of that practice of three centuries (cheers), and the scheme of carrying Christians into captivity put an end to and abolished. Sir, if this cause is so good as to have enlisted the different nations of the world in its favour—with the exception only of Spain in one of its colonies, and of the empire of Brazils—then I consider it to be a cause of anything but hopeless. (Hear, hear.) Nothing can destroy it save such a measure as the amount of moral courage as the honourable gentleman the mover of this motion displays. (Hear, hear.) Nothing but one single fact enacted on this subject, and saying that we are unable to cope with the great evils; he must, we finally give a permanent sway and supremacy to the slave-trade. There are, sir, other considerations and other motives which may influence the House in coming to a decision on this question. But, we have been accursed with great mercies during the past year. We have more than once had to thank Almighty God for the dispensations of his goodness (Hear, Hear). It appears, then, to me, that if we were now to say that the trade in man (cheers) —that this unhallowed and cruel traffic, against which England for near fifty years has been working by the efforts of her greatest statesmen and her best and bravest sailors (cheers)—that if we were to decide to allow this trade to be pursued freely and unhampered, that we should no longer have a right to say, of a continuance of the signal blessings which we have enjoyed (Hear, hear). I think, sir, that the high, the moral, and the Christian character of this nation, is the main source and source of its strength; and that, if the night you admit to the main counsels and source of its strength; and that, if the night you admit to the main counsels and source of its strength; and that, if the night you admit to the main counsels

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

A Belgrot and a Ministerial crisis—both of them crammed into the space of seven days—have naturally made politics and finance the leading topics of the week. Not that the crisis was of any very lengthened duration: it began in a forenoon, and ended in an afternoon. On Tuesday morning, those metaphorical scourges, the Treasury whips, were cracking through all the West-end, and the political fiery cross was flying from club to club in St. James's-street and Pall-mall. Vast excitement immediately among the Tapers and the Tadpoles! Abundance of significant nods and winks, conveying exclusive information and latest particulars! All the well-breshed statesmen in the clubs were whispering, were wagging behind the plate-glass windows of Brooks's and the Conservative, the Reform and the Carlton! "Things are up at last! I thought it would be so." "Russell to resign!" "Who comes in?" "Disraeli requested to form an Administration!" "Influenza!" And all the *quid nunes* posted backwards and forwards between Downing-street and Pall-mall with tidings of what Palmerston had said at breakfast, and what Lord John had thought while shaving. But the Ministerial affair soon took a favourable turn. What the doctors at first thought to be a desperate case of small-pox at the best, turned out the gentlest chicken-pox. Lord John [illegible] and that the moment the box Cabinet was ordered to be sent round to the Queen, the Treasury bench would be unpressed cushions on the Treasury bench and deserted halls in Downing-street. So the 168 good Whigs and true looked a little glum, and grumbled as [illegible] to say, and there was a considerable deal of sulkiness; but, in the end, the great M.P.'s accepted the pill, made a wry face or so, said "this was really too bad," and gulped it down. So the slave-trade question continues in its African beat. Mr. Carlyle's maxim, that "enough has been done for Quashee," has been rejected by Parliament, and we are still to spend our annual million in chasing Brazilian schooners and Spanish slippers in and out of the many mouths of African rivers. By the way, I observe, from an analysis in a newly-published Parliamentary paper, that the percentage of our own sailors who die annually on the fever-haunted coast of the Gulf of Guinea is almost identical with the mortality in the holds of slavers during the middle passage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who still looks pale and weak, made his financial statement, leaning not very gracefully on a stick. His propositions have been somewhat cavalierly honoured with the title of the "Brick-dust Budget." I am told, at least, that we are in future to have the most beautiful houses ever seen. The fact is, that, owing to Excise meddling, our nineteenth century houses are, in all probability, no more solider than those which the Children of Israel made—without straw—in Egypt. "Had we our own way in these things," said a builder to me the other day, "we should have had by this time a set of standard bricks, as there is of [illegible] all of them of all shapes and sizes—for pediment and pilaster, portico and arch. We should have had them as bright and as hard as marble." The Pecksniffian interest has now, then, the prospect of a fair start before it: we shall see if they succeed in founding a new order of domestic architecture.

The Ten Hours' Bill is another item of Parliamentary interest. I may mention, *apropos* of it, that in the course of a visit to Manchester, this winter, I saw a very interesting exhibition—a collection made at one of the largest mills—of articles of female work, plain and ornamental, produced by the girls employed amongst the spindles of the establishment during the hours now allowed by the Ten Hours' Bill. The display was quite as pretty as one sees in the state drawingrooms of the awfully prim young ladies' institutions which so abound in the sonolastic regions of Hammersmith and Peckham Rye. Every species of the varying schools of crochet, knitting, netting, and *chenille* (I think it is called?), were amply represented. Of the humble sampler of our grandmothers, with a straight up and down frame, liberally furnished with two chimneys, four windows, and a door, and built upon the top of the Alphabet and the Ten Commandments—of this old-world style there were but one or two humble specimens. Manchester has, indeed, left all sorts of grandmotherly notions far out of sight. But then Bonaparte has not yet crossed over the Alps in the gandiest of hood swords; and Master —— Napoleon, not yet fully characterised as the greatest of infantry generals—floated among the intricacies in the fragrant [illegible] of Cheapside, and was not yet [illegible] to the [illegible] and purses with cunning work in beads, and tassels and chenonettes of most complicated build and fashion, and all sorts of baby boots and shoes and mits, the products of nimble fingers of the glancing knitting-needle. Some of the contributors to the museum of domestic industry, whose taste did not lie in the path which would conduct it through the use of needle, bodkin copp-hooks and tremendous cotton-reels, proved gentlemen of a different order. Their calculations and arithmetic achievements as the fruits of shortened hours amid the drawing-frames and the carding-mach nes.

By the way, in the Lancashire exhibition to which I have alluded, I was made acquainted with some of the shades of difference which the eye of a stranger does not readily catch, but which individualise the seemingly monotonous cotton towns. Thus, Bolton, for example, affords a specimen of the old-spinning population of Lancashire. Ancient customs and ancient prejudices are nurtured there, and the mass of the work-people are hardly up to the modern social average. Ashton, on the contrary, is spick and span new—of course, I mean in a comparative sense of the word. Ashton is the paradise of mechanics. Nowhere but that of many of its neighbours. Oldham works up into coarse wares the refuse cotton of the finer spanning towns. Stalybridge has the most Irish population; and Stockport is said to take the lead in all efforts made in the art of forging of the working of machinery. Furthermore, the inhabitants of certain other Lancashire seats of industry are characterised as follows—a "Liverpool gentleman," a "Manchester man," a "Bolton fellow," and so on, and so on.

An anecdote is floating about which may serve as a sort of pendant to the famous story of the man—and, by the way, he was, perhaps, not such a fool as he is generally reckoned who preferred supping the liquor to counting the sheep's heads. A friend of Dr. Layard's was expatiating to a gentleman of the Stock Exchange, in a rather high-flown style of panegyric, upon the historic grandeur and significance of the discoveries made at Nineveh. "And then," he added, "there is something," demanded the enthusiast, "something awfully sublime in thus, as it were, lying bare and open these relics of an earlier world, in calling up before one's eyes the mouldering tokens of those past empires which have sunk while the universe was yet in its infancy?" "Why, I don't know," replied the other Lancashire seats of industry are characterised as follows—a "Liverpool gentleman," a "Manchester man," a "Bolton fellow," and so on, and so on.

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Some of the [illegible] of the Royal Academy this year are very remarkable for their [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of

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INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Great Britain, France, and the United States of America—the three greatest, most intelligent, and most civilized nations of the modern world—the nations that give law to the rest, and whose literature provides the materials of thought and intellectual enjoyment to the most valuable portion of the human race—are severally agreed that a law of international copyright for literary and artistic productions would be just to the men of genius and talent in each of these nations, and advantageous to the interests of all. Each of these great nations suffers from the want of such a law. When a book is published in Great Britain by a British author, he secures his copyright in Great Britain and her colonies, and reaps such reward for his labour and his genius, within those districts, as the merits of his publication and the commercial bargain which he may have made with his publisher will allow. But here his advantages cease. The United States of America—whose language, traditions, and literature are the same as ours—require the enjoyment of his book. They do not for this purpose apply to the English publisher, for the benefit of the English author; they go more cheaply, but less honestly, to work. An American tradesman—having no more right to it than he would have to put his hand into the author's pocket and steal his watch or his handkerchief—reprints it at a cheap rate for his own individual profit, and pays the English author—*nothing*. Thus is an injury inflicted both upon the English and the American man of talent or genius. The English author loses a portion of the profits to which he might look forward under a juster and better system; and the American author is prevented from writing or publishing, because the American tradesman would rather pirate English books, paying no author's fee, than publish American books, to the sale of which American authors might look for the means of subsistence. Hitherto the piracy has been principally on the part of the Americans; and English writers, who live on bread like other men, and not upon air, and who must pay their way like other people, with hard cash through a debtor and creditor world, have enriched American booksellers, without the slightest modicum of advantage to themselves. The authors of America are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and as anxious as English authors can be to remove this public wrong inflicted upon two great nations for the sole benefit of a few unscrupulous traders, having no claims upon the public regard or support beyond any other tradesmen, whether they be cheesemongers or tailors. At the dinner given to Mr. Dickens in New York, Mr. Cornelius Matthews made a speech upon the subject which showed their feeling. In proposing the toast of "International Copyright," he said, among other things:—

Standing here to-night, the representative, in some humble measure, of the interests of American authors in this question, I say they have been treated by this people and Government as no other of its citizens; that an enormous fraud practised upon their British brethren, has been allowed so to operate upon them as to blight their hopes and darken their fair fame. They have remonstrated, and will, until the evil is subdued. I might speak especially in behalf of the company of young native writers, who, seeing how well the world was affected towards good literature, and moved by some kindly impulses of nature, may have hoped in their way to add something to the happiness, something to the renown of their country. But we are advised how others, who thought they had secured a constant and enduring hold on the public good-will by past character and services, have also been affected by the present injurious state of affairs.

You, sir (he continued, addressing Mr. Washington Irving), in that retreat of yours, classical in the world's affections, having matured a work of some value, and which you think ready for the metropolitan market, take passage down the Hudson in company with one of your farmer neighbours, who has, perhaps, just fattened his fall stock to a grain: with your manuscript in your pocket—recollecting, too, that in times past your handicraft has been held in some repute—you flatter yourself you will find a prompt purchaser for whatever you bring. You call, sir, on certain traders in Cliffs-street; you suggest the MS. "For heaven's sake, Mr. Irving," is the response of the blandest member of the firm, the one that talks to the authors, "don't plague us just now; we have a profound respect for your talents, an ardent affection for American literature; but Mr. Bulwer's 'Zanoni' has arrived, and we must have a hundred hands on it before night. Call again; we shall be happy to see you!"

We behold, sir, the author of the "Sketch-Book," the illustrious historian of New York, very much in the situation of the ostrich of the desert having an egg to lay, but nowhere to lay it; and, like it, I might add, greatly disposed to hide his head for very shame. How has it fared sir, in the meantime, with your sturdy neighbour and his charge? Before he has had a chance to unbutton his overcoat, his merchandise is off his hands, and he casts about in his mind at what comfortable chop-house he shall hold an interview of settlement, and reckon his gains. Now, sir, I would ask, is not your brood of speckled fancies as honestly begotten from the beginning, as his parti-coloured capons? The property is as real, as actual in one case as the other; and why should it not command its price? That, sir, is a wretched country, or a wretched condition of things, where the best products of the best workman in any department are not in demand. And it is just so here at present.

But, although this system has diminished the number of American authors, it has not entirely eradicated them from the earth. Some few great and some popular writers, of whom Mr. Washington Irving and Mr. Prescott are the most illustrious, have made their way to fame in America; and the English publishers have bethought themselves that this kind of piracy and plunder was a game that they also could play at. The consequence has been, that during the last two or three years there has been a reversal of the previous process, and English tradesmen have been endeavouring, not unsuccessfully, to fatten themselves upon the brains of the men of genius produced on the other side of the Atlantic. During the present publishing season, the competition between English publishers for the priority of stocking the book market with cheap reprints of American works has been unprecedented, to the manifest discouragement and injury of English writers, and possibly to the permanent loss of English literature. France is, perhaps, a still greater sufferer by a similar system. Belgium—that can scarcely be said to possess a literature at all—lives upon the literature of France, and contrives, by means of her piratical publishers, to limit the sale of works published in any part of France, for the benefit of French authors, to the boundaries of the eighty-three departments. To every part of Europe where French is spoken—and in what part of Europe is it not?—knavish Belgium sends her pirated stores, and lives upon a property to which she has no more right, in the great court of conscience and of international justice, than she would have to the coats off the backs of the authors whom she pauperizes.

It was at one time imagined that the remedy for this abuse was in the hands of authors themselves, and that an English author could secure his copyright in America by first publishing there, without losing his rights in England; and that, *vice versâ*, an Ame-

CELEBRATION OF PALM SUNDAY IN THE HALL OF SACKVILLE COLLEGE, EAST GRINSTEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rican author, by a similar process, could first publish in England, and secure a right amongst us, without forfeiting his claims upon his own countrymen. But this does not appear to be the state of the law in either country. In England the question was raised in a recent case, and submitted to the decision of the Court of Exchequer, which laid down the law of the case as follows :—"The object of the Legislature clearly is not to encourage the importation of foreign books, and their first publication in England, as a benefit to this country, but to promote the cultivation of the intellect of its own subjects, and, as the Act of Anne expressly states, to *'encourage learned men to compose and write useful books,'* by giving them, as a reward, the monopoly of their works for a certain period, dating from their first publication. *We therefore hold that a foreigner, by sending to, and first publishing his work in, Great Britain, acquires no copyright.* A British subject who purchases from him such a right as he had in his own country, which could not extend beyond it, cannot be in a better condition here than the foreigner." A similar law holds in America; so that, in point of fact, authors have no power, by any private arrangement into which they may enter, to secure for themselves the fruits of their own industry beyond the boundaries of their own country. An English merchant may send his goods into America, and be paid for them; but an English author's goods are no longer his own when they cross the Atlantic. They are the lawful prey of any man who chooses to lay hold of them; and fortunes may be made of them without so much as a "Thank you" being the reward of him who calls them into existence.

The system was never so rampant as at the present time, and the competition has fortunately become so keen as to threaten to ruin the publishers. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished; for if the powerful fraternity see that bankruptcy and not profit is likely to be the end of the fierce struggle for the possession of other people's property in which they are engaged, there is some hope that they will aid in putting an end to the scandal and the wrong. Their aid is necessary to the success of the cause. It might be imagined, seeing the unanimity of opinion upon the subject in these such great nations, and the general prevalence of the belief that a law of international copyright would confer an honour upon the age, that it would be a task of no extreme difficulty to carry it to completion; but if the reverse has hitherto been the case, a portion of the blame must lie with the publishers. They have not looked upon the question as one affecting the interests of literature and of civilization, but as entirely a matter of the shop. When they find, as they now do, that, even under this vulgar and selfish aspect, they have been completely in the wrong, and that loss, and not gain, will be the end of their perseverance in piracy, there is good reason for the hope that they will enter thoroughly into the cause, and do that for literature which they should have done long ago, had they been wise in their day and generation.

The French Government has under its consideration a project for a law of international copyright, and many of the best minds in America have urged and are urging the question upon the attention of Congress, and some of the most eminent of the American publishers have joined the movement, and are doing justice to literature. In England the question has not assumed the same form, and is confined at present to the squabbles of the publishers among themselves. But the question, like many others that have been too long neglected, is fast ripening even here; and, sooner or later, we cannot doubt, will be settled as France and America strongly desire, and as the interest and character of Great Britain demand. An international copyright will be a triumph of peace and reason, and will reflect honour as well as advantage upon all nations that shall be parties to it.

PALM SUNDAY AT SACKVILLE COLLEGE, EAST GRINSTEAD.

It is pleasant to know that there are still some places in this country in which the time-honoured customs of our forefathers continue to be observed—not only in the mere outward forms and ceremonies, but with all the kindly feeling and hospitality, and with all the social habits of the olden time. One such spot exists at East Grinstead, in Sussex, where the Festival of Palm Sunday has just been celebrated, in the venerable hall of Sackville College. This interesting edifice is situated on the brow of a hill at the eastern extremity of the town, and commands a very extensive view over the surrounding country. It is a massive grey stone building, in the form of a square, covered with the ponderous Horsham slates. It was founded by Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, for the maintenance of a Warden and thirty poor Brethren and Sisters. The funds for its support were made payable as rent-charges on certain of the Dorset estates. By the sale of part of these, during the last century, the income of the College was very considerably reduced; so that at present the inmates consist of a Warden, receiving £28 per annum; six Brethren and six Sisters, each receiving £14 per annum; and also eight Probationers, who reside in the College, but receive no pay.

There being no funds directly available for repairs, the building had fallen into a sadly dilapidated condition; but, fortunately, it suffered merely from the effects of time and neglect, its purity preserving it from the innovators and improvers of the eighteenth century, who have irreparably injured so many of our venerable buildings. Since the appointment of the present Warden, the Rev. J. M. Neale (the learned author of the "History of the Holy Eastern Church," in 1846), much has been done in the way of restoration, the funds for these purposes being supplied by the Earls Delaware and Amherst, the present patrons; yet much, however, remains to be executed.

Passing through the arched gateway on the south side, ornamented with pilasters of the period of James I., we enter the Quadrangle, where the whole of the southern half of the building is occupied by the Warden, who has here spacious and comfortable rooms. In the centre, on the east side, is the Chapel, in which the morning and evening service is read every day. It is much out of repair, but it is to be hoped that the work of restoration will soon commence; considerable funds have been already collected for the purpose, the sum of £100 having lately been contributed anonymously. On the opposite side is a spacious room at present unused, but which it is proposed to convert into a library. On the north side are the apartments of the Warden, the Hall (represented in our Engraving), and the Dorset Lodgings. In front of these is an elegant well-house, overgrown with ivy, and having appropriate texts of Scripture. The Dorset Lodgings were used by the Dorset family on their journeys to and from London to their seat at Buckhurst, some 12 miles to the east of the town. Such a resting place was, no doubt, a great advantage in the seventeenth century; as we know that even as late as the time of Gibbon, who was frequently in the habit of passing in this direction on his way to Sheffield Park, the roads were then at times almost impassable, so that the journey from Buckhurst to London in a single day was a thing not to be accomplished.

But the Hall is now the most interesting part of the building. This we enter by a door under an elegant bell-tower, with a peal of musical bells, recently erected from a design by William Butts Bold, Esq., the architect of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, over the centre of the north side. This Hall, until lately used as a scullery, is a spacious lofty room with an open oak roof of three bays, the lower part panelled with dark oak, and having a gallery of the same material at the west end. The walls are ornamented with appropriate inscriptions, and with shields bearing the arms of the various branches of the Dorset family. A large open chimney, with a blazing wood fire, is on one side, across the upper end and down the centre is placed a massive oak table. Around this were collected the aged inhabitants of the village, assembled to partake of the abundant and substantial fare provided for them by the amiable and much-respected warden. The branches of willow with which the walls were tastefully ornamented, the only flower which the inhabitants of the north can at this season substitute for the palms of the East, indicated the festival they have assembled to celebrate. But it is not only on the festival days that such a meal is provided for here, on every Sunday throughout the year, by the liberality of the Warden, a dinner is provided for the poor Brethren and a limited number of the townspeople; and here, in addition to the usual visitors, at the celebration of the festival of Michaelmas, might be seen the Earl and Countess Delaware, patrons of the College, in the hall founded by their predecessors, and restored to its original state by their munificence, seated at the same table with the poor Brethren and Sisters, the poor and the peasant, the Countess and the poor widow; and, after partaking of the same food, joining in giving thanks to that Being in whose sight all are equal.

It was impossible, after witnessing the healthy, happy, smiling faces of the inmates—the aged peasant, and "those who better days had seen," provided with a home, and all the comforts of life, and with the consolations of religion—and not to contrast their happy lot with that of those who are doomed to drag out the sad remains of life in the gloomy union-house which we passed at the other extremity of the town—the only place of refuge for the great majority of the labouring population in their declining years; and, once within its walls, if they have not "the world forgotten," they are too often by the "world forgot."

Such a foundation as this College, carried out as it now is in the spirit of the founder, cannot fail to exert a most extensive and beneficial influence on many of the poorer inhabitants of the district in which it is situated; acting as a stimulus to many to endeavour to render themselves worthy of being admitted as inmates, and of becoming participators of the kindness bestowed equally on all within its walls.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The proposed restrictive measures relating to the press, to which Louis Napoleon's Government has had recourse, for the purpose of staying the further progress of Socialism, have raised a storm of opposition from the journalists of all parties—Red, Moderate, and Reactionist—both in the metropolis and the departments. Even if there were not the glaring evidence of past bitter experience to show the folly of seeking, by such irritating enactments, to stop men's mouths, while a feeble, an incapable, or a bad government furnishes ample cause for complaint amongst the masses, the absurdity of the remedy is exhibited in the fact that the blow aimed at the enemies of society at the press, strikes also at its defenders, by crippling the resources of both alike in the enormous amount of caution-money which it requires to be deposited by proprietors, as a fund out of which any fines to which they may be condemned shall be paid.

Further consideration on the subject, and the strength of the opposition brought to bear against the measure, are said to have disposed the Government to moderate its severity in some respects. For the present it has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and on their report it will be submitted to debate in the Assembly itself.

On Tuesday evening M. de Montalembert submitted a proposition to the Assembly, with the view of having it referred to a committee, to the effect, that, in consequence of the present unsatisfactory basis upon which the Republic rests, it be resolved that the nation should, on the 1st of July next, be called on to vote, as it had already done in the case of the election of the President of the Republic, on the question as to whether it would definitively have a Republican or a Monarchical form of government. The previous question was immediately called for, and adopted unanimously, the members of the Mountain receiving the announcement of the result with the cry of "*Vive la République!*"

On Wednesday, the hon. member defended his conduct by saying that there was such a difference as to whether the Monarchical or Republican form of Government was better adapted for France, that he was anxious to bring the question to an issue by the means he had proposed. The matter then dropped.

Several military arrests have been made, in consequence of insubordination having broken out in one of the regiments stationed in the Champs Elysées, owing, it was reported, to the harsh conduct of the colonel.

GERMAN STATES.

The new Parliament, assembled at Erfurth, of those combined States of Germany which have formed a legislative union at the request of Prussia, has as yet done nothing but elect its officers. In the sitting of the 25th inst., the Lower House of the German Parliament elected M. Simson to the Presidency, and to the Vice-Presidency Messrs. Schulz and Reh of the Centre.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The Pope's return to the "Eternal City" seems at last a thing certain. It is said his Holiness is to leave Portici for Rome between the 3rd and the 10th of April, and to take the Terracina road. The King of Naples is to accompany his Holiness to Velletri, or perhaps to Rome.

TUSCANY.—Accounts from Florence are to the 19th. They state relative to the exchange of notes that has lately taken place between the British and Tuscan Governments, on the subject of indemnities due to divers British subjects on account of losses experienced during the late events at Leghorn, that the Tuscan Minister answered the first note of the British Government, by alleging that the present Government of Tuscany could not be held responsible for what had taken place at Leghorn. To this note Lord Palmerston replied by a second, refuting the allegations, and citing the principles of international law, in virtue of which the British Government is entitled to demand payment of that of Florence. The Tuscan Minister then proposed another course—that of referring the dispute in question to a mediation. This has been consented to by Lord Palmerston, who has proposed the Sardinian Government as a proper mediator.

NAPLES.—The most recent intelligence from this quarter mentions that the decree of the King for the suppression of the Constitution was ready, and that it would be published with another, granting an almost general amnesty.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 7th has come to hand from New York. The proceedings in Congress are still without interest to the European reader. The correspondence which has passed between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer, per Britannia, Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of our commercial relations with the United States, has been presented by General Taylor to Congress.

The discussion on the Slavery question was still going on upward.

Sir H. Bulwer had presented a letter against the proposed increase of duty on manufactured British iron by the United States Government, which was referred to a committee. Commercial affairs were dull.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 12th instant state that Baron Gros was assiduously occupied in endeavouring to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between England and Greece; but, as far as was publicly known, his exertions had produced neither good nor evil. Indeed, the dispute remained in much the same state as before his arrival, without any apparent change being near at hand.

WEST INDIES.

Advices to the 22nd ult. have been received from Jamaica, but they contain nothing of interest.

The trial of Mr. Gurod, the proprietor of the *Colonial Standard*, for an alleged libel against the Council of Jamaica, had been postponed, at the request of the Attorney-General. A verdict against Mr. Gurod was expected.

The whole of the islands were in a healthy condition. In some districts the manufacture of sugar was suspended, owing to the severe state of the weather. A great dearth of trade prevailed generally.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

We regret to have to announce the death, on Wednesday morning, of Lieut-General Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, after a few days' illness. His loss will be much felt in the office which he occupied, and the duties of which he performed in the most efficient manner. The Colonelcy of the 42nd Foot becomes vacant by his death.

ALLOWANCE OF SPIRITS IN THE NAVY.

The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing the pre ent quantity of spirits served out daily to the seamen in the Royal Navy have made their report to the Board of the Admiralty, containing with the following, as a summary of what they propose:—

1. That the present allowance of spirits or wine be reduced one half.
2. That the remaining portion be issued at one-three.
3. That admirals, captains, and ward-room officers shall not receive any payment for the half portion of spirits taken from them.
4. That masters, surgeons, surgeons assistants, and clerks shall receive compensation at the present savings price for the half allowance of the spirits to be reduced.
5. That all officers, raders, and boys who do not receive a portion of spirits, be paid a compensation equal to the savings price of the present whole allowance.
6. That warrant officers, warrant officers' stewards, petty officers, seamen, and non-commissioned officers and privates of marines, shall receive for their half allowance a compensation payment in money of 2d. per mess per calendar month.
7. That second class seamen, ordinary and landsmen be allowed 2s. 6d. per man per calendar month.
8. That man wishing to give up the reduced allowance, shall receive a further compensation, equal to the savings price, for such period as they may think proper.
9. That no new spirits be issued to any one, except under special circumstances, at the discretion of the captain.
10. That in cases of persisting drunkenness, a deduction or discontinuance be made for a time in the compensation allowance.
11. That the monthly allowance to the men out of their growing wages be limited to 12s. per month.
12. That the police on board her Majesty's ships be put on a better footing.
13. That the seamen and marines may be at liberty to make a larger allotment for the maintenance of their families, viz. 3d. in 1s. per month for an able seaman.
14. That the above regulations take effect on the 1st July, 1850, respecting provisions, be brought under review, for the purpose of a more satisfactory adjustment of the scale.
15. That the proposed measure take immediate effect as regards all officers, and all future entries; and that, as regards ships in commission, their Lordships fix a convenient day for carrying the measure into effect, but not later than the navy abolish, in the meantime, have the option of taking advantage of the proposed compensation allowance.

The minute has caused some their report on the important questions referred to their consideration without expressing their hope, and confident expectation, that the measures they have proposed will conduce to the credit of the British navy, and tend to the welfare of their Lordships anxious desire to promote the interests of the seamen

PROPOSED ALLOWANCE OF GROG AND COMPENSATION MONEY.

Admirals, captains, lieutenants, and wardroom officers, half present allowance; compensation, nil.

Marine, assistant-surgeons, second masters, and clerks, half present allowance; compensation, savings price.

Midshipmen, masters' assistant, clerk's assistant, and boys of 1st class, no allowance except by the special direction of the captain, compensation, savings price.

Cadets, and boys of 2d class, nil; compensation, savings price.

Warrant officers, junior engineers, petty officers, able seamen and others of that class, ordinary seamen, non-commissioned officers and privates of Royal Marines, half present allowance, 2 pints per man per day, compensation, 2s. 6d. per calendar month.

Second class ordinary seamen, landsmen, and others of that class, half present allowance, compensation, 2s. 6d. per man per calendar month.

Lord Gough has expressed a wish to defray the expense that would be incurred in providing the men of his regiment, the 87th, Royal Irish Fusiliers, with the bear-skin cap.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—On Saturday last the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; C. Baring Wall, Esq., in the chair. About fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner in the grand hall. The chairman read a letter from the hon. Mr. Phipps, stating that her Majesty had presented a donation of one hundred guineas to the institution. A list of subscriptions and donations was read by the secretary, amounting to nearly £400.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, and some other bills.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, the object of which was to reduce the costs, delays, and complications in the Masters' offices. The noble and learned Lord explained the details of the bill.

Lord LANGDALE was willing to agree to any measure that would promote the diminution of costs and delays in the Masters' offices, but he had considerable objections to the details of the bill. He would consent to the second reading on the understanding that he should not be precluded from fully canvassing its merits at a future stage.

The bill was read a second time on that understanding.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS moved for returns relative to the dockyard at Devonport; but, objections having been made by the Government to them, the noble Earl withdrew his motion.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, their Lordships adjourned, for the Easter recess, to the 11th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for Totnes, in the room of Lord Seymour, who has accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

THE DUTY ON BRICKS.

To questions from Lord R. GROSVENOR, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he had come to the determination to allow a drawback of fifty per cent on the stock of bricks now in the makers' yards, and that an immediate survey had been ordered, by which the amount of stocks would be ascertained without delay. All bricks henceforth made would be free of duty. He had also resolved to propose a clause in the Brick Duty Bill to abate from contracts made previously to the proposal for the repeal of the duty the amount of the drawback, or of the duty, as the case might be.

To a question from Colonel Sibthorp, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that Lord Seymour had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, at the usual salary of £2000 a year.

The noble Lord gave notice that he would, after Easter, move for a select committee to inquire into and consider the salaries and offices held by members of Parliament, and also the salaries of the Judges of the United Kingdom, likewise the costs of our diplomatic establishments.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To a question from Mr. EWART, Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that an arrangement had been for some time in contemplation, though it was still incomplete, relative to the National Gallery and Royal Academy. It was impossible for us, he said, George III. having given rooms and various privileges to the Royal Academy, with the view of founding a school of art, it would be not merely just to the Royal Academy, but a national object, to continue to them the means of carrying on their school. The Government, therefore, did not think it would be right to ask the Royal Academy to give up the rooms, without proposing a grant to enable them to obtain a site and a building for their school of art. The Government intended to bring in a bill, during the present session, to settle Marlborough House on the Prince of Wales; and her Majesty had signified her consent to allow the Vernon collection, and any other pictures that might be given to the nation, to be admitted for a few years to Marlborough House.

DUCHIES OF CORNWALL AND LANCASTER.

Mr. TAILLAWNT moved for a select committee to inquire to what extent the public are entitled to claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; to inquire where the accumulations of the Duchy of Cornwall are invested; who is the heir of personal estate to the Prince of Wales; whether duchy dues from mines are reserved in mineral, or money, and whether they are taken to the profit of smaller mines are directly worked by duchy officers, &c.; and whether the management of the duchy estate has been satisfactory as regards the public, fair as regards its own tenants, or productive of improvement in the state of the rural population.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the property of the duchies was of a strictly private character, belonging absolutely to the heir-apparent of the Crown, and that Parliament had no right whatever to interfere with it. The fact that reluctance in the expenditure of the Civil List to the extent of £10,000 per annum since the accession of her Majesty, sufficiently proved that the property had been satisfactorily managed. The hon. and learned gentleman opposed the motion, on the ground that no parliamentary reason had been given for appointing the committee.

After some conversation, the motion was negatived without a division.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, and some votes on account for the Ordnance Estimates were agreed to.

CHIEF JUSTICES' SALARIES.

On the motion for going into committee on the Chief Justices' Salaries Bill, Mr. HUTCHINSON expressed his objection to the pressing forward of this bill, after the notice given by the First Minister of his intention to move for a committee to inquire into the salaries of all the Judges.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought it desirable to lose no time in fixing the salaries of the Chief Justices, and the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench stood, under an arrangement by a minute of council. The noble Lord assured the hon. member that any office that might fall vacant during the inquiry of the proposed committee should be given subject to any alteration Parliament might make.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Mullings, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hume, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. Turner took part,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would not object to leave the salary of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas out of the bill, to await the decision of the Committee of Inquiry; but he did not think it would be right to leave the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in its present unsatisfactory state, as a matter of arrangement between the Chief Justice and the Treasury.

Mr. HENLEY, Sir B. HALL, and Colonel DUNCOMBE objected to the exclusion of Lord Campbell's salary from the examination of the committee.

Mr. SPOONER moved, as an amendment, that the House go into committee on the bill on the 14th of April.

The House divided—

For going into committee	..	..	100
Against it	..	..	51
Majority	..	..	—49

The House went into committee on the bill.

On the clause for fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench at £8000, Mr. MULLINGS moved an amendment, the object of which was to reduce the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench to £7000 during Lord Campbell's tenure of the office, and to £6000 afterwards.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER thought it would be unadvisable to press the committee to a decision on that occasion, and he therefore recommended Mr. Mullings to postpone his motion, and take the sense of the House on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. MULLINGS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HENLEY then moved an amendment, to the effect that the salary of the Chief Justice should be £7000.

Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. D. Roborts, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Deedes supported the amendment; Mr. Scholefield, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Mr. F. Wood, and Colonel Reid spoke in favour of the Ministerial proposal.

The committee divided—

For reducing the salary to £7000	..	..	38
Against it	..	..	86
Majority against the amendment	..	..	—48

The clause fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench at £8000 was then agreed to, and that relative to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was struck out of the bill.

The Brick Duties Bill, passed through committee.

The School Districts Contributions Bill, and the Pirates' Head Money Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide more ample and effectual securities for advances to Purchasers of Incumbered Estates in Ireland. The hon. and learned gentleman said that there were now not less than £13 000,000 of incumbrances on the estates already brought into the market under the commission; and the object of his bill was to give a power to charge the lands sold, in favour of the parties who might advance the money, to the extent of one-half the value of the property. He proposed that the commissioner should grant certificates for the advances, which would be a primary charge on the land, and be transferable by endorsement in the simplest way, like railway debentures.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that he proposed to go on with the Ordnance Estimates on the 8th of April, and after that with the Navy Estimates. He was anxious to proceed with as much despatch as possible after the recess with the Irish Franchise bill, and the Australian Colonies Government Bill, and he thought it would be better to go through the committee of one before entering the committee on the other. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also desirous of proceeding with the Stamp Duties Bill, and he hoped to go on with it on Monday, the 15th of April; but that would depend on the progress made in the Irish Franchise and Australian Colonies Government Bills.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. EWART, on the part of Mr. Milner Gibson, postponed his motion relative to the excise duty on paper and the stamp on newspapers to the 16th of April.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. HUME moved for a return of the income and expenditure of the Royal Academy. The hon. member said that in 1836 the accumulated funds of the Academy amounted to £47,000, and they had the advantage of the use of the National Gallery, which cost the country £80,000; yet it appeared that the Ge-

vernment wished to propose a grant to enable this society to procure a building. Unless there had been great waste, the funds ought at present to be about £100,000; and he would not consent to a grant of public money for such a society, which was an illiberal monopoly, and the existence of which was, by many persons, considered injurious to the fine arts.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the return. He thought the House might as well ask for a return of Madame Tussaud's income.

Mr. HUME said he would ask for a return of Madame Tussaud's exhibition, if she had a gallery and accommodation for it at the public expense.

Mr. BANKES, not being prepared to grant a shilling to the Academy, hesitated to support the motion.

Mr. HAWES denied that the Royal Academy had ever received any public money, and contended that the society was a private and not a public institution.

Mr. EWART, Sir B. HALL, and Mr. HENLEY supported the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE was resolved to oppose any grant to the Royal Academy, and therefore could not ask them to make a return of their income and expenditure. He thought the proper course for the House to adopt would be to turn the Academy out of the National Gallery.

Mr. F. HOWARD opposed the motion.

The House divided

For the motion	..	19
Against it	..	47
Majority against the motion ..	..	28

On the motion of Mr. PETO, the Titles of Religious Congregations Bill was read a second time.

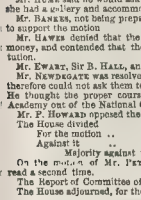
The Report of Committee of Supply was received.

The House adjourned, for the Easter recess, to the 8th of April.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILLIAM SMITH-NEILL, ESQ., OF BARNWEILL AND SWINDRIGEMUIR.

THE death of this gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia, occurred on the 22nd of March.



The Neills of Barnweill derive descent from a cadet of the M'Neills of Barra, who settled in Ayrshire about the middle of the 16th century, and acquired the lands of Townhead, Monkton, and others in the vicinity of Prestwick, part of which are still in the family.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith-Neill was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of his county, and a Commissioner of Supply. He succeeded to Barnweill at the death of his father, James Neill, Esq., in 1799, and to Swindrigemuir and Kersland at the death of his maternal uncle, John Smith, Esq., in 1838. He was born 17th of July, 1784, and married, in November, 1807, Caroline, daughter of George Price Spiller, Esq., Commissary-General, by whom he had issue —1. James George, Captain R.I.C.S., who married, in 1835, Isabella, daughter of Major William Wardle, and has issue; 2. John Martin Bladen, Captain, 40th Regiment, who served through the entire of the campaign in Affghanistan, was present in every action with the Candahar division, and received the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabool, in 1842; 3. William Francis, an officer in the Royal Artillery: 1. Caroline; 2. Margaret-Smith; 3. Sarah; and 4. Henrietta Jane Helen.

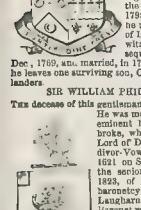
CHARLES GENERAL CRAVEN, OF RICHARDSTOWN, COUNTY LOUTH.

THIS gallant soldier died at Walsall, in Staffordshire, on the 22d March. He was son of the late Major Charles Craven, also a distinguished military officer, and great-grandson of Loven Craven, Esq., a scion of the noble stock of Craven, who served, with his two brothers, in William the Third's army, fought at the battle of the Boyne, and was slain at Aughrim, 12th July, 1691.

General Craven, whose death we record, entered the army as Ensign in the 27th Regiment, in 1790, whence he purchased into the 8th Dragoon Guards, in which he attained his majority, and served in every action the regiment was engaged in, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in France and Flanders, in 1794 and 1795. After the retreat through Holland into Germany, he remained in the latter country, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir David Dundas, and returned with the cavalry to England in 1796; and served subsequently in Ireland and Jersey. He was born 15th Dec., 1769, and married, in 1798, Alice, daughter of John Bamdal, Esq., by whom he leaves one surviving son, Charles-Cooley Craven, Esq., late Captain 72d Highlanders.

SIR WILLIAM PHILIPPS LAUGHARNE PHILIPPS, BART.

THE decease of this gentleman occurred at Haverfordwest, on the 18th February, He was male heir and representative of the very ancient and eminent house of Philipps, of Picton Castle, county of Pembroke, which derived its descent from Cadivor ap Collwyn, Lord of Dyfed, called, from his extensive possessions, Cadivor-Vor, or the Great. The Baronetcy was conferred in 1621 on Sir John Philipps, and continued to be limited to the senior line of his descendants, until the decease, in 1823, of Sir Richard Philipps, Lord Milford, when the baronetcy reverted to the male heir, Sir Rowland Alexander Laugharne Philipps, elder brother and predecessor of the Baronet whose death we record. The Picton Castle estates devolved, however, on the heir of line, and are now enjoyed by Richard Bulkeley Lort Mansel Philipps.



Sir William was born October 2, 1794, and married, October 13, 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of George White, Esq., by whom he leaves a son, Sir Arthur Philipps, Baronet, born January 10, 1840, and four daughters, Sarah Elizabeth, Lilla, Lavinia, and Charlotte.

VICE-ADMIRAL MACKAY.

VICE-ADMIRAL the Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay was the fourth son of the Hon. George Mackay, of Skibo, and brother of the late and of the present Lord Reay. His entered the Royal Navy early in life, in 1794, and was engaged in active and arduous service from that period until 1832.

During our late wars Mackay did his duty gallantly and ably in every part of the world where active service of the kind was required, and particularly in the Eastern Archipelago and the Chinese Seas. He was made a Vice-Admiral of the Red the 4th of May, 1849. This distinguished seaman died at his residence, in the Albany, on the 25 h instant.

Vice-Admiral Mackay bore the prefix of Hon. to his name, because on the succession of his brother to his grandfather's title of Lord Reay, he, and his other brothers and his sisters, were raised to the rank of sons and daughters of a baron.

THE DEAN OF SALISBURY.

THE Very Rev. Francis Lear, B.D., Dean of Salisbury, was a scion of the ancient and honourable family of Lear, and a gentleman of high worth in every relation of life. He was Rector of Bishopstone, near Salisbury, and was appointed to his deanery at the end of Sir Robert Peel's administra ion, through the influence of the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert. The very rev. gentleman died recently at the deanery, in the Close, Salisbury.

THE HON. MRS. OGILVIE GRANT.

CAROLINE LOUISA, wife of the Hon. James Ogilvie Grant, second son of the Earl of Seafield, died at Milton, near Kilmalilock, February 6, deeply lamented. She was the second daughter of Eyre Evans, Esq., of Ash-hill Towers, county of Limerick, by Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Maunsell, Esq., formerly member of the Supreme Council at Madras. Her grandfather, Eyre Evans, Esq., of Miltown Castle, county of Cork, derived from a common ancestor with the noble house of Carbery; his father, Thomas Evans, Esq., of Miltown Castle, M.P. for Castle Martyr, having been third son of the Right Hon. George Evans, of Caherass and Bulgaden Hall, and brother of George, first Lord Carbery. Mrs. Grant has left a son, Francis William, born 9th March, 1847.

EASTER TENURE.—Farringdon Ward, in the City of London, the aldermanry of which was bought by William Faryndon, goldsmith (1379), remained in that citizen's family upwards of 80 years. It was held by the tenure of presenting a gilt flower at Easter, which was then a flower of great rarity.

THE BRICK DUTY.—The reduction of the duty from bricks upon a warehouse costing £4000, will make a saving of £100, which is 2½ per cent. on the whole cost. On another warehouse, costing £2400, which has more of stone work and less of brick, the saving is about £48, which is rather under 2 per cent. For a house costing £1000, it will make a saving of £15, which is 1½ per cent. Upon cottages it will save, upon the whole cost, about 2½ per cent.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—On Monday night the eleventh anniversary of this excellent institution was held at the London Tavern; Mr. Benjamin Webster in the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and duly honoured, the chairman afterwards, in an appropriate speech, gave "Prosperity to the General Fund," which elicited a very humorous reply from Mr. Buckstone, and a very hearty response from the company present. Mr. C. Dickens, in giving the health of the chairman, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the character of Mr. Webster, and expressed his hope that the future prospects of the profession might be equal to their wishes. According to a statement laid before the meeting by the secretary, the total amount at the debit side of the institution was £5934, the amount of funded property £2300, and the sum disbursed £569 is. 9d., with the prospect, as Mr. Buckstone phrased it, of a large family being thrown upon their hands at an early period. The music throughout the evening, which was under the direction of Mr. Balfe, was conducted, to the great gratification of the company, by Misses Rainforth, Birch, Dolby, Lucombe, Williams, Rainsford, Weiss, and Messent; Messrs. Harrison, Wilworth Frederick Chatterton, Weiss, Land, Macnitz, F. Bonda, Shoubridge, George, Smythson, Bouge, Gray, and Master Sloman. The evening's subscriptions to the fund were announced to be about £400. The spirit of hilarity was admirably kept up throughout the evening, and the chairman very ably sustained the various duties which the occasion devolved upon him to discharge.

THE GORHAM CASE.—BISHOP OF EXETER'S LETTER.

WE are impressed, by the Bishop of Exeter's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, just published by Murray, with a very firm conviction that a serious crisis is impending over the Church; and, in laying before our readers an analysis of that production, it is our desire and intention to treat it seriously and impartially. The Bishop addresses the Archbishop of Canterbury "with the most painful feelings." "Never before has the Primate of all England," he says, "thrown himself upon the judgment of the world as the writer of a controversial book." His Grace has recently published a new edition of an old work in which baptism is treated of, and in the preface to which he refers to the present "distressing controversy." As a party to that controversy, the Bishop of Exeter examines the new matter in the Archbishop's book, and asserts that the "original views in it present a notable contrast to the lower views on the same subject which the Archbishop has for some years adopted.

Through twenty pages the Bishop controverts the Archbishop's present doctrines concerning baptism, which he contends are new and changed, though he admits unconsciously changed, from the Archbishop's former doctrines. The principal point at issue between the two prelates is, the faith of those who present infants for baptism; the Archbishop having expressed an opinion that "the Saviour will favour and hear the prayers of all parents who concur in like simplicity and faith" in "the necessity of that spiritual regeneration." The Bishop speaks of this as "substituting vicarious prayer for the sacraments; and as "little short, if indeed short, of heresy." He actually accuses the Archbishop of "flinging to the winds the declarations of Scripture and of the Church interpreting Scripture." He describes the Archbishop as "making the prayer of faith' of the parents of infants necessary to their beneficial reception of the sacrament;" and he says that the "teaching" of the Archbishop is "RANK POPERY, and WORSE THAN POPERY."

Dr. Philpotts overstrains the Archbishop's language, who does not assert, as far as we understand, that the prayers of the parents are *necessary* to the efficacy of baptism, but only that they would be heard with favour. On points of this description, with much minute criticism, the Bishop employs the first part of his pamphlet, and he at once makes it apparent that the contest is not confined to him and Mr. Gorham, but extends to the Archbishop. There is nearly the same vital difference of doctrine between the Bishop and the Archbishop, as between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham.

The Bishop says, "If self-contradiction were all that I had to object to your Grace's book, I should not think it necessary to trouble you or myself; much less the Church at large, on the matter" (though the Archbishop is guilty, according to the Bishop, of Popery and heresy). "My complaint is of a much graver character. My Lord, you were summoned to attend the hearing of the *late cause* before the Judicial Committee of her Maje-ty's Council, in order that you might assist them in dealing with the questions of doctrine which were mooted in that cause; and I cannot but think that instead of leading you had misled those whom you were to instruct, not only by *mis stating* the matter on which you advised, but also by *misquoting* and, or almost all, the authors cited by you in confirmation of your statement." That is a serious charge. The Bishop, after accusing his metropolitan of "heresy and Popery," accuses him of mis-stating, and misquoting, and misleading her Majesty's Council. He also accuses the Archbishop of "giving the sanction of his authority" to a "judgment marked by the most palpable misapprehensions—and therefore mis-statements—of doctrine, and by omissions, unparalleled in any other similar document, of the true grounds on which justice required that the judgment should be founded." The Archbishop is said to have "concurred in the false, destructive declaration that the Church has no positive doctrine on the efficacy of the sacrament of holy baptism;" and, "as far as in him lies, and as far as the effect of the sentence of the Privy Council goes," "sanctions a decision that the Church over over which he presides is no part of the Church of Christ." The Bishop admits "that these are grave charges," which, "if he fail to establish them, will fasten on himself the guilt not only of calumny, but of schism." He accordingly devotes two or three and twenty pages to proving all these charges against the Archbishop.

We do not see in his statements any direct proof that the Archbishop has misstated the matter at issue, or actually misquoted any authorities, though he may have understood the matters at issue and those authorities differently from the Bishop, and may have been unacquainted with some nice points of criticism with which the Bishop is familiar. The whole of this part of the pamphlet consists of such criticism; and admitting that the Bishop is right in every point—which we neither affirm nor deny—what he advances does not justify the very serious charges he has brought against his metropolitan. We may, too, be permitted to add, that what he says of not thinking it necessary to trouble himself or the Church with the Archbishop's self-contradictions, though they amount to heresy and Popery, had the Archbishop not been summoned to attend the hearing of a case before the Privy Council," to which the Bishop was a party, and in which the judgment went against him, implies that he has much less zeal for the integrity of the Church, and the purity of its doctrines, than for a case in which he is personally concerned. The decision of the Privy Council led him to bring forth the charges of heresy and Popery against one of his judges.

The Bishop devotes the remainder of his pamphlet, which consists altogether of ninety pages, to the examination of the judgment of the Privy Council. He begins by stating that the heresies of Mr. Gorham, for which he refused him institution, are these:—"1st, That, by declaring original sin to be a hindrance to the benefit of baptism, he denied the article of the Creed, 'One baptism for the remission of sins.' 2ndly, That he separated entirely the inward and spiritual grace from the sacrament, inasmuch as he stated regeneration to precede baptism, when baptism was rightly received." "These heresies were glozed over or almost unnoticed in the judgment," in a manner which the Bishop compares to "a man being charged with murder, and a judge noticing only the assault, but such as established manslaughter." "Mr. Gorham's special error," he says, "is not simply omitted; it is, by implication, denied. So much suppression of truth," he adds, "converts a formal absolution of Mr. Gorham into a virtual condemnation of his doctrine."

The Bishop also condemns the judgment, in addition to condemning it because the Archbishop misled the Council as to the doctrines of the Church, "because a canon of 1604" and the "Act of Uniformity are not cited, though they are the most direct, palpable, and conclusive bearing on the matter at issue," and though they were pressed on the attention of the Court by counsel. He condemns the judgment, too, because "the Court did not apply itself to a consideration of the terms in which the Articles of the Church are expressed, and, if ambiguous, having recourse to those sources from which they were derived, to explain them." The whole of this part of the letter also turns on the different views taken by the Bishop, and by the Archbishop and Mr. Gorham, on what the Church prescribes concerning the sacrament of baptism

A more direct accusation against the Judges, made by Dr. Philpotts, is that they have "listened to clamours from without, or to suggestions of timid caution from within the Church," that "they will introduce confusion into the Church, and it may be into the State, drive hundreds of conscientious men out of the ministry, and destroy the feeling and support now so prejudices of a large and valuable portion of the laity." The danger they apprehended, he alleges, "was visionary, for there are not probably six men, calling themselves churchmen," though evidently the Archbishop is supposed to be one, "in particular, but Mr. Gorham's special heresy." The Bishop charges the Judges with having "adopted a temporising measure which it was thought would satisfy both parties." He affirms, that "they have neglected the law of the Church to resort to "me" and he "appeals from this legally supreme court to another and a higher tribunal." "It was not," he affirms, "a common case of false doctrine in which I used the power committed to me by God, and which, before I was consecrated Bishop I pledged myself to exercise." "There is no heresy in baptism beyond this (of Mr. Gorham), none which involves a more complete denial of truth. It is a thorough, systematic denial of all true conceptions of regeneration." "We cannot," he asserts, "maintain the Catholic faith as to holy baptism to be the faith of the Church of England, without maintaining that the court which decided otherwise decided contrary to the faith." "From such a decision I announce 'undertainly in thrown over everything." "Some will be tempted to seek truth elsewhere, in the Church of Rome, which promises them rest from the search after truth."

"No, only peace," says the Bishop, "and rest, and quiet confidence have been broken by the judgment, and the hands of those made to 'hang down who have laboured zealously for the Church,' but very serious doubts have been raised whether the Church, if she continue passive under the judgment, will not forfeit her claim to be a portion of the church of Christ." In conclusion, the Bishop advises the Archbishop "to call together your com-provincial Bishops, and invite them to declare what is the faith of the Church on the Articles impugned in this judgment."

"I Mean while," he says, "I have one most painful duty to perform. I have to protest, not only against the judgment pronounced in the recent cause, but also against the regular consequences of that judgment. I have to protest against your Grace's doing what you will speedily be called to do either in person, or by some other exercising your authority in the province, and I do hereby solemnly protest before the Church of England, before the holy Catholic Church, before Him who is the Divine Head, against your giving mission to exercise care of souls within my diocese to a clergyman who proclaims himself to hold the heresies which Mr. Gorham holds. I protest that any one who gives mission to him, till he retracts, is a favourer and supporter of these heresies. I protest, in conclusion, that I cannot, without sin, and by God's grace I will not, hold communion with him, he in who he may, who shall so abuse the high commission which he bears." The Bishop will not hold communion with those who give effect to the judgment.

The letter of the Bishop, with the charges he makes, and the defiance which, in conclusion, he hurls against the authority of the Archbishop and the Privy Council, adds amazingly to the gravity of the affair. The Bishop of Exeter, whatever though he be, does not stand alone in his opposition to the Privy Council and the two Archbishops—the doctrines he espouses are supported by a very large body of the clergy. He may be intemperate, still he is a man of great power, of great dialectic skill, of considerable theological reputation, and of high standing in the Church. He is now seventy-three years of age. Such a man, so high in rank, with due reverence, as he says, for his Archbishop, but with great affliction, accuses the Privy Council of committing injustice, and his superior of heresy. Such accusations so made cannot pass by as the idle wind: they must be, and in fact already are, taken up, and the results can scarcely be otherwise than most important and deplorable. The dispute which began between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham has already extended through the whole Church; and involves a contest between a large part of the Church and the highest authority in the State.

The further facts of the case that have transpired are these:—

An address, subscribed by Peers, members of Parliament, and others connected with the diocese, has been presented to the Bishop of London, stating that they are deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers to the faith and vitality of the Church of England which the judgment in the case of "Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter" involves; of its certain tendency to destroy the *bona fides* of all subscription to religious tests; and of the general unfitness of a court so composed as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the treatment of questions of Christian doctrine; and earnest him to take counsel with his right rev. brethren concerning the application of a remedy to these evils, and, particularly concerning the adoption of means which may enable the Church to declare, in such words as shall appear most effectual, its doctrine touching the sacrament of baptism. The Bishop has replied to the address, that he is alive to the necessity and the duty of taking counsel with his brethren at the present crisis, and, of doing all in his power to avert the injurious consequences apprehended. He believes the task of devising proper measures is not hopeless, if the truth be maintained in a spirit of moderation and charity

Four of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland have by writing tendered to the Bishop of London their "deep and heartfelt thanks for his faithful refusal to concur in the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whereby it is propounded that the regeneration of infants in holy baptism is not the clear and unquestionable doctrine of the Church of England, and that a minister of that Church may reasonably deny that infants are regenerated by holy baptism." In returning his acknowledgments, the Bishop of London says:—"Holding it to be unquestionably the doctrine of the Church of England that infants receive remission of original sin in baptism, through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and united to them by that sacrament, and finding in Mr. Gorham's answers to the Bishop of Exeter's questions a distinct denial of that doctrine, I could not bring myself to concur in the reasons assigned by the Judicial Committee for recommending her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the Court of Arches Mr. Gorham holds that the remiss on of original sin, adoption into the family of God, and regeneration must all take place, in the case of infants, not in baptism nor by means of baptism, but before baptism—an opinion which appears to me to be in direct opposition to the plain teaching of the Church, and utterly to destroy the sacramental character of baptism. I cannot admit that this opinion is to be reconciled, by any latitude of interpretation, which can reasonably be claimed, with the Church's articles and formularies; nor do I believe that it is an opinion which is held by more than a very small number indeed of our clergy."

INTERIOR OF BRAMPFORD SPEKE CHURCH, DEVON.—(SEE PAGE 187.)

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. E. J. G. Hornby, to the rectory of Bury, Lancashire. The Rev. F. Johnson, to the rectory of Ludlington, Northamptonshire. The Rev. Henry Gray, to the rectory of Aldsworth. The Rev. P. U. Brown, to the rectory of St. Lawrence, Norwich. The Rev. J. G. Marsham, to the rectory of Wramplingham, Norfolk. The Rev. T. B. Llewellyn Bowen, to the rectory of Bodvari, Flintshire. The Rev. Wm Alexander, to the rectory of Fermoanmongan, Ireland. The Rev. R. H. Baxter, to the vicarage of Seaham, Durham. The Rev Robert Alexander Parkes, to the vicarage of Clondulf, Dromore. Rev. J. Blomefield, to be one of the chaplains in the Hon. East India Company's service, and attached to the Bishop of Calcutta.

VACANCIES.—Ormskirk vicarage, Lancashire, dio. Chester; value, £367, with residence; patron, Earl of Derby; Rev E J. G Hornby prom. Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead chaplaincy; stipend, £75. Port as, Unlow, Hants; Rev. J. R. Huston, resigned. Deanery of Salisbury: rector of Bishopstowe, near Salisbury; value £1000 a year; in the gift of the Pembroke family.

VISITATION.—The Archdeacon of York has fixed the following days for holding his next visitation:—York, April 23rd; Pontefract, 24th; Doncaster, 25th; Rotherham, 26th.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with acknowledgments of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Philip Bennett Power, of Woburn Episcopal Chapel, from his congregation; the Rev. E. P. Blakesey, "for his zealous and triumphant advocacy of Protestant principles, in a discussion with the Rev. J. B. Nagleton, Roman Catholic priest, March, 1850;" the Rev. Anastius Gaspard Edouart, late incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, from the congregation; the Rev. W. H. Gow-r, from the teachers in the Sunday Schools belonging to the church of St. Andrew, Holborn; the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, from the members of the Bath Strangers' Society; the Rev. Henry Neville, curate of Yarmouth, from a number of those in the habit of attending his ministry; the Rev. Stephen Brain Sutton, late curate of St. Mary's Church, Kirkdale, from the congregation; the Rev. George Pettitt, for fourteen years missionary in India, on his return to his evangelical lab ors in the East, by friends in his native town, Birmingham

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Chancellor of the University of London has lately received a Royal warrant, appointing the following noblemen and gentlemen Fellows of that University:—Right Hon. Lord Monteagle; Right Hon. Lord Overstone; Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., M P; Right Hon. T. S. Macaulay; G. Cornewall Lewis, Esq., M.P.; Henry Hallam, Esq., George Grote, Esq.

The Gloucester Church Union have adopted an address to the Bishop of Exeter in expression of their grateful approval in reference to the position in which he has been placed by the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The number of clergy in the rural deanery of Leeds, which is coextensive with the original parish of Leeds, has increased since the coming into operation of Dr. Hook's act to upwards of sixty, with the prospect of further increase.

GRAND BANQUET BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO GENERAL LORD GOUGH.

On Saturday evening last, the Hon. the East India Company entertained General Lord Gough and a distinguished party at the London Tavern, in honour of the return of the noble and gallant veteran from his victorious career in India. The numerous suites of apartments on the principal and upper floors were appropriated as reception-rooms, withdrawing-rooms, &c., all being decorated specially for the purpose, and adorned with costly mirrors, damasks, and exotics. The large banqueting hall, in which the dinner was served, presented a magnificent appearance. The display of gold and silver-gilt plate was profuse and gorgeous—epergnes, quaint and ponderous flagons, tazzas, candelabra, &c., being arranged over the whole surface of the tables. At the principal table were two spirited and massive equestrian groups in solid silver richly chased—the one taken from one of the cartoons exhibited in Westminster-hall, and representing Robert Bruce attacked by assassins, the other Prince Maurice at the battle of Rasmen. In the centre of this table was a plateau bearing a beautifully executed figure of Fame, in frosted silver, about 2 feet high, standing on a pedestal surrounded by wreaths of laurel, and holding forth a crown of victory towards the place allotted to the honoured guest of the evening. On buffets at the end of the room, and on either side, there was also ranged in order a collection of massive and unique gold and silver-gilt dishes of curious forms and of various ages. The whole array presented a spectacle of grandeur and luxury alike worthy of the rich and powerful body by whom the entertainment was given, and of the noble and gallant general whose brilliant victories have added so largely to their power. The dinner itself was equally luxurious, and comprised every known delicacy and the most *recherché* viands, and the wines included the products of the most esteemed vintages of every wine-growing country

The chair was filled by Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., chairman of the East India Company. Viscount Gough sat on his immediate right,

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ABBAYE, AT PARIS.

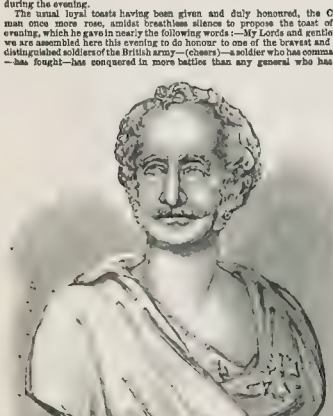
and around the table, on the same side, were seated in the following order, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Hon. Captain Gough, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; Right Hon. Fox Maule, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir George Pollock, Sir James Macdonald, G.C.B.; Sir Charles Malcolm, the Solicitor-General. And on the left of the chairman were, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, Sir William Gumm, the Earl of Clare, Viscount Jocelyn, Charles Mills, Esq; the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of England, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B.; Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, M.P.; Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.H.; Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.; Sir John Doveton, Sir George Clark, M.P.; Major Edwardes, &c.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who were invited to the banquet, but were unable to be present, were the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Ripon, Sir George Grey, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

Covers were laid for 120 guests, and about that number sat down. Both Viscount Gough and Major Edwardes were recognised on their arrival by the crowd assembled outside the Tavern, and were loudly cheered. Lady Gough, her three daughters, and a number of other ladies were present in the gallery, and remained during the whole evening, evidently taking a deep interest in the proceedings.

The band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

The usual loyal toasts having been given and duly honoured, the Chairman once more rose, amidst breathless silence to propose the toast of the evening, which he gave in nearly the following words:—My Lords and gentlemen, we are assembled here this evening to do honour to one of the bravest and most distinguished soldiers of the British army—(cheers)—a soldier who has commanded—has fought—has conquered in more battles than any general who has ever



BUST OF VISCOUNT GOUGH, BY G. G. ADAMS.

headed an army in our Asiatic possessions—battles, the results of which, in importance to the British nation, have only been second to those of that illustrious hero whose achievements have never been equalled. (Hear, hear.) My Lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose to you "The Health of Lord Viscount Gough" (loud cheering), restored to his country, by the blessing of Providence, after a long absence, and, I may add, after a long and brilliant career of Indian glory. My Lords and gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me in this assemblage to detail to you the services of Lord Gough—they are identified with the imperishable records of the British army. In many countries and many climes, and in many of our bravest battles, more than thirty years has Lord Gough fought for his country. On the glorious records of fame I believe there are few names entered which are better or more universally known than that of Lord Gough, who, with his gallant 87th, was the captor of the first eagle and the first banner of France. But, my Lords and gentlemen, it is in relation to Lord Gough's services in that quarter of the world in which we, the East India Company, are more particularly interested, that I would now claim your attention. Lord Gough has been a faithful servant to the East India Company. He has served the Government of India as Commander-in-Chief of our army with his whole heart, with entire devotion, with that singleness of mind which is peculiar to him, with that faithfulness and that success which demand their deepest acknowledgment. My Lords and gentlemen, China, the vast empire of China, submitted to his victorious arms; and in India he has gained a magnificent kingdom for the British Crown. (Loud cheers.) The gallant chairman then turned to Lord Gough, and addressed him as follows:—My Lord Gough, in the name of the East India Company, I have the highest gratification in expressing to you their cordial acknowledgments for the never-to-be-forgotten services which you have rendered to them and to your country. (Hear, hear.) In their names I welcome you back to your native land, and I am sure there is no individual present in this brilliant assemblage who will not unite with me in the fervent prayer that you may long live to enjoy the well-deserved honours and the rewards conferred upon you by a gracious Sovereign and a grateful country. My Lords and gentlemen, I beg to propose to you "The Health of Lord Viscount Gough," with all the honours.

This toast was received with loud and continuous cheering, the band of the Coldstream Guards at the same time striking up "See the Conquering Hero comes."

When the chairman turned round to address Lord Gough, one of the attendants placed a wreath of laurel in the outstretched hand of the figure of Victory, and turned it round so as to face Lord Gough. As soon as this was observed by the company, there was a renewed and general burst of cheering.

Lord Gough returned thanks in a very appropriate speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated at half-past eleven o'clock.

A fine bust of Viscount Gough has just been modelled by Mr. G. G. Adams, 8, Eccleston-street East, Pimlico; and will be executed in marble, after it has been exhibited for a short time at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall-mall East. The likeness of the veteran hero is remarkably striking.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ABBAYE, IN PARIS.

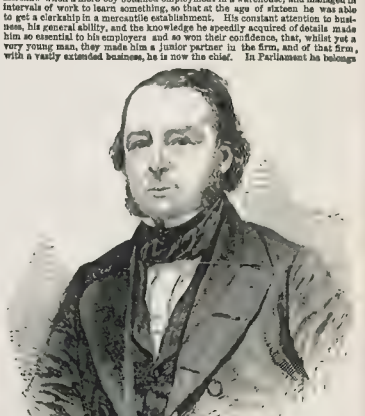
One of the results of the recent Socialist movement in Paris was the conviction of eighty-three soldiers, for having deposited crowns at the Bastille. They were sentenced to be transported to Algeria; and the scene which our Artist has sketched, shows the party on foot, on their way from the Military Prison of the Abbey to the Railway Station. They were escorted by cavalry and foot; and the crowd strongly sympathised with them by shaking hands with them. Women might be seen begging alms, linen, provisions, &c., from the persons at the balconies and windows: the police attempted to remove them. Children got between the legs of the escort, who, however, did not repel them: in short, every mark of sympathy is shown to the prisoners on their way through the *quartier*, and from every class of persons.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JAMES KERSHAW, ESQ., M.P.

Mr. Kershaw is the successor of Mr. Cobden in the representation of Stockport. He contested the borough at the general election of 1847. Mr. Cobden was then absent on the Continent, and was returned at the head of the poll with Mr. Heald, who defeated Mr. Kershaw by a majority of 566 to 536 votes. Mr. Cobden was also returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, for which he made his election to sit; and in December, 1847, Mr. Kershaw, after a severe contest with Major Marsland, was returned by a majority of 581 to 545.

Mr. Kershaw's immediate connexion with Stockport commenced in 1842. At that time two-thirds of the factories in Stockport were idle; whole streets of houses were deserted; poor's rates and private subscriptions were insufficient for the daily increasing destitution of the population. Mills and machinery had lost their value—there was no demand for labour, whether skilled or unskilled—and, in short, no period of misery and distress had ever before so pressed upon all classes, from the manufacturer to the artisan. It was hailed as a prospect of better times when Mr. Kershaw purchased and set to work the Mersey Mills, giving employment to about 1200 hands. The firm of which he is the head were known for their enterprising spirit, and the variety and extent of their trade. Their printworks at Ardwick gave employment to 300 hands, most of them of a high degree of skill. Their warehouses were amongst the largest in Manchester: they had an immense amount of work done for them in other factories, and by the hand-loom weavers in their own houses. They made prints for the markets of Portugal, Greece, the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, the East Indies, and the home market; and it was, therefore, believed that they would soon give still further employment in Stockport. The expectation was not disappointed: a manufactory called India Mills was built, it covers 1165 square yards. In one apartment on the ground-floor, lighted by 109 lights, there are 1000 patent power-looms, and in that room 3000 persons sat down at a tea party to celebrate the opening of the mill, in 1846. Mr. Kershaw now pays about £1300 a week, or £68,000 a year, wages in Stockport alone; and at all their works the firm pays not much under £100,000. This of itself accounts for his having been invited to become a candidate for the representation of the borough; but he was also known as an earnest promoter of education amongst the people. From his boyhood he had been a teacher at a Sunday-school; and as by constant exertion and diligent attention to business he won his way to prosperity, he was always ready to subscribe liberally to schools and all places of public instruction, and on one occasion gave no less a sum than £1000 to the Congregational Board of Education, which was assigned to the schools in Cavendish-street, Manchester, and to which Mr. Kershaw afterwards gave further sums amounting to not less than £700, as additional subscription. His early took an active part in politics, and at the first election for Manchester (which, with all its skill, industry, wealth, and population, sent no representative to Parliament until after the passing of the Reform Bill). Mr. Kershaw was vice-chairman of Poulett Thompson's committee, and, at the subsequent election, chairman. He was amongst the most active of those who exerted themselves to obtain the municipal franchise for Manchester, and was successively chosen at once Councillor-Alderman of his ward, and finally Mayor in 1843. In 1837 he was appointed a county magistrate. He was one of the earliest members of the Free-Trade Association, afterwards the League, in Manchester; took an active part in all the proceedings of its council, and was one of the largest subscribers to its funds. He has been the maker of his own fortune, and is one of those men whose success speaks encouragement to all who are willing to work their own way patiently and with honest perseverance. He was born at Manchester, in 1774. His father was a working man, earning at best but small wages. At that period there were but few schools—few people who cared much for the instruction of workmen. It was no easy matter for those who had to earn their bread to accomplish any education. James Kershaw when a mere boy obtained employment in a warehouse, and managed in intervals of work to learn something, so that at the age of sixteen he was able to get a clerkship in a mercantile establishment. His constant attention to business, his general ability, and the knowledge he speedily acquired of details made him so essential to his employers and so won their confidence, that, whilst yet a very young man, they made him a junior partner in the firm, and of that firm, with a vastly extended business, he is now the chief. In Parliament he belongs



MR. ALDERMAN KERSHAW, M.P. FOR STOCKPORT.

to the class of business members, and has spoken but little. His first speech was against the Regium Donum to Dissenters both in England and Ireland, on the ground of opposition to all State grants to any church. Mr. Kershaw is a staunch advocate of the voluntary principle, has voted with Mr. Trelawny against church-rates, and with Mr. Osborne as to the Church in Ireland. He is a supporter of Mr. Hume's Reform, Mr. Cobden's Financial and International Arbitration measures, and Mr. Berkeley's motion for the Ballot. He voted with Mr. Ewart for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, for the Irish Arms Bill of 1848, and against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1848; against Mr. Disraeli's motions both last and this session; with Mr. Cayley for repeal of the Malt-tax, for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; with the Government, on the Irish Franchise Bill and on Mr. Hutt's motion for the withdrawal of the African Squadron. He was a member of the Committees of the School of Design and Public Libraries, and on a division with the Earl of March was elected a member of the Committee on County Expenditure.

The Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a photograph by Messrs. Beard.

PROCESSION OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE, AT ROCHDALE.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE FROM HIS RESIDENCE AT ROCHDALE TO LIVERPOOL.

THURSDAY, the 21st of March, 1850, will long be remembered in Rochdale, on account of the grand demonstration which took place on that day in compliment to Clement Royds, Esq., the High Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster, on his departure to the assizes at Liverpool. It was a complete holiday throughout the town: shops were closed; mills, factories, and other establishments suspended their daily toil, and the inhabitants vied with each other in evincing their respect and esteem towards a fellow-townsman, for whom they entertained so much attachment and good feeling.

Shortly after Mr. Royds had received his appointment as High Sheriff, a committee was formed by the inhabitants of Rochdale, who determined upon the erection of a complimentary arch upon the Old Bridge, situated in the centre of the town. A subscription for this purpose was commenced, which was so liberally responded to that a fine ox was purchased and roasted whole, and distributed amongst the poor people. A most substantial dinner was provided, and partaken of by 151 of the oldest and poorest inhabitants, whose united ages amounted to 11,446 years. A grand display of fireworks took place in the evening, and there were numerous other amusements.

A procession was agreed upon, and it cannot but have been most gratifying to the High Sheriff that all parties most cordially entered into the proposal to give him a joyous escort on his way to perform his official duties. An address was also prepared, and signed by the magistrates, the clergy, the authorities, and most of the principal inhabitants.

Upon the appointed day the neighbouring gentry, tradesmen, yeomen, armers, and persons of all grades, poured early into the town, to witness the display and take part in the procession. The weather was fine. Flags were hoisted in all directions, bands of music paraded the streets, and the church bells rang merrily.

The arch under which the procession passed did great credit to Messrs. Mills and Barnish, the builders. The wood-work was covered with calico to represent stone, and the whole decorated with flowers, evergreens, and a profusion of flags, banners, and appropriate devices, amongst which were the Royal arms, the arms of the High Sheriff, the county, and the borough. The words "Royds, Sheriff" were inscribed on both sides of the arch, and also the Royal motto, V.R., and the Crown, which were lighted with gas in the evening, and had a brilliant effect. There were also two other arches—one erected by Mr. John Haworth, druggist, in Drake-street; and the other, in Smith-street, was erected by the authorities.

As early as nine o'clock in the morning parties began to assemble on the lawn at Mount Falinge, which is situate very near the town, the seat of the High Sheriff. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. James Gibson (as the representative of the chief constable of the town, who was absent in London), the commissioners, and other gentlemen, presented to the High Sheriff a congratulatory address; to which Mr. Royds appropriately replied, and, in the course of his address, observed that he had resided at Rochdale for nearly three-score years and ten.

After most of the company had partaken of breakfast, the procession began to form, and at eleven o'clock left the residence of the High Sheriff in the following order:—

County Constabulary. Four Marshals, on horseback. Band of Music. Manorial and Parish Constables. Fire Brigade, on two engines, fully accoutred. Deputy Chief Constable of the Town, accompanied by the Commissioners, etc abreast. Freemasons. Band of Music. The Rochdale district of Independent Odd Fellows, with appropriate flags and banners. Order of Foresters. Band of Music. Protestant Association. Band of the Worsley Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, in full uniform. The Rochdale Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Crooke. Steward of the Lord of the Manor. Deputy Steward. Coroner. Magistrates. Clergy. Two Grandsons of the High Sheriff, on beautifully caparisoned ponies. Trumpeters. Javelin Men. The High Sheriff's State Carriage, drawn by four splendid greys, containing the High-Sheriff, Under Sheriff, and Chaplain. Javelin Men. High Sheriff's Private Carriages, containing Mrs. Royds and family. These were followed by at least one hundred and fifty carriages, containing the principal gentry of the county, and by near four hundred horsemen intermixed between the carriages.

When the High Sheriff arrived at the arch, the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude rent the air. A balloon was inflated upon the arch by Mr. Abraham Tempest, which went the distance of sixty miles to a place called Bree's Wood, in Shropshire. The procession was under the direction of mounted marshals, wearing white favours and wands; and great praise is due to them and the committee for their excellent management. The *cortège* passed through the principal streets of the town to the railway station at Blue Pits, which is about three miles from the residences of the High Sheriff. Throughout the line the High Sheriff was vociferously cheered.

After the departure of the High Sheriff, the procession returned to Rochdale, and there separated. Public dinners took place at most of the inns in the town, the principal dinner being at the Grapes Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. F. L. Johnson, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Royds' health was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the evening was spent with great conviviality.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—During the last eight years upwards of 640 slavers have been taken on the coast of Africa, and of that number of vessels three-fourths have been taken within thirty miles of the coast. It is the general impression of naval officers, that it would be much more advisable to grant a bounty on the tonnage of vessels taken near the coast of Africa, if found fitted or proved to be engaged in the slave-trade, in preference to the plan at present adopted, of awarding a bounty according to the number of slaves taken. The plan of granting a bounty on the tonnage of the vessels taken would strike at the root of the trade, and place the conduct of the cruisers above suspicion of letting them touch the coast in the expectation of catching them when full of slaves. "Prevention is better than cure," if the squadron is to be kept on the coast; and a bounty on the tonnage of the slave vessels taken in attempting to reach the coast would be the most effectual means of suppressing the slave-trade.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XX.

STREET AMUSEMENTS.

At different times several ephemeral little treatises have appeared professing to teach the inhabitants of London how to live upon £50, £100, and divers other sums a year, not one, however, pointing out the way by which any of these incomes were to be obtained. Mrs. Glasse went very differently to work when she attempted to throw a new light upon the economy of cooking, by advising her readers to "first catch their hare," thereby conveying most sensible information in one brief unmistakable sentence, and leaving them to proceed with the receipt, or not, just as they were or might be provided with the animal treated of. Although this introduction is hardly to the point, it will serve to lead us to the ways and means hundreds in London have recourse to of obtaining a livelihood, by appealing to our eyes and ears, by the sights and sounds which they produce in our busy streets; causing those within doors to curse their deafening clamour, and those without, who are interrupted by the assembled crowd, and prevented from passing on their way, to utter anything but blessings upon their "devoted heads;" proving the moral of the old fable, that what is fun to one is death to another, by one class being amused at the expense of another's annoyance.

For our part we look on these street performers with a very lenient eye, knowing that they are struggling to live in the best way they can, and that their humble endeavours to please afford amusement to thousands. Look how the little urchins run at the first sound of Punch's well-known voice—what a pattering there is of shod and shoeless feet from every court and alley in the neighbourhood as soon as his "chuck, chuck, churee" is heard, startling the silence of the street. They whip up their marbles, and start off with their peg-tops half wound to get a front place; for the hardened old rogue was a favourite with their forefathers, and they are never weary of seeing him bang Judy with his truncheon. They have a keen relish for his rather coarse jokes—the only objectionable point in this old exhibition. How they dance round an Italian boy with his organ, forgetting all their poverty and hunger for the moment, while some little rascal, the raggedest in the group, keeps excellent time with his castanets, which are four bare bones placed between the fingers of each hand, and rattled over his head with laughter and delight, while he thinks himself the chief contributor to the amusement.

But Punch and Judy are the chief characters in our Sketch. Punch was a different performance in our youthful days: then he went out, got drunk, came home and quarrelled with his wife; from words they got to blows, and there used to be a tremendous fight between them, and sorry we are to say the drunken old rascal swore dreadfully. At last he struck Judy a tremendous blow with his truncheon, and she fell down senseless, as if dead. Then the conscience of the hump-backed villain smote him, and he wept and wailed over her, until at last the Doctor came, felt her pulse, and pronounced her dead. Punch was inconsolable for her loss, pronounced the Doctor a quack, and then they went at it. Oh! what a fight that was between Punch and the Doctor! but the man of physic fell beneath the truncheon of the hook-nosed old blackguard, and appeared as if dead. Punch was next tried, and knocked the Judge off the bench for finding him guilty of murder, and sentencing him to be hanged. Then the gallows was brought out, and you made sure that the old villain's career of crime was ended; but not a bit of it; like Mat Prior's thief, he—

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PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—STREET SIGHTS.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ABBAYE, AT PARIS.

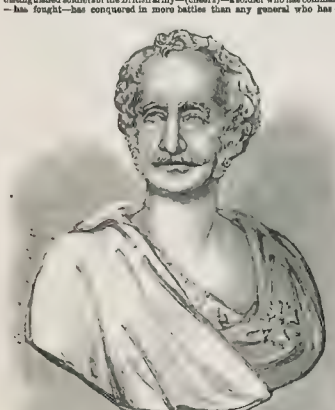
and around the table, on the same side, were seated in the following order, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Hon. Captain Gough, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; Right Hon. Fox Maule, Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir George Pollock, Sir James Macdonald, G.C.B.; Sir Charles Malcolm, the Solicitor-General. And on the left of the chairman were, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, Sir William Gomm, the Earl of Clare, Viscount Jocelyn, Charles Mills, Esq; the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor of England, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B.; Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, M.P.; Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Sir James L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.; Sir John Doveton, Sir George Clerk, M.P.; Major Edwardes, &c.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen who were invited to the banquet, but were unable to be present, were the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Ripon, Sir George Grey, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse.

Covers were laid for 120 guests, and about that number sat down. Both Viscount Gough and Major Edwardes were recognised on their arrival by the crowd assembled outside the Tavern, and were loudly cheered. Lady Gough, her three daughters, and a number of other ladies were present in the gallery, and remained during the whole evening, evidently taking a deep interest in the proceedings.

The band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

The usual loyal toasts having been given and duly honoured, the Chairman once more rose, amidst breathless silence to propose the toast of the evening, which he gave in nearly the following words:—My Lords and gentlemen, we are assembled here this evening to do honour to one of the bravest and most distinguished soldiers of the British army—(cheers)—a soldier who has commanded—has fought—has conquered in more battles than any general who has ever



BUST OF VISCOUNT GOUGH, BY G. G. ADAMS.

headed an army in our Asiatic possessions—battles, the results of which, in importance to the British nation, have only been second to those of that illustrious hero whose achievements have never been equalled. (Hear, hear.) My Lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose to you "The Health of Lord Viscount Gough" (loud cheering), restored to his country, by the blessing of Providence, after a long absence, and, I may add, after a long and brilliant career of Indian glory. My Lords and gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me in this assemblage to detail to you the services of Lord Gough—they are identified with the imperishable records of the British army. In many countries and many climes, and in many of our bravest battles, more than thirty years has Lord Gough fought for his country. On the glorious records of fame I believe there are few names entered which are better or more universally known than that of Lord Gough, who, with his gallant 87th, was the captor of the first eagle and the first banner of France. But, my Lords and gentlemen, it is in relation to Lord Gough's services in that quarter of the world in which we, the East India Company, are more particularly interested, that I would now claim your attention. Lord Gough has been a faithful servant to the East India Company. He has served the Government of India as Commander-in-Chief of our army with his whole heart, with entire devotion, with that singleness of mind which is peculiar to him, with that faithfulness and that success which demand their deepest acknowledgment. My Lords and gentlemen, China, the vast empire of China, submitted to his victorious arms; and in India he has gained a magnificent kingdom for the British Crown. (Loud cheers.) The gallant chairman then turned to Lord Gough, and addressed him as follows:—My Lord Gough, in the name of the East India Company, I have the highest gratification in expressing to you their cordial acknowledgments for the never-to-be-forgotten services which you have rendered to them and to your country. (Hear, hear.) In their names I welcome you back to your native land, and I am sure there is no individual present in this brilliant assemblage who will not unite with me in the fervent prayer that you may long live to enjoy the well-deserved honours and the rewards conferred upon you by a gracious Sovereign and a grateful country. My Lords and gentlemen, I beg to propose to you "The Health of Lord Viscount Gough," with all the honours.

This toast was received with loud and continuous cheering, the band of the Coldstream Guards at the same time striking up "See the Conquering Hero comes."

When the chairman turned round to address Lord Gough, one of the attendants placed a wreath of laurel in the outstretched hand of the figure of Victory, and turned it round so as to face Lord Gough. As soon as this was observed by the company, there was a renewed and general burst of cheering.

Lord Gough returned thanks in a very appropriate speech, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Several other toasts followed, and the company separated at half-past eleven o'clock.

A fine bust of Viscount Gough has just been modelled by Mr. G. G. Adams, 8, Eccleston-street East, Pimlico; and will be executed in marble, after it has been exhibited for a short time at Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.'s, Pall-mall East. The likeness of the veteran hero is remarkably striking.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ABBAYE, IN PARIS.

ONE of the results of the recent Socialist movement in Paris was the conviction of eighty-three soldiers, for having deposited crowns at the Bastille. They were sentenced to be transported to Algeria; and the scene which our Artist has sketched, shows the party on foot, on their way from the Military Prison of the Abbey to the Railway Station. They were escorted by cavalry and foot; and the crowd strongly sympathised with them by shaking hands with them. Women might be seen begging alms, linen, provisions, &c., from the persons at the balconies and windows: the police attempted to remove them. Children got between the legs of the escort who, however, did not repel them: in short, every mark of sympathy is shown to the prisoners on their way through the *quartier*, and from every class of persons.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JAMES KERSHAW, ESQ., M.P.

MR. KERSHAW is the successor of Mr. Cobden in the representation of Stockport. He contested the borough at the general election of 1847. Mr. Cobden was then absent on the Continent, and was returned at the head of the poll with Mr. Heald, who defeated Mr. Kershaw by a majority of 566 to 536 votes. Mr. Cobden was also returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, for which he made his election to sit; and in December, 1847, Mr. Kershaw, after a severe contest with Major Marsland, was returned by a majority of 581 to 545.

Mr. Kershaw's immediate connexion with Stockport commenced in 1842. At that time two-thirds of the factories in Stockport were idle; whole streets of houses were deserted; poor's rates and private subscriptions were insufficient for the daily increasing destitution of the population. Mills and machinery had lost their value—there was no demand for labour, whether skilled or unskilled—and, in short, no period of misery and distress had ever before so pressed upon all classes, from the manufacturer to the artisan. It was hailed as a prospect of better times when Mr. Kershaw purchased and set to work the Mersey Mills, giving employment to about 1200 hands. The firm of which he is the head were known for their enterprising spirit, and the variety and extent of their trade. Their printworks at Ardwick gave employment to 200 hands, most of them of a high degree of skill. Their warehouses were amongst the largest in Manchester: they had an immense amount of work done for them in other factories, and by the hand-loom weavers in their own houses. They made prints for the markets of Portugal, Greece, the West Indies, Brazil, Mexico, the East Indies, and the home market; and it was, therefore, believed that they would soon give still further employment in Stockport. The expectation was not disappointed: a manufactory called India Mills was built; it covers 1168 square yards. In one apartment on the ground-floor, lighted by 109 lights, there are 1000 patent power-looms, and in that room 3000 persons sat down at a tea party to celebrate the opening of the mill, in 1846. Mr. Kershaw now pays about £1300 a week, or £68,000 a year, wages in Stockport alone; and at all their works the firm pays not much under £100,000. This of itself accounts for his having been invited to become a candidate for the representation of the borough; but he was also known as an

MR. ALDERMAN KERSHAW, M.P. FOR STOCKPORT.

earnest promoter of education amongst the people. From his boyhood he had been a teacher at a Sunday-school; and as by constant exertion and diligent attention to business he won his way to prosperity, he was always ready to subscribe liberally to schools and all places of public instruction, and on one occasion gave no less a sum than £1000 to the Congregational Board of Education, which was assigned to the schools in Cavendish-street, Manchester, and to which Mr. Kershaw afterwards gave further sums amounting to not less than £700, as additional subscription. He early took an active part in politics, and at the first election for Manchester (which, with all its skill, industry, wealth, and population, sent no representative to Parliament until after the passing of the Reform Bill). Mr. Kershaw was vice-chairman of Poulett Thompson's committee, and, at the subsequent election, chairman. He was amongst the most active of those who exerted themselves to obtain the municipal franchise for Manchester, and was successively chosen at once Councillor-Alderman of his ward, and finally Mayor in 1843. In 1837 he was appointed a county magistrate. He was one of the earliest members of the Free-Trade Association, afterwards the League, in Manchester: took an active part in all the proceedings of its council, and was one of the largest subscribers to its funds. He has been the maker of his own fortune, and is one of those men whose success speaks encouragement to all who are willing to work their own way patiently and with honest perseverance. He was born at Manchester, in 1794. His father was a working man, earning at best but small wages. At that period there were but few schools—few people who cared much for the instruction of workmen. It was no easy matter for those who had to earn their bread to accomplish any education. James Kershaw when a mere boy obtained employment in a warehouse, and managed in intervals of work to learn something, so that at the age of sixteen he was able to get a clerkship in a mercantile establishment. His constant attention to business, his general ability, and the knowledge he speedily acquired of details made him so essential to his employers and so won their confidence, that, whilst yet a very young man, they made him a junior partner in the firm, and of that firm, with a vastly extended business, he is now the chief. In Parliament he belongs to the class of business members, and has spoken but little. His first speech was against the Regium Donum to Dissenters both in England and Ireland, on the ground of opposition to all State grants to any church. Mr. Kershaw is a staunch advocate of the voluntary principle, has voted with Mr. Trelawny against church-rates, and with Mr. Osborne as to the Church in Ireland. He is a supporter of Mr. Hume's Reform, Mr. Cobden's Financial and International Arbitration measures, and Mr. Berkeley's motion for the Ballot. He voted with Mr. Ewart for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, for the Irish Arms Bill of 1843, and against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1849; against Mr. Disraeli's motions both last and this session; with Mr. Cayley for repeal of the Malt-tax, for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; with the Government, on the Irish Franchise Bill and on Mr. Hutt's motion for the withdrawal of the African Squadron. He was a member of the Committees of the School of Design and Public Libraries, and on a division with the Earl of March was elected a member of the Committee on County Expenditure.

The Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a photograph by Messrs. Beard.

PROCESSION OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE, AT ROCHDALE.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LANCASHIRE

FROM HIS RESIDENCE AT ROCHDALE TO LIVERPOOL.

THURSDAY, the 21st of March, 1850, will long be remembered in Rochdale, on account of the grand demonstration which took place on that day in compliment to Clement Royds, Esq., the High Sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster, on his departure to the assizes at Liverpool. It was a complete holiday throughout the town: shops were closed; mills, factories, and other establishments suspended their daily toil, and the inhabitants vied with each other in evincing their respect and esteem towards a fellow-townsman, for whom they entertained so much attachment and good feeling.

Shortly after Mr. Royds had received his appointment as High Sheriff, a committee was formed by the inhabitants of Rochdale, who determined upon the erection of a complimentary arch upon the Old Bridge, situated in the centre of the town. A subscription for this purpose was commenced, which was so liberally responded to that a fine ox was purchased and roasted whole, and distributed amongst the poor people. A most substantial dinner was provided, and partaken of by 151 of the oldest and poorest inhabitants, whose united ages amounted to 11,446 years. A grand display of fireworks took place in the evening, and there were numerous other amusements.

A procession was agreed upon, and it cannot but have been most gratifying to the High Sheriff that all parties most cordially entered into the proposal to give him a joyous escort on his way to perform his official duties. An address was also prepared, and signed by the magistrates, the clergy, the authorities, and most of the principal inhabitants.

Upon the appointed day the neighbouring gentry, tradesmen, yeomen, armers, and persons of all grades, poured early into the town, to witness the display and take part in the procession. The weather was fine. Flags were hoisted in all directions, bands of music paraded the streets, and the church bells rang merrily.

The arch under which the procession passed did great credit to Messrs. Mills and Barnish, the builders. The wood-work was covered with calico to represent stone, and the whole decorated with flowers, evergreens, and a profusion of flags, banners, and appropriate devices, amongst which were the Royal arms, the arms of the High Sheriff, the county, and the borough. The words "Royds, Sheriff" were inscribed on both sides of the arch, and also the Royal motto, V.R., and the Crown, which were lighted with gas in the evening, and had a brilliant effect. There were also two other arches—one erected by Mr. John Haworth, druggist, in Drake-street; and the other, in Smith-street, was erected by the authorities.

As early as nine o'clock in the morning parties began to assemble on the lawn at Mount Falinge, which is situate very near the town, the seat of the High Sheriff. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. James Gibson (as the representative of the chief constable of the town, who was absent in London), the commissioners, and other gentlemen, presented to the High Sheriff a congratulatory address; to which Mr. Royds appropriately replied, and, in the course of his address, observed that he had resided at Rochdale for nearly three-score years and ten.

After most of the company had partaken of breakfast, the procession began to form, and at eleven o'clock left the residence of the High Sheriff in the following order:—

County Constabulary. Four Marshals, on horseback. Band of Music. Manorial and Parish Constables. Fire Brigade, on two engines, fully accoutred. Deputy Chief Constable of the Town, accompanied by the Commissioners, six abreast. Freemasons. Band of Music. The Rochdale district of Independent Odd Fellows, with appropriate flags and banners. Order of Foresters. Band of Music. Protestant Association. Band of the Worsley Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, in full uniform. The Rochdale Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Crooke. Steward of the Lord of the Manor. Deputy Steward. Coroner. Magistrates. Clergy. Two Grandsons of the High Sheriff, on beautifully experienced ponies Trumpeters. Javelin Men. The High Sheriff's State Carriage, drawn by four splendid greys, containing the High-Sheriff, Under Sheriff, and Chaplain. Javelin Men. High Sheriff's Private Carriages, containing Mrs. Royds and family. These were followed by at least one hundred and fifty carriages, containing the principal gentry of the county, and by near four hundred horsemen intermixed between the carriages.

When the High Sheriff arrived at the arch, the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude rent the air. A balloon was inflated upon the arch by Mr. Abraham Tempest, which went the distance of sixty miles to a place called Bree's Wood, in Shropshire. The procession was under the direction of mounted marshals, wearing white favours and wands; and great praise is due to them and the committee for their excellent management. The *cortège* passed through the principal streets of the town to the railway station at Blue Pits, which is about three miles from the residence of the High Sheriff. Throughout the line the High Sheriff was vociferously cheered.

After the departure of the High Sheriff, the procession returned to Rochdale, and there separated. Public dinners took place at most of the inns in the town, the principal dinner being at the Grapes Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. F. L. Johnson, the chairman of the committee. Mr. Royds' health was drunk with great enthusiasm, and the evening was spent with great conviviality.

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He seemed willing enough to be hanged, but did not know how to place his neck in the halter—sometimes he put his arms through the noose, then half his body, but never by any chance did he allow the cord to touch his neck. At length he

succeeded in persuading Jack Ketch to show him the right way: the hangman did so, placed his own neck in the noose, received a crack on the head with the staff and a kick behind, and there he hung and swung to the delight of every beholder. Then came the Devil, horned, tailed, cancer-eyed, and black as ebony; but Punch was game to the back-bone, and fought with all his might, causing the Devil himself to retreat several times before he would give in. Nor did we ever think the Devil beat him fairly, for he came behind, like a sneaking thief as he is, pinioned both the arms of Punch, while the latter had his face turned towards us in triumph, and bore him away on his back—we could even hear the prominent paunched old hero swearing, as his horned antagonist vanished with him below the green baize.

The dog Toby is a modern innovation. He belonged not to the Punch and Judy of our boy-ish days.

But our description is not complete without the spectators. Look at that ragged woman holding up her child. The little rogue claps his tiny hands, and crows again at every blow Judy receives; and that poor mother is more delighted with the pleasurable expression of the little one's countenance than she is with the exhibition, for her heart and eyes are fixed on her child. But for Punch sounding in the street, the urchin would probably have been creeping about the house, or seated upon the hearth scorching the cinders he picked up from under the grate. Even that thin, pale-faced girl, who holds up a baby half as big as herself, and throws the long loose hair aside which fell over her clear blue eyes, as she came running and panting up with her heavy burden, stands looking on delighted. That respectable-looking old gentleman also halts, though half ashamed of being seen in such a motley assembly; then passes on with a smile on his face, for he remembers pausing many a time, when going or returning from school with his books swung idly over his shoulder, to look at Punch and Judy; and while he walks along, his mind turns back to the days of other years. Then the drum—what a spirit-stirring sound it makes! and the shrill pandian pipes, struck in a strain of faded recollection, yet clear and shrill: they sound! the man's head seems as if placed on a swivel, and he hammers and bits away as if for very life.

But swifter is the crowd running? To see an organ-boy and his monkey. What an excellent tumbler Jacko is—his long tail seems no incumbrance to him, but head over heels he goes. What a strange language his jabbering seems, a running of one word into another; and he looks at us as if pitying our ignorance for not understanding him. There is something about his countenance, conducive to merriment; something so old-manish in the expression of his face, that we cannot forbear laughing at him. See how he cracks that nut, how nimbly he plies his fingers, and how knowingly he looks up at us all the time, as if wondering whether he shall get another or not when that is eaten. What a living caricature he is of our race; now an indignant nutty old man, jabbering and spitting out his vexation; then a mischievous boy, playing all kinds of tricks, and, though grumbled at, lised by everybody. Poor fellow! we almost regret that he was ever caught and shoved into that scarlet jacket to add to our street amusements; and when we see him looking sorrowfully at the fare that we can read his thoughts, can imagine that his memory has wandered far away, to where he hung up in his "old ancestral trees" by his prehensile tail, before the days of his captivity, chattering to his brother monkeys, who could comprehend every word he uttered, or pelting his venerable old grandfather with nuts from the topmost bough of the highest tree that waved amid his native forest. Heigho! The longer we look the more do we feel inclined to look

that is sure, under the circumstances, to be triumphant again. But France is rapidly retrograding. She has not only gone back to the point from which she started in her Revolution, but much beyond it, and cannot be said to enjoy one-half of the real liberty she enjoyed under the reign of Louis Philippe, to say nothing of the material prosperity which accompanied it. That Monarch would not have dared to propose such coercive measures affecting the press as have been proposed within the last week by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The Government is a tyranny—the various factions are tyrannies—and the Assembly is as great a tyrant as any of them. Real freedom and real liberty are nowhere to be found, and common sense seems to have fled the unconginenial soil of the Republic. Everything presages a coming storm.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

At a Court held on Tuesday, the following resolution, on the motion of Alderman Farebrother, was unanimously agreed to:

That this Court, with a warm recollection of the high talent and integrity with which the Right Hon. Lord Denman performed the functions of the Common Serjeant of this City, and having watched the honourable advance of his Lordship to the high position of Chief Justice of England and to the Peerage of this realm, cannot allow his Lordship's retirement from office to pass without a mark of respect, and a public testimony of their admiration of the high bearing of his character, and their earnest hope that he may enjoy that dignified ease which his great talent and manliness of his conduct have so justly earned

THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION.—At the same Court Alderman Salomons gave notice of a motion that the Town Clerk do report whether, the oath against transubstantiation having been by act of Parliament repealed, there was any occasion for administering it amongst those taken in the Court of Aldermen. Alderman Farebrother had no objection to the consideration of the subject. He certainly did not relish the idea of giving up a long-established custom without being convinced that the abolition of it would not be mischievous. Sir Peter Laurie said he had never administered the oath in his ward, and he never would. Alderman Humphery suggested that each Alderman should come to the next Court prepared to give a definition of transubstantiation. (Laughter.)

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—A general meeting of this court took place on Tuesday, at the company's offices, Bartholomew-lane, City; Mr. George Lyall in the chair. The statement of accounts showed that, with a balance in hand of £1024 5s 5d, the receipts for the past year had amounted to £26,939 10s. 7d., and the expenditure to £24,195 14s. 9d., leaving a balance in their favour of £2813 15s. 10d. The bill now in the House of Commons for regulating the Merchant Seamen's Fund was laid before the meeting, and the committee proceeded to consider the various claims for relief, and ordered pensions pensions and temporary relief to the amount of £ to the applicants from the funds. It appeared that since the meeting in December last there had been 282 applications for relief from disabled seamen and the widows of seamen.

LLOYD'S.—RESIGNATION OF MR. R. ROBINSON, M.P.—The half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers was held on Wednesday, in the room of the establishment; Mr. W. F. Sadler in the chair. After the disposal of the ordinary business, a letter from Mr. R. Robinson, M.P., tendering his resignation of the chairmanship, on account of illness, together with the reply of the committee, and the resolut on passed thereon, was read. The resolution regretted the retirement of Mr. R. Robinson, and wished him many years of comfort and happiness. After the reading of those documents, Mr. Chapman, on behalf of Lloyd's Register, on the part of the general body of the subscribers, address d the meeting, and, after paying a very handsome tribute to the merits of Mr. Robinson, and eulogising his services in the capacity of chairman, proposed the following resolution:

That the cordial thanks of the members of Lloyd's in general meeting assembled be presented to George Richard Robinson, Esq., M.P., for the valuable services rendered by him during a period of sixteen years whilst fulfilling the important duties of chairman of Lloyd's, for the ability and courtesy which he uniformly displayed on presiding over their general meetings, for the unremitting zeal with which he watched over their interests in his place in Parliament, and for the anxious desire which he at all times evinced to promote their welfare and prosperity.

The resolution being ably seconded by George Fenning, Esq., was put to the vote and carried unanimously. Allusion being made in the report of the committee to Mercantile Marine Bill, now before Parliament, and affording a fitting opportunity to bring forward the subject of the increased frequency of collisions at sea, and the operation in that respect of what is known as the "running down clause" in the policy of insurance, the opinion of the subscribers was taken as to the propriety of memorialising the Board of Trade on the subject, and the same being approved, the meeting adjourned.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTER TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—A meeting was held on Monday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, of those fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons who disapproved of the change in the charter of the institution, proposed by the council, by which those who had not been legally admitted members at the date of the new charter in 1843 should, after twenty years' standing, be admitted without examination to the fellowship; Mr. Robert Druitt presided. After a few words from the chairman deprecating the present agitation, a resolution was proposed by Mr. Roberts, and seconded by Mr. Holmes Coote, to the effect that those fellows who were present regarded the proposed change as an act of grievous injustice. This was carried by a large majority, two dissentients only. Mr. Erichsen, approving of the conduct of the majority of the council, began: supported by only one gentleman besides the mover and seconder. In accordance with the spirit of the resolution, a memorial, addressed to the president, vice-president, and council of the Royal College of Surgeons, was read and adopted, setting forth that the memorialists learned with regret and disappointment that the council had applied to Government for a supplementary charter for the purpose of rendering members eligible to the fellowship without a second examination; that the memorialists had been induced to incur the expense, loss of time, and possible disgrace of the ordeal in reliance upon the assurance of the college that the charter of 1843 should be a "final charter," and they submitted that the proposed alteration would be injurious to the profession and unjust to themselves; that it would degrade the fellowship and render it valueless in public estimation; and, lastly, that it would be a breach of faith towards those who had subjected themselves to the examination. On these grounds they prayed that the proposed alterations should not be carried out. After the meeting the memorial was signed by the majority of the gentlemen present.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND TAX.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Tax for the county of Middlesex was held at Clerkenwell Sessions House, to consider the powers vested in them with respect to the equalisation of the land tax. About 130 commissioners were present. Mr. Mann, chairman of the Holborn district, presided, and opened the business of the day by explaining at some length the object of their being assembled, after which Mr. Coppock moved the following resolution:—"That the unredeemed portion of the land tax payable by this part of the county of Middlesex, which by the Act of Parliament passed in the 38th year of King George III., c. 5, is charged with the sum of £17,661 11s. 7d., be reassessed by an equal pound rate upon all property liable to the tax within every hundred, lathe, wapentake, rape, ward, or other division, within that said part of the county." Mr. Coppock prefaced his resolution briefly by stating the nature of Parliament relative to the land tax, and concluded by saying, "They had been doing wrong many years; let them now do right; length of time could not justify, but rather aggravate, the injustice against the interest of the public." Mr. Stallwood seconded the resolution, which was met by an amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject, and obtain legal opinions as to the power of the commissioners to act in the matter, after considerable discussion, in which Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Offer, Mr. Pownall, and others took a part, was lost, there being for it eighteen votes, and against it twenty-five. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Fenwick, to the effect that "Whereas much dissatisfaction is expressed by the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and other parishes in the county of Middlesex, at the mode in which the land-tax assessm nt is raised, and much difference of opinion existing in the minds of the council as well as to their power to alter the present mode of assessment—resolved, that the commissioners do petition Parliament for an act in which their powers shall be more accurately defined, and that a committee be named to carry this into effect," which was carried; consequently, the original resolution was lost. The meeting then adjourned till the 4th of April next.

OPERATIVE TAILORS OF THE METROPOLIS.—A public meeting of the tailors of the metropolis took place last Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., in the chair. It appeared that this meeting was convened for the purpose of bringing before the notice of the city, merchants, bankers, and the public generally, the evils engendered by the slop, sweating, and middlemen system in the tailoring trade, and also the destructive effect it has on the honest working man, and of the unfair practices pursued by Government contractors in their contracts for clothing, &c. Also to adopt certain resolutions to put on Parliament to grant a committee of inquiry into the spiritual, moral, and physical condition of the operative tailors of London, and to put down the sweating system of the boner-working system. Resolutions were unanimously carried to the effect that it was the duty of the clergy to assist the operative tailors to ameliorate their present condition, and that the meeting was fully aware that the only effectual means of dealing with the evils of which they complained, was by obtaining the sanction of Parliament to a law compulsory on all employers to have their work done on their own premises. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Yesterday being Good Friday, it was observed as a close holyday at the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, South Sea House, East India House, and the different docks, the Custom House, Excise, and all the Government departments, with the exception of the Post-office, which was open as usual for the receiving of letters and newspapers, and also the receiving-houses throughout the metropolis; there was, however, no delivery in town after twelve o'clock. The chief money-order office, Aldersgate-street; the branch offices—Lombard-street, Broad, Strand, Charing-cross, and Old Cavendish-street—as well as the other p aces, were closed both for paying and granting orders; also, all the courts of law and police offices. Bills of exchange becoming due yesterday were paid on Thursday, as all places of public business were closed on Friday.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The ballot at the Bank of England on Tuesday, on the question of the increased dividend of four per cent, as recommended by the directors, was declared by the report of the scrutineers, at the close of the voting, to be unanimously in the affirmative.

THE DRAINAGE OF LONDON.—The committee appointed to examine the plans for the drainage of London having decided "that the praise of having framed a design for the drainage of the metropolis capable of being carried out is due to Mr. M'Clean alone," the public should have some knowledge of the simple but comprehensive plan by which Mr. M'Lean proposes to improve the drainage, and secure from pollution the splendid river now desecrated by the filth of this great city. Mr. M'Lean relies upon the natural levels of the land upon which London and its suburbs are erected, to render the drainage complete, and, as far as possible, ensure the purification of the river Thames. He proposes to form two main sewers or drains, the one on the north side of the river, the south side of London. The one on the north side is to terminate close to the river, beyond Blackwall. The sewer on the south side is to terminate at Bugsby-marsh, below Greenwich. Each of these mains sewers, at convenient terminations near the river, will be made capable of containing sixty millions of gallons of water, or the greatest quantity that can pass into each of them during the flood tide. By eight other minor sewers, each constructed in conformity with the levels of its peculiar district, it is proposed to intercept all the sewage matter now discharged into the Thames, and convey it to the two main sewers above described. The real advantages derived from this system are—first, that all the proposed sewers may be provided with means, from the Thames, the Regent's Park, or the Grand Junction Canals, even supposing a better supply of water is not obtained for the metropolis; secondly, that each sewer has sufficient fall to ensure the complete drainage of the metropolis, without the aid of any machinery, and is arranged so as to combine with the present system of sewerage; thirdly, that it ensures the sewage passing into the river during the first five hours of ebb tide only, and that it will be carried with a vast body of water, and will pass away to such a distance as will render its return with the flood tide impossible. It is also so arranged as to give the greatest facilities for applying the sewage for agricultural purposes, either in a fluid state, by pumping it along the levels of the Regent's Canal, the Grand Junction Canal, and the River Lea, on the north side, and the Kentish Railways on the south side of the Thames; or, if the more preferable plan is adopted of converting it into solid manure, of transmitting it by river, and by the several railways and canals adjoining the two *dépôts*. It will require no additional expense to make the sewage available for any company desirous of contracting for it, than for securing its discharge into the river by the present sewers below Blackwall. And, lastly, the whole of the works may be completed in one year from the time of their commencement, at a cost not exceeding £900,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 23:—Males, 769; females, 653: total, 1462. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 520; females, 506: total, 1026. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

Increase in the mortality, for since 1 Vegan to rise, the deaths during the two previous weeks were in the first 875, in the second 967. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-42, they fluctuated between 1017 and 1197, the last amount of mortality having occurred in the twelfth week of 1845; the average of the ten weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1071; the present return is therefore only less than the average by 45. The only diseases in which an increase on the week is remarkable, are the classes which affect respectively the organs of respiration and the organs of circulation. The only instances in which complaints in the respiratory organs have been so fatal as in last week in the season of the year, occur in 1845 and 1847; from pneumonia there were 90 deaths (of which 71 were amongst children), the corrected average is 85; from bronchitis there were 99 (of which more than two-thirds were among adults), the corrected average is only 47. Both these diseases show a considerable increase, when the deaths are compared with the numbers returned in the two previous weeks. This excess both on the weeks immediately preceding and on the corresponding weeks of former years, is a fact very difficult of explanation. By the last three mean temperature, which last week was only 37 8 deg., shows a great fall on the week throughout the whole month of February and the half of March; and, taking the corresponding weeks of 1840-5, it appears that it was never so low as at present, except in 1840 and 1845, and that in six of those years it ranged from 40 d g. to 43·7 deg. The deaths from consumption last week were 135, a number less than the average. Among children, as well as persons of middle age, deaths from typhus are not so fatal as usual, but measles, from which the c were 23 deaths, and diarrhœa from which there were 20, are above the aver ge. A death from cholera is recorded in the following week. At the Lord Mayor's Day, on the 16th of March, the son of an ironmonger, at the age of 10 weeks, died of infantile cholera, after an ill ess of 20 hours. It deserves to be mentioned that three deaths were registered in one week from tetanus, three of which were from locked jaw, the double that number are returned in a year. The following are the particulars:—At 5, Charles-street, Hackney road, the son of a compositor, at the age of 3 years, died of "chorea, after an illness of three weeks." At 25, Trinity-street, Borough, Sarah Ann, the child of a painter (deceased) died at the age of a year and 10 months, of "chorea," and at 1, James-street, in Lambeth, the son of a glass-packer (deceased) died at the age of 15 years, of "chorea, after an illness of 23 days." The three deaths occurred, one on the 15th, and two on the 16th of March. Children are returned almost every week as accidentally suffocated in bed; amongst other deaths registered last week from this cause are two which occurred in one house. Two men and a woman died from the intemperate use of strong drink. Two men and six women died between 90 and 100 years of age. 111 persons died in workhouses, 54 in hospitals, of whom 18 were in naval and military establishments, and 6 in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday; the mean of the week was 29·97 in. The mean temperature (37·8 deg. is stated above) was lower than the average of the same period in seven years, particularly on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday, when it was from 7 to 11 degs. less than the averages of those days.

IRELAND.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT'S REPLY TO THE DEPUTATION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the levee that was held on Friday week, by the deputation of the council of the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, with his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, at the Castle, the deputation represented, in strong but most respectful terms, the great injury which the abolition of the Vicregal Court must inflict on the trade and commerce of the city of Dublin, already sorely depressed by the circumstances of the times, the heavy taxation under which the people laboured, and the little prospect there was of any amendment in their condition, even without this infliction. But should it be the determination of the Government to persevere in so injurious a course, the deputation expressed a hope that some equivalent would be supplied to compensate for the very damaging effect of such a proceeding. To these representations it is stated that his Excel ency replied that, even supposing the abolition of the Vicregal Court to have some temporary injurious effect on the trade and commerce of the city of Dublin—the extent and duration of which, however, he trusted, was greatly exaggerated—it did not appear to him that any such consideration of a special nature should have any weight in opposing an arrangement of a permanent character that had been under consideration for many years. Nor did he think it likely, judging from established precedent, that it would be admitted or recognised by Parliament as a well-grounded claim for compensation. But he assured the deputation that he would have much pleasure in considering and discussing with them any practical measures which the Council of the Chamber of Commerce might suggest, and such as Parliament could entertain, having for their object the permanent benefit of the city of Dublin. The deputation having stated that fears were entertained by the citizens that the abolition of the Vicregal Court would be followed by that of the courts of law and equity, his Excellency observed that the deputation has no such intention had ever been contemplated by the Government as the abolition of the courts of law in Dublin; in fact, that he considered the courts of law essentially necessary to be maintained.

THE CATHOLIC PRIMATE.—The *Freeman's Journal* has published an *extensa* a long pastoral to the clergy and people of his archdiocese, occupying five columns of the paper, from Dr. Cullen, the newly consecrated Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh. It is a meek and Christian production, directed mainly to inculcate the principles of charity and good-will between men, and is a happy foreshadowing of the benefits which the archdiocese is likely to derive from the pastoral care of the author.

PENNY-RENT MEETINGS.—These meetings are spreading far and wide over the country. They are no longer confined to the north, but have branched into the other provinces.

SALE OF ESTATES.—Every attempt at disposing of landed property in this country in the ordinary way proves unavailing, and it appears that the facilities and advantages of the Encumbered Commission Court, in obtaining the best title without delay, expense, or the risk of litigation, have induced purchasers to look to that court alone for investment.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY.—The agitation against the removal of the Lord Lieutenant increases. The Lord Mayor has returned from London, and will, it is said, preside at another aggregate meeting of the citizens on the subject. Ward meetings are also to be organised, and fresh energy given to the agitation.

EMIGRATION.—From the various outports there is a very considerable emigration, chiefly of a class superior in circumstances to those who had crossed the Atlantic in such myriads last year. The quays at Cork, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, and Drogheda are daily crowded with emigrants swarming from the interior, and taking shipping either direct for America, or indirectly by the steamers for Liverpool, the great emigration *dépôt* of the empire. The city of Dublin presents similar scenes, and comfortable farmers and shopkeepers, and a poorer class of the peasantry than have hitherto been able to undertake the voyage, are indiscriminately hastening away to a land that offers brighter prospects. The *Galway Vindicator*, referring to the tide of emigration from that port, says:—"Scarcely a vessel offers for America that is not immediately filled with passengers of a superior class and description. Those who sailed by the *Northumberland*, a few days since, were of a very high order, and had every appearance of comfort, being exceedingly well supplied for their voyage: they were also of the ordinary description of the farming class, and many of them had considerable sums of money with them, for the purchase of land on their arrival in the New World."

POSTSCRIPT.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, LIMEHOUSE.

BY FIRE.

This fine structure, one of Sir C. Wren's productions, which formed so prominent an object for miles down the river, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday (Friday) morning. The sacred edifice stood at the extremity of Commercial-road East, on the south side, and adjacent to the Blackwall Railway. The fire was discovered about nine o'clock by some persons who were passing outside the burial-ground in the Commercial-road, and who observed smoke issuing from the roof near the tower. The fire-engines were speedily on the spot, but not in time to prevent the entire destruction of the building. Nothing is yet known as to the origin of the outbreak.

LORD GOUGH.—This distinguished veteran purposes to arrive in Bath on Monday next. We understand that a numerous body of his friends in that city will meet him at the station (2.10), whence he will proceed to the Guildhall to receive the address of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Bath. On the following Wednesday his Lordship is to be entertained at a grand banquet (the most noble the Marquis of Thomond in the chair), to be given at the Guildhall, the use of which for the occasion has been kindly and promptly granted by the worthy mayor.

HOLYDAYS AT THE LAW-OFFICES.—According to official notice, the Judges' Chambers will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next. The holydays in the offices of the Court of Chancery will terminate on Saturday week, and in the offices of the Common Law Courts after Tuesday.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE EASTER HOLYDAYS.—The various railway companies have put forth their holyday bills of fare this year with an evident desire to lessen the attractions which, in bygone days, Hampstead and Greenwich, and other suburban places, possessed for the million. The liberal terms on which passengers have heretofore been conveyed in holyday seasons to Boulogne, Brighton, Dover, Canterbury, Folkestone, and other fashionable resorts, have been this year still further reduced; and during the Easter recess parties may visit any of these places for a mere fraction of the ordinary fares, with the option of returning in two, three, or four days. The South-Eastern, North Kent, and Brighton railways, being essentially pleasure lines, offer peculiar advantages to holyday-makers, and will no doubt meet with a proportionate degree of public patronage.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The approach of the holydays has rendered the political world of Paris quite as dull as that of London. The President of the Republic, however, quits it on the 31st, paying court to the army of Lyons. On Saturday afternoon, he distributed several decorations to the officers, sub-officers, and privates, during a visit to the various barracks of Paris. He was received with much enthusiasm, and saluted each chief of "*Vive Napoleon!*"

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, a general court of the governors of this institution, established for the relief of poor and infirm natives of Scotland resident in London, was held in the hall of the hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; Sir J. Webster, F.R.S., in the chair. The report for the last quarter stated, that in January last 386 persons were relieved, the amount distributed among them being £240 0s 6d. In February 398 persons were relieved, and £224 9s 6d. distributed amongst the recipients. In March 395 persons were relieved and £202 19s. 6d. expended upon them. The receipts for the last quarter were £ 164 2s. 6d., and the expenditure £ 602 11s. 8d., leaving a balance of £437 11s. 11d.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—This excellent institution held its anniversary on Tuesday evening, at the London tavern. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. About 150 gentlemen were present. In proposing the toast of "The Queen," the illustrious chairman mentioned that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to present a donation of 250 guineas to the institution, and which entitled her to a bed for one inmate during life. Sir C. Anderson passed a high eulogium on the merits of the institution, and the services that the chairman had rendered it by his patronage and munificent benefactions. It was afterwards mentioned that the illustrious chairman had left a party, which was assembled to celebrate the birthday of his son, Prince George of Cambridge, in order to be present at the anniversary of the institution. The claims of the society having been warmly advocated by Sir George Carroll, Mr. Bodkin, Q.C., and a number of other gentlemen, it was announced that the subscriptions of the festival amounted to the munificent sum of £2900. His Royal Highness then vacated the chair, and the company separated, highly gratified with the results of the festival.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE twenty-seventh Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, and the fourth since the Society received its charter of incorporation, is by no means an improvement on its predecessors; it is an Exhibition, however, that will well repay a visit. The mere London sight-seer will find much to please and amuse him; the connoisseur will detect a few pictures to admire, and many to censure; the students art; and the artist, on the other hand, not a little to approve of, and a great deal more to avoid. It should, therefore, be seen. The rooms form a very agreeable lounge; and the money tax is paid for admission is well bestowed in furtherance of a School of Art that the Society maintains with great energy on its own part, and with a real and permanent advantage to the public.

The collection consists of 735 works of art, contributed by 29 members of the Society, and 314 artists who are friendly to the institution or struggling into reputation, and anxious to have their works well seen. The 29 members contribute in all 208 works, and the 314 other artists the remaining 529. There is a preponderance of landscapes, while portraits are few in number, and historical composition almost none.

Mr. Hudstone, the President, has contributed two pictures—one, of an ambitious nature, is "*Constance*, from "King John":—

Here I and sorrow sit
Here is my throne, bid kings come bow to it.

But, unfortunately, the artist has chosen a half-length, or something less, so that the ground-like humidity of *Constance* (so beautiful in the part) is entirely lost. His portrait (kit-cat size) of the Hon. Lewis Percival Peel is a much better work of art, and still better is No. 38, "Portrait of the son of Edward Hopwood, Esq., of Hopwood, with a great hound by his side," from the brush of Mr. Ansdell. There is much delicate painting in Mrs. Peel's portrait, but Mr. Hopwood's son and his hound, *senta* from Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Mr. Pyne, the Vice-president, is not up to the mark of his former efforts. His best contribution to the gallery is his "View in the Thames at the Custom House, with the Lord Mayor's Show moved." The distance is finely and pu ticularly managed; but surely the water is not true to the Thames as we now see it, but to what it will be like when it is no longer used as the sewer of the greatest city in the world. No. 1, "Stonehenge, Sunset," is a large and fine picture, and is nicely handled.

Mr. C. Baxter (an artist fast rising into a well-merited reputation) contributes No. 12, "Portrait of George Olini, Esq.," and No. 236, "Portrait of Isabella Stewart." The latter is a charming little figure in the hand of Mr. Cuit which Time removes it from complete success. The Isabella Stewart is a head in oval, most exquisitely felt and rendered.

The largest and best contribution of Mr. J. W. Allen, the Secretary, who has eight works in all, is his "View of the Thames and Windsor Castle and Runnymede, as seen from Cooper's Hill." He has mapped out his scene with great exactness, and caught the character of the landscape with a painter's and a poet's eye. Mr. Allen is set to be told that Cooper's hill is the most celebrated hill in English poetry, still more celebrated than Grongar hill or Essesum-hill.

Mr. H. M. Anthony is the Mr. J. Mogford, jun., of Suffolk-street, in the extravagance and ill-placed positions of his colours. Of his seventeen contributions to the gallery, not one is without its characteristic absurdities, or without its undoubted evidences of genius. His sunshine picture is No. 144, the "Landing of the Wye, and Ice Harbour with the Severn, as seen from Wardcliffe"—one of the loveliest spots in Great Britain, but rendered in a manner preposterously untrue. His chiaroscuro scenes, and separate studies of human beauty and costume, are equally absurd. There is great merit, however, in one or two of his less exaggerated scenes.

Mr. Boddington, who exhibits eleven pictures in all, exhibits, at the same time, but slender progress in his art. He has a very neat manner of English scenery in the *Lea*, but his treatment of such subjects, and wants vigour rather than fidelity or feeling.

What are we to say of Mr. J. F. Herring and his ten contributions of horses, and dogs, and ducks, and all that Edwin Landseer and Woodcatcher (a Welsh lad) appreciate and renders so truly? He is still the same—admirably true to nature, and most ingenious in point of composition. There is little, however, that we have not seen before in his pictures, although the character of combination is new. His "Scene at a Farm-yard"—a country girl, in a blue dress, feeding ducklings at a cottage door—is somewhat new to Mr. Herring, and forms a pleasing picture, such as all can understand, and all will like.

The best art and best picture in the collection are by Mr. J. J. Hill, and are called (No. 3) "Rustic Courtship," (No. 165) "The Young Shepherd," (No. 269) "A Shepherd Boy," and (No. 485) "The Cottage Door." In the whole of these he has caught a certain pastoral prettiness, or poetic delicacy, which is very beautiful, and not very common in art. The expression of the shepherd's eyes, gazing his heart away, in the picture of "Rustic Courtship," is particularly happy. His "Portrait" is not so good; and his "David"—a full-length of David and the black Goliah—hardly up to what we should have expected from him. Shepherd boys on the banks of the Thames or the Mulla are easier to transfer to canvas than poet kings in Scripture are from the bright fancy or vision of the moment.

We have seldom seen Mr. Salter so good as he is in No. 87, "A Bacchanalian Dance"—his single contribution on this occasion. He has been of late years so unwhat negligent in his drawing, and seven y in giving flesh and beauty to his hands and feet. Here, however, he redeems his former neglect, and gives us a picture such as Poussin would have liked to have looked upon. There is much a picture such as Poussin would have liked to have looked upon. There is much skill evinced in the general composition of the group of dancers. The picture, however, in point of delicacy of treatment, is not up to Mr Frost's admirable manner of treating subjects. It is up, we think, notwithstanding, to the level of

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—NO. 2. "MEDORA."—PAINTED BY W. FISHER.

FINE ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WITH these, Engravings we close our illustrative notice of this attractive collection.

The upper Engraving is from Mr. Fisher's "Medora," 2 feet 2 inches in height, by 1 foot 10 inches in width—in the North Room. In our first notice of the Exhibition we characterised this picture as of careful execution—the face beautiful, and expression good.

The second picture, Mr. Johnston's "Novice," 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 11 inches—also in the North Room—is very rich in colour; and the lady would appear to be in doubt whether to throw off her sumptuous attire, and adopt the asceticism of the skull, the rosary, and the conventual cell.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—NO. 138. "THE NOVICE."—PAINTED BY ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

the late Mr. Howard, who acquired a well-earned reputation for pictures akin to Mr. Salter's Bacchanalians.

The two Wilsons, who have long been contributors to the Suffolk-street Exhibition, continue to send, as before, and to maintain their respective reputations. They are always hovering on the debateable land between what is good and what is excellent in landscape art. In whatever they do there is so much to commend and so much to pass by, that this long hovering is somewhat provoking to their admirers. It is the sin of the present age, both in painting and in writing, for each individual to produce too much. The public, it is true, forces both painter and author somewhat unwillingly into this position, but there can be very little doubt that Mr. Mulready's one good work (his solitary contribution to the Somerset House Exhibition) was a surer and more lasting attraction than Mr. Anthony's seventeen chemists'-shop-windows-at-night pictures, which flare upon the eye at every turn in the present Exhibition, and demand a momentary attention, whether the visitor will or no.

But it is time to pass from this subject, and from the works of the leading members of the Society, to the better-class productions contributed by exhibitors who are not members, or by members of the Society whose names are not yet known as painters of reputation or of extraordinary promise. We shall group such works as we are now to notice in the order of the catalogue, and shall not exclude a work or two by some of the artists of whom we have already spoken.

58. "Reward of Cultivation." Mrs. Paulson.—This is a new name to us. The picture evinces a careful and conscientious study of nature, and habit will lead to still better things.

85. "On the Greta Coast of Cornwall." S. R. Percy.—A small, careful transcript of a cool, sweet scene, nicely felt and rendered.

100. "Waterfall near Hæg, between Christiania and Bergen, Norway." W. West.—A large picture, bold and rough in its treatment; full of vigour and fidelity; but cold—colder even than Norway.

101. "Portrait of his Grace the Duke of Manchester." T. H. Illidge.—A full-length, the size of life, easy in its attitude, and not devoid of character.

109. "A Study from Nature, Hampstead Heath." A. Clint.—Truthful, and nice and warm in its touches.

117. "Hazy Morning on the Thames near Medenham." H. J. Boddington.—We have already spoken of Mr. Boddington. This is the best of his contributions to the present collection. It is a large and well-executed picture, true to the Thames in one of its prettiest parts.

120. "Rocen." W. A. Wilson.—Painted in imitation of David Roberts.

123. "Near Chiswick." J. Tennant.—This view of the Thames at Chiswick is not so good as Mr. Boddington's "Thames at Medenham," just noticed.

137. "The Lucky Gamekeeper." A. Fraser.—A luncheon scene, with a gamekeeper receiving a glass of nappy ale from a pretty girl. He squeezes her hand at the same time. There is some nice painting in parts. The dog seems unfinished.

158. "Berghen-op-Zoom." A. Montagne.—A picture in Mr. Fyne's manner clever, and nearly up to Mr. Fyne's mark.

164. "Tea-Table Chat." T. Clater.—The best picture that we have seen by Mr. Clater for some time. It is a tea and scandal scene, with five ladies of Queen Anne's time seated at table, discussing characters and bohea.

173. "Scene between Barnes and Putney." J. Tennant.—Better than the Chiswick scene by the same artist, and very faithful, while free and spirited in execution.

175. "St. John the Baptist." W. C. T. Dobson.—A small full-length figure of St. John when young. Not devoid of spiritual feeling, but somewhat poor in point of colour, and even in drawing.

216. "The Temptation." G. Wells.—A full-length of Eve; not ungraceful but not the Eve of Milton or of mankind.

231. "Inhabitants of the Palace of the Cæsars—Rome in the Nineteenth Century." F. Y. Hurlstone.—A group of Murillo-like peasants, in Mr. Harlstone's best and most careful manner. We have spoken in the earlier part of our notice of the general merits of Mr. Hurlstone's contributions to the present Exhibition.

251. "The Cottage Door—Winter." J. Wilson, jun.—A small circular picture True, and delicate in its handling.

307. "Evening on the Thames, near Medenham." J. Wingfield.—Mr. Wingfield is not so happy in his out-door scenes as in his interiors of Hampton Court and other old English houses, which he always peoples in a clever and accurate manner.

351. "Flowers." H. Hughes.—Well grouped, and richly coloured.

395. "The Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) kneeling, and declaring her fidelity to her sister, Queen Mary." J. Noble.—There is much innocent beauty in the figure and face of Elizabeth, but Mary is a sad virago. Mr. Noble should have viewed Queen Mary with the aid of the late Mr. Patrick Tytler's excellent work on her reign.

396. "On the Machno, North Wales." W. West.—By the painter of the large Norwegian scene just noticed. It is clever, and in Mr. Creswick's manner.

491. "Portrait of General Klapka." G. Foggo.—Will be looked upon with interest. It is valuable as a likeness, but has little merit as a work of art.

505. "The River Lee, near Old Bow Bridge." W. A. Brunning.—A rural and pretty scene, yet close to London. The whole arrangement of the picture is happy and, in point of execution, it is careful.

Of the remaining works, we have only to add that Mr. Everitt contributes some valuable representations of Aston Hall, in Warwickshire, much in Mr Nash's style; and Mr. S. Read a clever interior of a Welsh cottage (No. 583).

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

(*Continued from page* 197.)

NO. 170.—KEY.—16TH CENTURY.

US general description of this Exhibition in the last week's Journal will have prepared our readers to expect some additional notice of it; and we are now enabled to present illustrations of some of the more prominent works of art which were then necessarily omitted, on account of the skill and labour required to do justice to the elaborate ornamentation of the specimens selected for engraving.

As might have been expected, the objects from Windsor Castle (placed at the disposal of the committee by her Majesty's gracious permission) have attracted the greatest share of attention; and of these, the Nautilus Cup, of the seventeenth century, of which we subjoin a representation, is not the least admired.

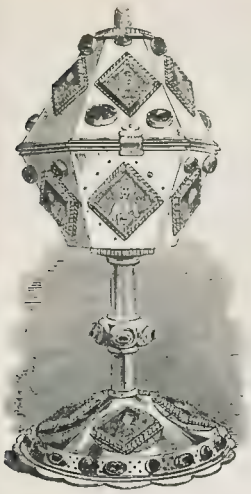
It seems to have been a favourite conceit of the operative artists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to mount the shell of the nautilus with figures of nafads, nereids, tritons, and other marine gods and goddesses; for, in addition to this beautiful example, which is supported by a figure of Neptune, and surmounted by another of Jupiter, there is one in this Exhibition belonging to Messrs. Garrard, which is not unworthy of notice, and several others are known to be in the possession of private individuals in different parts of the country.

Whilst speaking, also, of the specimens from the Royal cabinet, we must not omit mention of the fine shield of embossed steel, damascened with gold and silver, said to have been presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII. at their far-famed interview on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; it is generally supposed to have been designed and wrought by Cellini, but it is not surprising that this cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, since for many years this treasure was thrown aside unnoticed and forgotten, until his late Majesty George IV. caused it to be mounted in its present frame and placed in Buckingham Palace, whence it has since been removed to Windsor Castle, and we can safely venture to affirm that it will never again be consigned to obscurity. Certainly, it was a gift not unworthy of a King to a King, nor is it at all improbable that Francis might have desired to present some *chef-d'œuvre* of one of his most highly patronised artists on that gorgeous occasion. The subjects represented on this shield are scenes from the history of Julius Cæsar, the figures being thrown out in high relief, and the whole forming, perhaps, the finest specimen of damascening work which has ever been wrought. This art, which consists in combining or encrusting metals one with another, is in all probability exclusively of Eastern origin, and takes its name from the city of Damascus, which for a long time was so famous for its manufacture of steel, particularly of sword blades. It does not appear, however, that the ancients were acquainted with the art, although they practised a method of inlaying metals, which must have produced a very similar effect.

In our preceding Journal we adverted to the fact, that at the introduction of Christianity a number of religious emblems were produced necessarily of a conventional form, and the Chalice which we have here engraved (the property of Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P.) is a striking exemplification of this remark, for we find that it was strictly ordered that the edges of this sacramental cup should not be "turned down:" the reason for this injunction is sufficiently obvious; and indeed, possibly from the same motive, many of the communion cups in use at the present day do not differ very materially in design from this Italian chalice of the fifteenth century. In early and primitive times this vessel was frequently made of wood or glass, or even of horn; but it was subsequently ordained to be constructed of gold or silver. It was not an uncommon thing for the chalice and paten to be buried with ecclesiastics, and several have thus been found. From these, and from the stone slabs incised with these emblems (as indicating the place of sepulture of a priest), it is manifest that this vessel has retained a strong similarity in form from the earliest ages. This example is executed in copper gilt, and is ornamented with enamels of the Apostles round the knob or handle. Notwithstanding that there are many of these chalices of very high antiquity yet extant in our colleges and churches, it is a curious fact that, in the year 1193, all other means of raising the sum required for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion having failed, the whole of the church plate in the kingdom was cheerfully contributed for this purpose, the King promising to make restitution when he recovered his liberty—a promise which he subsequently faithfully performed.

The same degree of conventional form is also perceptible with regard to the Pyx or ciborium, the vessel in which the consecrated wafer was kept; and the specimen of which we have given a representation below has many points of similarity to that which we noticed in our last, belonging to the Archæological Institute. It has small enamels, on glass and pieces of niello, of Christ and the

THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.



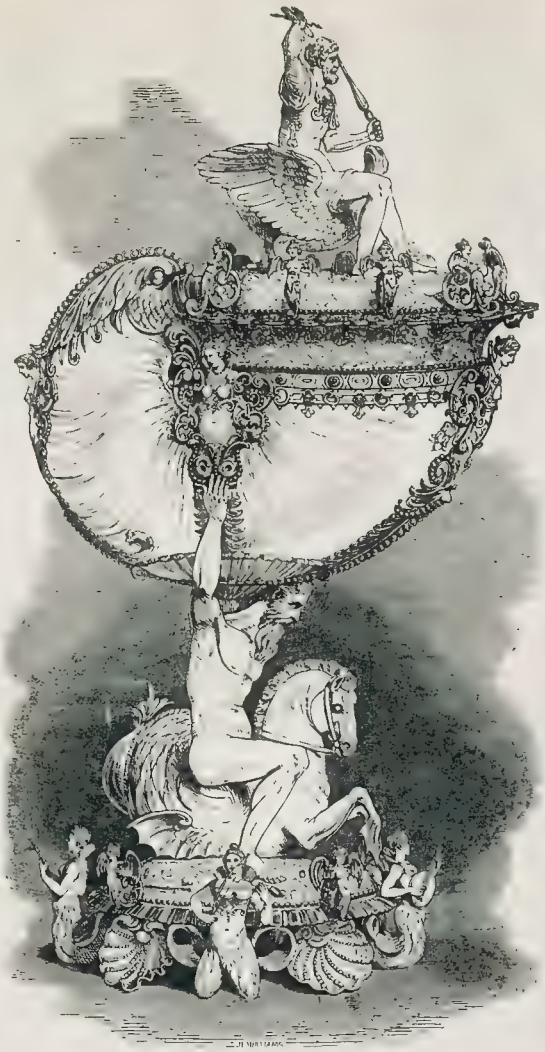
CIBORIUM.

Apostles surrounding it, the work of the fourteenth century but it is questionable whether the ornament at present surmounting it has not replaced one of an earlier date and more appropriate in character. It is the property of the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.

Hitherto we have not been able to mention the extremely curious steel and wrought iron work, of which there is a goodly number of examples executed in almost every conceivable Gothic device, that style technically denominated "flamboyant" much predominating however, and sufficiently attesting the fact that much of this work was executed in the towns of Augsburg or Nuremberg. The iron knocker of the 16th century, of which we subjoin an Engraving, is curious as affording an illustration of the tran-

KNOCKER.

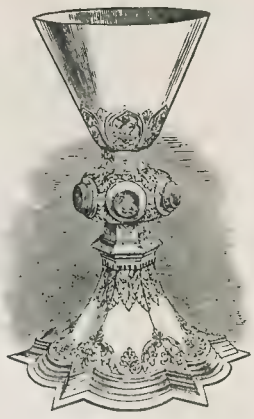
sition from the pure to the debased Gothic style; and the small key forming our initial letter is probably of nearly the same date. They are both the property of Mr. Fuglo. Mr. Pratt has also contributed a good example of one of these ancient knockers, of which an Engraving is here given.



NO. 1.—NAUTILUS, MOUNTED IN SILVER-GILT, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.

The groups of Venetian glass below has been formed from specimens contributed by the Duke of Buccleugh, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. Slade. We observed in our former notice of this Exhibition how famous Venice had become in the middle of the fifteenth century for its manufacture of ornamental glass, and more appropriate examples of the different processes in vogue could scarcely have been selected by our Artists, either for beauty of form or design.

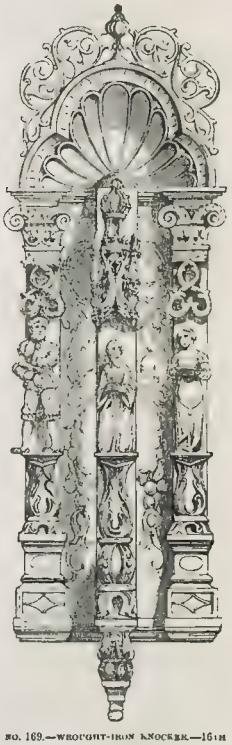
We had intentionally omitted noticing several of the more interesting of the objects from the Universities and corporate bodies, hoping to have been enabled to engrave them; but when it is remembered that there are now nearly one thousand works of ancient art on view in these rooms (many objects having arrived since the opening of the Exhibition) it will scarcely be wondered at that we cannot even give a bare enumeration of them. The master bowl; two cups, mounted in silver-gilt, of the fifteenth century, from Oriel College, Oxford; the cup given by Bishop Langton, in 1497, to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and known by the name of the "Anathema Cup," from the inscription engraved on it; also the silver-gilt cup of the fourteenth century from the same College, and the "Poison Cup," presented to Clare Hall by a physician in the reign of James I.: and, above all, the two



NO. 41.—ITALIAN CHALICE.—15TH CENTURY

crystal vases, set with precious stones, the property of her Majesty, will not fail to attract the visitor's attention. Of all these relics, however, none are of more intrinsic worth than the Ewer of Sardonyx, mounted in gold, and enamelled, which formed one of the crown jewels before the French revolution in 1791, and is now the property of Viscountess Beresford.

There are many interesting specimens of armour, embroidery, embossed leather work, jewellery, and enamelling, which we hope to have an opportunity of commenting upon at some future time.



NO. 169.—WROUGHT-IRON KNOCKER.—16TH CENTURY.

GROUPS OF VENETIAN GLASS.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before four o'clock, on Monday afternoon, for Wind-or Castle, at which Royal residence the Court will pass the Easter recess. The lit-tle trimus party were conducted to their carriages by the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward), the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain). Lord Edward Estalan Howard (Vice-Chamberlain), and the Lords and Grooms in Waiting. The Court travelled from London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and at the Windsor terminus at a quarter before five o'clock. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Charlemont, Hon. Misses Paget and Macdonald, the Earl of Morley, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel Bouverie, General Bowes, and Mr. Birch. At the station the Royal party was received by a guard of honour of the second battal on of Scotch Fusilier Guards, under the command of Col. M cklethwait, the band playing the National Anthem. The yard and its approaches were crowded with spectators, who welcomed the arrival of the Queen with great cordiality. The bells of the parish church also rang a merry peal in honour of the return of the Court to the Royal borough. The illustrious party were conveyed to the Castle in seven pony phaëtons, preceded by outriders in scarlet liveries.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and the Prince walked together in the slopes and Windsor Park. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined at the royal table.

On Wednesday precisely the same routine prevailed.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince took their usual early walk in the grounds adjacent to the Castle. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party this evening.

The Royal Children have taken their accustomed walking and riding exercise during the week.

At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Friday last Viscount Errington had an audience of the Queen, and, on behalf of his father, Earl Fortescue, resigned his seat as Lord Steward of her Majesty's household. The Marquis of Westminster had also an audience of her Majesty to kiss hands, on being appointed Lord Steward of the Queen's household. The noble Marquis received from the Queen his wand of office, and was sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received their Royal Highness-es the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary and a select party at dinner on Tuesday eve ing, at her residen e, Gloucester Hou-e, in celebration of the birthday of her ne,hew, his R y l Highness Prince George.

The Duke of Wellington attended the early service on Sunday last, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon at the daily service. The Bishop of Oxford will preach to-morrow (Easter day) in the Chapel Royal

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was confined of a still-born daughter a few days since, is satisfactorily progressing towards convalescence.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Maurice's Hotel, Paris.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador entertained Lord and Lady Palmerston and a select party at dinner on Saturday last, at the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanstone-square. His Excellency afterwards had an assembly.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, who were detained in England last week by the indisposition of their youngest son, have since left town for Paris.

The Countess Grey had an assembly on Saturday evening. The Duke of Wellington and Lord and Lady John Russell were among the guests of her Ladyship. The noble Earl and Countess left town on Monday, for Howick Hall, Northumberland.

The Earl Spencer has left Spencer House, for Althorp Park, where his Lordship will entertain a large party during Christmy Hunt Races.

The Lord Chancellor is better, but his Lordship will not be able to resume his judicial functions for some days.

Viscount and Viscountess Pollington arrived at the York Hotel, Albemarle-street, last week, from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, after a protracted sojourn on the Continent.

Sir George Grey left town on Tuesday, for his seat, Fallodon, Northumberland

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood left town on Tuesday, for their residence, Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster.

FESTIVITIES AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

Belvoir Castle, the fine old baronial seat of the Duke of Rutland, has been the scene of very brilliant festivities during the past ten days. A very large family party had been partaking the noble Duke's hospitality for some days previously, when, on Friday, the 15th instant, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge arrived on a visit to the Duke of Rutland. Their Royal Highnesses were received on their arrival by the noble Duke in the guard chamber, to the former ornaments of which is now added a magnificent brass Sikh gun, presented to the Duke of Rutland by Viscount Hardinge.

A magnificent banquet was served at eight o'clock, covers being laid for twenty-six guests. The din ng-room presented a very grand appearance, the famous silver cistern, on its superb pedestal by Wyatt, forming a conspicuous and admired ornament. The Duke's state pages were in attendance, and all the servants wore their full-dress liveries. During dinner, the Duke's private band played a selection of favourite airs

On Sunday, the whole of the company attended Divine service in the chapel within the Castle, where an excellent sermon was preached by his Grace's private chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Sharpe.

On Monday, the members of the Belvoir Hunt met in the vicinity of the Castle, in honour of the Royal visitors. The hounds were not long in unkennelling Reynard, and, as the "varmint" scampered over the Vale of Belvoir, a capital view of the chase was obtained from the Castle ramparts. The Duchess of Cambridge and the other ladies of the party were in open carr ages, and drove about the vale for some time. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Devonshire enjoyed the sport from the saddle.

On Tuesday, through the kind hospitality of Gregory Gregory, Esq., the whole of the p rty, including the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, &c., were invited to an inspection of Harlestone Hall, his new seat, near Grantham, whi h, for design, architecture, taste, and splendour, is scarcely surpassed in the kingdom.

The Royal party, and also the Duke of Devonshire, afterwards left for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on a visit to the Earl of Wilton.

The following were among the company present to meet the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at the Castle :—The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Granby, Baron Koller, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and L dy Mary Cecil, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Forester, Sir Frederick Trench, Sir H Perrer, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, Mr. Sloane Stanley and Miss Stanley, Rev. P. Mules, &c.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—A special meeting of this company was held on Tuesday at the De Grey Rooms, in York, for the consideration and approval of the several bills now before Parliament relating to the company's affairs, and also to consider and discuss the position of the Great North of England purchase shareholders. The half-yearly meeting also stood adjourned to that day for the election of directors and auditors. The chairman of the company (G. Leonard, Esq.), who presided, took a review of the general condition of the company, and the relative position of its several classes of shareholders. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Great North of England Act, 1849, and the guarantee of £17 upon unpaid, four per cent on such proportions as should be called until 1856, the £8 now paid up to receive dividend *pro rata* with the general stock of the company. After a long discussion, an amendment to pay four per cent on the whole of the called-up Great North of England shares till 1856 was negatived, and the directors' recommendation adopted. The bill to amend the Great North of England Railway Purchase Bill, and to complete the purchase, was submitted to the meeting. On a division, there were nineteen hands against it, and the motion was carried by a majority of 821. A poll was demanded, the numbers being —for the bill, 2001, and against it 7936. Mr. Pullen was chosen a director, in the room of Mr. Love. The other directors were re-elected; and Mr. O'Brien, the new secretary, was introduced to the shareholders.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—RESIGNATION OF THE ENGINEMEN AND STOKERS.—On Monday last, the engi.e-men and stokers of this company gave fourteen days' notice of resignation, in consequence of certain reductions which the directors have determined to make in the amount of their remuneration. The pay of the engine-men, who are divided into four classes, is about an average of 6s. per diem; and what is intended to reduce their pay is, that those days they are not traversing the line, but are only in the shed cleaning or repairing their engines, to 4s. a day; a proportional reduction also to be made in the case of the firemen.

THE MOTHER IN SEARCH OF HER CHILD.—I need not tell you how the mother spent the weary hours. And yet I will tell you something. She used to wander out, at first at will without a purpose, till she rallied her thoughts, and brought all her energies to bear on the one point; then she went with earnest patience along the least known ways to some new part of the town, looking wistfully with dumb entreaty into people's faces; sometimes catching a glimpse of a figure which had a kind of momentary likeness to her child's, and following that figure with never wearying perseverance, till some light from shop or lamp showed the co d strange face which was not her daughter's, or twice a kind-hearted passer-by, struck by her look of yearning woe, turned back and offered help, or ask her what she wanted. When so spoken to, she answered only, "You dont know a poor girl they call Lizzy Leigh, do you?" And when they denied all knowledge, she shook her head, and went on again. I think they believed her to be crazy. But she never spoke first to any one. She sometimes took a few minutes' rest on the door-steps, and sometimes (very seldom) covered her face and cried; but she could not afford to lose time and chances in this way: while her eyes were blinded with tear, the lost one might pass by unseen.—*Household Words. Edited by Mr. Charles Dickens.*

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. III.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

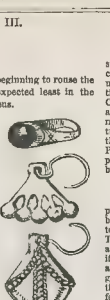
EGYPTIAN IMPORTATIONS.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION of 1851 is already beginning to rouse the energies of foreign countries; and those from whom we expected least in the way of manufactures, have already sent over some specimens.

CAIRO DOLL.

The first batch has been from Egypt. It consists of toys, ornamen-s, drawings, and antiquities. Allow us to state, in serious truth, that the following illustrations are all carefully copied from the originals, in our po session.

From the Toys we select a *Cairo Doll*, as being the most interesting. The laws of the Mahommedan religion forbid the making of anything like life. Should a sinner so transgress, he will, on the last day, have to furnish a soul for every one of his productions, and failing this, will be utterly lost. In evading this penalty the Cairo doll-maker has perfectly succeeded—it certainly is like nothing alive. The two day' scots are supplied by bits of looking-glass, and the doll is tawdrily painted with bright red and yellow colours.

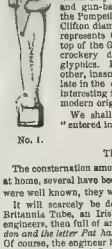


The Ornaments consist of ear-rings and rings for putting on the fingers, ankles, and wrists. Of the first, No. 1 is a ring, of brass, in which a piece of blue crockery is set. No. 2 has been cast in brass, and roughly filed. No. 3 is made of hollow copper, with a brass hook to go through the ear. The selection will possibly put Messrs. Hunt and Roskell on their mettel, more especially as the de gns have not, as yet, been registered. By the way, it is not yet clearly known whether any invention sent over will be considered patent, or whether sharp artificers may at once set to work and appropriate the notion.

EGYPTIAN DRAWING.

In the Drawings, the Egyptian has somewhat jeopardised his chance of the seventh-class ticket for the Moslem paradise, for he has, to a certain extent, represented life. The drawing portrays an Eastern gentleman, surrounded by poetical attributes. The original was first exposed for sale on the Eskebiah at Cairo, and purchased for half a penny—or one penny English. It is an interesting sp-cimen of the *renaissance* of art in the East; and, as a production pub ished in defiance of the Koran, may be matter of grave consideration to those who foresee the decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire.

Of the Antiquities we select two specimens. We class them with the industrial produce of the country, because their manufacture employs a large and intelligent class of Arabs living on the Nile. They are also said to be found in large quantities in the neighbourhood of our own Staffordshire and Birmingham, and to be from thence exported to the East, for travellers. The school of design from which they are made is that of the Waterloo bullet and gun-barrel, the Roman and Grecian coinage, the Pompeii bronze the Royal George oak, and the Clifton diamonds. No. 1 is of corroded bronze, and represents Osiris. He was purchased on the very top of the Great Pyramid, for sixpence. No. 2 is a crockery divinity, on whom are written hieroglyphics. His value was less determined than the other, inasmuch as five were bought for a shilling, late in the day. Each is five inches high, and is interesting from the undeniable traces it bears of modern origin.



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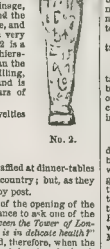


No. 2.

We shall keep our eye upon further novelties "entered inwards."

THE VAGRANT CONUNDRUMS.

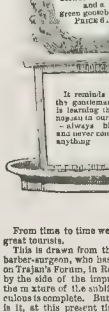
The consternation amongst these impostors continues. Baffled at dinner-tables at home, several have been compelled to quit the country; but, as they were well known, they were seized and handed over to us by order.

It will scarcely be deemed possible, that, on the day of the opening of the Britannia Tube, an Irish visitor had the bare-faced assurance to ask one of the engineers, then full of anxiety, "*What is the difference between the Tower of London and the letter Tee but one?*" The astonished *Iron has straightened him a little, much to his detriment.*" Of course, the engineer had other matters to attend to; and, therefore, when the answer was given, "*Because one contains the state jewels, and the other the jewel's state,*" it created no sensation. As it may be tried on again, this caution is necessary.

The other night, in the middle of the great conflagration at Ratcliffe-highway, a notorious wag, who ought to have been in bed some hours, actually stopped one of the firemen, to ask him "*What three authors would you name in describing this fire?*" The man was not literary; and, when the answer was explained to be "*Dickens Howitt Burns!*" he merely turned the hose of the engine against the inquirer, and so got rid of him.

But the most flagrant of all was the atrocious question let loose in the smoking-room of the House of Commons the other evening, in which the honourable representative for —— asked his colleague, "*Why is a shrimp like a member of Parliament?*" The announcement, "*Because he's got M P at the right end,*" produced a scene of uproar that baffles description, and in the subsequent debate nearly led to the resignation of the Ministry.

THE HORTUS MINIMUS.

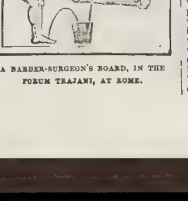

This is the size of the plant, it is raised by a division of a tubule and a Green gooseberry Price 6d.
It reminds one of the gentleman who is learning the corn-pean in our house — always blowing and never coming to anything

Our miniature plant, which, for the present, we may likken to a small horse-chesnut in its shock, remains in *statu quo*, and appears likely to do so for some time. We add its portrait, and also mention that we have purchased some others. One is like a thimble with a three days' beard, or rather stubble generally; this we keep in the window in our own mind, nothing more than a piece of ginger pahted green and called a plant 4. is some sand; and the third appears to be a group of tiny bottle-brushes. Like the performances at the different theatres just at present, there is very little life in them. They are, however, the only spring flowers that appear likely to flourish this season; with every indication of such a severe summer, that we expect to gather round the June log and drink mulled cyder with intense satisfaction. It is expected that skating will re-commence on the serpentine about the dog-days.

ODD NOTES OF TRAVEL.

From time to time we shall offer any little oddity of travel likely to escape great tourists.

This is drawn from the board of a barber-surgeon, who has a little shop on Trajan's Forum, in Rome. Viewed by the side of the imposing ruins, the m xture of the sublime and ridiculous is complete. But more absurd is it, at this present time, to travel from Naples to Pompeii by rail, and, when you arrive, and have the solemn relics of antiquity before you, to find them echoing with the whistle of the locomotive inscribed "Sharpe, Roberts, and Co., Atlas Works, Manchester." And this over the ground whereon Giancus and Ione made love!



A BARBER-SURGEON'S BOARD, IN THE FORUM TRAJANI, AT ROME.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Having past through with more than usual success the "before Easter" session, the future prospects and arrangements are full of hopeful promise. The company, in all its departments, is rich in individual talent, and complete in its union. Without advertising unentitled y to Sontag and Labache, we may call attention to the qualifications of Parodi, Bellett, Colletti, Gardoni, Sims Reeves, and Catherine Hayes. In the ballet we have Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, and Marie Taglioni. The present week will be distinguished by a peculiar novelty the native talent, Reeves excepted, Catherine Hayes, will be the chief illustrators of the "Lucia" on Tuesday; and the Thursday will be signalized by the re-appearance of Madame Sontag and Lablache in the opera of "Don Pasquale;" the part of *Norina* enabled by the former, and the ultra comicality portrayed by the latter, are indeed a rare combination. The opera will be followed by the facinations of the new ballet.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The campaign before Easter terminated on Saturday last, with the fourth representation of Weber's "Der Freischütz," which was honoured a second time by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The house was very well attended, and the enthusiasm of the audience was strongly marked by the encores. The opera will, no doubt, be a standing favourite throughout the season; although, generally as is the present ensemble, we should be still further delighted if Viardot and Mario at some future period were the representatives of *Agata* and *Gusto*—the cast would then be perfection. Formes has gained greatly in his singing since the first night: the language and recitatives were more familiar to him, and he was consequently not so much fettered in his acting as on his opening performance. The roughness of his sonorous organ almost suggests the name of *Kasper*. The poetical nature of the singer asserts its supremacy in eve y phasis of the terrible drama: his drinking-song, so full of demoniac gaiety; his revenge bravura, so replete with overwhelming energy; his incantation scene, so striking in picture-que pantomime and varied vocal power; and his final death-struggle, and defiance of all authority, above and below, realize completely the picture of the doomed hunter, so vividly created by poet and musician. Formes's delineation, and Mdle. Vera's fascinating *Aennie*, with Coe's recitatives, orchestral and choral forces, will render the Italian version of "Der Freischütz" a memorable event in our musical annals. Grisi, Mdlle. de Meric, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini are daily expected from St. Petersburg, and will appear in the course of the ensuing week. "Massaniello" will be performed next Tuesday, for the *début* of Signor Tamberlik. Ronconi will join the company immediately after the closing of the Italian Opera-house in Paris. Mdme. Viardot will come to London at the termination of her Berlin engagement. It senti's "Mofse" will be one of the earliest novelties.

SADLER'S WELLS.

We fulfil our promise to present our readers with some analysis of Miss Glyn's admirable performance of *Isabella*, in Southern's "Fatal Marriage," which she performed a second time on Friday week. Since Miss O'Neill's, an interpretation so passionate, powerful, and effective has not been witnessed. The part is one exactly suited for an actress of impulse. Domestic in its elements, it is slightly idealised by connecting the sufferer with the convent, and making her a transgressor out of the Church. Terrible is the kind and the degree of her expiation. Her marriage is accursed—misery is her portion. After nearly seven years' supposed widowhood, she marries a second husband. On the morrow her first husband returns. Taken prisoner in war, sold into slavery, having recovered his freedom, *Biron* returns to the woman who had up to yesterday been faithful to him, and had then only yielded from the force of poverty and the influence of gratitude. For him the love of *Isabella* is as strong as ever. The joy of meeting with him makes her at first forgetful of the awful bar only just placed between them. But soon the dreadful consciousness returns, and the full horror of the situation becomes apparent. Here it was that the wildness, the energy, and the abandonment of emotion, as displayed by Miss Glyn, reminded us of some of the great acting which we used to witness some twenty-five years ago. It was, indeed, the tragedy of pathos. In the previous scenes the noble woman had stood before us devoted to her husband, rejected by his father, tempted by his scoundrel brother, overborne by her creditors, entreated and delivered by her friend, in all these various positions exhibiting the utmost delicacy and womanly feeling, and the tenderness and beautiful pathos these were by Miss Glyn, "the fount of sympatnetic tears," having been gradually unsealed, was prepared to flow, and the heart was ready to respond to the appeal of nature, and of that art which, in its perfection, looks like nature—nay, in reality becomes identified with her. The passion and the pathos of the closing scene, indeed, fearfully vivid as it almost looked too much like reality. The audience were awed by the terror and melted by the tenderness of the scene. While it lasted they were profoundly hushed—no sound of assent or dissent broke forth into universal applause. We have no doubt that the character will be repeated. We have only to add that it ought to be generally witnessed.

During the week, Mr. Love, the polyphonist, has exhibited his wonders of ventriloquism.

PRINCESS'

On Tuesday evening, Miss Emma Stanley gave her most interesting entertainment in the concert-room of this theatre. It was called "A Peep before and behind the Curtain," and consisted of a musical *melange*, remarkable for its originality and taste. The music was supplied by Mr. W. Lovell Phillips, and did credit to his invention. The room was well attended, and the performance was, in all respects, deservedly successful.

Preparations are making in real earnest for the Easter week. Mr. Anderson, at DRURY LANE, expects to eclipse himself for all disappointments by the success of a magnificent spectacle, contrived by Mr. G. H. Rodwell, in which scenery, dresses, and appointments, including effects mechanical and magical, are to be on the most splendid and gorgeous scale. We trust, for sake of the management, that the fact may equal expectation. The t.tle is, "The Devil's Ring; or, Fire, Water, Earth, and Air." Music and fairydom will contribute to the enchantment of the spectacular scene. We are happy to announce that a domestic play, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, is also forthcoming: It is entitled "The Passing Cloud;" which may be added, as in rehearsal, a new musical farce, called "The Cricket-Match."

The HAYMARKET will commence with the comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing," and give the holiday-folk an opportunity of appreciating Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in *Benedick* and *Beatrice*. After which, it advertises a grand new burlesque extravaganza, entitled "Ivanhoe," by the Brothers Brough: among the attractions of which, and not the least, are the two Keeleys, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss P. Horton, and the sonorous Bland.

THE PRINCESS.—This theatre presents its audience with a translation from the French, for an Easter piece. It will be entitled "the Queen of the Roses; or, the Sorcerer of Candahar"

THE NEW STRAND continues "The Vicar of Wakefield," with its novel afterpieces.

The HAYMARKET.—Cymon and Iphigenia" is to be the subject of Mr. Planché's Easter piece, and this is to be adapted from Garrick's "Cymon." This play of arrick's was itself adapted from Dryden's poem, and was intended to convey the same moral. It is called by Garrick a "dramatic romance," and he had the conscience —or no conscience—to extend to three acts. Strange to say, Garrick altered the name of Iphigenia into *Sylvia*. The whole thing is a mere burletta; but it was acted "with great applause, for the first time, in the winter of 1767." We have also heard that it had greatly exhibited at the Opera House, and afterwards at "New Drury"—the scenery of which it is therein feared might rival that of Old Drury. Its last performance was in 1827, when Mdme. Vestris played the heroine, and Miss Paton *Sylvia*. It furnishes ample material for an effective extravaganza.

SADLER'S WELLS will commence with its magnificent-ly-mounted tragedy of "Macbeth," the rehearsal of which, on Wednesday week, we have already had occasion to witness. Highly creditable to exhibit at holiday seasons the highest examples of art, both poetic and histrionic. Advantage of such seasons should be taken to elevate the taste of the populace; not merely to cater to it, as Mr. Barnum, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Lumley, "Stagers," and similar exponents of a barbarous custom seem to be superseded by a more generous principle, and a wiser regard to the progress of education. While, however, we register the merely burlesque and spectacular entertainments, we pause to confer praise on a nobler experiment, where all that the scene can afford is devoted to the service of the highest poetry. We should have been better pleased if that poetry had been modern, and the advantage of the time been given to the living dramatist. That it has not been so given is an injustice, touching which complaint can neither be too loud nor stern. What with revivals of the old and burlesques on the other, the poet is systematically excluded from the boards at the seasons most favourable to his success.

The ADELPHI will continue with "The Mother's Dream," which will be followed by a new piece, called "Playing First Fiddle; or, Follow my Leader." During the week Mr. Adams has exhibited his "Orrery."

At ASTLEY'S, we are promised a romantic spectacle by Mr. Fitzball, whose skill in such pieces is first-rate. It is founded on the French piece called "the Four Brothers of Ay non."

At the SURREY, a romantic drama by Mr. Webb, entitled "The Adventurer," and a spectable piece called "The Three Princes," which is promised to be on an unusually magnificent scale.

Mr. Lisabe, who made his *début* as a flautist, at Miss Farmer's concert on Friday, the 22d of March, is likely to take a leading position as a fine-player His tone and style approach nearer to the late Mr. Nicholson's than we have yet heard. He uses the improved Boehme flute, and seems to excel in adagio airs—a style in which Mr. Nicholson excelled.

IMPROVED PENCIL-CASE AND PENCILS.—Mr. Riddle has just invented a "Self-supplying Pencil-case," the improvement in which consists in placing the reserve of lead round a newel, within a case, near the point, so that when one lead is used, on screwing back the propelling wire, a fresh lead drops into its place; then, by again screwing forward the propeller, the user may go on writing, as before. Mr. Riddle has also invented an ever-pointed pencil in cedar, which consists of a hollow stem of wood, into which pieces of prepared lead, slate, crayon, or other material for writing or drawing are placed. These pieces may be pushed forward, as the point is worn away, by means of an external ring. The stem may be re-filled when required. These are useful inventions, worthy of universal adoption.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The annual concerts given at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the auspices of the committee of management of the Royal Academy of Music, are not entertainments exciting much fashionable severe and searching criticism. The intent is principally to enable the subscribers and patrons of the institution to judge of the state of existing talent amongst the pupils, and of their progress from year to year. The aid of professors, who have been previously students, is put in requisition to constitute the full orchestra, and a few practised chorus singers are also engaged, to inspire confidence in the future aspirants for professional fame.

The first concert, on Saturday last, naturally exhibited not a mediocrity, but there was also infinitely more promise, and the programme is, after all, but a debtor and creditor account, even in our best entertainments. The beautiful contralto voice of Miss Owen, in singing the air "But the Lord is mindful," from Mendelssohn's "Paul," indicates a bright future for her. Miss Taylor, in Romberg's ode "The transient and the eternal," displayed a penetrating quality of a soprano voice that will be turned, no doubt, to good account. There is agreeable promise in the tenor organ of Mr. W. Lyon. Miss Holroyd must amend her intonation and cure her nasal tone, but she has a fine voice to work upon. A *pizzicato*, whose fright was so excessive as almost to put her *hors de combat*, will have to acquire confidence. The compositions of Mr. Sidgell (an overture) and Mr. Banister (a madrigal) must be mentioned as musician-like, if not creative.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The third concert of the Amateur Musical Society was given last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms.—— Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was effectively performed—conducted by Mr. Surman!—last Monday evening, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society; but Miss Catherine Hayes did not arrive in time from Ireland having been detayed by stress of weather—to take the soprano part.——A concert was given last Monday night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, at which Mollie Magner, Misses Dobby and Lowe, and Mr. Sams Reeves sang; Ernst and Benedict were the solo instrumentalists.——Mr Henry Phillips gave his entertainment on Monday and Tuesday at the Surrey Theatre.—Mr. Henry Russell through the week (Friday excepted) has given his entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre.—On Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa, Handel's immortal oratorio "The Messiah" was performed, with Miss Catherine Hayes and Miss Priscilla Horton, Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formes.——On Thursday, Mr. Parry gave an evening concert at the Hanover Rooms, at which the oratorio "The Death of Abel" was performed, together wi h Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," with Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey, Benson, and Bodda as vocalists.——Last Monday, Mr. Henry Phillips will give a new musical enterta nment at St. Martin's Hall.——On Wednesday, Herr Molique will conclude his series of chamber concerts; and Mr. Lucas will give his third musical evening; and on the same night will be the sixth of the spring series of London Wednesday Concerts.——M Billet's third and last excellent selection of classical pianoforte music will be performed next Friday.——Next Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, there will be a full meeting of the committee to regulate the arrangement for Mr. Piatt's farewell concert, on Wednesday morning, April 24th. The offers of our native and foreign *artistes* to assist pour in from all quarters, and a grand entertainment will be given.——Next Friday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa.——"A night with Beuler," the popular writer of comic songs, took place last Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, being a annual entertainment. He was assisted by Mrs Aveling Smith, Misses Stewart, Ferguson, Lucy, Messrs. N. J. Sporle, Ransford, Day, Mason, Chumbley, Mathews, &c.—— Herr Ernst, Herr Kuhe, Miss Lanzoni, Mdlle. Magner, and Sims Reeves, will join a short musical tour of Mr. Albert Schloss, being at Worcester on Monday, at Cheltenham on Tuesday, morning and evening, and on Wednesday at the Town Hall, Birmingham, with the aid of the Festival Choral Society.——Amongst the musical arrivals is that of Senor Echeverria, a Spanish guitarist of eminence, who plays with marvellous skill on the mandor, an instrument which he has improved by novel combinations. This *artiste* was formerly an officer under Espartero, by whom he is highly recommended, as well as by Cabrera, the Duke's rival in arms.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The second Philharmonic concert in Paris, under the direction of Berlioz, realised the most ardent hopes of its enthusiastic founder; the attendance was great, and the performance perfect, including his magnificent "Harold" Symphony, and selections from Gluck's "Alceste," and the "Freischütz" overture. ——Mdme. Viardot was to leave Paris last Thursday, for Berlin, where she will appear immediately in the "Prophète" (in German), under the composer's direction.——Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be performed on Good Friday, at the Italian Opera House, in Paris.——Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was amongst the successful productions at the Italian Opera House in St. Petersburgh; Grisi, Corbari, Mario, Marlo. Tamburini, Tagliafico, &c., sustaining the principal parts.—— A new opera, by the Brothers Ricci, entitled "Crispino e la Comare," has been successfully produced at the San Benedetto, in Venice.——Jenny Lind sang at Dresden on the 16th instant.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPECTED VISIT OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MANCHESTER.—The Premier is expected to pay a visit to Manchester and neighbourhood for two or three days next week. His Lordship is to be the guest of Sir Benjamin Heywood, at Claremont, and his visit is to be strictly private. His Lordship's object is understood to be to see fir himself the aspect of things in this great manufacturing district.

FIRE AT GLASGOW.—A fire occurred on Monday night, by which the larger portion of the extensive premises known as the Port Dundas Grain Mills, occupied by Mr. Currie, has been totally consumed, very little being saved from destruction. The origin of the fire is impossible to account for; the mill, when left at eight o'clock by the parties employed in it, having been all safe, and no appearance whatever of anything wrong. The total damage will not be much, if at all, under £15,000. The proprietors of the building and the occupier are fully insured.

The Bradford working men are forming money-clubs, to accumulate £5 each member, as a purse for a trip to London during the show of industry from all nations.

SERIOUS BANK ROBBERY.—On Saturday, a gentleman in the commission trade, in Manchester, after having paid all the cash he had to pay at his warehouse, took the remaining notes and a cheque (to all £768) to pay into the bank of Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co., St. Ann-street. He folded up the notes and cheque together, held them in his hand, and put his hand into an outer pocket of his coat. He had not been two minutes in the bank before he missed the notes, which he believes he had in his hand at the door of the bank. The money consisted of three Bank of England notes of £100 each, all dated Jan. 19, 1849, three of £20 each, one of £10, and one of £5; all the numbers of good being known to the gentlemen, payment of all of them was promptly stopped. With the notes was a cheque for £333 2s. upon Sir Benjamin Heywood and Co., payment of which was, of course, instantly stopped. Nothing has since been heard of the missing notes.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The coursing season has run itself out, and the steeple-chases have nearly got to the end of their tether; in fact, they appear in a desperate hurry to finish, for we observe that the calendar for the coming week embraces no less than twelve meetings, viz., on Tuesday, Riddersmoor, Rochford, Long Sutton, Bridgewater, Ormskirk, and Bury St. Edmunds; on Wednesday, Route Hunt, on Thursday, Fighting Cocks, on Friday, Aberga enny, and, on Saturday, Liverpool Hunt and Moreton-in-Swale. There will also be three or four meetings in Ireland.

The racing world is also getting into full work; Catterick will occupy Monday and Tuesday next, Northampton the two following days, and the Hoo, a pleasant little meeting in Lord Hearse's park, on Saturday; we see the number of good little meeting in Lord Hearse's park, on Saturday; we see the number of good sports. In the succeeding week we shall have Croxton Park and the Great Metropolitan; after which, the "pure legitimate" commence proceedings at Newmarket, where we shall have our first peep at the south country Derby nage.

TATTERSALL'S.

TUESDAY.—Owing to the absence of many of the subscribers at Frith Manor Steeple-chase, the business transacted this morning was on a very moderate scale; remarkable, however, for a marked improvement in Osterley, Mounseer, Belus (said to be all right), Prestige, Buckhound, and Beehunter, for their respective engagements.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.		
3 to 1 agst Osterley (t)	10 to 1 agst Chanticy	15 to 1 agst Halo
6 to 1 —— Mounseer (t)	10 to 1 —— Belus (t)	30 to 1 —— Wanota
8 to 1 —— Mahratta	15 to 1 —— Ballingafad	
CHESTER CUP.		
12 to 1 agst Glauca	16 to 1 agst Gossack	25 to 1 agst Roland
15 to 1 —— Miss Ann	18 to 1 —— Poop-o'-Day Boy	28 to 1 —— Fugleman
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	15 to 1 agst Vestiguer	22 to 1 agst Mavors
10 to 1 —— Italian	15 to 1 —— Cruiser	30 to 1 —— Cyprus

WESTMINSTER AND ETON BOAT RACE.—The contest which formerly took place almost annually between these two schools, and which, as our readers may be aware, has latterly been prevented by the head-master of Westminster, on the score that rowing had a tendency to injure the health, will in all probability be renewed during the present season. All old Westminsters and Etonians look forward to this match with as much pleasure as to any of the school cricket-matches at Lord's; and thinking, as they must, that the fact of a boy occasionally hurting himself by rowing affords no more reason for abolishing that sport than an accident at cricket or shooting (of which there are many) affords for prohibiting those manly amusements, they will be glad to learn that Dr. Liddell's objections are removed.

BROWN'S PATENT PLANT FUMIGATOR.—This new apparatus consists of a circular box, to the side edge of which is affixed a long tube, and to the upper a copper receptacle for the tobacco. Both these communicate with the interior of the box, which is fitted with a revolving bower, worked by an external handle. The blower produces a draught through the tobacco, and by the same action, the smoke is driven through the tube to the plant.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CHESS TYRO.—It is an extremely difficult matter to induce players to adopt any other notation than the one they are accustomed to. If the more not so we should long since have seen the simple and concise notation of the Germans superseding the cumbrous peripherals of our own.

CLIFTONIENSE, J. T., G. Y. E.—For our solutions to the Number for March 16th

Q. Glasgow.—Enigma 319 is perfect y correct Pray try it once more, for we can ill afford the space for all the variations it admits

C F S.—Many thanks They are all most welcome

FERNELYANIAN.—I. You may doubtless use the "Staunton Chessmen," in Cerrara or Ivory, at Skeets', the publisher, King William-street, Charing-cross. 2. The match between Mr Stanley and Mr Lincoln was played at New Orleans, in the winter of 1846, and was won by the English player

G A H.—It is not lack of interest in the subjects, but want of space in our columns, which has compelled the postponement of the Chess Table. Do not despair, however, of seeing them resumed some day or other

J A W.—Your solution in four moves is unquestionably correct, and ought to have been noticed by the journal in which the problem appeared

W E H.—The key move is the only correct "Indian Problem" it—1 Q h to his sq

W. C. Manchester.—It deserves and shall have publicity

R D M. 1. The games between Messrs S and H, which you mention, are published in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. 2. You have failed, like every other correspondent, to finding the key to Mr Kt's admirable Problem, No 311

ALPHA.—Mr S. Amaud played two games only with Mr Horwitz, and they appeared in our Journal about two years back

W G—As we stated in our Number of March 16th, Problem No 310 can be solved by White taking the Black Q for his first move

S G.—For game by correspondence now pending between Newcastle and Glasgow, we shall publish upon its termination

PERCY.—We have room only to give you the key moves to the positions mentioned. 1. Kt to P's 4th (ch) If Black play—1 K to his 5th, you reply with—2. B to Q 5th, &c; if he play—1 K to Q B 3d, you answ r—2. Kt to Q B 4th, &c. If he play—1 P to Q B 5th, you take the P en with your King, &c; and finally, if he move 1. P to K 8 th, you move—2 Kt to Q B 8th, &c. See the solutions for June and July, 1846) Enigma No 472—1. Kt to K 7th 2. Kt to K B 3d, 3. Kt to B 5th, &c. Enigma No 340—1. Q to her K 3d (ch), 2 Q to her K 5th (ch); 3. Q to K 5th (ch), &c

BRITON, R. W.—Such game and Problem shall be noticed anat week

CURIOS, R. W. Oxford. W. R. W. L. Denbigh. HELL-ET.—Now under consideration

J G W, W. Shrewsbrough.—See the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for April 1st

LIBERTY.—With the best play on both sides it would be drawn

PERCY.—We have room only to give you the key moves to the positions mentioned. 1. Kt to

A CONSTANT READER.—Whether a Rook and Bishop, as we against a Rook, has been a vexed question among the best players for the last two hundred years. See the profound analysis by Mr. Kling, at pp. 448-456 of the "Handbook."

J S, Worcester.—Mr Grimson's solution of Her Ries' Problem, No 321, is the only correct one out of some hundreds which have been sent to us

S G.—We shall report progress, if possible, next week

SOLUTIONS of No 323 by R G H, TEDD, F P, R V, S T, M P, G W T, BRUTUS, J D, DERBYON, J A W, are correct. All others are wrong

Any amateur desirous of a game by correspondence will find a competitor by addressing Mr. J. Harding, Literary Institute, Dundee

H J Harding, Literary Institute, Dundee

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 321.

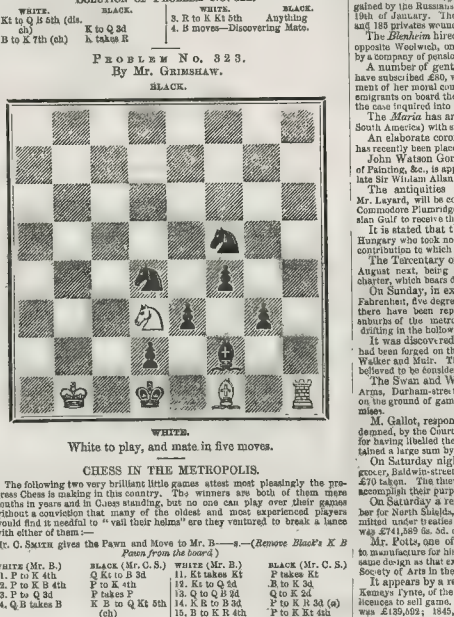
This admirable position seems destined to create as much sensation as the great "Indian Problem" itself. It has now been published a fortnight, and up to this time we have received the following one correct solution. Under these circumstances, which are unprecedented during the whole period that Chess has been a staple feature in our paper, we shall withhold the key for another fortnight.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 322.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8 th (dis. ch)	K to Q 3d	3. R to K t 8th	Anything
2. B to K 7th (ch)	K takes R	4. B moves—Discovering Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 323.

By Mr. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following two very brilliant little games attest most pleasingly the progress Chess is making in this country. The winners are both of them mere youths in years and in Chess standing, but no one can play over their games without a conviction that many of the oldest and most experienced players would find it needful to "vail their helms" ere they ventured to break a lance with either of them:—

Mr. C. SMITH gives the Pawn and Move to Mr. B——s.—(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	11. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to Q 2d	B to K 3d
3. P to Q 3d	P takes P	13. Q to Q B 2d	Q to K 2d
4. Q B takes B	K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	14. K R to B 3d	P to K R 3d (a)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	15. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th (a)
6. K Kt to K 2d	B to K B 3d	16. B to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th (b)
7. K B to K 2d	K Kt to B 3d	17. K R to B sq	P to K 6th
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	Castles	18. B takes K P	Q to K Kt 4th
9. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	19. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th
10. K to R sq	Q Kt to K 4th	20. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
	And Black gave Checkmate in five moves.	21. B to Q 6th	P takes P
		22. B takes R	

(a) Playing the Q B to K Kt 5th would have been more decisive.

(b) Much better than Q B to K Kt 5th, for suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
16.	B to K Kt 5th	19. R to K 8th	Q to her 8th
17. R takes Kt	B takes B	20. B takes K P	
18. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	R to K B 3d	And White has an irresistible attack.	

MR. H. BIRD gives his K Kt to Mr. PINKERLEY.—(*Remove White's K Knight from the board.*)

(*King's Bishop's Opening.*

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. P.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Q to K 6 6th	P to Q 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	11. P takes P in passing	Q takes P
3. Castles	K B to Q B 4th	12. Q Kt to R 3d	Kt to K Kt 2d
4. P to Q B 3d	Kt takes K P	13. Q to K B 4th	Q to K B 3d
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d	14. Q R to K sq	Kt to K B 4th
6. P takes K P	Castles	15. B takes Kt	Q takes B
7. B to Q 5th	K Kt to his 4th	16. B to K 5th	P to K B 3d
8. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 3d		
9. K B to K 4th	Q to K R 3d		
And White announced Mate in seven moves (a).			

(a) The modus operandi is as follows :—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
17. B to Q 6th	Kt to Q 3d	19. R to K 5th (ch)	Kt to K B sq
(If Black take the B, White, by playing his Q to K 7th, gives mate in fewer moves)		20. Kt to K t (ch)	R takes R
18. R to K 7th	R to K B 3d a	21. Q takes R—Mate	

a By now taking the K B P (ch) with his Queen, Black can prolong the mate to the 7th move, as his adversary foresaw.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 550.—By B. W. F.

White. K at Q B 3d, R at K 2d, Kt at Q R 4th, P at Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 551.—By Mr. FINCH.

White: K at his sq., R at Q B 3d, B at Q 8th, Kt at K B 2d, P s at K 4th and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q B 2d, P s at K R 6th, K 4th, and Q R 4th.

White, playing first, gives mate in seven moves.

No. 552.—By Mr. CAWLEY.

White: K at his 3d, Q at K 4th, Kts at K Kt 3d and Q 4th, P at Q R 2d.

Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K 2 sq., R at K sq, B at K R 6th; P s at K R 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday, her Majesty's Royal Easter bounty to the aged poor was distributed at the Royal Almonry, Maddox Street-yard, by the Bishop of Oxford, the Lord High Almoner, the Rev. E. Goodenough, Sub-Almoner, and Mr. Hanby Gromen. Upwards of 500 aged men and women were presented with 5s each, all being above 60, and many upwards of 100 years of age. The ceremony was presented in Whitehall Chapel, on Thursday, to 62 aged men and women, two being added to the list of recipients for every year her Majesty attains. This gift amounts to about £300 in individuals.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have given a renewed proof of their earnestness in promoting the welfare of the working classes by transmitting to the committee for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes a further munificent donation of £100 towards the funds for completing the model establishment in Goulston square, Whitechapel, and have thus again testified to the validity of the claims which the poverty of that district has on the sympathy and help of the wealthier quarters of the metropolis.

The Honourable William James Colvile, and the Honourable Misses Catherine Dorothea and Georgiana Clementina Colvile, the brother and sisters of Lord Colvile, of Culross, who has recently succeeded to that title by the death of his uncle, have by her Majesty's letter of license been declared entitled to the rank and precedence of the son and daughters of a baron

The Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, is at present in Paris, with the object of negotiating modification of the rates of postage upon letters passing between Great Britain and France, so as to diminish the present charges. A rate of 10d. for a letter under a quarter of an ounce is certainly too high, when a letter may be sent from Calais to Paris for 2d., and from Dover to the north of Scotland for one penny.

The *Scotsman* says that three barbers have been prosecuted at the Central Police Court, Glasgow, for having exercised their calling on the Sabbath-day. They were, however, acquitted, it being successfully contended that the old Scotch acts of Parliament (1661 to 1691), on which the prosecution was founded, were quite inoperative and inapplicable at the present day.

The steam ship *Apollo*, which arrived last week from one of the Dutch ports, experienced such severe weather on her passage, that it was requisite, in consequence of the fastenings of the cattle having become loosened and the animals restive and troublesome, to cast a considerable number of the live stock into the sea, and to kill others on board.

The newly organized Pontifical army is to be composed of three foreign legions; namely, one of Austrians, one of French, and one of Spaniards or Swiss. Gen. St. Arnaud, who has been appointed to the command of the French force, has proceeded to Rome, to confer with the Pontifical Government on the subject.

Marshal Radetzky has directed Baron Puchner to give the persons who have been employed in their functions in Venice a daily salary for their maintenance; and, in order to alleviate the misery of the working classes, he has further directed that the works of the arsenal of Venice, and of the hydraulic work connected at Porta Nuova and Malmocco, shall be pressed forward with the greatest alacrity.

The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of March 14 gives an account of a victory gained by the Russians in the Caucasus, under Major-General Wrenski, on the 19th of January. The Russians had only nine privates killed, and eight officers and 185 privates wounded.

The *Blenheim* hired convict-ship, Mr. Molison master, left her moorings, opposite Woolwich, on Saturday afternoon, with a number of convicts, guarded by a strong force of pensioners from Tilbury-fort, for Van Diemen's Land.

A number of gentlemen, members of the Stock Exchange, London, have subscribed £80, which has been sent to Caroline Arnold, as an acknowledgment of her conduct in courage in exposing the outrages committed on the female emigrants on board the barque *Indian*, and in overcoming the difficulty of getting the case inquired into by the authorities in Australia

The *Maria* has arrived at Liverpool from Huanchaco (west coast of South America) with silver and other rich metals, valued at 24,000 dollars.

An elaborate coronal (the gift of the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Bushley) has recently been placed in the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury.

John Watson Gordon, Esq., President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, &c., is appointed the Queen's Limner in Scotland, in the room of the late Sir William Allan. Sir David Wilkie was Sir W. Allan's predecessor.

The antiquities and curiosities lately discovered at Nineveh, by Mr. Layard, will be conveyed to England in her Majesty's frigate *Gambia*, 40, Commodore Plumridge. The gallant commodore has sent the ship to the Persian Gulf to receive them.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has exempted the Jews of Hungary who took no part in the insurrection from the payment of the war contribution to which General Haynau condemned the whole Jewish community.

The Tercentary of Bury school is to be celebrated on the 15th of August next, being the 300th anniversary (according to the old style) of the charter, which has been found to date the 3rd of August, 1550.

On Sunday, in exposed situations, the thermometer stood at 25 deg. Fahrenheit, five degrees below freezing point. On more than one day since, there have been frequent falls of snow, with a keen north-east wind in the suburbs of the metropolis the open waters were covered with ice, and the snow drifting in the hollows lodged to a considerable depth.

The forgery discovered on Friday week that a number of one-pound notes had been passed on the Clydesdale Banking Company. The names forged are Walker and Muir. The extent of the forgery has not yet been learned, but it is believed to be considerable.

The Swan and Windsor Castle, Long-acre, as well as the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand, have been refused licenses by the magistrates, on the ground of gambling and betting transactions going on within the premises.

M. Gallot, responsible editor of the *Reforme* (Paris), has been condemned, by the Court of Assizes, to six months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine, for having libelled the Pre-dent of the Republic, by asserting that he had obtained a large amount by illegitimate gambling at the Bourse.

On Saturday night, the warehouse of Mr. William Grove, wholesale grocer, Baldwin-street, Bristol, was broken open, and property to the amount of £70 taken. The thieves had to force no less than five locks before they could accomplish their purpose.

On Saturday a return to Parliament, obtained by Mr. Wawn, the member for North Shields, was printed, stating the sums paid for foreign vessels admitted under treaties of reciprocity. The total amount paid to the end of 1849 was £741,869 6s. 3d. of which £39,295 17s. 4d. was paid in the year 1849

Mr. Potts, one of the exhibitors, has been honoured with instructions to manufacture for his Royal Highness Prince Albert two candelabra of the same design as that exhibited by him in the recently opened Exhibition of the Society of Arts in Edinburgh.

It appears by a return printed on Tuesday, at the instance of Colonel Kemeys Tynte, of the net produce of the duty paid on game certificates, and for licenses to deal in game, that the total sum received in the official year of 1844 was £139,502; 1845, £136,327; 1846, £140,613; 1847, £145,427; and 1848 £126,882.

On board the emigrant-ship *John Thomas Foord*, no less than thirty-three of the emigrant passengers died of cholera, in her recent passage from Plymouth to Melbourne (Australia).

A bill has been introduced into Parliament for the erection of a national gallery for Scotland at Edinburgh. The buildings (which are to be on the Mound) are to contain apartments "for other purposes connected with the promotion of the fine arts."

Some importations have recently taken place at the port of Liverpool of an article, called whale foots, from the United States of America. The article is considered to be under the general term of grease, and therefore admissible under that head duty free.

A plantation, extending, it is said, over 10 or 12 acres, the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and situated near Beauregarde, Inverness, unfortunately caught fire on Tuesday evening last, and was destroyed.

The Sheriffs have received a communication from Sir G. Grey, informing them that the execution of Anne Merritt, under sentence of death in Newgate for poisoning her husband, is to be respited during her Majesty's pleasure. A further investigation of the case has been considered necessary by the Home Secretary, after communication with the Lord Chief Baron, owing to doubts which have been expressed by physicians and surgeons of great eminence of the correctness of a very important part of the evidence, depending entirely upon the accuracy of a medical opinion.

After a space of more than three hundred years, nuns are again stationed in the University town of Cambridge. On Monday, the 11th instant, the schools of the Roman Catholic mission were re-opened, under the superintendence of two nuns of the Order of the Infant Jesus, from the convent of Northampton. On the Wednesday following, mass was celebrated by the Rev Thomas Quinlan, the pastor, for the special invocation of the Holy Ghost on the labours of the sisters, after which the children went in procession to the schools.

The very beautiful oriel window, which lately adorned the south end of the ancient city palace of John o'Gaunt, in Lincoln, has been removed; and, having been purchased by the county magistrates, is to be placed between the entrance gates to the Castle.

EXHIBITIONS FOR EASTER.

DIORAMA OF THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—LEAVING SUEZ.

The success of the long Moving Panoramic Pictures from New York, has excited what would almost appear to be an insatiate taste for that class of artistic productions in our own metropolis. Strange it is that we should have received such a hint from a nation by no means distinguished for its school of painting; and we suspect the explanation will be traceable to certain broad effects which alike characterize Transatlantic scenery and manners. How far this species o

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.—THE SIMOOM.

PANORAMA OF THE OHIO.—CLEARING A FOREST.

EXHIBITIONS FOR EASTER.

PANORAMA OF NEW ZEALAND.—BIVOUACK OF SURVEYORS.

attraction will be realized in the success of the English Moving Panoramas and Dioramas which have just burst upon the town for its holiday novelties, we will not venture to predict. As regards composition, drawing, colour, and other means of art, our own pictures are, unquestionably, of the highest class; whilst they are as remarkable for their freedom from exaggeration, and adherence to nature, as their American prototypes were characterized by those equivocal recommendations.

The first of the London novelties we have to notice, though the last in the order of production, is to be opened on Monday, at the

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION,

In the house No. 14, Regent-street (adjoining the Parthenon Club), built by Mr. Nash, the architect, for his own residence. The Exhibition consists of a moving Dioramic Picture, shewn through a flattened oval frame at one end of the splendid saloon which Mr. Nash (if we mistake not) fitted up and embellished in the style of one of the galleries of the Vatican, at Rome. The picture passes in view before the spectators, and shows the main points of the Route of the Overland Mail to India, commencing with Southampton Docks, whence the steamer destined for Alexandria takes its departure. Thence succeed Calshot Castle; the Isle of Wight, with her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne; the Needles; the Bay of Biscay, the Burlings, or Berlingas, a small cluster of rocks on the Spanish coast; Cintra, with its rocks, cataracts, precipices, palaces, and gardens; the mouth of the Tagus, with its vessels and boats, Cape St. Vincent and Cape Trafalgar; Tarifa; Gibraltar, with its mighty rock—its bay, amphitheatre of hills and picturesque scenery; Algiers (a sort of *parisienne* for France), the only part of the coast of Africa visible from the steamer's deck as she stretches away to Malta; the small islands of Pantelaria and Gallita; Malta, with its busy harbour; Alexandria; the steamer's passage up the Nile, and its arrival at Boulaac, at night; Cairo, full of interest, and realising more than any other Oriental town the ideas first generated by the "Arabian Nights;" the van journey across the Desert to Suez.

"Many objects diversify the desert route, which is accomplished, allowing for stoppages, in sixteen hours. Sometimes a group of Mu-rulmen cavaliers or a body of Egyptian soldiery are passed—now a camel-driver mourning over his dead camel, and anon a cluster of Bedouins, smoking by the light of a fire which cooks their nocturnal meal. At every eight or ten miles there are low brick buildings or stations, which serve for post-horses. Here the vans change horses. At the centre station, which is the largest, a prolonged halt takes place, and dinner or supper (as the case may be) is supplied. There is little to tempt the passenger to remain at Suez—nor, indeed, is there much time for delay. The steamer lies in the offing, and all speed is used to complete the embarkation for India."

Our Artist, in the Engraving upon the opposite page, has transferred this portion of the Diorama.

Passing down the Red Sea, we obtain views of Jedda, the port of Mecca, whither Mahomedan pilgrims greatly resort; Mocha, once the emporium of Arabian trade; and Aden, now in the possession of the English, and admirably answering the purpose of a coal *dépôt*. Next are the cluster of islets—the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean; Point de Galle, in Ceylon; Madras; and the pictorial journey closes with Calcutta—the "City of Palaces," which, with the natives in their variegated costumes, the Europeans in their palankeens and carriages, the body-guard of the Governor-General, the boats and pinnaces which ply upon the Hooghly, all combine to present a striking picture, and to furnish at once a termination to the voyage, and a climax to the Diorama.

Of the highly artistic execution of this magnificent work we can convey to the reader but a faint idea by description; for sublime and picturesque scenery, beautiful aërial effects, characteristic groupings, variety of incident, richness of colour, and tone or atmosphere skilfully varied with the several countries—in all these appliances and resources, the Overland Route Diorama is superior to any work of its class hitherto produced in this country.

When to these great features we add that the picture is the combined work of Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. Herring, Mr. Absolon, and Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, the reader has sufficient assurance of its high excellence.

Mr. Stocqueler, the author of the "Handbook of India," will accompany the exhibition of the picture with an illustrative lecture.

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

This Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall has much improved in its character. The scenes are now highly painted in distemper, and with that liberal fidelity which is merited by the oldest and the largest buildings in the world. The Egyptians, we fear, are not the only persons who have mistaken size for greatness—the French even now will match them in this. The drawings for the present panorama have been made by Joseph Bonomi: they are painted, and capitally painted too, by Mr. Henry Warren and Mr. James Fahey. The scenery is accompanied by descriptions, which are very well delivered indeed by the appointed lecturer. The imagination is greatly awakened by the magnificence both of the works of nature and art here presented to the senses.

The second part of the Panorama exceeds, as it ought, the interest of the first. It represents the eastern bank of the Nile. It presents us with the capital of Nubia, and, of still more value, the Rock of Ibreen, or the Pramis of the ancients. Some of the more incidental pictures are interesting, such as that of the serpent-charmer and the ruined city of old Essouan. The rising of the Dog-star is also full of sublime associations; its being the beginning of the Egyptian year not being the least—happening about the middle of July. The most striking, however, to the popular mind, is the representation of the Simoom, with a copy o which we present our readers. The sand-storm is supposed to have overtaken a caravan from the Oasis Amun in the Lybian desert. The exhibition coincides with the images of the Sphynx, the real history of which is given by the lecturer, as distinguished from the legendary. Altogether, this Panorama is exceedingly interesting, amusing, and instructive.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE OHIO.

This excellent representation of the "beautiful" American river is worthy of the scene which it professes to depict. It is strongly and truthfully painted, and is especially attractive from its peculiar character. The panorama is a moving one, and occupies more than one cylinder. It takes the spectator right through the heart of America, commencing with the Ohio from the mouth of the Miami to the Rapids and Falls, and presenting in its course, now a cultivated city, now a clearing in the wild, and now a forest on fire. It is, in fact, the virtual realisation of a voyage down that delightful stream. A moonlight landscape, in particular, is very charming; and many of the islands that divide its channel are exquisitely romantic. All kinds of water-craft are seen floating upon the tide; while the shores are varied with scenery and animated groups of all descriptions. The texture of the water is admirable—so clear and transparent that the illusion is perfect. One of the most prominent objects is Cincinnati, the Queen of the West, and largest city of the United States. The dimensions of this panorama deserve to be recorded—they are titanic. It occupies upwards of 1200 yards of canvas in length. Its merits, after all, consist in its presenting faithful copies of the scenery and objects represented. These are so faithful, that they appear, as it were, Identifications. The holiday visitor cannot do better than visit the Egyptian Hall, and trace, by means of Mr. Banvard's pictorial realization, the Thames-like windings of the Ohio, until it loses itself in the arms of the Mississippi. The movements of the scene are accompanied with verbal explanations, which are clearly and intelligently delivered. We have engraved a portion.

PANORAMA OF NEW ZEALAND.

This picture was duly noticed in our Journal at the time of its being first exhibited. It has been painted by Mr. S. C. Brees, from drawings made by him during his location in New Zealand as principal engineer and surveyor to the New Zealand Company. It succeeds admirably in illustrating the habits of the colonists; the customs of the natives—their pahs, habitations, and canoes—as well as the buildings, farms, and clearings. The main points are the entrance to Port Nicholson in Cootes's Straits; a panoramic view taken from the top of Mount Victoria; the town of Wellington; another panoramic view of Wellington, from the Thorndon Flat, Te Aro Flat, Mount Victoria, the district of the Hutt River, and a scene in the Wairarapa.

We have engraved a portion of the Picture, exhibiting a party of surveyors and men bivouacking in the bush. The several varieties of trees, and their size, are observed banks, and the direction of the flow of water in streams. The encampment is always made near a stream, for the convenience of water, and the *ware* or hut built open in the front, with the roof running down to the ground at the back. It is formed of poles, covered and enclosed with bark or fern. An immense fire is constantly kept up in front, day and night. The surveyors fare consists of salt pork and dampers, or bread made in the bush, without yeast. pigeons, ducks, and eels also make a change: their beverage is tea, and their luxuries pipes and tobacco.

The scenery of this Panorama is remarkably well painted; the picturesqueness, the mountain grandeur, and the forestial wealth of this truly wonderful country, are beautifully depicted; and the several incidents of native and co-

THE CYCLORAMA.—THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

lonial life are vigorously executed. The information afforded by the picture, as well as by Mr. Brees's explanatory lecture, will be as important to any intending emigrant as it is interesting to the sight-seer.

LISBON, AT THE CYCLORAMA.

The Colosseum has undergone much improvement lately. Much of the old scenery has been removed, and substituted by more novel views. Mont Blanc has at length given place to the "Tête Noire Pass and Valley of Chamouni"—truly a picturesque as well as a contrasted scene to the "Cascade Barbarina," descending from the hollow of the mountain is, in particular, grand and striking. But it blends the beautiful with the sublime The titanic firs and the elevated bridges relieve the eminent fall of water with variety: and the church and village of Velagon on the right, seated on a summit, and crowned with pines, present a singular spectacle one, indeed, almost unique; while, on the opposite side, the magnificent torrent careers within a channel of rocks and pines which serve as a sort of rampart, and keep within bounds the mighty and ever-boiling flood

Two other scenes, also, merit particular attention—the Tchin Shan, and the Silver Mine in full work; to which we ought to add the Stalactite Caverns, as constructed by the late Mr. W. Bradwell and Mr. Telbin. But our main concern lies at present with that portion of the establishment now called the Cyclorama, and consisting of an exhibition of moveable paintings. To this purpose the large building in Albany-street has been appropriated, with a newly-erected hall of large proportions, constructed to serve likewise as a concert-room. To both the visitor enters through the Albany-street corridor of the Colosseum, passing up a staircase to the "rustic Armoury, or Refreshment Cottage." All is in the best taste—all on a vast scale of magnificence. The painting now exhibiting takes for its subject Lisbon and the Earthquake of 1755. We are presented with the beautiful, varied, and sublime scenery of the Tagus, the movement of which produces a peculiar feeling in the spectator. The theatre in which he sits seems like a vessel floating down the stream, and passing one object after another—the mountainous shore—the ships and vessels, the merchantman and the xebec—the nunnery, the fort, the mansion, the palace, the various convents, the Consulate House, and, at length, the City, with its palatial, ecclesiastical, public and private buildings—all doomed to sudden destruction. The last scene presents the Grand Square of Lisbon, "with its gorgeous palaces and magnificent ranges of streets, massive arches and noble flights of steps, vases, and other colossal decorations, with the beautiful statue and fountain of Apollo." We should have mentioned that the scenes are accompanied with musical illustrations, performed by Mr. Pittman, on the new Apollonicon, built by Bevington. These illustrations consist of the Rivulet Movement of Pastorale, by Beethoven; of an aria from "Figaro," by Mozart; the Duo by Meyerbeer; the Wedding March, by Mendelssohn; with a Brazilian melody, a Portuguese dance, "Il Terremoto," and Corale (Protestant).

The approach and the effect of the earthquake are powerfully indicated—the subterranean roar—the darkness—the appalling crash—the horror and the desolation. We next see the ships foundering, and the convents, &c., in process of destruction with which the lowering sky only too visibly threatens them. All is terror and despair. But this passes, and the site of the city returns, now covered with ruins where so lately we contemplated the glories of architecture—all by the visitation of an inscrutable Providence, involved in one common wreck, with more than thirty thousand of its dwellers. A more magnificent series of pictorial wonders cannot be imagined; and we doubt not that it will be generally the public patronage. The work also has been all produced under the direction of the late Mr. W. Bradwell, and has been painted by Messrs. Danson and Son, to whom the execution of this splendid task does the highest possible credit.

DIORAMA OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The charming scenery of her Majesty's Visit to Ireland has afforded Mr. Philip Phillips, the well-known scenic artist, the subject of a very attractive picture, or series of pictures, which he is exhibiting in the Chinese Gallery, at Hyde Park Corner. Mr. Phillips, a short time before the arrival of her Majesty at Cork, made Queenstown his head-quarters, and there witnessed the arrival of the Royal fleet, and then attended in the steam-tug, so as to sketch the leading points and incidents of the progress. The passage leading to the Saloon in which the picture is shown, represents "the Harebyke of Cork." The Diorama commences with a View of Queenstown, and the Landing of the Queen and the Prince; next is the Royal Squadron at anchor. The succession of marine scenery is cleverly painted, as are also the mountain heights. The Lakes of Killarney: Dunloe (with the moon rising); Ross Castle (in the morning); Tore Mountain and Cascade (here introduced), have the effect of highly-finished pictures. The scene shifts to a glimpse of the miseries of the country, in the roofless village, the ruined tower, associated with the cruelty of a Irish wedding; the Royal Squadron in Waterford Harbour; the Tuscar Lighthouse, with a blackening storm; and Killarney, in all its loveliness, lead on to Kingstown, where the Royal debarkation is vividly depicted, as is also the departure for the north Clontarf, Drogheda at sunset, Dundalk by moon light, and Castleblaney at midnight, are the next prominent features; Armagh, with its cathedral-crowned summit, succeeds; then, Bangor at sunrise; Carrickfergus, with the Royal fleet; and the splendid reception of her Majesty at Belfast completes the series.

Had we not in the last Volume of our Journal so fully illustrated the scenery of the Royal visit, we should have devoted more space to this picture, which is exquisitely painted pictures, which not only merits the highest commendation as a work of art, but as a graceful commemoration of one of the most felicitous of Royal progresses.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of 1851 have had under their consideration the subject of the prizes to be awarded to exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate steps for having medals struck of various sizes and different designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. They will endeavour to secure the assistance of the most eminent artists of all countries in producing the medals, which will, they hope, be valuable as works of art of the highest class, besides serving as memorials of the events in connexion with the Exhibition. They have decided to select bronze for the material in which the medals are to be executed, considering that metal to be better calculated than any other for the development of superior skill and ingenuity in the medallic art, and, at the same time, the most likely to constitute a lasting memorial of the Exhibition. A notice, stating the conditions of competition, will be issued without delay.

With regard to the mode in which the prizes are to be awarded, the Commissioners think it inexpedient to establish beforehand rules so precise as to fetter the discretion of the juries upon which the task will ultimately devolve. It will be sufficient for the present to indicate the general principles to which it will probably be advisable to conform in the award of prizes for successful competition in the several departments of the Exhibition.

In the department of raw materials and products, for instance, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article, and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials, coming under this head of the Exhibition, the juries will take into account the novelty and importance of any improved product, and the skill and ingenuity manifested in the process of preparation.

In the department of machinery, the prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, utility in the construction, and increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. The importance, in a social or other point of view, of the purposes to which the article is to be applied, will also be taken into consideration, as will also the amount of the difficulties overcome in bringing the invention to perfection.

In the department of manufactures, those articles will be rewarded which fulfil in the highest degree the conditions specified in the sectional list already published; viz.—

Increased usefulness, such as permanency to dyes, improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c. Superior quality or superior skill in workmanship. New use of known materials. Use of new materials. New combinations of materials, as in metal and pottery. Beauty of design in form, or colour, or both, with reference to utility. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

In the department of sculpture, models, and the plastic art, the rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens exhibited, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of new manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the interest attaching to the subject they represent.

These general indications are sufficient to show that it is the wish of the Commissioners, as far as possible, to reward all articles in any department of the Exhibition which may appear to competent judges to possess any decided superiority, of whatever nature that superiority may be, in their own kinds. In selecting the juries the utmost care will be guided them in making their award, the Commissioners will take the greatest pains to secure the services of men of known ability to form a judgment, above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality (for instance, in the case of the Exhibition of parts of England and partly of foreigners); and who may be expected to recognise and appreciate merit wherever it may be found, and in whatever way it may show itself. The names of persons selected to act on these juries will be published when decided upon.

A question having been put to the Commissioners as to the parties who will be allowed to exhibit, and whether it will be necessary for them, as exhibitors, they avail themselves of this opportunity to state that all persons, whether being the designers or inventors, the manufacturers or proprietors, of any articles, will be allowed to exhibit such articles, with the essential condition that they assist the barrister in which they do so. In awarding the prizes, however, it will be for the juries to consider in each individual case how far the various elements of merit should be recognised, and to decide whether the prize should be awarded to the exhibitor without previous inquiry as to the character in which he exhibits.

Lastly, the Commissioners have to state that, in announcing their intention of giving medal prizes, they do not propose altogether to exclude pecuniary grants, either as prizes for successful competition or as awards under special circumstances, accompanying and in addition to the honorary distinction of the medal. There may be cases in which, on account of the condition of life of the successful competitor (as, for instance, in the case of workmen), the grant of a sum of money may be he most appropriate reward of superior excellence, and there may be other cases of a special and exceptional nature, in which, from a consideration of the expense incurred in the preparation or transmission of a particular article entitled to a prize, combined with a due regard to the condition and pecuniary circumstances of the party exhibiting, a special grant may with propriety be added to the honorary distinction. The Commissioners are not prepared, for the present at least, to establish any regulations on these heads. They consider it probable that a wide discretion must be left to the juries to be hereafter appointed fu re-pect to the award of money prizes, or the grant of money in aid of honorary distinctions; it being understood that such discretion is to be exercised under the superintendence and control of the commission.

The Commissioners will resume the consideration of this subject as soon as they shall be able to calculate the cost of the dies and the execution of the medals on the preparation of which they have decided.

The Queen's Commissioners for Promoting the Works of Industry of all Nations hereby give notice—

That it is their intention to give medals as rewards in the forthcoming Exhibition; and they therefore invite the artists of all countries to enter into competition for the production of such medals, subject to the following conditions:—

1. It is intended to strike three bronze medals of different sizes and different designs.

2. The obverses of these medals, for which no designs are required, will contain portraits of her Majesty, and of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and will be executed in this country.

3. Three prizes of £50 each will be given for the three designs for the reverses which may appear the most meritorious, and most suitable to the purposes of the Commissioners

4. Three prizes of £50 each will be given for the three best designs which are not accepted.

5. The reverses should be illustrative of the objects of the exhibition, or appropriate as the rewards of successful competition.

6. The designs are to be sent to the secretaries of the Commission on or before the 1st of June, 1850. They must be nine inches in diameter, executed in bas-relievo in plaster of Paris.

7. A space must be reserved for a short inscription.

8. The same artist may compete for all the three medals.

9. The name of the designer is to be sent in a sealed paper attached to the design. This paper will not be opened till the Commissioners have decided to whom the prize should be awarded.

10. The Commissioners postpone consideration of the execution of the dies, reserving to themselves the right to reject all the designs sent in, and to make other arrangements for executing the successful designs as may appear to them to be the best.

The Lord Mayor has had the high gratification to receive a communication from Prince Albert, of which the following is a copy.—

Buckingham Palace, March 23, 1850.

My dear Lord,—His Royal Highness cannot allow the medals struck under his auspices by your Lordship on Thursday last to be passed over without endeavouring to express the gratification which he derived from it. He commands me to thank you very much for the kindness of the whole proceeding, and to say that the entertainment could not have been more magnificent. your Lordship on the complex success which bids fair to attend this endeavour to unite all the varieties and classes throughout the British Empire in the work of the Exhibition of 1851.

For himself, his Royal Highness desires me to add that he shall ever look back with true pleasure on an evening which was to him, personally, one of unmixed satisfaction and gratification. (Signed) C. GREY.

Hereford Cathedral, which has been closed for a long period of time

for restoration, under the guidance of the late Mr. Cottingham, was opened in part a few days ago for Divine service. The nave is completed, and here the temporary arrangements have been made for service, a screen having been erected at the junction with the transept. The lower part of the nave is Norman (the work of Bishop Robert of Lorrain, commenced 1097, and finished 1115), and the upper part is Early English (1250). The restoration of this portion has been made perfect, much of it being entirely new. The nave is paved with back and red tiles in patterns; and the vaulting, which is of plaster, has been decorated with colour, in a manner not soon encountered with the greatness of the work in hand. This decoration consists of brown scroll-work, with medallions. The vaulting of the aisles is also painted, and with better effect. The ceiling under the tower, at the cross, not included in the part opened, is decorated in blue and gold. The trumpets and choir are in a ruinous state, and give some notion of the extent of the work which must have been done in the nave. The exquisitely beautiful Lady Chapel and parts about it have been thoroughly restored externally. The new gable crosses here are over large.

St. Mary's Church, Atherstone, which has just been erected by Messrs. Broadbent and Hawley, was last week consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. His Lordship preached on occasion preached in the morning, and the Rev. R. C. Savage, Hon. rary Canon of Worcester, Rural Dean of Atherstone, and Vicar of Nuneaton, in the afternoon.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Comparative cessation of business, with a gradual decline in the French rentes the latter arising from the unsatisfactory position of financial affairs—has had a depressing influence upon the English funds and shares. Consols opened on Monday at a decline on Saturday last's price, quoting 95¾ ⅞; and after touching 95⅝, again receded to the earlier quotation. Intelligence of a fall of two per cent. in Rentes having been received on Tuesday, the weakness in the market was increased, and bargains were done at 95⅜; a rally towards the close of business making the last price 95¾ to ⅞. On Wednesday there was more buoyancy, it having been the depression of Tuesday was the cause of temporary assistance by sales made to settle a large *bull* account. This improved tone continued on Thursday, and Consols advanced to 96, with a firm market at the close. Exchequer Bills have been in request again this week, showing a preference on the part of capitalists for temporary investments. Good Friday was, as usual, a close holiday at the Stock Exchange and all the public offices. The closing quotations of the Stocks were are, for Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 96 ⅞; India Bonds, under £1000, 98 p.; Consols for Account, 96; Exchequer Bills, £1000 June, 66 p.

The Foreign Market has been heavy during the week, and, although the settlement passed off with a greater facility than was expected, prices have not since betrayed any increased buoyancy. Danish Scrip became flat towards the close of the week, after having advanced to 2¾ to 3 pm. Russian Scrip is also heavy. It appears that a feeler is put forth, with regard to another conversion of Mexican Stock. The last proposal is to appropriate four millions of the American Indemnity money, and give a Three per Cent. Stock. Those who believed in the paying a Five per Cent. dividend, with any thing approaching punctuality, must have been very sanguine persons indeed. Three per Cent. is somewhat nearer probability, but still not near enough to be remunerative to them. The prices of the shares are scarcely varied in anything, it is a point flatter. The market at the close of the week was dull, at the following prices:—Brazilian Bonds, 89; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 80; Chilian Bonds, Five per Cent., 93; Ditto, Scrip, 2¾ pm. Equadorian Bonds, 8¾; Mexican, Five per Cent., Account, 29¼; Ditto, Account, 29¼; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 72¼; Ditto, Account, 72¼; Ditto, Deferred, 27¼; Portuguese, Four per Cent., Account, 39; Russian Scrip, 1¾ p; Spanish, Five per Cents., Account, 16¼; Ditto, Passive, 3¼; Ditto, Deferred, 1¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 35¾; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 90f. 50c.; Exchange, 25f. 80c.; Belgian, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 98¾; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 61¼; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 96¼.

Shares have been and continue depressed, no signs of increased confidence being perceptible. The meeting of the proprietors of the Caledonian Railway on Thursday, has not given the stock any impetus, it being evident that neither the Guarantees and Preference Stocks must yield to terms. This is calculated to impair the feeling in favour of Preference Stocks generally, a belief having hitherto existed that, in the event of a compromise, all classes of the shareholders were safe. It may, however, be hoped that this line will prove a solitary instance of the contrary, although we fear it will not. The closing prices are:—Aberdeen, Preferences, ¼ dis.; Buckinghamshire, 17; Caledonian, 8¾; Ditto, New, £10 Shares, 2¼; Chester and Holyhead, 8⅝; Ditto, Preference, 7⅜; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cents., No. 2, £6, ¾ p.; East Lincolnshire, Guaran. Six per Cent., 2⅜; Edinb. and Glasgow, 26, Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Obscure

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TROLLING FOR JACK.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

TROLLING FOR JACK.

(*Continued from page* 222.)

which is the case frequently when angling with the gorge or snap, to the distance of eight or ten miles up a river and back again, trolling forwards and backwards." We are, however, inclined to think that it is merely a corruption of *trailing*; and that it relates to the angler's mode of *trailing* the bait through the water—in contradistinction to his keeping it stationary as in float-fishing—and not to his own motion, strolling backward and forward on the banks of the stream.

In trolling, a rod about fourteen feet long is commonly used, with a stouter top-piece than is employed in fly-fishing, and provided with rings for the line to run through. A winch is necessary; and the line should be a strong one, of silk, or silk and hair, and not less than forty yards long. Any small fish, such as roach, dace, trout, par, gudgeon, or bleak, may serve for bait; but generally, for all seasons and all weathers, roach is the best. The hook used ought to be a double one, of the kind known as eel hooks: the shank is fastened to a piece of twisted brass wire, about two or three inches long; and this is covered with lead from within an inch of the eye at its top to half-way down the shank of the hook. About nine inches of strong gimp is made fast to the eye in the brass wire, and then attached by a loop to the line. In baiting this hook, a baiting needle is used, sharp at one end, and having the other turned into a small hook. The baiting needle being hooked to the loop of the gimp, is passed through the body of the fish intended or bait, entering it at the mouth and bringing it out at the tail; and the gimp is drawn through till the hooks lie on each side of the mouth. To prevent the bait slipping down the hook when trolling, the tail ought to be tied to the gimp with a piece of white silk or thread. When all is ready, the bait is cast gently into the water near to where Jack are likely to lie; and the troller, as he draws it towards him, athwart and up stream, should allow it to alternately sink and rise a little. As the Jack does not swallow the bait directly he seizes it, but makes off to some distance to pouch it, he should be allowed line freely. At the end of about eight or ten minutes, when the troller may conceive that the bait has been pouched, let him strike; and if he succeeds in hooking the fish, land his prey in the best manner he can—a matter of no very great difficulty, if his tackle be good, and the water free from stumps and weeds. A large bait is most tempting to large pike; but Jack are most likely to be hooked with a comparatively small one, say from five to seven inches long. In March and April the best time of the day for trolling for Jack is from about nine in the morning to three in the afternoon: at this season they take the bait freely in weather when scarcely any other fish will bite—for instance, in a bright day with a cold and blustering wind.

MADRAS TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT DICK.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT DICK.

Two sculptured memorials had already been erected to the memory of the brave Major-General Sir Robert Dick, who so gallantly fell at Sobraon, when Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, of Malbury-terrace, Marylebone, received his commission for the "Madras Testimonial." The first of these memorials was executed by Lough, for Tullymet, N.B., and was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 10, 1848. The second tribute has just been placed by the 42nd Regiment in Edinburgh; and the third, here engraved, is to be erected in the Cathedral at Madras.

Mr. Richardson was commissioned to execute a testimonial emblematic of Sir Robert Dick's distinguished services, bearing in mind Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and the termination of the Major-General's glorious military career at Sobraon. The sculptor has personified by the figure of a veteran Royal Highlander, in whose 42d Regiment Sir Robert rose to the highest honours, while quite a youth commanding them at Waterloo. The models were executed from picked men at the *depôt*, through the kindness of Captain Macpherson, commanding. The attitude is easy, natural, and picturesque. The veteran rests on his firelock, and at his feet are a Highland shield and Sikh helmet.

Beneath the composition is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of Major-Genl. Sir Robert Hy. Dick, of Tullymet, N.B., K.C.H., K.C.H., &c., who, after a brilliant military career in H.M.S 42d Royal Highlanders, and holding for some time the Chief Military Command in the Presidency of Madras, subsequently fell while gallantly leading on his division at Sobraon, Feb. 10th, 1846. Raised in grateful admiration by the public of the Presidency o Madras

It is stated by those who were intimate with Sir Robert, that, had he been consulted on the subject of his own testimonial, the one selected would have been his choice, so endeared was he to his gallant 42d. This meritorious work will, with another to the late Major Broadfoot, likewise for Madras, be on view at the artist's residence as above, during the months of May and June.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE

TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SWANSEA.

THE inhabitants of Swansea, impressed with the efficient services of their excellent late Mayor, M. J. Michael, Esq., determined, at the expiration of his year of office, to present him with a lasting testimonial of their sense of the manner in which he had executed his municipal functions. A committee was formed to carry out the general wish; and it augurs much for the estimation in which Mr. Michael is held in his native town, that, although the subscriptions were expressly limited to so small an amount as five shillings, the numbers were sufficiently large to enable the committee to select the elegant and substantial piece of Plate which we have engraved.

On Wednesday last, agreeably to an appointment, the committee waited on the worthy ex-Mayor, and, in the name of the subscribers, presented him with a Loving Cup, of silver-gilt, and a massive silver Salver. The former is an elegant vase, standing 20 inches high, bearing on the centre panel a basso-relievo of the "Visitation of the Sick;" while the reverse contains the following inscription:—

Presented to MICHAEL JOHN MICHAEL, Esq., by a large number of his fellow Townsmen, as a Testimonial of their esteem and respect for his assiduous and impartial services as a Borough Magistrate during the year of his Mayoralty, and especially for his indefatigable and fearless conduct in promoting and personally superintending those sanitary precautions which so materially tended to protect the Town of Swansea from the fatal Pestilence which it pleased Providence to inflict on neighbouring communities during the autumn of the year 1849.

A shield under the rim bears a Goat statant, and a garter with "Per Vias Rectas," the crest and motto of Mr Michael. The Cover is surmounted by a figure of Benevolence, giving the whole a light and classic finish.

The Salver has an appropriate design engraved thereon, viz. Within an oak wreath the arms of the Borough of Swansea, supported by the corporate maces, to which are attached ribbons, with the date of Mr. Michael's mayoralty; and the crest, motto, and initials are so arranged as to perfect this really elegant piece of plate. It was supplied by Mr. Hennessey, of Swansea, from the well-known manufactures, Messrs. Barnard and Sons, of London, and does them, as well as the committee of selection, very great credit.

In conclusion, we have to remark that the Corporation of Swansea having unanimously recommended Mr. Michael to the Lord Chancellor as a proper person to be added to the commission of the peace, his Lordship has complied with the request; and we sincerely hope the worthy magistrate may long continue to enjoy his well-earned honours.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE EX-MAYOR OF SWANSEA.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 420.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1850. [Sixpence.

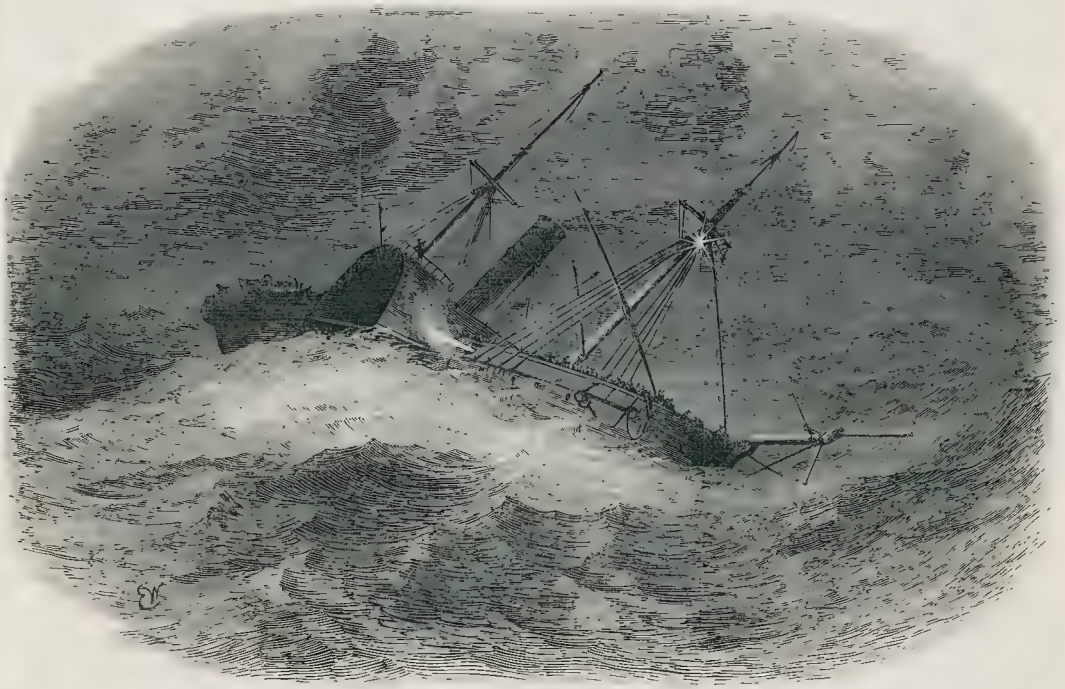
OUR CRIMINAL POPULATION.

The fifteenth annual report of the Inspectors of Prisons has just been published. The document affords matter for serious study, not only to statesmen and politicians, but to all who take an interest in the good government of the country, and the welfare of the people. Whether the great question of crime and the treatment of criminals be considered under its higher aspect as it affects morality and religion, or under its lower aspect as one that simply touches the pockets of a tax-ridden community, it is one of the highest importance. The reports of Mr. Frederick Hill, the Inspector of the Northern and Eastern Districts, to which the present document more especially refers, invariably contain matter which, when viewed under either of these heads, suggests anxious reflections upon our present and future prospects as a nation. What are we to do with our criminals? is the question of one class of thinking men. Why should we have such large numbers of criminals? is the question of another; while a third raise the still more pregnant question—Is it not almost entirely our own fault that we have any criminals at all?

As regards the present generation of men, who live amidst the increasing crime, which is the most unhappy fact and the most disgraceful feature of our civilisation—the opinions of the best informed are greatly divided. One class, with the eccentric Mr. Carlyle at their head, would deal with criminals upon the old system: they would flog, starve, chain, hang, behead, or quarter them—do anything, in fact, to extirpate them from the land as fast as they sprout up amongst us, like noxious and over-prolific weeds. As for trying to reform them, that is out of the question. Criminals may be men, but they are not the brothers of the disciples of this school. "Brothers!" says Mr. Carlyle, "how can they be our brothers? They are our enemies." How *he* would treat them all appears from his address to an imaginary criminal—the type of the whole class—whom he thus apostrophizes, in his pamphlet entitled "Model Prisons:"—"Caitiff!" exclaims this wrathful prophet of the latter days, "we hate thee! We—not to be partakers in thy destructive adventure of defying God and all the Universe—dare not allow thee to continue any longer amongst us. As a palpable deserter from the ranks where all men, at their eternal peril, are bound to be—palpable deserter, taken with the red hand, fighting thus against the whole Universe and its laws, we send thee back into the whole Universe; solemnly expel thee from our community; and will, in the name of God—not with joy and exultation, but with sorrow stern as thy own—hang thee on Wednesday next, and so end." "Hopeless for ever," he continues, "is the method of love with criminals. These abject, ape, wolf, ox, imp, and other diabolic animal specimens of humanity, who of the very Gods could ever have commanded them by love? A collar round the neck, and a cart-whip flourished over the back—these, in a just and steady human hand, were what the Gods would have appointed them." It is not many men who speak like this Habakkuk of the Gentiles, but there is a good sprinkling of people who think this trenchant mode of undoing the knotty question is the only proper one, and that all mercy is misplaced which is shown to criminals.

Another class would run to the opposite extreme, and lodge the delinquents in the model-prisons which so powerfully raise the bile of the philosopher just quoted, and give them, to use his words, "light work—picking oakum and the like—in airy apartments, with glass roofs, of agreeable temperature and perfect ventilation;" and feed them on "bread, cocoa, soup, meat and other kinds of food—all of excellence superlative." Mr. Frederick Hill, in his valuable report, points out the abuses of this misplaced tenderness and indulgence—abuses which lead large numbers of people to look upon the prison as a resource in their distress; a place of warmth, comfort, and plenty, to which they may betake themselves when duly qualified by the commission of a crime. "The prisoners," says he, "pass a great deal too much time in bed—in mid-winter not less than fourteen hours out of the twenty-four; a practice which must tend to enfeeble both the mind and the body, and to create habits of sloth, which are inconsistent with the power of earning an honest livelihood." The average cost per head of the prisoners throughout the northern and eastern districts of England is £22 per annum, exclusive of any charges for rent or repairs of prisons—a sum exceeding the wages of an agricultural labourer employed all the year round, which few of them are, at the rate of eight shillings a week. Many hundreds and thousands of honest men in our large towns, as well as in the rural districts, would think themselves happy if they could earn steadily every year such a sum as this. To the tens of thousands of needlewomen in London and Liverpool, £22 per annum would be a fortune. Sixpence per day for twelve or fourteen hours close labour, or three shillings per week, is the average reward of the needlewomen; so that a person who commits an offence against life or property costs the country three times as much as an honest needlewomen can earn. In other words, society bestows upon one thief as much money—to say nothing of the care, supervision, the ventilation, the sanitary arrangements, and the house-room—as would feed, clothe, and lodge, according to the present scale of miserable discomfort and squalor, three struggling and honest shirt-makers.

In the south of Ireland, the unhappy rate-payer—the man only a shade above pauperism himself—is clad in "windowed raggedness," lives upon potatoes and Indian meal, and tastes animal food but once in a twelvemonth; but in the beautiful and well-conducted convict establishment of Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, the convict has warm clothing and a generous diet, including meat



THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE," STEAM-SHIP, ON HER PASSAGE FROM CORK TO LONDON—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

once, or even twice a week! Well may the remonstrances of the Inspectors of Prisons be raised against such a system as this; and well may the wrathful denunciations of Mr. Carlyle be heard against this "rose-water method" and this pampering of criminality.

Society is utterly puzzled what to do. It cannot be ferocious, as Mr. Carlyle would recommend; neither can it continue, without the most imminent and deadly peril, to make the condition of the felon preferable to that of the honest labourer. It therefore tries a third system of repression. Sometimes it endeavours to work upon the feelings of the prisoner, by shutting him up in dreadful and intolerable solitary confinement, forbidding him to open his mouth to his fellow-creatures; this system, however, produces insanity, and we then become burdened with the permanent support of a lunatic. This will evidently not answer as a financial speculation, even if the community could reconcile itself to the odious cruelty of it. There is, therefore, but one other plan, which is to set the prisoners to work, under proper guidance, and compel them to earn their own livelihood. But, here again, we are met, as in the other two cases of severity and of indulgence, by weighty and well-founded objections. If we employ prisoners in this manner, we transform our prisons into huge establishments—national workshops—to bring down the price of labour, and to reduce the honest labourers outside of their walls into a state of pauperism. Clearly this is a wrong system. It is full of injustice and cruelty, and sacrifices the honest man upon the altar of knavery. The state and the people are both at their wits' end upon this troublesome, this ever-recurring nuisance and abomination. We can neither take vengeance on our criminals nor show mercy to them; nor confine them separately, for fear of madness; nor in numbers for fear of utter contamination; nor keep them idle, nor employ them, without doing mischief. Turn which way we will, a huge difficulty confronts us, from which the weak-minded and careless, or those who are anxious to escape the perpetual annoyance of its presence, rush into Mr. Carlyle's remedy, and call out for the hangman as the sole reformer that can save society from its own wicked children.

Society is rightly served. It has sown criminals, and it must reap them. It has itself to blame or to praise for the ever-abundant crop. There the result is—and it must be dealt with somehow, at whatever cost and trouble, or still worse evils will befall us.

But there is one plan which has never been tried yet, and which, after all, is the only plan likely to be of any service. That plan is to forbear from sowing criminals. Instead of cutting off the supply of the next generation, if we can do nothing effectual with the adults and youths of the present race. The sources of crime are poverty and ignorance. As long as these are increased by our selfish and bad laws on the one hand, and by our immoral and irreligious neglect on the other, so long must we expect to have a copious supply of criminals. The one evil begets the other; and their mutual brood is indeed "LEGION." Every step we take to free industry from its shackles, to extend trade, and to increase the productive employment of the masses, is a step towards the diminution of crime; and every effort we make towards establishing a complete and efficient system of education for the whole people, to which the humblest shall have a legal right, an education physical, intellectual, and religious—not one, but all of these three—will be a step towards its extirpation. A well-employed, a temperate, a cleanly, a well-lodged, and a decently-clad population will supply but few criminals; and the few that may arise will not be felons, but lunatics. Until we employ both these remedial agencies, we must expect to be "pestered," as Mr. Carlyle phrases it, with thieves and felons, with huge prisons, and an enormous taxation.

WRECK OF THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE" STEAMER, AND FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

THE City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company's ship, *Royal Adelaide*, Capt. John Batty, plying between the ports of Cork and London, left the former city on the afternoon of Wednesday week, with a full cargo of goods and about 250 passengers; touched off Plymouth on Thursday evening; left that port for London on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and was totally lost on the Tongue Sand, off Margate, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, when there is too much reason to fear every soul on board perished.

The *Royal Adelaide* was due at the Dublin, Belfast, and Cork steam-wharf, Lower East Smithfield, on Saturday evening; but, as a strong head wind prevailed against all vessels coming up Channel, no apprehensions were entertained little anxiety; but the misgivings that arose on her non-appearance the following morning were fearfully realised in the afternoon, when, at four o'clock, the first intimation of this terrible catastrophe was received by the bearer of the melancholy intelligence was William Coe, a river pilot, in the serv ce of the company, who was in waiting at Gravesend to take charge of the *Royal Adelaide* from that place to the Pool. About two o'clock on Sunday, one Charles G Iman, a Deal pilot, who had that morning brought a large bargeon Channel, which was then lying at anchor off Gravesend, saw Coe and informed him that on Saturday evening, shortly after he had taken charge of the barque, which he had just brought up the river, a large black steamer, without figure-head, and having a great many passengers on deck, passed his ship steaming up Channel The sea was running very high, a d he could not make out the name on the steamer, but she bore every resemblance to the boats of the Dublin Company. G Iman also stated that at eleven o'clock the same night, shortly after having passed the *Tongue* light-ship, when about 15 miles from the coast of Margate, his barque passed a large steamer about three-quarters of a mile distant, from which signals or distress were fired in rapid succession. The steamer, from her position, was evidently on the sand, but as the wind blew a perfect gale G Iman said it was quite impossible to render any assistance They threw up rockets in reply to the signals, in the hope that they might be seen from the shore; but the night was coming on thick at the time, and he believed there was too much reason to fear they had never been seen. The description of the vessel given by G Iman corresponding exactly with that of the *Royal Adelaide*, especially the absence of any figure-head to the ship, a peculiarity which marks nearly the whole fleet of steamers belonging to this company, Coe satisfied that the worst apprehensions were realised, and that the unfortunate ship wrecked on the sand was no other than that for which he had been so long and so anxiously looking. He immediately came on to London with Gilman, and communicated the sad intelligence to the company's manager, Mr. Lee.

Mr. Manning, master of the *Malcolm Brown* screw-steamer, which arrived on Sunday night from Guernsey, reports as follows:—

"About nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when off the North Foreland, we discovered the wreck of a large steamer, on the Tongue Sand, ten miles off the shore, and between two and three miles of the *Tongue* light-ship As far as the weather would permit us, which was very stormy, the wind blowing almost a gale from the S.S.W., we got within three-quarters of a mile of the spot where she lay, and perceived her stern was apparently gone; also her masts, funnel, and everything swept clean off, and not a soul was to be seen on board. We endeavoured to find out her name, but could not; and it was evident she was fast breaking up. The framework of her two paddle boxes was standing, and the stanchions of the bulwarks, but the boards were gone. There was no vessel near, except a coal brig, under sail, some miles to the eastward of the Girdler The appearance of the broken off stumps of the mast, is quite new, showing clearly that the occurrence must have taken place recently. It had blown a heavy gale the night previous, and there was a tremendous sea running. It was probable she struck on the sands about midnight, and everything being swept away, even to her masts, leaves very little doubt of all on board having met with a watery grave. A dreadful sea always rushes during a gale in the portion of the Prince's Channel, and on Sunday morning it was sweeping over the wreck terrifically. Although it lies within ten miles of the North Foreland, it does not seem likely of being discovered from the land, on account of its being very low, and partly under the sands. The steamer was a long, running S.E. by S. and W.N.W. On the Saturday evening Captain Manning, when his vessel was off Beachey Head, saw the smoke of a steamer to the eastward. He suspected it was that of the unfortunate vessel.

The master of the *Cornwall* (Dublin steamer), Higgins, reports passing the wreck, on the Tongue Sand, at eight o'clock on Monday morning. She had broken up, and the framework of her machinery was the only portion visible above water.

The master of the *Roscommon* (steamer), arrived in the river from Holland, also reports having passed a large quantity of the wreck of a steamer on the Tongue Sand, and several articles bearing the private marks of the company to which the *Royal Adelaide* belonged. The *Roscommon*, having cattle on board, was obliged to continue her voyage, to save the cattle.

The *Royal Adelaide* was between 400 and 500 tons burthen, and had two engines of 140-horse power each. She was commanded by Captain John Batty, of Cork, who had been in the service of the Dublin Steam-Packet Company upwards of twenty years. The crew, in addition to the Captain, consisted of three mates, one carpenter, two engineers, two coal-trimmers, six firemen, six men before the mast, a steward and stewardess, and a cook. At Plymouth she landed five horses, 26 head of cattle, three calves, nine pigs, some cheese, butter, &c. She brought about six cabin, and say 150 deck passengers, from Ireland, and embarked six cabin and six deck passengers at Plymouth. Of these, Mr. Payne was a surgeon, and had resided for some time past at Albany-place, Pentonville, where some of his family were left to follow by another entry Mrs. Mary Ann Hurst was the wife of a coachman in a gentleman's family residing on the Surrey side of the river, about twelve miles from the city. She was married only at Christmas, and had been on a visit to her relations at her native place. Lostwithiel, whence she took with her a sister, Miss Jane Watter, as a companion to London. Ann Welsh, 35, of No. 16, Mulberry-street, Deptford, had three children, 14, 9, and 6, with her, and left behind a fourth, a son, aged 17, employed at the ship-building yard of Mr. Banks, Frank's-quarry, Mount Edgcumbe. Ann Welsh took her furniture, and was going to join her husband, John Welsh, a boatswain on board of a man-of-war, at Woolwich.

It was for a time hoped that intelligence might be received from the French ports of a portion of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer having been picked up alive. This was thought probable, as there have been frequent instances of vessels going into land on the Goodwin and Margate Sands, and the crews rescued by the French luggers. No such preservation do the unhappy creatures on board of the *Royal Adelaide* appear to have met with, and no doubt now exists that every soul was lost.

Only two bodies have been as yet recovered, and they were picked up in the neighbourhood of the wreck. Neither of the poor fellows appears to have died from drowning. They seem to have perished in the water. Both of these bodies were provided with life-preservers in the shape of large corks tied round the chest and back, the one having ten and the other five, each about as large as a brick. There was nothing found on either of their persons leading to positive identification, but, from some letters found upon the one, and the name of "Coe" written inside the boot of the other, there does not appear to be much doubt on the subject. The one, from his dress, would appear to have been the mate of the vessel. He wore blue trousers, a black frock-coat, a pilot over-coat, and a southwester. In his pockets were found three letters and a memorandum, but no money or other property of any description. One of the letters is written by a gentleman named Rowley, at Dublin, and is dated from Great Horner-street, Liverpool. It is addressed to Mr William Gowler, chief mate of the *Leeds* steamer (this vessel belongs to the Dublin Company), and communicates the death of Gowler's wife. It is dated as far back as February last. Another letter is written by Mr. P. Howell, and dated from the Dublin Steam Packet Company's Offices, Eden-quay, Dublin. It complains of some irregularities on board the company's boats, and would appear to have been handed to the deceased by a Mr. Lane, to whom he is addressed. From this it might be inferred that the unfortunate man was an officer on board the *Leeds* steamer, but a memorandum found in his waistcoat pocket seems to show that, at any rate, on the present voyage, he was one of the crew of the *Royal Adelaide*.

Two shillings and a fourpenny-piece were found upon the other deceased, and his pockets were completely full of sand, showing that he must have driven about on the bank for some time. It may be mentioned, also, that, when found, his neck was dislocated. From his dress, he appears to have been a stoker or fireman. The letters and memorandum have been handed over to Mr. Marshant, the superintendent of the Margate police.

The high winds which prevailed on Wednesday night and Thursday have destroyed almost all hopes of recovering any valuable portion of the wreck.

The spot where this melancholy event took place is one of the most dangerous in the British Channel It was within a few cables' length that a German emigrant ship went to pieces in October last, when nearly 200 lives were lost.

On the night of the disaster, the violence of the gale for the season it lasted has not been equalled for some years, that is the opinion of the oldest boatmen on this part of the coast. Numerous losses have been reported on all points of the Channel, and the *Freemasons Lodge*, Captain Tooker, which has arrived in the river from Cork, announces the night to have been boisterous and peculiarly dark. The vessel brought over nearly 300 deck passengers—men, women, and children; and, in order to screen them as much as possible from the surf, which was making way over the craft, and killed about a dozen beasts, the commander very humanely had as many as possible of the children taken down into the engine-room, where they procured warmth and shelter. This may convey some idea of the wrecked sufferings of those on board the *Royal Adelaide* previously to their de-truction.

The accounts received at Lloyd's from their respective agents on the east coast communicate the finding of more pieces of wreck and wearing-apparel belonging to the sufferers. Much of it has been found in the Swin, and the several luggers that went out to the wreck on Sunday have picked up a considerable quantity, but from its shattered state it is doubtful whether it can be brought into use.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE CREW DROWNED

From the owners' report of the loss of the *Royal Adelaide*, it appears that [illegible] William Gowler, chief mate; George North, second mate; William Scott, third mate; William Bell, chief engineer; Thomas Cook, second engineer; Charles Cook and a man John Delaney, do. Thomas Williams, do., John Doyle, do. William Bellis, do. James Moore, do. Patrick Carey, coal trimmer. Mr Isaac Wolfe, do. Mr Seagrue, saloon steward. Mr John Stamper, do. Robert Tozer, do. Joseph Morgan, do. Ambrose Turner, carpenter, Thomas Butler, boy. B Hilliard, steward. Sarah Garrity, stewardess.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, Mr. Hartley, the manager of the City of Dublin Steam Navigation Company, received from the agent at Cork an accurate list of the passengers who were shipped on board the ill-fated steamer on her leaving that port for London. They are as follows:—

WAY BILL OF THE STEAM-PACKET "ROYAL ADELAIDE," FROM CORK TO LONDON, 8TH MARCH

Ally Hicks, and N Leary Natterer, P and Sullivan Larys, wife and child; C Keane, P Delane and boy, K Reily, C Hamilton, M Creer, J Keefe E Wals and wife, C Devane, D Daly, Rowley and Collins, M. Dey, one child; C Buckley, Mary Rocks, B Murphy, E Sullivan, N Sullivan, J Fahy, P Sweet, D Young, J Higgins, wife and two children; Biddy Hoke and two children; Hurt Sullivan and two chil dren; Judy Barrett, T Murphy, J Murphy, wife, and three children, one named Margaret Hackett, Mary Richard Collins, Ellen Reardes, J Ahern, Jude Kelly, one party; Jerry Dowling, M O'Brien, D Fagan, J Cunningham, one gentleman, one servant and daughter, N Lordan, Ellen Leary, Undergar — Walsh, rogan, and Hayes, E and M Hennyson, Boyle and sister, Abraham Boyle, W Boyle, one party E Sullivan, D Cronin, Ellen Cronin, Ellen Cronin, Ellen Cronin, wife Jane Hurley, Ellen Daly, C Cronin, one party; E Crowley, M M'Carthy, S Sweeney and child, Hannah Lahive, S Shea and — Kelly M Brien, J Hogan, J Harrington, Mary Fuller, Ma y D bnell, Mary Crowley, and three sea i children, one party; four adults (no names given), J Fitzpatrick, Mary Picken and child C Sullivan, booked but did not go), Mary Flanagan (booked to —), Mary Sullivan (booked but did not go), D Regan, — Regan, J Mahony, M Shaughnessy, D Sheban (one party); — Kault, i Kault, — Quick (one party) — Cushin, C Fitzgerald, — Sweet, — Magarik, J Green, M Hennessy, — Sullivan and Wa — T Buckley, Sally Fannon, — Dwyer, M Corbet, — Noonan Mary Leary, — Fahy, D Egan, one child, soldier and servant, Sullivan, M Dennehy, — Sullivan, — Barry, Hearn and Howgan, — Murphy — Co lan, — Hingey, — Flannagan, two Sullivans, — Coughlan — Reardon, — M'Carthy, — Mellish, F Glynn, — Twomey, Ian, T Shaughnessy — Mahan, — Sullivan, and three boys (no names), — Hickey, three adults (no name)

The only cabin passenger for London was Mr. O'Callaghan, who said he might get out at Plymouth

It has been erroneously stated that the vessel was insured at Lloyd's for her full value. The only insurance effected was with the Dublin Marine Society, an association of Irish underwriters, who insured the *Royal Adelaide* for £8000, one-half of her estimated value.

THE RECENT STORM.—NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS.

The fearful gale of wind on Saturday last will long be borne in melancholy recollection, not only as regards the sad fate of the *Royal Adelaide* steamer, but for the very great loss of property and destruction of life which it caused. In numerous instances a lamentable loss of life accompanied the casualties. The losses on the Irish coast were very heavy and calamitous.

A fine ship, named the *Howard*, of nearly 1000 tons burthen, was lost near Liverpool. She was bound from Mobile to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and mahogany, valued at between £15,000 and £20,000. At daybreak on Sunday morning the crew were seen clinging to the rigging, and the life-boat stationed at Southport immediately proceeded to their assistance. The vessel struck on the sands ashore in a very exhausted condition, and one of them, John Smith, who had been previously ill, sank under his intense suffering. Their case has excited much commiseration.

Along the Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Northumbrian coast, casualties almost innumerable are reported. Between thirty and forty coasting vessels were driven ashore, and the bulk of them totally wrecked. Off the Humber, it was calculated, three hundred sail were lying in the Bay, Humber, and Roads, waiting for an opportune and favourable wind to make the harbour. On the evening of Saturday the wind chopped round to the S.E., but blew a heavy gale, throwing up a formidable sea. The effect of this was disastrous. Many of vessels parted, and the indication of severe weather seen coming on, the whole fleet was in the greatest confusion, making all haste to the harbour for shelter. The somewhat narrow limits of the entrance (Bunuel, and the manœuvring of the many craft to pass through it almost at the same moment, led to collisions and great destruction of spars, bulwarks, and cutwaters. Unfortunately a considerable number of vessels were driven ashore on the iron-bound rocks beneath Tynemouth Castle, and others on the sands. In number there could not have been less than thirty, and those which struck on the rocks became total wrecks. At Sunderland nearly a similar scene was witnessed. As many as 300 sail of light colliers were running for the harbour at the same moment, and at the entrance of the Tyne there were numerous collisions, and the havoc amongst even those that had got inside was very great.

At Kirkwall, on Saturday, a large barque was lost near the island of North Rona dsbay, and every soul belonging to her perished. The number cannot at present be satisfactorily ascertained, but the loss of life is very serious. Three of the bodies have been washed on shore, but nothing has transpired likely to lead to the identity of the ill-fated ship.

At Beaumaris and other places along the Welsh and western coasts, much damage was done, but the loss of life was trifling. The brig Ann was the scene of a melancholy loss of life. Nearly all the vessels in the harbour of Beaumaris were driven ashore, and sustained more or less injury, and all of them will have to be unloaded before they can be got off. The loss is greater than was ever known under similar circumstances. A beautiful pleasure yacht, the property of Robert M'Andrew, Esq., of Liverpool, which had just been fitted for the summer season, was driven against the sea wall, and totally destroyed. The crew landed with difficulty, and had a narrow escape of their lives. The smack *Brothers*, Barnet, from Liverpool, was wrecked near Penmon, and one of the hands, with the captain and his wife, was drowned. The bodies were found on Saturday morning, on the beach, the captain and his wife being clasped in each other's arms. Most of the crew got ashore in the small boat belonging to the vessel. The *Mary*, from Chester, laden with 16 sacks of flour, for Carnarvon, was much damaged, and filled with water. The *Alert*, and the *John and William*, of Port Madoc, with slates and wood, were wrecked. The crews were saved by means of ropes from the shore. The beach is covered with property, and fragments of small boats belonging to the poor, who had no other means of getting a living.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Accounts, both from Paris and the provinces, represent the opposition to the proposed restrictive laws on the press as daily increasing; and it is fully expected that Government will be obliged to abandon the bill, or at least to modify it considerably. The committee, to whom the bill has been referred, have resolved that the deposit money shall not be augmented. The bill respecting electoral meetings, also, is much objected to; and, if it should pass, it will not be by a great majority.

It is generally understood that Ministers intend to propose a duty on paper upon its removal from the manufactory. In the Legislative Assembly they have met with some difficulty on items of the budget. On Wednesday the estimates of the department of the Interior, amounting to 129,558,000f., came under consideration. M. Baroche said he had consented to various reductions suggested by the committee, but there was one to which he could not agree. He had proposed 700,000f. for the central administration, without which the public business could not be adequately discharged; but the committee had reduced the sum by 35,000f., which would compel him, if adopted, to get rid of fourteen employés. On hearing this from the tribune, the opinion of the committee was carried by a great majority. M. Baroche then said, that to discharge such a number of persons all at once, would disorganise the public service; and therefore he submitted that the reduction be made progressively, viz. one-fourth in 1851, one half in 1852, and the remaining fourth in 1853. After some discussion, the proposition was referred to the committee. M. Jules Favre then rose and made a severe attack upon the conduct pursued by M Carlier, the Pre-et of Police, for having caused the introduction into office denounced the Socialists, and urged all honest citizens to form a league against them. The Right beeches hereupon expressed their disapprobation, which was met in a contrary spirit by those on the Left; and a scene of noise and confusion arose, which did not subside for some time.

As M. Vidal, the late successful Socialist candidate at the Paris elections, has elected to sit for the Bas Rhin, for which he was also returned, there will be another election at Paris shortly, at which it will be seen whether the Socialists have such a stronghold in Paris as is alleged.

A number of Socialists were arrested on Saturday while holding a secret meeting in the Rue Soufflot, which led to the discovery of important papers, arms, and revolutionary emblems.

The troops at Vincennes were reviewed by the President of the Republic on Monday, who was accompanied by General Changarnier. The President afterwards inspected the fortress.

The new monthly publication, entitled *La Voix du Peuple, et du Peuple Sensé*, was seized on Tuesday for an article headed "A bas la Republique!"

The accounts from the provinces are not at all of a satisfactory kind. The Socialists are doing all they can to render the people discontented, in order to further their insurrectionary designs.

The tribunal of correctional police of Lyons, a few days since, condemned different persons to fines amounting to 24,575 francs, for having sent the prices of the Paris Funds and foreign securities from Paris to Lyons by pigeons, so as to anticipate the mail, and enable certain individuals to make speculations on the Stock Exchange of Lyons.

ITALIAN STATES.

From the Peninsula there is little more than rumour.

In the Austrian provinces the authorities have revoked the prohibition of exporting from Italy to Hungary scythes and other agricultural implements, which might be used as weapons of offence.

From Rome some doubts are again thrown over the Pope's return.

At Florence there has been published a decree of the Tuscan Government, by which the 1st of October of every year is fixed as the day on which the shares of the Tuscan loan to be paid off are to be drawn by lot.

GERMAN STATES

The known dissatisfaction which exists on the part of Austria, and some other of the German states, at the ill-concealed designs of Prussia to place herself at the head of a great German Confederation—a position in some respects analogous to that occupied in the last century by Austria—and at the efforts of Prussia to reduce her designs to practice, by means of the Confederate Parliament which he has caused to be assembled at Erfurt, is likely, if we are to believe accounts received out Paris, to terminate in a collision between those great powers. Matters, however, we cannot think will ever be pushed so far, whatever may be the menacing and hostile character of the language at present used by the representatives of those powers in reference to the subject; and we must wait for something more definite than mere rumour, before we can attach credence to the various reports afloat on this question.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of the 24th ult., at St. Petersburgh, publishes the programme of the baptism of the infant Prince Nikolai Konstantinowitsch, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, which is to take place with the usual solemnities in the Winter Palace. Immediately after the baptism, the Grand Chancellor will present on a golden dish the imperial order of "St. Andrew the First Called," with which his Majesty will be graciously pleased to invest the new-born Prince.

UNITED STATES.

The arrivals from New York this week are dated the 20th ult.

The discussion upon slavery in the Senate had not terminated. Since the speech of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate had been addressed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Seward, presenting an elaborate and powerful statement of the widely-differing views entertained by the two great parties—and arguing the whole question of slavery and the territories in the various aspects of which the complicated and exciting subject is susceptible.

Mr. Calhoun's health has been ill-health for some time past, appears to be the present death. He has been gradually sinking since the excitement of his late address to the Senate.

The trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman had commenced in Boston. Between fifty and sixty witnesses on each side were in attendance, and the court-room was thronged with an immense crowd of spectators. No disclosures had yet been made to the public, to relieve the subject from its original dismal obscurity.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which has been started by private subscription in New York, is to consist of two or three schooners suitable for the navigation of the Arctic Seas, of from seventy to eighty tons burthen. Lieutenant de Haven, who was attached to the expedition, has accepted the command of the enterprise, and will sail with his company from New York about the 1st of May.

A large meeting had been held in the Broadway Tabernacle, at New York, for the adoption of measures with reference to the permanent relief of the Hungarian refugees. His Honour Mayor Woodhull presided at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the refugees. It is proposed to raise a sum of at least 10 000 dols., and apply it to the purchase of lands in the West, with agricultural implements, seeds, animals, and supplies, sufficient for the establishment of the exiles on their farms, where they may be joined by their families, unless recalled to Europe by political changes.

The race for emigration to California seemed to have obtained a fresh impetus, and the numbers departing by every vessel bound for the gold regions were more numerous than ever.

The news from Texas is to the 1st ult. The Indians continued their aggressions on the settlements, and the Legislature had recently adjourned. It had passed an act for the great Pacific Railroad, granting the right of way to the Government, and giving to the builder every alternate section of the public land on which the road may pass within a distance of fifty miles on each side. It had also been passed extending the time for filing claims against the late Republic to September, 1851, and barring all claims not filed by that time.

CANADA.

There is no political news of any moment from Canada.

A disastrous fire occurred at Buffalo on the 19th ult., destroying several public buildings and 15 or 20 private houses and stores, making a total loss of 300,000 dollars. The property destroyed was in the most beautiful part of the city.

The Annexation scheme, which but a few months ago was the general topic, is now scarcely mentioned. At the recent election in Sherbrooke district, the Annexation candidate was elected; but that is attributed to the fact that the district joins the State of New Hampshire, and is mostly peopled by Americans, or those whose predilections are favourable to the United States Government

The reciprocal navigation measures, which the Hon. Malcolm Cameron visited Washington a short time since to press upon the United States Government, is most avarently desired by the people of Canada West, who look upon it as a measure of vital importance to their interests.

The winter has been unusually mild.

INDIA.

Advices in anticipation of the Overland Mail reached town during the week, dated respectively Bombay, March 2, and Calcutta, Feb. 22. We learn by this arrival that some of the Afreedie tribes, locating in the district of Kohat, had murdered a small party of our Sappers, and afterwards carried away their implements of labour, and whatever else lay within their reach. An expedition was, therefore, at once fitted out under Colonel Bradshaw, 60th Rifles, which started against the assailants on the 8th of February, accompanied by Sir C. Napier and Brigadier Sir C. Campbell, as amateurs. A good deal of skirmishing occurred on the 10th and 11th between Muttunee and Kohat, and again on the 13th, on the way back of the expedition through the passes. In those affairs Ensign W. H. Sitwell, of the 31st N.I., was literally cut to pieces; and Lieut. F. H. Hilliard, 23rd N.I., and three or four European soldiers, were severely wounded. Coke's Punjaub Infantry suffered greatly. Six of the enemy's villages were destroyed, and the expedition appears to have been completely successful. The troops returned to Peshawur on the 14th, leaving a detachment to guard the pass near Muttunee. Sir C. Napier and staff were to commence their return march to Lahore about the 17th.

The Punjaub generally is in a disturbed state. Murder and robbery are common at Peshawur. Two artillerymen were set upon and killed on the night of the 6th of February, about 500 or 600 yards outside the fort.

At Wusseerabad and Umritsar, and in other localities, scenes of violence have occurred, and are expected from hatred of our rule. A gunpowder plot is said

to have been discovered at Lahore, and attempts to assassinate the Deputy-Collector of Deena Nuggar, and Mr Blythe, Assistant Commissioner at Buttala, are mentioned. Both gentlemen were wounded, and some of the attendants of the first killed.

The Sikkim Rajah had fled to the mountains, and, therefore, the expeditionary troops sent to chastise him return ed to Darjeeling. The whole of his possessions on the further side of the Great Runjeet River had been seized by the British Authorities, and his treachery had been amply punished.

The mutineers of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry had been tried. The less guilty were dismissed the service, while the others were condemned to various terms of hard labour.

There has been a serious disturbance in the northern provinces of the Nizam's dominions, in which the town of Mulkapore and the neighbouring villages have been burnt to the ground.

The Government of India have at length resolved on adopting a comprehensive scheme of national education.

The Governor-General reached Point-de-Galle on the 7th of February, and started for Singapore on the 8th.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest accounts from the Cape are to the 17th of January, at which period the long-expected final decree of Earl Grey had not arrived out. In the meantime the colonists continued to manifest a quiet, uniform, but firm and resolute determination to resist the former order of his Lordship by every legitimate means within their power. The trade of the colony had much suffered in consequence of the agitation and suspense arising out of the protracted uncertainty by which the commercial mission was involved.

On the 15th of January (says the *Cape Town Commercial Advertiser*) the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court were opened by his Honor the Chief Justice, in the absence of his Excellency the Governor, and the Queen's Jubilee took occasion to deliver some admirable observations on the value of that institution, to which all hearts warmly responded. It had nearly been lost. But for the sudden disappearance of the Legislative Council and prorogation there would have been abolished some months ago. For this change many apparently conclusive arguments had been adduced, but that which weighed most with some was the reparation from the petty juries in this small community of a class of men who could fill be spared. This evil, however, is finding its remedy in the diffusion of education and intel-igence in all ranks, and recent events have convinced the public mind, in a manner of safety unequalled, that the principle of trial by jury will be cherished and maintained as one of the noble breakwaters between despotic power and popular excitement.

The calendar was heavy, and an offence, new at the Cape, under the designation of "public violence," was charged against two parties, Mr. Mocke and Mr. Thorne. The grand jury ignored the bill, and thus (say the local journals) saved the country! Had that charge been entertained, there was an end, for a time, to all freedom of speech and action.

THE SHROVE-TIDE CARNIVAL AT ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)

While the first Carnival raged in all its methodical madness, I took care to see whatever it might interest an Englishman to read—for more I do not care. I say the first Carnival, for there is one at Shrovetide (which, this year, did not begin in Russia till the 11th of March), and another at Easter. The Russians lay in a good provision of frolic for their ascetic caravan across the desert of Lent, and, at the end of the passage, indemnify themselves for its fatigues by another bout of riotous merrymaking.

The stranger is surprised to see the great Admiralty-place, which adjoins the still greater Isaac Place (the finest square that ever found room for a city), half filled with structures that have arisen like magic. I passed there the other night: all was empty, and vast, and silent. Now you have to thread your way through a labyrinth of passages between tall and fantastic edifices, of various shapes, of a fanciful and grotesque appearance, and made of wood. The largest of these is a sort of theatre, destined for a national pantomime, which is more portentous than Punch, more exhilarating than the Pantocon, and which, after the grand operas and spectacles and plays have sated the more elevated classes with their scenes, is to summon the mass of the population to a more congenial show. They flock in dense audences to witness it with a shout, and a prodigious zest, an exquisite enjoyment, of which ennagious not to be somewhat shared by their betters, and too fruitful of beneficial results not to be supported, as it is from the highest quarters, with the most unequivocal marks of favour and approval. Of course, intended for fe tivities of a kindred kind, and as booths and accommodations of all descriptions.

Through the midst of the multitude of extempore buildings wind all sorts of little lanes for foot passengers; around them is left a broad carriage-way. Here, in one unbroken stream, roll the equipages of fashion and wealth, with a foam of jewels and plumes, and a flash of liveries, that dazzles the eye, and confounds and unlike it enough also. Instead of the stately trees and the great expanse of grass that there refresh the eye, and all the sights and the sounds of a sweet English summer, there is the dust and the glare, and the roar of a city that has for furnishing within its circuit. You have several lines of trees, indeed, all along the Admiralty side or the Admiralty-square; but they stretch forth the mockery of their bare arms leaded with icy brilliants, which, were they diamond brilliants, would be the most unfortunate fruits ever produced by the frosty tree of buds and blossoms, and all the charms and smiles of a living landscape. But of course this is to be dispensed with now; and London has its sere and withered trees as well as Petersburgh. In summer there are fair and blooming gardens there. It was but the fanciful association suggested by the ring of brilliant equipages that reminded me of a parallel unfair in its very conditions.

In one place you see a pagoda, or wooden pavilion, under the awning of which a whirligig of successive steamers, yachts, barges, and all descriptions of boats, filled with passengers to their imaginary destinations, is spinning madly; while within, in the midst of the machinery, are the musicians who discourse the waltz the wild airs of Sclavonia. Another pagoda, but without a roof, contains another whirligig—but of carved war-horses, bestridden by boys, followed alternately by the prancing steeds themselves—these stedes fi ed with girls. In another structure of a similar kind are swing-oaths, suspended from the ends of transverse beams, projecting from a massive and lofty post, round the top of which, as round an axis, the beams rapidly revolve, whirling the swing-chairs and their occupants with a dizzy motion all round the world and back again.

At another platform-fronted structure similar sports are primitively pursued, while a rude kind of recital is performed by Thespian orators on the platform. Mummers and tumblers play their tricks and antics elsewhere. Merry-andrews are in their glory And in one place a gesticulatory drama, just before the windows of the Winter Palace, represents the enlistment and drilling of a recruit, his clumsiness, his blunders, his tricks, his refractoriness, the punishment which involves him in punishment, and the cunning and nimbleness which effect his final escape, to the delight of an audience never tired of watching the same acted and re-enacted for hours together. Some forty or fifty larger and more pretentious buildings, reserved for theatres, stand here and there among the smaller structures. Finally, two showy turrets face each other, looking down upon the two converse roads that surround the carnival; and all day long the rapid sledge is rushing silently down their respective declivities, with such occupants as choose to pay a few *kopeks* for the seemingly break-neck drive. Everywhere the outside of these wooden edifices is painted with scenes, and coloured gaudily, while the evergreen boughs of the fir, temper the too icy spectacle. Booths, and stalls, and stands, offer all sorts of rude delicacies to the common people; and everywhere, on these temporary tables, the national "samovar" hisses forth its grateful invitation to quaff the delicious tea that has come overland from China. A spirit of primitive and childlike glee pervades the whole population; nor does that fashionable throng of equipages which circulates round the skirts of the scene quite escape the merry infection. The occupants of an elegant carriage were amused, and took no pains to hide their amusement, at seeing themselves honoured by a serious notice of a novel appearance. This was a lad, who, on a petticoated horse, prance suddenly to the side of the vehicle, caracoled alo g with it, and offered so capital a travesty of a gallant cavalier, as to excite lond, long, and general laughter.

After nothing all these things sufficiently, I entered the principal wooden theatre. The crevices in the rude walls admitted a piercing air; and fires in each places are strictly forbidden by the Emperor since a melancholy conflagration, in which hundreds were burned some years ago. Here I found an exceedingly spacious house, a perfectly-appointed stage, and no incompetent orchestra. The scene was wonderfully in a representation intended only for the uncritical multitude. The properties were ample, the decoration really pretty, and I witnessed a most excellent pantomime. The piece opened with a scene, bearing a striking impress of reality miners at work in the bowels of the earth. Here, his darkness, his hardness, his trickiness, the cunning miser is found in a capital where wondrous models (contained in the *corps des mines*), daily conversation, and occasional experience familiarize all the inhabitants with the immense ability of these subterranean labours. Pierrots and Columbines, *Clowns* and *Pantaloon*, with the usual and universal tricks of those renowned personages, brought the career of one who, in the mine, had sold himself to the devil for gold, to a satisfactory conclusion. And then, as I had with difficulty forced my way, with an immense crowd, into the theatre, so with the same crowd I forced my way out, to make room for a new audience, equally large, equally curious, and equally contented. It was at two o'clock in the day that I entered the place, which was darkened for the purposes of representation. The performance lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and was to be immediately renewed, and repeated till nightfall. So in the other wooden theatres, only with various pieces, respectively.

As I have not described the Ice-hills, I will endeavour to do so Well, the manner of the thing is this: on a bitterly cold night you proceed to the scene of the meeting, where you find several gentlemen and ladies equally bent on desperate courses. You sip some sherbets, or a glass of wine, or a sherry-cobbler; perhaps smoke a cigar. (In St. Petersburg gentlemen smoke in the presence of ladies, and even in the very drawing-rooms of many houses, by no means to be classed as obscure or undistinguished.) After this you begin to ascend a very long and steep staircase, which leads you to the top of a tower, where you find yourself in a capacious room, with some chairs and benches. Certain little cushion-like things are lying about. They are sledges: the cushion on a board; beneath the board two steel runs, like those of a skate, fastened along its whole length. Opposite the door by which you have entered is another door, broad and high. These two openings admit the light of the sun or stars; for it is as often by night as by day that the ice-hills are frequented. You must take care how you walk in the middle of the room, for there a black and shiny layer of ice extends from that door by which you have not made your entrance, but by which, alas! you will assuredly make a memorable exit. That layer of ice is the tail of the huge snake on whose back you are to take a flight of more than railroad, more than magic, speed; the summit, in fact, of the ice hill. The little harmless-looking layer extends, as I say, from about the middle of the room, where it is highest, by a gradual and insensible declension to the fatal door, where it makes a fearful bend downwards and is lost to view. While engaged in these observations, you see a gentleman seat himself on one of the little sledges, and beckon to some lady, who either kneels behind him and grasps his shoulders, or sits between his knees in front His hands are armed with enormous mufflers, protected from the sharp edges of the ice-road, and thus steer the sledge, which obeys the slightest motion—the slightest touch of these gloves on the ground swaying its head towards the same side, just as a ship bends its prow on the side on which the blade of the rudder is turned to catch the waters. False or unskilful steerage on the ice-hills is inevitably followed by a jar against the snow-walls that line the way, a tremendous upset, and an icy bath. Beyond, in unknown regions at the end of the Ice-hills, is a canal frozen at a great depth, but half filled with soft snow. Into this darts the sledge, if the malicious steersman does not choose to stop it in time. Imagine the somersault! Only imaginary I hope it always is when ladies are on the sledge.

But to return to the room. You have seen, we suppose, a party disappear over the edge. If you have, at the moment afterwards, you will see them tooling up the staircase behind, a servant carrying the vehicle. They have received by a parallel ice-road from an opposite tower, and have travelled about a quarter of a mile. You are invited by some gentleman who has no lady to take, to sit on his sledge. You do so; he works it towards the edge. You think it not so swift after all. Some one says "*Bon voyage*" to you. Instead of saying "*Merci*," you utter a violent "Oh!" Have you ever been thrown out of a garret window? If not, do not think that you can figure to yourself what it is to sit on that sledge at the moment when, having paused and hung for an instant on the edge of the declivity, your vehicle precipitates itself downwards. Your breath is gone, you feel as if you were empty inside; and while the "Oh!" is still lingering on your lips, you are at the end of the journey. It is no joke at first, and a capital joke afterwards. But of all bodily sports, it most partakes of the nature of inanimation.

There is something in all these things that is good, and something far from unwise in the encouragement of them. All the Russians feel at such times that they make but one great family. It is not a private or selfish merrymaking, but, in their simple hearts, a pleasant tie the more to their common country.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. S. G. Joyce, to Burford V., Oxford; value, £294, with residence; patron, Bishop of Oxford. Rev. J. H. Wyther, to Madeley V., Salop; value, £241, with residence; patron, Rev. H. A. Gwyther. Rev. J. S. Moore, to Stoke-Edith R. w. West Hide P. C., Herefordshire; value, £170, with residence; patron, E. T. Foley, Esq. Rev. T. F. Layne, to Holmer V. w. Huntington P. C., Hereford; value, £300, with residence; patron, D. and C. of Hereford. Rev. W. M. Rennard, V. of Bishop's Castle, to be a Surrogate, dio. Hereford. Rev. J. L. Sheppard, to Alberbury C., Salop. Rev. E. Thompson, D.D., to Kington V. v. Brilley V., Huntingdon R. w. Michael-Church R., Herefordshire; value, £960, with residence; patron, Bishop of Hereford. Rea. T. Williams, of Aberpergwm, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Breconshire. Rev. G. H. Arkwright, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Derbyshire. Rev. E. Pengelley, to Gilston C., Northumberland. Rev. J. Jones, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Carnarvonshire. Rev. W. W. Williams, to be Chaplain to the Sheriff of Anglesey. Rev. W. B. Lawrence, to be Chaplain to Lawford's Gate Houses of Correction, Bristol.

Vacancies.—Edingthorpe R., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value £20, with residence; patron, Duchy of Lancaster; Rev. R. Adams, deceased Lyon Beach, All Saints R., w. St. Margaret, w. St. Nicholas P. C., Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; patrons, D. and C. of Norwich; Rev. R. Hutchinson, resigned. Swindals P. C., Shap, Westmoreland, diocese of Carlisle; value, £66; patron, Vicar of Shap; Rev. W. Wa.ker, deceased. The Mastership of Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire; salary, £270, with residence; testimonials before April 11. Burgh R., Suffolk, diocese of Norwich; value, £247, with residence; patron, M. Barre, Esq.; Rev. G. F. Barlow, deceased. East Dereham V., w. Hoel, Norfolk, diocese of Norwich; value, £478; patrons, the Representatives of the late Vicar; Rev. C. H. Wollaston, deceased. Newchurch-in-Rossendale P. C., Whalley, Lancashire, diocese of Manchester; value, £240; patron, Vicar of Whalley; Rev. E. Burrows, deceased. All Saints' R., St. John's-wood, London; patron, Col. Eyre; Rev. E. Thompson, D.D., promoted.

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection: The Rev Thomas Davies, late Curate of Hoyland, from the parishioners; the Rev. Thomas Rees, Curate of the parishioners of Lympstone; the Rev. Henry Walker, late Curate of Prescot parish church, Cheshire, by the parishioners; the Rev. George Coles, Perpetual Curate of St. James, Croydon, from his congregation; the Rev. R. Stephenson, by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Lower Mitton, Stourport; the Rev. G. S Bull, Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, from the poorer portion of his flock; the Rev. Wm Mackay, by the parishioners of Sevenoaks; the Rev. J. Jones, of Huntington, late Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, from the members of the congregation, and the teachers and scholars of the schools attached to the church.

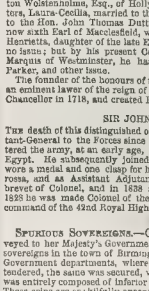
Llandaff Episcopal Palace.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made arrangements for the house and demesne at Llandaff Court, with which the diocese will now have a resident bishop, after a lapse of upwards of 400 years, the last bishop's residence, then called the Bishop's Castle, having been destroyed by Owen Glendower. The non-residence of the bishop for so long a period has been mainly attributable to the practice of holding the bishoprick of Llandaff with the rich deanery of St. Paul's

St. John's Church, Woolwich.—At the Vestry Meeting held on Easter Tuesday, Rev. J. W. Downes, M.A., the minister, in the chair, the social thanks of the meeting were presented to Mrs. Washington, and other ladies, for their munificent gift of a handsome embroidered crimson velvet covering for the Holy Table in this church. This handsome gift was given, the table was seen on the table, for the first time, on Easter Sunday afternoon. In the centre is the cross beautifully embroidered in gold and purple; on each side of it is the Sacred Monogram, on a raised escutcheon, bordered also in gold. The accessories are stars, *Fleur-de-lis*, and fringes, all rich in colours, and harmonizing admirably with the fine triple-lancet painted window above. Two very noble oak chancel chairs had already been presented by some ladies of the congregation, about three months ago

The memorial of Professor Hussey to the heads of houses in the University of Oxford, in favour of Ecclesiastical Synods, has been rejected by the Board.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THOMAS, EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.



He married first, March 16, 1795, Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Rhual, Flintshire; he had four daughters by her, widow of William Montgomery, Esq., of Grey Abbey, county Down; Matilda Anne, wife of Archur Hill Montgomery, Esq., of Tyrella; Ellen Katherine, who married the Hon. Thomas Pelham Pelham-Clinton, Esq., M.P.; Eliza Catherine, who married Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Early in life he held a commission in the Foot Guards, and subsequently in the Cheshire Militia. He was a respected private gentleman, he endeared himself to all who knew him, by his amiable family circle will long lament his loss. He did not obtain the Earl's coronet until far advanced in years, and he has had the dignity for only eight years.

This venerable nobleman, father of the peerage of England, died at Encham Hall, in Oxfordshire, on Easter Sunday, aged eighty-six. His wife, daughter of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Early

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SIR JOHN MACDONALD, G.C.B.

The death of this distinguished officer, who held the important office of Adjutant-General to the Forces since 1830, occurred on the 26th ult. Sir John entered the army at an early age, in 1795, and served the campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He subsequently joined the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and wore a medal and one clasp for his services as Deputy Adjutant-General. at Badajoz, and as Assistant Adjutant-General at Nive. In 1837 he attained the brevet of Colonel, and in 1838 attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1828 he was made Colonel of the 67th Regiment, and in 1844 changed to the command of the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

Spurious Sovereigns.—On Saturday certain information was conveyed to her Majesty's Government of the discovery of an illicit manufacture of sovereigns in the town of Birmingham. It was first ascertained in one of the Government departments, where, some suspicion being entertained as to a coin tendered, the same was secured, which resulted in the discovery that the centre was entirely composed of inferior metal enclosed within a shell of standard gold. These coins are so skilfully executed that they defy the test of weight, sound, or aquafortis; a slight imperfection, however, exists in the milled edging, which should be closely observed to discover the imperfection.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Great Meeting on Secular Education.—On Monday a "town's meeting" was held in Manchester, at the Town-hall. It was called by John Potter, Esq., the Mayor, upon a requisition from a large body of respectable inhabitants, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the establishment of a general system of secular education in this country, to be supported by local rates, and managed by local authorities, specially elected by the ratepayers for that purpose." The desire manifested to be present at the meeting was very great, so much so, that a crowd of people almost sufficient to fill the hall had taken up a position in front of the entrance as early as nine o'clock. The doors were opened at half-past ten, and the rush was tremendous; in less than ten minutes the hall was crowded almost to suffocation with the friends and opponents of the Lancashire public school system. The Mayor presided, and on the platform were—Sir E Armitage, John Shuttleworth, Esq., (alderman of the borough), Peter Rylands, Esq. (Warrington), Rev. W. M'Kerrow, Rev. Dr Davidson, Alderman Bradford, Councillors Heywood, Fothergill, James Gaskell, Esq. (Patricroft), Rev. Hugh Stowell, Rev. John Bywater, Absalom Watkin, Esq., Alderman Hopkins, Rev. Dr Beard, Dr. John Watts, F. Wrigley, Esq., E. R. Lemare, Esq., Dr. Johns, and W. M'Call, Esq. Some thousands of people who could not gain admission when the hall was full remained in the open air, and were addressed in favour of the scheme by Dr. Watts and other persons. The Mayor opened the business of the day at eleven o'clock; and upwards of an hour having been spent amidst indescribable uproar and confusion, the Rev. Canon Tucker proposed the adoption of a petition in favour of a national secular system of education. The Rev. J. J. Taylor seconded the proposition. The Rev. Canon Stowell moved an amendment in favour of the introduction of the religious element; but, after a long and very stormy meeting, the petition was carried. It is as follows:—

This petition humbly sheweth,

That the large amount of intemperance, vice, and crime, which exists in England and Wales is, in a great extent, owing to prevalent ignorance, and to the main cause of that ignorance, namely, an insufficient and defective provision for popular education

That, as her Majesty's subjects have long enjoyed the benefits of a large share of self-government, their rights and their liberties alike require that parents should have a direct share in the origination, the maintenance, and the direction of public schools

That, inasmuch as various forms of opinion in regard to religion prevail in the country, and large numbers of persons stand aloof from existing religious communities, freedom from sectarian and denominational peculiarities ought to characterize any new educational enactments.

Your petitioners, in view of these facts and convictions, earnestly entreat your honourable House to establish by law a system of education which, excluding all theological doctrines and sectarian influences, supported by local rates assessed on the basis of property, and managed by local authorities specially elected for that purpose by the ratepayers, may afford to all, especially to the unthought and neglected, opportunities free of charge for a thorough training in useful knowledge, good principles, and virtuous habits.

And your petitioners &c

Tuesday Election.—On Saturday, the election caused by the appointment of Lord Seymour to the Chief Commissionership of Woods and Forests took place. There was not the slightest opposition, although it was hinted by the extreme Radical party that Mr. Edward Miall, of Anti-state-Church notoriety, would be brought forward. The preliminary form having been gone through, Lord Seymour was then nominated by Mr. Cary, the representative of an ancient Roman Catholic family, long resident in the neighbourhood, seconded by Mr. Luscombe, one of the borough magistrates, and no opponent appearing, was declared to be duly elected. Lord Seymour returned by the mail-train to London the same afternoon.

Movement against the Truck System.—The agitation which has recently sprung up against the "truck" or "tommy system," so extensively practised in Staffordshire, gains ground rapidly; associations are in course of formation in all parts of the district; and on Monday a large meeting for the purpose was held at Dudley, in the open country, the Mayor in the chair. His worship convened the meeting on the requisition of nearly two hundred of the most respectable persons in the parish, and there were present deputations from Bilston and other towns. The Mayor, in opening the business, expressed his regret at the necessity that existed for their moving in this matter, especially as many of the parties who carried on their business under the truck system were gentlemen of high standing and excellent character; it was, however, a system that could not be longer endured: it oppressed the poor, and was unfair to the money-paying tradesman. He hoped that a vigorous effort would be made to put the axe at the root of the evil. The meeting was ably addressed several influential gentlemen, and resolutions passed strongly condemnatory of the oppressive and unjust system. It appears that the ironmasters who pay in truck get a profit of five shillings per week on the wages they pay in money.

The Water Supply to Liverpool.—Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., to whom it was referred to determine with respect to the various plans of supplying water to Liverpool, has reported against the local supply, and recommends that the Rivington Pikes scheme should be carried out. This report caused quite a ferment in Liverpool. Mr. Stephenson enters most minutely into all the various questions submitted to him. He contends that Liverpool cannot purify the river upon a sufficient supply by deepening the existing reservoir—that the reservoir of water under Liverpool has become, to some extent, deteriorated by continued and extensive pumping, and so much has been expended on the Rivington project, and the contracts are so entered into, that Mr. Stephenson says, the water from the sandstone is preferred for drinking, whilst that from Rivington, from its softness, is better for almost every other purpose; the former may be said to be the most palatable, and the latter the most useful.

Singular Case.—A Sheriff's Court was held in the grand jury room, on Monday last, before Mr. Acton, barrister, for the purpose of assessing damages to be awarded to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers by John Miklejohn, their warehouseman and confidential clerk, who had embezzled a number of sums and a fine of £200. He was possessed of property to the value of upwards of £3000, though he had but a paltry salary; and, as this property was supposed to belong of right to the late convict, the action was brought. The jury awarded £2065 15s. 11d.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Storm at Sunderland.—On Saturday afternoon, during a heavy gale from the south-east, a large fleet of light colliers arrived in the northern coal ports, the consequences of the gale and tremendous sea which ensued was done to the shipping. At about five P.M., a brig was driven broad-side against the pier by a sea; she lost both her masts, and drove ashore—making the fifth wreck that has been ashore. Other vessels lost their masts, bowsprits, &c.; and seldom has so much damage been done in ore tide.

Daring Highway Robbery in Cheltenham.—It appears that Mr. Luke Smith, of 16, Lansdown-terrace, left his own house on Monday night to post a letter at the branch post-office, Montpellier. Returning over Bay's-hill, about a quarter of an hour afterwards, just as night was closing in, he was suddenly stopped by a man who threw a handkerchief over his eyes, and pulled him to the ground Here he was held down and severely kicked by two persons, who, without delay, pulled his watch from his guard-chain, and rifled his pockets of their contents, with which they made off. The attack was so sudden, and so little time was lost by the ruffians, that Mr. Smith says he had no opportunity of identifying them. He was so much hurt by their kicks, that some time elapsed before he had sufficiently recovered himself to walk home, and when he arrived there surgical aid had to be called in. The watch was marked with the maker's name, "Tomkins, Bath." This fact may lead to the apprehension of the ruffians.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Arctic Expedition.—The utmost exertions are being used, night and day, at Woolwich, to complete the Arctic expedition by the 24th of April, relays of workmen being employed upon the two steam-vessels, which are progressing very fast. Two of the steam-tugs connected with the port also employ a large number of ship-wrights, riggers, caulkers, and others, and labourers to Black-wall every morning, to complete the *Resolute* and *Assistance*, sailing vessels, in dock at Messrs. Green and Wigram's yard. It is confidently expected that the whole will clear the Sandwich Islands by the first week in May. A sleigh, convertible into a punt, was brought to Woolwich on Tuesday afternoon, for trial. It consists of a frame like the frame of a sofa without a back, and rests on the keel of the woodwork, for being used on the ice or snow, with a narrow bar of iron. The mode of converting it into a punt for rowing in the water is very simple, being effected by taking out the gutta percha lining with which it is supplied when used as a sleigh on the ice or snow, and replacing it on the outside. The sheets of gutta percha are not very thick, which makes them as elastic as cushions when used on the ice, and the material is admirably adapted to preserving the officers and crews dry when rowing in boats during the night, although they are so close to the ground. The dimensions of the sleigh are 15 feet 6 inches long, by 3 feet broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, and the whole is remarkably light, although sufficiently strong for the purpose for which it is intended

Scurvy on Board of Temperance Vessels.—Important Medical Testimony. Naval Department, Aden, Feb. 26, 1850. Sir,—I take the liberty of enclosing you the copy of a letter from Dr. Vaughan, who has medical charge of the naval hospital at Aden. Since the letter was written, two more ships under temperance rules have entered the port with their crews suffering severely from scurvy. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

Political Agent. To Captain G. A. Haisted, R.N., Secretary, Lloyd's: —

Sir,—I am desirous of giving publicity to the fact that during the past twelve months I have had occasion to treat more cases of scurvy amongst the crews of vessels visiting this port than during any of the preceding five years that I have conducted the medical duties of the station.

Scurvy is almost exclusively confined to vessels coal-laden from England; and, as you are well aware, several ships have almost been disabled by it, from both officers and men being attacked almost invariably to the same extent, and in as short a space as hours of sprue.

I would, therefore, most earnestly suggest to charterers and owners of vessels the propriety of allowing a portion of spirits daily, and that the quality of the provisions supplied to the ship be strictly attended to; as that the staleness of pease and clothes be strictly enforced. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. A. VAUGHAN.

To Captain S. B. Haines, Political Agent, Aden.

It is stated that the projected submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, conceded to Messrs. Brett and Co. by the French Government, is approaching completion. The tower for the battery, offices, and genera. works at Dover are nearly erected, and the insulated wires are in a forward state of progress, and are expected to be sunk across the Channel in the course of the next month.

American Silver-Lake Ice.—Her Majesty has graciously been pleased to accept from the Directors of the American Company one case containing a specimen of Silver-Lake Ice, which has been much admired both by the Queen and Prince Albert.

MAHOGANY TREES IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE MAHOGANY TRADE.

SALE OF A MONSTER LOG AT BIRKENHEAD.

On Thursday week (the 28th ult.), an interesting sale by auction of Honduras mahogany took place in the sheds at Birkenhead Dock, by Messrs. Holmes, Slater, and Crook, brokers. There was a company of about 160 at the sale, which commenced with American woods, a great quantity being disposed of. The sale of the Honduras mahogany, which consisted of about 650 logs, was very spirited, and brought good prices. For the monster log there was great competition; and eventually it sold at 1s. 10½d. per foot, the purchase-money amounting to £316 17s. 6d.

The tree that this log was manufactured from grew in the Mosquito territory of Honduras. The length of the trunk, clear of branch, was 72 feet; its circumference, where it was cut (twelve feet above the ground), was 30 feet; and the entire tree turned out 17,000 feet of sound wood: say, three logs 30 feet long each from the trunk, and some very large logs from the branches. It was cut on the works of Messrs. Carmichael and Co.; and two of the logs were shipped on board their vessel the *Atlantic*; the large one, together with the log cut off the end of it, which measures 20 feet long, 4 feet 11 inches deep, 3 feet 8 inches thick, containing 4395 feet. The logs were landed at the Morpeth Dock, Birkenhead, on the 1st of February. The weight of both is 16 tons 13 cwt. 1 quarter 23 lb. The remaining piece is nearly as large, having the curl attached.

Mahogany, although now in such general use as a furniture wood, was not introduced into England till 1724, but it was used in repairing some of Sir Walter Raleigh's ships at Trinidad, in 1597.

Mahogany is the wood of a tree of *Swietenia*, of the natural family *Cedrelaceæ*, named by Jacquin in honour of J. Van Swieten. It grows in the West Indies and Central America: there are two other species found in the East Indies, but they are not much known in England.

The mahogany is one of the most majestic and beautiful of trees, with a large spreading head, and pinnate shining leaves. Its trunk is often forty feet in length, and six feet in diameter, and is divided into many massive arms, and throws the shade of its shining green leaves over a vast extent of surface. It is abundant in Cuba and Hayti, and it used to be plentiful in Jamaica; but, in the latter island, most of the trees, at least in accessible situations, have been cut down.

The principal importations into Great Britain are made from Honduras and Campeachy. That which is imported from the Islands is called "Spanish Mahogany:" it is not so large as that from Honduras, being generally in logs from 20 to 26 inches square, and 10 feet long; while the latter is usually from 3 to 4 feet square, and 12 or 14 feet long, but some logs are much larger.

Like the pine tribe, the mahogany timber is best on dry rocky soils or in exposed situations. That which is most accessible at Honduras grows upon moist low land, and is, generally speaking, inferior to that brought from Cuba and Hayti. Honduras mahogany has, however the advantage of holding glue admirably well, and is, for this reason, frequently used as a ground on which to lay veneers of the finer sorts.

The cutting of mahogany at Honduras takes place at two different seasons—after Christmas and towards Midsummer. The negroes employed in felling the trees are divided into groups of from 10 to 50. The trees are cut about 12 feet from the ground, and are floated down the rivers.

The Illustration above shows a party of negroes conveying away Spanish wood

The best qualities of mahogany, such as the finest Spanish, bring a very high price. Some years since, Messrs. Broadwood, the pianoforte manufacturers, gave the large sum of £3000 for three logs of mahogany! These logs, the produce of a *single tree*, were each about 15 feet long and 38 inches square; they were cut into veneers of eight to an inch. The wood was particularly beautiful, capable of receiving the highest polish; and, when polished, reflecting the light in the most varied manner, like the surface of a crystal; and, from the wavy form of the pores, offering a different figure in whatever direction it was viewed. Dealers in mahogany generally introduce an auger before buying a lot; but they are seldom able to decide with much precision as to the quality of the wood, so that there is a good deal of lottery in the trade. The logs for which Messrs. Broadwood gave so high a price, were brought to this country with a full knowledge of their superior worth.

New Provision in the Law of Bankruptcy.—The following provision in the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 106) will take effect from and after Thursday, the 11th inst.:—"That if any bankrupt shall be taken in execution after the refusal of protection, or after the refusal or suspension of his certificate, he shall not be discharged from such execution until he shall have been in prison for the full period of one year, except by order of the court; provided always that this enactment shall not take effect until after the expiration of six months from the commencement of this act, and then only against such persons as shall have been judged bankrupt under this act, and for offences committed after the commencement of this act." The act came into operation on the 11th October, and the six months will consequently expire on Thursday week. The power given by the new provision is a somewhat extraordinary one; and as creditors who have proved may be considered by a certificate as "judgment creditors," they may take their debtor in execution who has been refused protection by the Court of Bankruptcy.

Post-Office Notice.—On the 1st of April the following offices were opened as minor money order offices:—Aberayron, Cardiganshire; Albrighton, Shropshire; Axbridge, Somersetshire; Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire; Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire; Dedham, Essex; Debenham, Suffolk; Darwen, Lancashire; Dolgelly, Merionethshire; Haslingden, Lancashire; Harling, Norfolk; Hawkhurst, Kent; Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire; Newent, Gloucestershire; Northiam, Sussex; Potton, Bedfordshire; Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire; Staindrop, Durham; Stotley Bridge, Northumberland; Ticehurst, Sussex; Wrington, Somersetshire; Wadhurst Sussex.

LARGE LOG OF HONDURAS MAHOGANY, SOLD AT BIRKENHEAD.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor gave the usual Easter entertainment at the Mansion-house, on Monday evening. The Egyptian-hall was decorated in the same style as on the occasion of the Exhibition banquet a week or two back, and the scene was very grand and imposing. Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Young lent the effective aid of their vocal powers to the pleasures of the evening, which were also enhanced by the performances of the band of the Coldstream Guards, who were stationed in the gallery. Covers were laid for 400, and amongst the guests were the following:—

The French Ambassador, the American Minister, the Bishop of St. Asaph; Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.; the Bolivian Minister, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England; Major-General Delamaine, C.B.; Mr. Thornton, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Revenue; Col. Williams; Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P.; the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair; Mr. Mitchell, M.P.; Mr. French, M.P.; Mr Curteis, M.P.; Sir Seymour Sadlier, Sir Hamilton Seymour, Captain Sir E. Belcher, Lieutenant-General Sir James Hamilton, Sir Philip Lee, Mr. Merrivale, Alderman Sir F. Laurie, Mr. Alderman Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Wilson; Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P.; Alderman Sir W. Magnay, Sir George Carroll, the Sheriffs of London, &c.

"Non nobis Domine" having been sung, and the loving cup having been passed around, the usual toasts of loyalty were duly honoured, after which the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Foreign Ministers.

The French Ambassador, in returning thanks, observed that under no circumstances was the foreigner more vividly impressed with the grandeur and magnificence of London than when he was permitted to partake of the splendid hospitality of its chief magistrate. For himself, he acknowledged with pleasure and gratitude, that so frequently had he been a guest at the Civic board, that he now considered himself quite at home at the Mansion House. (Loud cheers.) He was proud of the welcome he had uniformly received, but his gratification did not arise from feelings of selfish vanity, or of mere personal gratitude. He was sensible that their kindness bore in view the country he had the honour to represent; and, viewed in this light, the value of the compliment was immensely enhanced. (Cheers.) He was fully convinced that nothing could be more conducive to the welfare of France and England than the continuance of a friendly understanding between both nations. (Vehement applause.)

The American Minister, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he was there as the representative of a nation speaking the same language, governed by the same laws, and professing the same religion as England. In fact, he looked on himself as a cousin of theirs, for he regarded the countries as cousins; and on the part of the great nation he had the honour to represent he returned his most cordial thanks for the handsome manner in which they had received the toast. He was then in the old city of London, which was associated in his mind with his earliest affections and his happiest reminiscences. He could not forget that the first book he had ever read in was published in St. Paul's Churchyard. (Hear.) He was not an old man, but he had lived long enough to see a mighty nation arise at the other side of the Atlantic from a very small number of the Anglo-Saxon race. The company he had the honour of addressing were that night seated in the midst of the richest, the most powerful, the most city on the face of the earth—the greatest city that had ever existed. It had become so through the instrumentality of commerce, which was in every land the great pioneer of civilisation. (Hear.) He looked upon the loving-cup which had passed round as symbolical of a generous anxiety on the part of both countries to entertain feelings of mutual good-will, and to stand by one another. In that sense he had sipped it on behalf of twenty-two millions of people, all of whom he would have around him that night if it were possible; and he had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the sentiment of "Health and prosperity to the city of London, illustrious from immemorial time for its commerce, its hospitality, its charities, but above all for its devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty."

The toast was honoured most enthusiastically.

The following toasts were then given, in the order of succession in which they are enumerated:—"The Bishop of St. Asaph and the Clergy." "The health of the Lord Mayor" (by the French Ambassador), "The House of Commons and Lord Dudley Stuart." "The East India Company and the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman." "The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England," "The Magistrates of the City of London," "The health of the Lady Mayoress" (by Sir Peter Laurie.)

At half-past ten o'clock the Lady Mayoress retired, and the company broke up shortly afterwards. Her Ladyship had a ball the same evening, which was brilliantly attended.

Roman Remains.—A correspondent of *Galignani*, at Pau, gives the following description of an interesting discovery made in that town:—"About fifteen years since, while some agricultural labours were being carried on in a field belonging to a M. Mouret, situated between the river Nez and the road from Pau to Oloron, the farmer discovered some masses at a short depth below the surface. Among the residents here this year is a young Englishman of sixteen years of age, Mr. Baring Gould, who, having a taste for archæology, obtained permission from the proprietor, and made an arrangement with the farmer to prosecute further search. The result of this has been the discovery of a Roman villa. The whole length of the building is between eighty and ninety feet, running north and south. The whole has not been completely excavated; but, as far as it has been cleared of earth, it appears that, on the extreme north, there are two chambers, one twenty-five, the other twenty-four feet English by twenty, each of these being beautifully floored and bordered with mosaic pavement of a great variety of colours and design; next comes the court, surrounded by a passage, into which opens a large semicircular chamber; and on the south are also other chambers, all paved in like manner, but differing in patterns, which all consist of flowers and garlands, figures of fishes, vases, and various weapons. It is to be regretted that the proprietor has imposed a condition, which renders the exploration much more costly and slow than it would otherwise have been: he requires that all the parts discovered in the course of the day shall be covered up with earth at night, in order to prevent their being damaged by the frost. Two other English gentlemen, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Hodgson, have joined in the work. The whole, when exposed to view, will be a valuable addition to the attractions of Pau, being the completest thing of its kind found in the neighbourhood, perhaps in France, or even in Italy. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Pau, or of the department, will take care to preserve so valuable a relic of antiquity."

According to a recent Parliamentary paper, there were, in the year 1849, 42,798 acres of land in Great Britain under the cultivation of hops. The duty on hops in the year amounted to £145,698 4s. 9½d.

CAPE WAGGON.

SKETCHES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The increased and still increasing interest attached to the subject of Emigration, renders peculiarly interesting authentic Sketches of the characteristics of the natives of the British colonies. Of this attractive class are the Illustrations here presented to the reader. Each is from a coloured drawing, neatly executed at the Cape; and, altogether, they present accurate portraits of the people and certain of their customs.

In the first Picture we have the noted *Waggon of the Cape*, described by all travellers, from Burchell and Barrow to those of the present day. Drawn by almost a dozen of oxen, and driven by a carter with a whip of unwieldy length, the team reminds one of the slowness with which the Dutch farmers—generally the possessors of these waggons—have ever adopted improvements.

The *Waggon Driver* beneath is a grotesque fellow, worthy of the team; he is taking snuff in the native fashion—by rubbing it on his teeth!

The *Kaffir Woman* to the left carries on her head a water-melon, which grows in the colony to a luxuriant size. Numbers of Kaffirs are employed as labourers; though the woman here portrayed is in her native district—the well-known kraal being shown in the distance.

The Kaffir women are more domesticated than the men, and in the planting season busy themselves in their gardens; at other times they find employment in making skin cloaks or *karosses*, mats, baskets, &c. The girls and young women generally remain, during the day, with their mothers, whilst the male portion of the family are absent from the kraal. Of late years, the chiefs and their wives, as well as those of superior grade, have imitated the English costume by piecemeal, and many of them cut a very grotesque appearance. The ladies wear a shabby, gaudy-tinted petticoat, a shawl of doe-kin, and a coloured handkerchief bound round their woolly pates similar to the Hottentot women, and which never comes off until it falls off by age and dirt; ablution being never resorted to by these races. The girls, however, no matter of what rank, wear no other habiliment than a sheep-skin kaross, bound round them a little below the waist, and the woolly part turned inwards. The men, as well as the women, wear some kind of necklace and earrings, composed of glass beads. The arms are decorated, also, with massive brass rings.

KAFFIR WOMAN.

CAPE WAGGONER TAKING SNUFF.

The *Fingoe Woman from Algoa Bay* was sketched at Port Elizabeth, where a large portion of this tribe is located along the coast as far as Sunday's River. These women are very robust and useful; they are in the habit of carrying passengers on their backs from the surf-boats to the shore. Their vest is composed entirely of sheepskins, sewn together with the woolly part next the skin: the bag behind is used for the purpose of carrying their children in. They invariably wear a necklace composed of bits of wood, metal, beads, &c., tied to a string, which are supposed by these uncnlightened people to possess a particular charm. The head-dress they wear is merely composed of a piece of cotton handkerchief. Their feet are uncovered.

The *Amakosa Fingoe Man* belongs to a tribe rescued by the British troops from the bondage of the Kaffirs, in the war of 1834-35. They have ever since enjoyed perfect tranquility and freedom, in districts allotted to them, within the pale of British dominion. The history and condition of this people excited very great interest. It appears that "Fingoe" is not their natural appellation, but a reproachful epithet, denoting extreme poverty and misery—a person having no claim to justice, mercy, or even life. They are the remnants of eight powerful nations, which have been destroyed or driven out of their country by the destructive wars carried on amongst the natives of the interior. Five of these nations were destroyed by the cruel Matiwana, and the rest by the notorious Zoolu chief Chaka, or some of the tribes tributary to him. The names of these nations were:—

1. *Amahlubi*, signifying, in the native dialect, a people who tear or pull off
2. *Amangwani*, or people who bring. These people are the remains of a very powerful nation which 26 or 27 years ago inhabited the country on the N.E. of Port Natal
3. *Amabele*, or people of mercy
4. *Amangubencolo*, or axe benders.
5. *Amabobanene*, or right-handed people
6. *Amatembukazi*, or people whose things are their own
7. *Amarelelwana*. There appears to be no definite meaning for this appellative.
8. *Abashanaqo*, or people that revile or reproach.

FINGOE WOMAN.

These nations being broken up and dispersed in the surrounding country, many of the people who escaped fled from time to time to the westward, and thus came into collision with the Amakosa Kaffirs, but principally with the tribes of Hintza.

AMAKOSA FINGOE MAN.

BECHUANA WAGGON LEADER.

Here they were received by that chief as entirely dependent on his mercy and generosity, and were suffered to exist on the tenure of the most abject slavery. The state of bondage had at last become utterly intolerable, and its victims embraced the opportunity afforded them by the British invasion of Kaffirland to throw off the yoke and seek protection from us. This persecuted tribe have demonstrated their gratitude to the British Government for taking them under their protection in every possible manner. Crime is scarcely ever heard of among them; the men make excellent herdsmen, and the women good house-servants and nurses; they are alike active, willing, and faithful. Their costume is similar to that of the Kaffirs. The necklace worn by some of the men (as in the annexed Sketch) is nothing more than a dried snake-skin. The dark marks on the skin are intended to represent drops of blood. So inefficient are these people to cleanliness, that immediately on the skin being strip from the animal, it is taken into wear, without the slightest attempt being made to cleanse it.

The *Fetcheuna Waggon-builder* is of a tribe, the remnant of what was once a very powerful and warlike nation, similar to the Fingoes, bordering upon Natal; but, consequent upon internal wars and intrigues of neighbouring clans, were almost decimated; the few that remain have chiefly taken up their abode in the Colony. The men, as well as the women, are employed as waggon-leaders (foreloopers), herds, and in other menial occupations. Their inanity of character, simplicity of manners, and inoffensive career place them in the scale of commiseration amongst the Fingoes. They proved themselves faithful and valiant soldiers during the last war, and worthy of the trust imposed upon them. Their clothing, like that of the Fingoes, consists of a sheepskin *kaross*, and a red woollen nightcap, procured from a trader for a few horns or a hide. Their only offensive weapon is a *knob kerrie*, or stick with a round knob at one end, which they can hurl with great precision, and bring a rider to the ground whilst galloping away.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 7.—Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due.
TUESDAY, 9.—Sun rises 5h. 32m., sets 6h. 46m.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins.
THURSDAY, 11.—Length of day 13h. 31m.
FRIDAY, 12. Henry VI. married Margaret of Anjou, 1445.
SATURDAY, 13.—Handel died, 1759. Dr. Burney died, 1814.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
10	10	10	45	11	25	*		No	0	25	0	59	1
Tide								Tide					
0	1	1	36	2	16	2	56	3	45	4	31	5	12
37	2	39	2	40	2	40	2	37	2	32	2	25	2

* At Midnight.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Grand Extra Night.—The Nobility, Patrons of the Opera, and the Public, are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will be given on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, when will be presented (with New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations) Mozart's celebrated Opera DON GIOVANNI. The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. The Overture, by Collett, Dorville, Sig. Calzolari, Masetto, Sig. F Lablache, Leporello, Sig. Lablache; Donna Anna, Mdlle Parodi., Donna Elvira, Mdme Grisi,last; and Zerlina, Mdme. Ventur. In the Ball Room will be danced, by Mdlle Car ota Grisi and Mdlle. Marie Taglioni (who will appear as a Spanish Cavalier) Mazurka Incidental Minuet in G, and also Mozart's celebrated Zarabanda in A Minor. First time with the present scenes at the Royal Opera, Berlin. Between the Acts, a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mdlle Amalia Ferraris will appear. To conclude with the highly successful New and Original Comic Ballet, by M. Paul Taglioni, entitled LES MEAMORPHOSES in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, M Charles, and M Paul Taglioni, will appear. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8 will be produced LE PROXI DE MARIAGE and LE DOUBLE DES VIAILLARDS, in both of which Mdlle Dunois and M Samson will perform. Vari us attractive Novel ve are in preparation Subscriptions for the remainder of the season to be arranged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—Fireball's new and Magnificent Spectacle Triumphantly Successful.—Second week of Easter Holiday Entertainments, unequalled for novelty and attraction—That Wonder of the World, young Hernando, having been received with unbounded enthusiasm, will have the honour of appearing for the last time previous to his departure for Paris on MONDAY, APRIL 8th, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with Fireball's new Grand Spectacle of Romantic interest, entitled the FOUR SONS OF AYMON; or the Days of Charlemagne, produced with great Splendour, and introducing the beautiful Steeds of Horses having Cascade of Water, Ashes, and all the vast resources of the establishment. To be succeeded by unequalled FEATS IN THE ARENA. To conclude with a Laughable Farce. Ladies and Gentlemen taught the polite art of Riding. Horses broke for Field or Road, by Mr. R Smith.—Box-office open from Eleven to Four.—Stage Manager Mr W Wo.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, that the FIRST CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8th, at Eight o'Clock precisely. Grand Symphony in E flat Mozart No. 3 Septet Concerto, Violin, Mr. H. U Cooper Recitative Mendelssohn Bartholdy—Overture, "The Ruler of the Spirits" Weber—Scena "Ah perfido" Beethoven—Duet "Deh Conte Barbara" Rossini—Miss Dolby and Miss Carlos. Rizz Vocal Performers: Miss Lucombe, Mr Benson, and Mr Frank Bodda. Conductor, Mr C ta—Leader, Mr Sainton—with Stalls and Tickets (admitting a gentleman and two ladies) £1 .0s; Triple Tickets (admitting three gentlemen) £2 2s, to be obtained of Messrs ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—SECOND MATINEE, on APRIL 9th, at Half-past Three o'clock Quartett, E minor Op. 44, wi h Andante and Scherzo, Posthumous Quartett, Op. 81. Mendelssohn; Sonata in G, Piano and Violin, Beethoven; Quartet, No. 10 E flat, Beethoven. Artists: Miss Dolby, Ms. and Pantti Pianist Mr. Benedict. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street, before, half-a-guinea each, on the morning of performance, and not to admit visitors—no payment at the door

MR HENRY WYLDE'S MATINEES MUSICALES.—The FIRST will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15th, when will be performed, by M Ernst and Mr Henry Wylde (Wylde's Duet Concertante, for pianoforte and violoncello, composed expressly for Mr Lidel mann (violonc. i) and Mr Hill (viola), Mozart's Quartett in F Minor, and Beethoven's Trio in C Minor Mr. Benedict Herman will play a Sonata by Henry Wylde, in E Major. The vocal music will be sung by Mdlle Schloss Tickets, reserved seats 10s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 7s.; to be had of Mr. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street, and of Messrs CRAMER and Co., Regent street.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give One Performance of his ENTERTAINMENT at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22nd.—Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs OLLIVIER, Bond-street; Messrs. KEITH and PROWSE, Cheapside; and of the principal Music-sellers. The last Performances of the present Entertainment in London will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—M. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at the following Towns:—Bradford, April 8th; Wakefield, 9th; Rotherham, 10th; Hull, 11th; Hull, 12th. Mr. J. WILLY
DISTIN'S AMATEUR CORNET CLASSES, for the practice of Quartetts, assemble nightly at DISTIN'S CORNET AND SAX HORN DEPOT, 31, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

CROSBY HALL, BISHOPGATE-STREET.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his ENTERTAINMENT for ONE NIGHT ONLY, at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, Commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets, 5s., to be had of Keith and Prowse, Messrs. Olliver, and the principal Music-sellers.—The Last Performance of the present Entertainment will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Monday Evening, April 9th.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Open as a Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 18TH.
EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—BANVARD'S New Grand Moving Panorama of the OHIO RIVER, and Western Banks of the Mississipi, showing Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, and extending through the Prairie Land to the City of New Orleans.—The Public are respectfully informed, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing this Extraordinary Exhibition, the PRICES of ILLUMINATION on and after MONDAY, Feb. 25, will be REDUCED as follows:—Reserved Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Painting will, as usual, be exhibited every Morning, Half-past Ten; Evening, Half-past Seven.

SOUTHAMPTON, BAY of BISCAY, the TAGUS, CAPE ST VINCENT, CAPE TRAFALGAR, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, ENCAMPMENT by NIGHT, CROSSING the DESERT, the RED SEA where the Israelites crossed, MOCHA, and CALCUTTA, are all INCLUDED in the GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, portraying the entire route of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Calcutta, as exhibited by the ROYAL ALLBERT ILLUMINATION, No. 14, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE, Morning, at Half-past Two; Evening, at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s 6d. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery.

NEW PICTORIAL EXHIBITION, 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, on a Grand Scale, with VIEWS of MOLYNEUX VIADUCT, CONWAY, BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, the VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE over the CONWAY, &c.; to which has been added SNOWDON from CAPEL CARIG. Painted by J. W. ALLEN, Esq. A Description by JOHN CLARKE, Esq. During the Holidays this Exhibition on will open at Eleven o'Clock, Quarter-past Twelve, Half-past One, Quarter to Three, Four o'Clock and Evening at Seven and a Quarter past Eight. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children, Half-price Doors open a quarter of an hour before each Exhibition.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. Bachhoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS—OPTICAL EFFECTS, Daily at Two, and every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'Clock. Third Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq on the CHEMISTRY of the METALS—with brilliant Experiments. Daily and in the Evenings, Quarterly NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS, exhibiting SCENES in CEYLON, from Sketches taken on the spot by A. Nicolas, Esq., painted on Glass by Mr Clare. Also a Series of Views of the ARCTIC REGIONS, with an interesting Description, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evening The VIEWS of LONDON in the Sixteenth Century, and as it now is are shown at One o'Clock. Experiments with the DIVER and the DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s. Schools, Half-price

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by ROYAL CHARTER.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN. Admittance One Shilling.
Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. April, 1850. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

GREAT EXHIBITION of the WORKS of INDUSTRY of all NATIONS, 1851.—NOTICE TO INTENDING EXHIBITORS.
In pursuance of the directions of Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Westminster Committee request that all persons resident in the City and Liberties of Westminster desirous of becoming exhibitors will, on or before the first day of May next, make known to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr G. B. DREW, 29 Parliament-street, a no tice of their intention, with a general description of the object to be exhibited, and the space required for its exhibition.
Printed forms for the return may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and any further information, from the Local Commissioners

Mr. J Brown, 256 Regent-street.	Mr. T J. Miller, 7, Millbank-street.
Mr J. G. Crace, 4, Wigmore street.	Mr. W. G Rogers, 10, Carlisle street, Soho.
Mr P. Graham, 13, Regent-street.	Mr. E. Snell, 27, Albemarle-street.
Mr Stephen Lewis, 163, Regent-street.	

April 2, 1850.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION for FOUNDING a SETTLEMENT in NEW ZEALAND.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Dated 13th November, 1849
The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY—President
JOHN HUTT, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Management.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Bishop of Norwich	Hon H Cavendish	John Hutt, Esq
Lord Lyttelton	Hon F Charteris, M P	Samuel Lucas, Esq
Lord Brooke, M P	T Somes Cocks, Esq, M P	F A M'Geachy, Esq
Lord Courtney	Hare R Coleridge	G K Richards, Esq
Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart	W Forsyth, Esq	J Simeon, Esq, M P
C B Adderly, Esq, M P	Rev G R Gleig	Charles G Wynne, Esq
Hon Francis Baring, M P	Edmund Halswell, Esq	Rev Cecil Wray
	Rev E. Hawkins	

Resident Chief Agent in New Zealand—J. R. GODLEY, Esq.

Information respecting the plans and progress of the Association may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, No. 11, Charing-cross

Gentlemen intending to emigrate, and who propose forming the first body of colonists must ideally, land, Eleven (11) Pres, at Port Nicholson, Cook's Straits, New Zealand, Esq., Adelphi-terrace, Strand, and are ready to give every information, either personally or by letter, to parties desirous of proceeding to the Settlement. By order,

4th March, 1850. H. F. ALSTON, Secretary.

SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 57, CHANCERY-LANE, London.
DIRECTORS

Church, John Thomas, Esq	Maynard, Jones Allcyne, Esq	Symons, Jellinger Cookson, Esq
Cox, Edward William, Esq	Morris, John Michael, Esq	Tyrrell, John Conyers, Esq
Deane, Samuel Worthington, Esq	Monckton, Joseph Nokes, Esq	Tyrr, John Smale, Esq
Foulkes, John S. M., Esq	Murray,	Withall, William, Esq
Jones, William, Esq	Murray, William, Esq	Wordsworth, Charles, Esq

This Society presents the following Advantages to the Assured.—
1st. The security of a large subscribed Capital.
2nd. Exemption of the Assured from all liability.
3rd. Tables of Premiums, calculated on the true law of mortality, expressly for this Office, and adapting the payment of the Premiums to every case.
4th. Participating and Non-participating Tables of Premiums. In the former, the Assured are entitled to Four-fifths of the Profits, or FOUR-TWENTIETHS of the Profits persel ally contributed, for each rem-ining full year of existence (if any), either by way of addition to the sum Assured, or Premium Reduced, at the option of the Assured.
5th. Policies Indisputable, except in case of fraud.
6th. This Society gives a much larger share of Profits to the Assured, and at a lower rate of Premium, than the generality of other Life Offices.
7th. Parties wishing to secure their Lives without participating in the Profits, can do so on a lower scale of Premiums than that of a large proportion of other Offices.
Assurances may be effected through any respectable Solicitor, or by application to
THOMAS CHURCH, Actuary.

N.B Diseased Lives Assured at adequate Premiums.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E H W, Kettering.—So the "Continental Railway Guide"
FISHER, perhaps, refers to the attached and the lantern fly
PA RENS.—[See M. W. Kew, had better address their recommendations to the Committee
H W C Apply to any bookseller. Folio may be had at 2d, strand
LOLA.—The last-named person is of the Society of Friends
A CONSTANT READER. The Savings-Banks is safe. We cannot speak as to the other
A Z—We cannot advise as to insurance contributions
JUVENIS.—The well may be seen at the Geological Office, Knightrider-street, Doctors' Commons. The expense will be 2s
W. L. LINGTON—We cannot vouch for the validity of statements in other Journals than our own
T W P, Owl Road-street.—Our Journal may be had in fifteen volumes, 18s each, except Vol 1, which is 21s
P Q, Stroud, is thanked, though we had not room for the Sketch
DELTA.—The question is too nice a point for any but a professional man to answer fully
IVES.—No reward has been offered for a Queen Anne's farthing. (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.")
A GLASGOW READER.—Apply to Highley and Son, publishers, Fleet-street
A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Apply to the Secretary of his Club
A SUBSCRIBER Rilhamy.—We cannot trace the report in question to any authentic source
A M. S. Marsden may be correct, but we have not room for the question. See pipe-clay
CAPPA.—Your's is not a clash. (See page 183 of the present volume)
MIDDLESEX.—Letters in the Times newspaper, signed with initials and numbers stated
C B, Hampstead-road, is thanked, but we have not room for the subject
PHILOMATH.—Send us the details of the case, and we will look them over
LOUISA.—The arms of Woodward are "Arg. two bars az., over all three bucks' heads cabossed or."
L. L.—The arms of Truscott are "Arg. three chevrons gu. a chief chequy of the first and second"
A. ——HOEBER, Gosport.—The crest of Bradshaw is "A stag at gaze under a vine tree fructed ppr."
A. L.—The arms of Turnbull are "Arg. a bull's head erased sa. Crest: A rabbit arm erect, ppr. holding in the mouth an ear of rye, ppr., by a ribband gu." Motto: "Ne te retro." A head erased sa."
DOUGLAS.—Very few of the delegates to judicial authority to that portion of its members which formerly Join ed Commissions
SUCH TAPSUN—Duffus is the name of the Barony whence the family of Sutherland took their title, on being elevated to the Peerage, in 1650, in the person of Alexander Sutherland, of Duffus. The name of Sutherland is derived from the Norse words, signifying "The arms of the family of Duff are "Vert a fesse dancette erm. between a hart's head caboshed in chief, and two escal ops in base or"
THOMAS.—A man must be a Bachelor of Arts before you can take a Master's degree.
DUKE.—Dykefield is in the barony of Bargh, Cumberland, a few miles from Carlisle
LEGATUS.—We cannot discover any arms belonging to the family of Hammens, of Sussex, one of whom, Mary Hammons, married Thomas Hongwood, of Horsham, born to 1699
F F A.—There are many families of arms attached to the name of Woodcock. What is the quality of the family whose bearings W F A requires?
I. L.—The arms of the ancient and respectable family of Hatch of Devon were "Gu. two ch vrons or, between three [illegible] and a crescent arg."
ION.—Lodge are no arms registered or recorded to the name in question. Is it not likely to be a corruption of the name of Lodge, which is well known in Lancashire heraldry? The Braggs, of Sudborough, in that county, bore for arms: "Arg. a chev. vert, between three bugle passant gu. Crest: A lion rampant arg. gorged with a collar, or, and az"
W N—General Sir Charles Napier was born at Whitehall
SARA.—The Knights of Dunes is elder son and heir apparent of the Duke of Wellington, by his deceased wife, Catherine, third daughter of Edward Michael second Lord Longford
CYRUS.—Lord Hill wrote Viscount Hill, and Sir Henry was styled "General Commanding-in-Chief" The Duke of Wellington is "Commander-in-Chief"
ALEX. MACKINNON.—The crest of Bullen is "A bull's head couped sa. armed or."
GLADTONBURY.—Grief or any boundary
J W H.—We cannot inform you
A SUBSCRIBER, Wisbeach.—Thanked
R H. Woolwich.—Ineligible
DANIEL S. STUART, J. B. S E R, A SUBSCRIBER, Lasmington; FURRIER, F, Woolwich; A F R, Lines on a Shipwreck

TRITON, Edinburgh.—Yes	
L L is thanked	

* * Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Railway Economy. By Dr. Lardner.——Thompson on Building Societies.——Davidson's Shilling Volume of Plays.
MUSIC.—Songs without Words.—Macbeth.——Marche pour le Piano.——Une Reverie.——Le Nuit.——Remember Thee.——Absent Friends.——O Saviour of the World.——Sacred Songs and Anthems. The Harp.——Language of Flowers.——Song of the Alpine Storms.——Davidson's Instrumental Gems.

ROME.

On MAY 4th will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege. On which occasion a DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published, price ONE SH.LLING The Two Numbers with the large View of Rome Gratis, intended to form the Frontispiece to Vol. XVI. of this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1850.

THE Overland Mail of the 2nd of March brings intelligence which is ominous of future troubles in the Punjaub. It would seem to be our unhappy destiny to be compelled to extend our empire against our wishes, and to be forced into wars of conquest by chiefs upon whom leniency is thrown away—who break their engagements, meet our indulgence with treachery, and aim at nothing less than our expulsion from India. There is as yet nothing very positive in the news; but, as the weather-wise can foretel a storm by very small preliminary indications, so those who pay attention to Indian affairs can see the tempests while they are yet far off. There has been a mutiny at Umritsur, in the 66th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and no less than 170 men have been arrested. A portion of them have been tried by court-martial, and it is probable, considering the circumstances of the Punjaub, that a severe example will be made of the ringleaders: Sir Charles Napier has shown that he will not be trifled with. There are rumours, also, of the discovery of a plot, on the part of the Sikh chieftains, to undermine the fortress of Lahore, and blow the British into the air. These reports, however, have not yet assumed any definite shape, and may possibly be exaggerated. The most serious part of the business is an expedition against the Affreedies, in which our arms, if not altogether unsuccessful, have not obtained such a triumph as will supersede the necessity of still greater exertions to quell the insurrection.

The province of Peshawur has many troublesome and savage neighbours, and it is amongst one of these tribes that we have found a new enemy. The original cause of quarrel was a provocation on the part of the Affreedies, who attacked and robbed a party of Sappers employed in the construction of a road through the Kohat Hills. These mountaineers, like the old Highlanders of Scotland after the Rebellion of 1745, have a shrewd suspicion that a good road will put an end to the security of their native fastnesses, and a natural dislike to the means by which this result is to be brought about. In the attack upon the Sappers, several of our men lost their lives; and an expedition, under the command of Colonel Bradshaw, comprising several companies of infantry and cavalry, and a corps of artillery—all provided with abundance of ammunition and provisions for fourteen days—was despatched from Peshawur to Kohat, to punish the aggression; Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell accompanied the expedition—as amateurs. The result, as first stated, was, that the expedition was "completely successful;" but later intelligence leads us to doubt its complete success, when it adds that one officer, Ensign Sitwell, was cut to pieces, and his arm affixed to a spear-head as a trophy; that another, Lieutenant Hilliard, was fatally wounded by a shot through the lungs; and that many men were killed and wounded. The Affreedies were repulsed; but, as "operations on a large scale against them are to be immediately resumed," we may well doubt the complete success of the battle of Kohat. This mail also conveys the intelligence of a small piece of annexation. The Rajah of Sikkim, about two months since, detained and imprisoned two English botanists, Drs. Campbell and Hooker, who were traversing his country for purposes purely scientific. This small potentate was in receipt of an annual subsidy of £600 per annum from our Government, and drew from our treasury the revenue of £1600 per annum. His pension has been stopped and his country has been annexed, so that his interference with the men of science has cost him dear. The next annexation, we suppose, will be that of the mountains of Kohat and the whole country of the Affreedies. In this manner our empire grows.

THE Erfurt Parliament has assembled, and a new move has been made in the cunning and complicated game which the King of Prussia is playing for the Emperorship of Germany. The original enthusiasm of the German people for the more complete union of the various petty states of the "Confederation," seems to have died away, or, at least, to have very considerably cooled down. It does not even appear that the King of Prussia is very warmly supported by his own subjects in his attempt to annex Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Hesse, and the various Duchies and Grand Duchies of Germany to the dominions of the House of Hohenzollern, and to make the Kings and Dukes his Peers and Senators. However, he has entered upon his career; he has pledged his word to go on, and he has already proceeded too far to draw back with credit. What the result can be, unless it be civil war, it is difficult to imagine. The "four Kings," namely, those of Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria, have joined the Emperor of Austria in resistance to his project, which they consider to be one intended for the aggrandisement of Prussia, and having no other object. Their resistance, which is at present confined to words, will very likely take another shape as soon as the Erfurt Parliament shall give the signal by any attack on their individual rights as independent Sovereigns. Austria once threatened, that she would treat the mere assembling of this Parliament as a *casus belli*. She has, since that period, consented to lower her tone in some degree; but she is evidently determined, at the proper moment, to oppose herself, with her whole strength, and that of the four Kings, her allies, to the scheme of the House of Hohenzollern. Whatever may be the ultimate result as regards the interesting question of the unity of Germany, the chances of the King of Prussia's success to attain the object of his ambition do not appear very brilliant.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue accounts for the past year to the quarter ending the 5th inst., were made up last night.

The returns for the quarter show a decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1849, under the head of Customs, but an increase on Excise, Property-Tax, and Assessed Taxes. On the whole year the returns show a considerable increase as compared with the returns for 1849.

The following are the chief items:—

	For the Quarter.	For the Year ending April 5, 1850
Customs	£4,432,584	£18,535,352
Excise	£1,899,473	£12,792,713
Stamps	£1,531,125	£6,354,429
Taxes	£177,731	£4,332,979
Property-Tax . .	£3,009,608	£5,466,248

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Easter holidays have been passed in comparative retirement by the Court at Windsor Castle

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Grace the Duke of Wellington have been almost the only notable visitors sharing the Royal hospitality at the Castle.

On Good Friday the Queen and the Prince attended Divine service in the private chapel, and were recipients of the Holy Communion.

On Easter-day her Majesty and the Prince Consort again attended the service. The Duchess of Kent was also present.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince took their usual early morning walk in the grounds around the Castle. The Royal dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Lady Vernon and the Hon. Miss Vernon, Rev. F. and the Hon. Mrs. F. Anson, and Sir George Couper.

On Tuesday there was no addition to the Royal circle.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort took equestrian exercise, attended by Lieut.-Colonel F. Seymour. In the evening, the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince, and, with the Duchess of Kent, joined the Royal dinner party.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince Consort took their usual early walk on the Slopes. The Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Wellington were again, the evening, guests at the Royal table.

Lord Elphinstone has relieved the Earl of Morley in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Col. Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. R. Ormsby Gore in his duty as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Charles Fitzroy has relieved Major-Gen. Wemyss in his duty as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour has relieved Col. Bouverie in his duty as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the Royal Society of Arts with a visit on Thursday. The Royal Duke also visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday, at Gloucester House.

The Princess Napoleon Bacciocchi and suite have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from Paris

The Duke of Wellington is surrounded by a select family circle at Strathfieldsaye.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, with the Lady Adelaide and Lord Ernest Vane, left Holdernesse House on Monday, travelled wit the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, and sailed thence, with Captain Smidtsit, for Calais, *en route* for Paris, where the noble Marquis and Marchioness will sojourn for some weeks, on a visit to the President of the Republic.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been passing the recess at Brighton.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL.—The Queen has been pleased to present to the above institution, as nominee in right of her Majesty's munificent donation of 230 guineas, Joseph Parrett, one of seven children of the Rev. C. E. Parrett, Independent minister of Mevagissey, Cornwall. His wife died of cholera last year, and his income arising from all sources is under £70 a year.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Thursday information was received at the Head Police-office, Scotland-yard, that one of the clerks in the Suffolk Improved Building and Investment-Yard, had absconded from Ipswich, taking with him £1800 in cash, the property of the shareholders.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The only feature to be noticed in the Paris news of yesterday (Friday), is the expulsion from the capital of several hundreds of vagrants, who were without any wilful employment or fixed residence, who had their haunts in the low parts of the city, and there formed a hive of discontent and crime, ever on the watch, and ready to hoist the native agitator as an *ameute*, assuming their warmth as a shelter under the mask of patriotism and ultra-democratism. There were no less than 1500 of them expelled on Wednesday afternoon.

The cause of this summary measure is mentioned in another column as having originated in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, was caused by M. FAVIE's amendment for reducing the funds allowed to the Minister of the Interior. Ultimately it was rejected by 440 to 175. During the uproar the majority and minority exchanged very foul epithets, and a member of the Montagnards even shook his fist at the majority. One of the Montagnards had a vote of censure passed upon him by an immense majority. General Cavaignac was one of the first to vote for the censure.

WEST INDIES.

Yesterday (Friday) the *Trent* arrived with the West India Mail, bringing dates from Jamaica of March 10, and Barbadoes of March 12. Of political intelligence there is none of the least interest. The Hon. J. T. Barnard, chairman of the Jamaica Quarter Sessions, died on the 3rd of March. In several of the islands the crops were suffering for want of rain.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF THE CITY.

On Monday the annual reports were made to the Lord Mayor, from the several Royal Hospitals of the city of London. The following is an abstract:—

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Children put forth apprentices and discharged from Christ's Hospital this year last past, 199; ten of whom, being instructed in mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the mathematical school founded by his late Majesty King Charles II. Children deceased the year last past, 10. Children now under the care and charge of the hospital in London and at Hertford, 1402. To be admitted on presentations granted to this time, 198.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Patients admitted, cured, and discharged, during the last year, 6146 (including 1 case of cholera) in-patients; and 71,564 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, most of whom were poor, sick, and lame persons; and many of them being destitute, have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their habitations. Died from cholera, 198; from other causes, 432: remaining under care, in-patients, 532; out-patients, 2340. All fees on the admission of patients have been abolished, and the accommodation of the in-patients extended as to admit 880, while their diet and general comforts have been materially improved. The expense attendant upon the reception of cholera cases during the past year has been great, and great indeed have been the benefits conferred upon the public by their free admission.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—There have been admitted, cured, and discharged, during the last year, of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4737 in-patients; and 59,109 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, most of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journies to their several habitations. Died, after much change in their sickness, 301; remaining under care—in-patients, 417; out-patients, 3831. So that more have been, during the last year, under the care of the said hospital, in all, 63,995.

BARTHOLOMEW HOSPITAL.—Received into the hospital during the last year, under the commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of this city, as criminal or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour or received correction, 812. Apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for confinement, 25. Received into this hospital during the same period sundry poor persons who had been found wandering abroad and begging in the city of London, 287. The House of Occupation at Bridewell Hospital: received into the house as Discharmes, 1848—males, 86; females, 102. Admitted in 1849 males, 80; females, 30.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—Admitted during the year, 150 males, 194 females. Discharged cured: 70 males, 106 females.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—At a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth, held on Tuesday, at the Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road, J. Field, Esq., of the firm of Maudsley and Field, in the chair, a resolution favourable of this Exhibition were unanimously passed, and other arrangements are making for a general meeting of the inhabitants being forthwith called.

MR. SHAW AND TENANT RIGHT.—On Monday, at the monthly meeting of the Central Farmers' Club, held at the Crab-tree, Fulham, the subject of tenant right was introduced by Mr. Shaw, and discussed at considerable length. At the close of the discussion the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:—"That all valuations between the landlord, or the incoming tenant, and the outgoing tenant, justice to the parties may be amply secured by defining in the agreement the period over which the claim for compensation should extend, the operations or articles for which the tenant should be entitled to claim, and as far as possible the mode in which the sum which should be furnished to the valuers in case of reference or arbitration." A service of plate, subscribed for by tenant-farmers, was then presented to Mr. Shaw by Mr. Hughes, on behalf of the club, in an address highly eulogistic of his able, consistent, and persevering advocacy of tenant right during the last seven years. On a silver there was the following inscription: "Tenant right.—To William Shaw, Esq., as a mark of esteem and admiration for the manner in which he has so long and ably advocated the tenant-farmer's rights, this token is offered by some of those friends who appreciate the conduct of the man and the justice of the cause." In reply, Mr. Shaw stated that, highly as he appreciated this testimonial of respect, he felt that the best reward of his exertions would be the establishment of tenant right throughout the country.

LLOYD'S.—At a special general meeting of the members, held on Wednesday, Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., was unanimously elected a member of the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, previous to his taking the chair, in the room of G. R. Robinson, Esq., M.P., resigned. The following votes were proposed and unanimously adopted:—£50 in aid of the fund in behalf of the widows and children of the pilots drowned by the capsizing of the South Shields life-boat, on the 4th December last, in proceeding to the rescue of the crew of the brig *Betsey*, of Little Harbour, on the Middle Sand; £10 to six coast guardsmen belonging to the No 2 Battery and Great Stone Station, for their praiseworthy conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the *Margaretta Retsena*, wrecked on the night of the 28th ult., on Romney Sand; £5 5s. to the widow of Thomas Bennet and John Baxter, pilots for Larne Lough, who were drowned in the schooner *Water Nymph*, wrecked during a gale on the Scotch Coast, on the 6th February, having previously volunteered to go on board, at the risk of their lives, in order to assist in getting the vessel into the Lough; the honorary bronze medal to Mr. M'Farren, master of the schooner *Eagle*, of Liverpool, to mark the sense entertained of his humane and praiseworthy conduct towards eleven Mosleems whom she met with in an open boat at sea, their vessel having foundered twelve days previously.

SELF-SUPPORTING DISPENSARIES.—A highly respectable meeting of members of the medical profession, and other gentlemen, was held on Tuesday, at No. 33, Edward-street, Portman-square—Dr. Daniell in the chair—when it was resolved to establish a central association, under the title of "The London Society," for the purpose of circulating information, and facilitating the establishment of self-supporting dispensaries throughout the United Kingdom, on the principles advocated by Mr. Smith, of Waltham, whose philanthropic and unwearied endeavours in the cause of these institutions were warmly and deservedly lauded. Amongst those present were Dr. Forbes, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cormack, Dr. Sir James Anderson, James Yearsley, Esq., G. Alford, Esq., &c. Letters of approbation and support were also read from Dr. Connolly, Dr. W. Stroud, Dr. Charles Hare, the Rev. Henry Berkeley, the Rev. Canon Dale, &c.

BREWERS' AND DISTILLERS' CLERKS' ANNUITY FUND SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the members and committee of management of this institution, formed in 1840, for granting annuities to a limited number of members, was held at the New Corn Exchange Coffee-house, Mark-lane, City, for the transaction of general business; Mr. F. Earle, president, in the chair. The annual report was a most satisfactory character, the applicants at present on the funds consisting of eight widows and twelve children; the capital of the society invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, being £4347 9*l*., in the hands of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., £500; and Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., £500. The balance-sheet figured the receipts from all sources, including last year's balance of £98 5s. 7d., as £212 16s. 11*d*. The expenditure, including £196 7s. 6*d*. paid to annuitants, left a balance in hand of £233 8s 9*d*.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—On Monday afternoon a general meeting of the governors of this charity, established in 1818, for affording relief to decayed tradesmen and tradeswomen over sixty years of age, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing four additional pensioners from a list of thirty-one candidates; Luke Hansard, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the society was at present all riding relief to thirty-three men and twenty-five women, making fifty-eight aged persons who are receiving pecuniary assistance, the men 27s. and the women 18s. per month. The income of the charity for 1849, from all sources, including a balance in hand of £167 7s. 7*d*., amounted to £2120 3s. 9*d*.; while the expenditure for the same period had fallen short of that amount by £454 8s. 1*d*., which remained as a balance in favour of the society. This report was received and adopted, and the meeting proceeded to the election of four candidates, two men and two women; at the conclusion of which the meeting separated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of this society, held on Monday, Mr. Westwood exh bited a new Coleopterous insect (*Cholcoscera Maderæ*), remarkable for having the usual faceted eyes replaced by ocelli, a peculiarity not hitherto observed in any metamorphotic winged insect. Mr. Douglas exhibited a new Tinea (*Elachista occultella*), and read brief descriptions of it, and of the Tortrix (*Graphiolitha Westwoodiana*) he had exhibited in January. Mr Stainton exhibited a mining larva in the leaves of *Helianthemum vulgare* A paper, by Mr. S. S. Saunders, was read on two new Strepsipterous insects from Ahmedabad, parasitic on the genus Hylæus, with some extremely interesting remarks on their habits and metamorphoses.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—A special meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at which Francis Bennett Goldney, Esq., was elected a director, in the room of Sir Felix Booth, one of the earliest promoters of the company, deceased

TOWER HAMLETS SANITARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of this society was held at Cosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the Rev. R. Lee, Rector of Stepney, in the chair, when a series of resolutions, and a petition to the Legislature, was adopted, praying that immediate steps should be taken to give to the inhabitants of the metropolis a good supply of water on the high-pressure principle—good and efficient drainage—laws to ensure the healthiness of the houses of the poor being attended to—and to abolish intramural burials.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC CARRIAGES OFFICE.—A notice has been issued to the public, and to proprietors, drivers, conductors, and watermen, stating that the business of this office will close on the 6th inst. (this day), and, under the provisions of the Act of the 13th of Victoria, cap. 7, the duties will, in future, be carried on at the office of the commissioners of police of the metropolis, in Great Scotland Yard; but, in consequence of the time that will be required for the removal and arrangement of the books and papers, &c., no business can be transacted until the 10th inst.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT AMONGST THE DISSENTERS.—In consequence of its having been determined to consolidate the three colleges in connexion with the Independent Dissenters now existing in London, into one great college, to be erected at St. John's Wood, a movement has recently been commenced amongst the members of that body, to educate their teachers, and the children of the poor, on a different plan from that pursued by the Committee of Council on Education. It was suggested that the building known as Homerton College, should be purchased for their normal schools; and on Wednesday evening an important meeting was held upon the subject at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-pavement. Samuel Morley, Esq., presided, and was supported by a large number of influential and opulent Dissenters resident in the metropolis. Resolutions were adopted, approving of the arrangements effected by the Board of Education for the purchase of Homerton College and grounds, and recommending that a subscription should be at once commenced to defray the expenses of their purchase and adaptation to the purposes of the board. At the close of the proceedings it was announced that the sums contributed at the meeting amounted in the aggregate to £2407 17*s*.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Her most gracious Majesty having been pleased to order her annual donation to the above institution, since the forwarding of her Majesty's contribution to the funds every effort is being made to promote the speedy erection of the intended new hospital for in-patients at Victoria Park. From the evident necessity that exists for the asylum, and the many exalted names already placed on the list of patrons, it is to be hoped that the co operation of the affluent will not be wanting to effect the early completion of the much desired edifice.

PAINTED GLASS.—The east window of St. Paul's Church, Bermondsey, which consists of three lights and tracery, has been filled with stained and painted glass, from the manufactory of Messrs. James Powell and Sons, of Whitefriars, and was completed a few days since. The subjects chosen for the window are executed by Mr. Francis Barrand, have been selected in commemoration of God's great mercy in removing the cholera in 1849, and are designed to illustrate from Holy Scripture Christ cleansing the ten lepers—one returning to give glory to God; Aaron staying the plague; and the Good Samaritan. Two small heraldic oponings in the appar part of the windows: the Hebrew Jehovah, surrounded by scrolls bearing the text, "Hear, O Israel! the Lord they God is our Lord," and in Hebrew, is introduced in the tracery the arms and initials of the Incumbent, and the general groundwork of the window consists of rich geometrical patterns copied from York Minster. The incumbent, churchwardens, and parishioners, were present, and are much pleased with the window.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.—The visit of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster-General, to Paris, our readers are aware, is for the purpose of carrying into effect the new arrangement with the French Government for the reduction of the postage on letters between the two countries. At present, the British and foreign postage on letters to France is tenpence under a quarter of an ounce, which is an extremely high rate, but, by the new arrangement, which will take effect, it is to be reduced to sixpence, the same as on letters to Belgium, and the weight to be extended to half an ounce, the same as in England, as great inconvenience is experienced by having a different rate to the two countries. Letters to Belgium are also to be extended from a quarter to half an ounce, as well as the whole of the Continent, so as to have a uniform weight. This reduction in the postage will be the means of materially increasing our correspondence between the two countries, which will simply repay the Post-Office

EASTER TERM.—On Wednesday, on the opening of the law offices after the holidays, the lists of arrears of the common law courts for the ensuing Easter Term, commencing on Monday next, were published. There is a marked improvement in the lists, and Lord Denman will have the satisfaction of leaving from the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench with but comparatively few arrears, and in a very different state to what he found them. The Queen's Bench there are of special cases and demurrers only on for judgment and fifty for argument. In the New Trial paper there is only one for judgment and seventy-four for argument. In the Court of Common Pleas there are only a few enlarged rules in the *remanet* paper, nine rules *nisi* in the New Trial paper, three matters standing for the judgment of the Court, and sixteen demurrers. In the Court of Exchequer there are four rules in the paper for judgment, and cases and motions for judgment, nine special cases for argument, and twenty-one rules in the New Trial paper. The whole arrears of the three courts, exclusive of Crown cases, in the Queen's Bench, the arrears are 230 in the Court of Queen's Bench, 31 in the Court of Common Pleas, and 43 in the Court of Exchequer

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE DAIRY.—On Monday there was exhibited before the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and several of their friends, in the justice-room, the American churn, which in ten minutes produced four pounds of butter from five quarts of cream. One of its recommendations is its great simplicity. The mechanical action of the air, which is mingled with the cream in such a manner that a thorough separation of the particles of butter prevents the cream from frothing on the surface, and does its work with astonishing rapidity and in the most complete manner. The butter was washed in the churn by pouring of the milk, putting in cold water, and pressing the butter against the sides of the churn, moving the dasher backwards and forwards, and changing the water until it remained clear

SERIOUS RIOT AT GREENWICH FAIR.—On Wednesday night, a large body of military, composed of men belonging to the Royal Artillery and to the Royal Marines, commenced an attack upon the travelling theatre of Mr. Nelson Lee. The populace took part with the heroes of the baskin; but the soldiers speedily stormed the edifice, and destroyed themselves all the records and plots, and anything which might be used as a weapon upon which they could seize. The police were called in, and were defeated; a stronger force was then mustered, but they too had to retire from the field, and it was not till a party of soldiers from Woolwich, the police, led by their inspectors on horseback, charged the rebels in grand military style. From the somewhat incoherent account which has reached us, it appears that the fight lasted about two hours and a-half, and that the servants of the proprietor were packing up some of the works of art. Immediately after the noise ceased, a cab was heard to drive away from the door. The value of the property destroyed is estimated by Mr. Conroy at nearly £1000. No clue has yet been discovered to lead to the apprehension of the rioters.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, March 30, 1850:—Males, 711; females, 703; total, 1414. Average of the same period—Males, 690; females, 667: total, 1167. In the ten corresponding weeks, namely, the thirteenth in each of the years 1840-49, the average number of deaths was 1094, or, correcting for increase of population, was 1150: there is therefore, an apparent excess of mortality in last week above the average, but it amounts only to 17. This weekly number of deaths has continuously increased during the last month, as the returns ending with Saturday the 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th week of March, will show: the deaths were successively 975, 1057, 1095, and 1167. Part of the great increase in the last return is due to the augmented mortality of diseases that affect the organs of respiration, for in this class the deaths registered last week are 232 (namely, from bronchitis, 118; from pneumonia, 88; from asthma, 29; from laryngitis, pleurisy, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, 26). This class numbered in the previous week 231; and in both weeks the numbers are much above the average, which is not more than 184. The extraordinary coldness of the weather serves to explain this result. From consumption there were in the previous week 135, in the last 115; in both there were considerably less than the corrected average, which is about 150. In the epidemic class, small pox and scarlatina are still less fatal than usual, especially the latter; measles, hooping-cough, and typhus, from which there were last week 19, 44, and 39 respectively, show about the ordinary amount of fatality: 7 persons died of influenza, being an increase; 18 of diarrhœa and dysentery, which is less than in the previous week but more than the average. But the excess in the last return over the week immediately preceding is only to a small extent caused by an increased rate of mortality; coroners' cases, many of which were not duly registered during the quarter as they occurred, but were kept in reserve till the end of it, swell the account. These chiefly consist of deaths from fractures, wounds, burns, and scalds, hanging, drowning, and poison, amounting in the present case to 91, of which only 10 occurred in the week, and of 52 "sudden" deaths, of which the causes have not been sufficiently ascertained, or are imperfectly returned, and of which only six occurred in the week. Amongst others are 5 children suffocated in bed, or on the mother's breast, 3 persons who died of intemperance, and a man from exposure to cold. The following is an analysis of the week's returns:—

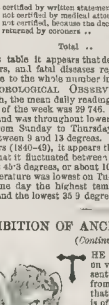
Deaths certified by written statements of qualified practitioners	961
Deaths not certified by medical attendants, or not reported as certified	24
Deaths not certified, because the deceased had no medical attendance	13
Deaths returned by coroners	169
Total	1167

From this table it appears that deaths registered in London, with the signatures of coroners, and fatal diseases registered under the authority of medical certificates, are to the whole number in the proportion of nearly 97 per cent.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Friday; the mean of the week was 29 746. The mean temperature of the week was 35 9 degrees, and was throughout lower than the average of the same week in seven years; from Sunday to Thursday inclusive this decrease on the average fluctuated between 9 and 13 degrees. Taking the corresponding week of ten previous years (1840-49), it appears that it was never lower than 40·9 degrees (in 1849); that it fluctuated between that and 51·2 degrees (in 1843); and that the mean was 45·3 degrees, or about 10 degrees higher than the mean of last week. The temperature was lowest on Tuesday, when the mean was 31·2 degrees; and on the same day the highest temperature of the water of the Thames was 39·3 degrees, and the lowest 35 9 degrees.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

(*Continued from page* 217.)



THE truly unique character of the collection now on view at the Society of Arts enables us to present to our readers another engraved selection from these artistic treasures, promising in such that is interesting to the antiquary with much that is of actual value to the utilitarian. Each of these specimens claims attention, as indicative of the state of art, the manners, customs, or manufactures of the particular age in which it was produced.

We endeavored to show, in a former (the 4th) part of this Journal, how the various branches of ancient art were subject to the influences of the period at which they flourished, and more especially to that of religion; thus, whilst we are indebted to the Greek or Roman sculptor for the beautiful examples of statuary required by mythology, for the adornment of their temples, or for the Lares and Penates of their private dwellings, at a subsequent period, and under a different form of worship (the Christian religion indeed, but not less calculated to awaken the genius of the artist), we are presented with a great variety of works of art of an emblematic character. These, however rude and unskilled at first, became ultimately conductive to the perfection at which many of these arts subsequently arrived; and thus it is that whilst at one end of the room the visitor may inspect the graceful statuettes of Juno and Polyhymnia of the classic ages, the progenitors of Sir John Boileau, Bart, at the other he may witness the enamelled triptych of the 13th century, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, or a "tournay" mantel of the sixteenth. It is to this peculiar adaptability to the imagination or faculties of each individual (for example he must have been fastidious or ignorant indeed who could not find some attraction in a scene calculated to recall so many historical recollections). That this Exhibition must owe much of its present popularity is said, as we have even several examples of the works of Cellini, Michael Angelo, and other great masters, we now proceed to illustrate an object which ought to excite the highest interest in the mind of every Englishman, being no less than the Book of Prayers which was presented to Queen Elizabeth by MRS. Tyrwhit. This curious relic is bound in a massive gold cover, having a small clasp and chain by which it depended from the girdle, so as to afford to the fashion with ladies of those times, from an examination of the portrait of Queen Mary, by Sir Antonio More, which has been hung up in an adjacent spot for the purpose of comparison. On one side of the cover of this book is represented in enamel the subject of the lifting up of the serpent by Moses in the wilderness, having the following text inlaid around the edges:—

MAKE THE A FYRYSE SERPENT AN. SETT IT VP. FOR. A SYGNE. THAT. AS MANY AS ARE SMYTE. LOKE VPON IT. AN LYVE.

And on the other side is the "Judgment of Solomon," with this legend:—

THEN THE KYNG. ANSWERED. AN SAYD GYVE HR THE. LYVYNGE CHILD. AN. S.LAYE T. NOT. FOR SHE IS THE. MOTHER THEROF

It will be remarked that both these verses differ slightly from the present version of the Bible. As it is actually on record that this or a similar volume was presented to the Lady Elizabeth by her preceptress, MRS. Tyrwhit, precisely such a book having been described by Anthony à Wood as having belonged to the queen; and as we know that Mrs. Tyrwhit was an ardent supporter of, and for her adoption of the tenets of the Reformation, it is not unreasonable to ascribe a historical value to this "Book of Private Prayers" far beyond its intrinsic worth; indeed, we may say what influence this book may have exercised, if any, not only in fixing the religious principles of the Virgin Queen, but even on the future destinies of Protestant England. It formerly belonged to Sir John Cullum, but is now the property of Mr. Farrer, and was first publicly exhibited by him at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, at Salisbury, last year

And here we present our readers with an Engraving of another record of Royalty, being the Cup or Hanap presented to King Charles I. by the Corporation of Oxford. In the elaborate enamelled ornaments of silver much of the affection which characterises the goldsmith's work of this period; but there is an interest attached to anything connected with the life of the unfortunate Monarch to whom it was given, the many names and records of whose wrongs, in every kind of form or design It is a matter of surprise, however, that such a quantity of precious metal escaped the rapacity of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

In the same groups of objects, all the property of her Majesty the Queen, is the celebrated ivory or Diana Cup, as it is called, the work of a Norwegian artist, named Magnus Berger, who flourished about the year 1720, and which, for delicacy of execution, may serve as an example of carving in this substance. Albeit, we are somewhat slow in recognising a work of this class to be the production of a Hyperborean artist, and, but for positive evidence to the contrary, we should have deemed it the offspring of some more southern imagination. It is difficult, however, to convey an impression by words of such rare merit as this; so much depends upon the just appreciation by each individual of the great skill and labour demanded for its execution, and where each little symbol of the chase and its accessories, even to the minutest concentration of the hunting hounds, have been carefully attended to, the *toute ensemble* can hardly fail to arrest the attention of even the most casual observer. The bowl is supported by figures of Diana, Actæon, and Cupid, and surmounted by a statue of Diana, as a huntress; and in the absence of more authentic information, it may be conjectured that this cup was the premium for some successful feat of venery, even as her Majesty's rewards for the encouragement of the "noble science."

The Mother of Pearl Cup represented in this groupe, also the property of her Majesty, is a fine example of workmanship of the seventeenth century. The perforated silver-gilt stem and cover harmonise well with the fragile substance of which the bowl is composed.

The next illustration we have been enabled to give is from that class of subjects which are supposed to derive their claim to notice rather to some circumstance connected with their history than to any merit they possess as real works of art. There is nothing, for instance, particularly remarkable in the form or design of the "Poison Cup," of which we are now speaking, and which is formed of green glass like European ware with an outer case of silver gilt. The object is a cup for, if by a crystal gem, which was considered to be a charm against treachery; "for if the draught contained in the cup were poisoned, the gem would infallibly have broken or burst." This is the tradition, at all events, which attaches to the name, and which its present proprietor, the Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, is of course, in duty bound, to hand down unquestioned to his successor, though we opine that this cup has been emptied many a time and oft with no small relish, and gather to its own valuable properties or to the prescriptions of the learned physician, William Butler, by whom it was presented to the Hall in the reign of King James I.

Amongst the numerous objects which have materially enriched this collection since it was first opened to the public, we observe the Cup and two Salcellars given to Gonville's College, Cambridge, by its founders, Margaret of Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII. These are all (especially the Cup) profusely enriched with the family badge of the rose and portcullis. In former times, when it was the custom for a baron and his retainers to dine at the same board, there were distinctive observances to mark the various distinctions of rank, and the different gradations in degree were not less rigidly (and must have been far more offensively) observed than than in the present day: thus we find that a salt was placed at the right hand of the host, in front, and at the head of the table, and his more honoured guests partook; others were placed as landmarks, denoting the boundaries of gentility, and hence the phrase "to be below the salt" or above the salt, which has survived the customs so frequently made use of even now as descriptive of persons of inferior degree.

We notice, also, a most gorgeous Vase of Oriental workmanship, encrusted with mother-of-pearl; all its interstices are filled with seed pearls, and it literally sparkles with rubies, agates, turquoise, lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones. To what end such an elaborate piece of jewellery as this could have been invented, unless for the purpose of attempting to make some Arabian-Night description, it is difficult to conceive. It is the property of Mr. Ayshford and Lady Sanford.

The bronze Icknield, of which we subjoin a representation, is of Italian workmanship of the sixteenth century; it is triangular, and enriched with dolphins and demi-eagles, and is altogether a choice specimen of the rather questionable

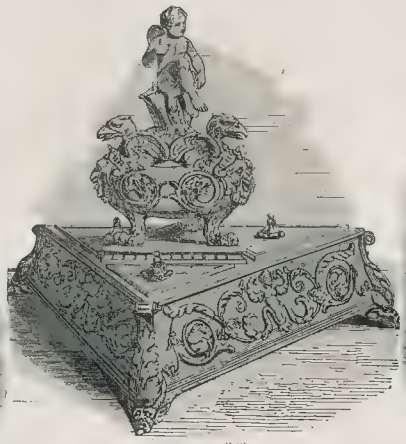
THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

good taste in ornamentation which marks the style of the *réinaissance;* it is exhibited by Mr. Brunel, and would, we think, be viewed to greater advantage if not placed in such close propinquity to the highly-finished case of Mathematical Instruments, damascened with gold and silver, which was formerly in the Stowe collection, but is now the property of Mr. Drake. There is another Inkstand in the same style, exhibited by the Duke of Buccleuch; but there are some antique Bronzes, shewn by Lord de Mauley, Hon. W. Temple, and Mr. Auldjo, which may well stand comparison with any of those of more modern manufacture.

The curious little silver-gilt Clock, of which we give an Engraving, is another specimen of the style of the *réinaissance*, belonging to Mr. Baring Wall, M.P. It is surmounted by a figure of Cupid; and, as there is no accounting for the vagaries of the artists of this period we are not particularly called upon to animadvert on the length of the arrow with which the mischievous little god is pointing to the hours—perhaps as a hint to all tardy lovers.

Our Initial Letter represents the Handle of a Spoon, carved in ivory—an exquisite work of the sixteenth century. A Knife and a Fork belong to the set, the handles to which have similar beautiful terminations. They are the property of Mr. Tite.

POISON CUP.—16TH CENTURY.

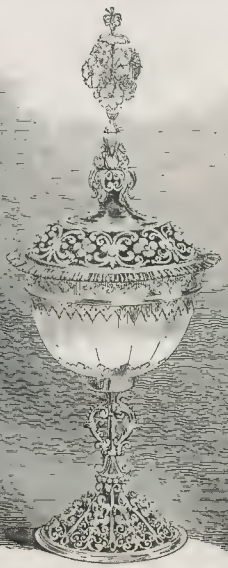


BRONZE INKSTAND.—16TH CENTURY.

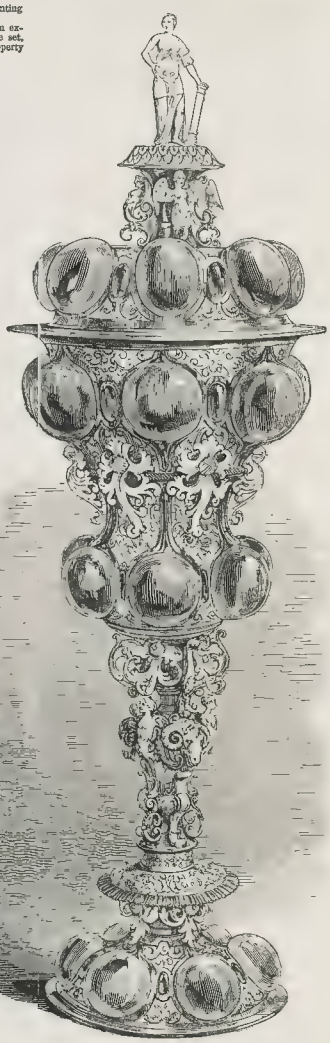
SILVER-GILT CLOCK.—RENAISSANCE.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S BOOK OF PRAYERS.—16TH CENTURY

IVORY CUP.—18TH CENTURY



PEARL SHELL CUP.—17TH CENTURY.



SILVER-GILT HANAP.—TEMP. CHARLES I

GROUPE OF PLATE, THE PROPERTY OF HER MAJESTY.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS NEWSPAPER

BURNING OF ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, LIMEHOUSE, ON GOOD FRIDAY MORNING.

DESTRUCTION OF LIMEHOUSE CHURCH BY FIRE.

On the morning of Good Friday, at half-past eight o'clock, the inhabitants of the district in which is situated the Church of St. Anne, at Limehouse, were greatly alarmed by the loud and irregular ringing of the Church bells. As the people flocked to the spot, they soon perceived the cause of the alarm. The roof of the church was on fire, and the entire building enveloped in smoke; and such was the rapidity of the flames, that before a single fire-engine could be got to work the roof had fallen in; and in a very short time the interior was consumed to the bare walls of the body of the church; the tower at the west end remaining, though it had been injured internally. The circumstances attending the outbreak were as follows:

At seven o'clock on Friday morning, a man named William Rumbold, accustomed to light the stove fires, and attend to the heating of the church, entered the edifice and proceeded with his duties. He had lighted both the stoves, when, at half-past eight o'clock, he perceived a strong smell of burning wood, and shortly afterwards saw a quantity of smoke issue from the roof. He at once ran off to the residence of Mr. George Coningham, the beadle and engine-keeper of the parish, who resides in Church-lane, about 180 yards from the church. Coningham instantly returned with Rumbold to the church, giving the alarm as he proceeded, and bespeaking the assistance of the fire-brigade and all the engines in the neighbourhood. On reaching the church, Coningham ascended the belfry, and immediately opened a door over the organ-loft, leading into the vast space between the flat ceiling and the outer roof. Both persons were driven back, and nearly suffocated by the smoke which burst forth; whilst the north-west corner of the roof was in flames, and the fire was making fearful progress. It was at this moment that Coningham and Rumbold, with a view of rousing the neighbourhood, rang the bells in the manner described. An immense concourse of the inhabitants speedily assembled in the churchyard. As yet there was no engine on the spot, and but a very scanty supply of water flowed from the street plugs. In this dilemma, it was thought best at once to save the parochial muniments and records, and such other movables as the body of the church contained. The Rev George Roberts, curate of the parish, who had by this time arrived, headed a party of gentlemen engaged for this purpose, and by their exertions all the registers and other parochial documents have been saved. This was a work of great risk; indeed, the central chandelier had only been removed a few minutes when the whole body of the roof fell in, the body of the church being fortunately cleared of persons. Several engines had now arrived, and a good supply of water was obtained; but, from the great difficulty of getting at the spot where the fire raged, the efforts of the firemen were comparatively fruitless, and Mr. Braidwood, the leader of the force, at once pronounced that any hope of saving the interior of the Church was out of the question.

Nothing could be more complete than the destruction of the interior fittings of the church. The oak pews and gallery were entirely consumed; the organ stood for some time, until the pipes were gradually melted by the intense heat. The altar windows, of painted glass, representing the Sermon on the Mount, was soon destroyed; as were all the monuments and hatchments upon the walls, except a tablet to the memory of a lady named Blyth: this memorial, to the left of the altar, was but slightly injured. When the body of the Church took fire, the flames speedily communicated through the organ loft with the belfry; the wood-work in which having been consumed, the bells, one of which is of very large size, fell through, and was only prevented from reaching the ground by a very strong stone arch beneath the bell-tower. The flag-staff, ornamenting the summit of the steeple, fell at a quarter-past nine o'clock; at which moment, varying only a few seconds in each case, the four dials of the turret clock ceased to act.

The fire continued to rage fully two hours after this time, and only ceased when it had burnt itself out.

One of our Illustrations shows the conflagration at its full height. The second represents the devastation of the interior, seen from the altar end of the Church. The galleries are destroyed, scarcely a mark of their former existence being discernible; and, notwithstanding the remains of the roof, galleries, and pews are all contained within the four walls, the mass of rubbish scarcely rises a couple of feet above the floor of the Church. The two beams forming the support of the pulpit are almost the only pieces of timber left in an erect position, and these are so charred by the fire that a touch would crumble them. The six magnificent pillars supporting the roof—three on each side—are reduced to shapeless masses of calcined stone. In several places, the iron girders forming the roof have broken through the brick arches on which the floor of the Church rests, and penetrated the vaults.

On Sunday morning, the inhabitants of Limehouse, to the number of nearly 1000 persons, assembled at divine service in the National School-rooms, Feather-stone-street, Commercial-road.

In consequence of an injunction from the Bishop of London, addressed to the Rev. George Roberts, advising him of the necessity of continuing the observance of the church within the ruins of the sacred edifice, the vestry, the only portion which escaped with partial destruction, has been fitted up temporarily for the solemnization of marriages, christenings, &c.; and after the service at the school-rooms on Sunday, three couples were married therein by Mr. Roberts.

From an inspection made on Saturday by the authorities, in conjunction with Mr. Cubitt, M.P., and other scientific gentlemen, it appears that the steeple and stone-work generally of the edifice are not so much injured as was at first anticipated, and hopes are entertained that the walls may be brought into use in the re-erection of the church. The cost of re-building is estimated at about £5000.

Upon closer examination it appeared that the end of one of the cross-beams supporting the roof actually entered the flue at the north-west corner of the Church. Shavings were set on light at the bottom of this flue in order to clear it of damp air, and these ascended rapidly, and set fire to the end of the cross-beam, already dried almost to touchwood.

The Church was insured by the following singular means. Limehouse is a parish in which party spirit runs high, and the Dissenting body outnumbering the Church party, Dissenters are frequently appointed to the parochial offices. One of the churchwardens for the present year (Mr. Joseph Adams) is a Dissenter, but having been elected to the office, he consented to act; and most fortunately for the parish was it that he did so. Shortly after coming into office, on finding that the Church was not insured, he urged the prudence and necessity of the parish availing itself of this safeguard. The proposition was treated very lightly by his fellow-parishioners, and it was only in January last that he overcame the scruples of the majority of the vestry; and, having done so, paid into the Imperial Fire-office the small premium of £13 4s. 8d., for which that office will now have to hand over to the parish of Limehouse the sum of £6000.

While the fire was raging on Friday, a funeral took place in the churchyard.

We have received from Mr. Gellaly, the vestry-clerk of St. Anne's, Limehouse, a printed copy of the following official report, made with a view of correcting certain erroneous statements which have been published respecting the origin of the late disastrous fire:—

"The committee (appointed by the general meeting of the parishioners on Friday) deny that any description of 'iron tube has been substituted for the brick-work flue previously existing;' or that Messrs. Blyth advised any alteration in the flues connected with the heating apparatus; or that any alteration whatever was either effected or contemplated. The only 'increased draught' (if any) that could have arisen must have been the natural result of the ordinary cleaning and repairing of the flues, which necessary operation was performed in December last.

"The committee desire it to be distinctly understood, that the casing in which the air is heated surrounding the stoves was formerly supplied with impure air from the vaults; but, with a view of obtaining air of a salubrious quality for the warming of the Church, air drains were laid from two of the original ventilating apertures in the main wall; by which pure air was obtained from the parapet of the Church, at a considerable distance from the fire flues. The furnaces of the stoves derive their supply of air from the vaults, as before, without any alteration. This addition was made by an experienced builder, under the able superintendence of Mr. Morris, the architect and surveyor to the parish.

"The committee are also anxious to add that the stoker, Rumbold, having been examined by them, expressly states that he has not observed any alteration in the force of the draught in the fire flues for the last three years; the only change he has noticed, is, that the heated air has ascended more rapidly into the body of the Church since the salubrious air from the top of the Church has been substituted for the impure air of the vaults."

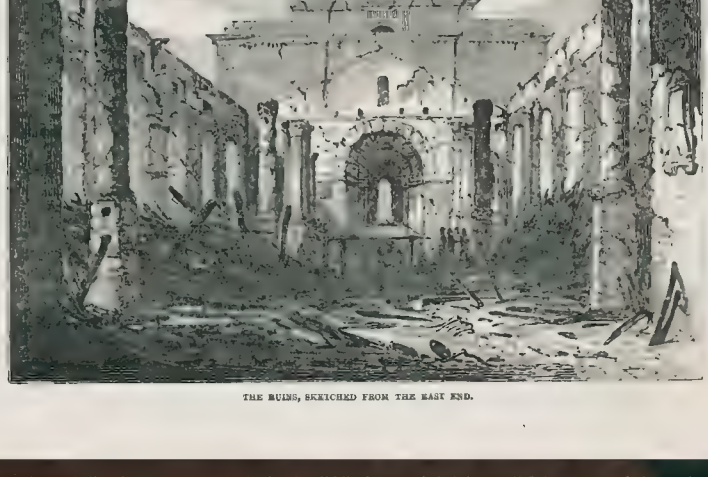
St. Anne's was one of the fifty churches ordered to be built in the reign of Queen Anne. The first stone was laid in the year 1712, and the building was completed in 1724, at a cost of £35,000. The architect was Nicholas Hawksmoor a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. Though inferior to St. George's, Bloomsbury Hawksmoor's finest work, St. Anne's deserved more praise than has fallen to its share. "With much that is incorrect," says a judicious critic, "and very little that is positively beautiful, its *ensemble* has an air of grandeur very frequently missed where it seems to have been more studiously aimed at." The main feature of the design is the fine tower, which terminates in four angular turrets, with a more lofty one in the centre. These, and portions of the belfry, are original and picturesquely effective. At a height of 130 feet is placed the clock, being the highest in or near the metropolis, not excepting St. Paul's. It was put up by Messrs. Moore, in 1839; it is a splendid piece of mechanism with four faces, each thirteen feet in diameter. The hours were struck on the great bell (36 cwt.), which bears the following inscription:—

> At proper times, my voice I'll raise,
> And sound to my subscribers' praise.

It is satisfactory to add that the tower was saved from the recent fire.

The Church had a fine interior. The organ, a very fine one, was built by Richard Bridge, in 1741. The painted window was by Backler.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Feb. 21, 1846, was given an Engraving of the tower and western end of this fine Church.



THE RUINS, SKETCHED FROM THE EAST END.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

It is Easter-tide, and one way or another all the world is amusing itself—the magnates of the land in their castles and ancestral halls, far away from the noise and smoke of London; the humble Cockney race of traders and tollers, in suburban fairs and cheap excursions, and the smothering pits and galleries of the play houses. To the lower classes of Londoners the present season forms the great holiday of the year. Christmas, as a time of enjoyment and cessation from labour, sinks before Easter; and Whitsuntide is but a great an occasion as the first joyous Monday after Lent. And how resolutely and systematically does your London tradesman or artisan set about his annual holiday-making. You never catch him without his business under his arm, with his business coat. He sets to work holidaying with precise y the same conscientious energy he displays over his counter or his work-bench. How many cheap or gratis London sights are there, on which the most hard-worked of us all could, now and then, even in the ordinary days, afford to spend the fag-end of an afternoon! Yet your London mechanic or artisan shall saunter a dozen times past the British Museum or the National Gallery, without the idea of entering once rising into his head. "It is not a holiday. What has he to do inside?" But then, in its turn comes Easter Monday; and lo! as though it were a religious duty appertaining to the season, our friend rises betimes, and plunges from exhibition to exhibition, and sight to sight, from breakfast until supper time, going home at last tired out with as hard a day's work as he has ever achieved. There must be a great portion of the population of London who associate the National Gallery, the British Museum, Greenwich Hospita., and so forth, entirely with Easter Monday. Upon any other day in the year the never dream of visiting such places; and they do it at Easter-tide, not apparently from any particular desire to do it, but because it is a holiday, and because it forms a part of the sights in question, but because the day is a holiday, and ought to be treated as such.

The Easter productions in the theatrical world have been lively and varied, and, as usual at this season, all the elves and gnomes of fairyland are busy upon the stage. To what base uses dramatic works sometimes come! Some half-dozen years ago I was present at the production of a sparkling new opera, by Balfe, at the Opéra Comique. Scribe, I should add, wrote the poem and libretto of "Les Quatre Fils d'Aymon." The other day, I recognised my old friend turned into an Easter vehicle for the display of all Mr. Batty's stud at Astley's. I do not know whether the 3 angouring Lancelot Lake, or the Fair Maid of Astolat, or the Knights with the historic truth of the time of Charlemagne, but I do happen to know, that in an equestrian drama, produced the other day at the Cirque in Paris, some very queer views appeared upon the positive manners and dates in the history of England. *Ecwine*, &c. The play represents the life of Napoleon. In the earlier scenes, Talma is introduced as the patronising friend of the young Corsican lieutenant of artillery. Napoleon pays a very low visit to Talma, in pecuniary purposes to refill it. The lieutenant of artillery is grateful, but hesitates. "Take the money, young sir," says the tragedian, "and think no shame about the matter. The greatest actor of England gave assistance to a youth who turned out to be the greatest General of England (the Duke of Marlborough, I suppose), and Frederick the Great of Prussia (Frederick, I believe), hesitated not to accept the frankly-offered generosity of David Garrick!"

Without trenching on another department, I may remark, as a bit of the table-talk of the week, the musical triumph which Ireland has just achieved. "Now then," whispered an enthusiastic Hibernian amateur to me in the pit of Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday last, "was ever such a conjunction seen in an Italian opera before? two Irishmen and an Irish woman occupying the very foremost places in the representation of an Italian lyric drama?" My friend, of course, alluded to Mr Balfe, Miss Catherine Hayes, and Mr. Sims Reeves. *Apropos* of the two vocal artists, there was something odd in the fact that each of them, on the nights of his or her *début*—Mr. Sims Reeves as *Ernanus*, and Miss Hayes in the *Lucia*—flung themselves upon the stage one in the dying, the other in the fainting sense—so near the foot-lights as to leave their legs projecting beyond the line formed by the curtain in its descent, and to necessitate the prompt aid of the bystanders to rescue the hero and heroine from an unpleasant tumup from the curtain roller. In the case of Mr. Reeves, indeed, there was a good deal of laughing at the unceremonious style in which one of the surrounding spanish nobility tucked our great tenor's legs under the curtain. But the most exquisitely delicious *contretemps* of this nature I ever remember to have seen, occurred in the Olympic Theatre one night, when Mr. G. Bolton thought fit to amuse the town by playing *Hamlet*. The tragedy was almost over—the *King* and *Queen* lay dead at the back of the stage, and *Laertes* near the foot-lights. *Horatio* then, as usual, seized the poisoned cup, which the *Hamlet* of the night, of course, wrested from his hands, and flung violently away. Most unhappily the heavy wooden goblet alighted precisely upon the nose of the dead *Gertrude*, who suddenly and instinctively jerked himself into a sitting posture, emitted a sneeze which echoed through the theatre, and then suddenly remembering the impropriety of such demonstrations of life when upon the stage as part of a play, fell ridgidly back upon the stage, trying to look as if nothing particular had happened. Oh! to hear again the perfect scream of laughter which hailed this smashing stroke of the performance!

A few weeks ago, I directed attention to the vast crop of cheap literary periodicals, principally of the hearth and home class, which is now "all a blowing—all a-growing." A twin phenomenon, which forms a decided feature in our present list of town amusements, is the multiplication of panoramic, panoramic, and diorama, and many other "amic" representations of foreign lands, foreign rivers, and foreign seas, which the Londoner may now gaze upon within a cannon-shot of his own pensates. Never were larger and more brilliant supplies provided for. Do you wish to bound over the Arctic circle, and catch a glimpse of the dreary fastnesses within the ice-ribbed bounds of which poor Sir John Franklin and his hapless marines still linger on, as we trust, truly, without hope of one day leaving these awful regions of iceberg and ghastly aurors? the wand-like pencil can place the scene before you. But does a panorama of the Desert give you the yellow sand and cloudless skies of the desert—the waving palms and the glittering minar-ts of Orient cities? so! they also spread forth their bright enchantments seen beneath the murky canopy of London smoke. You may sail along the Nile and see civilisation in ruins, far-under over the fronts of the temples, and see civilisation in its earliest dawn. You may leap from London to the myrtle shores of Cashmere, and from Cashmere to the cocoa-nut woods and the coral reefs of New Zealand. You may, at the present, in fancy go through catastrophe which engulphed Lisbon, or you may sail with the Queen in her last year's trip along the green shores and bold headlands of the Emerald Isle. And all the varied features of all these varied scenes you may study under every variety of artistic device for imparting the actual semblance of nature to mimetic art. In a, never were the features of all the round world so completely brought into one artistic focus before.

On Wednesday last I witnessed a sadly interesting scene, the embarkation of upwards of thirty young girls, sent forth by the Female Emigration Society to seek for a helpier lot than they found in England, among the distant shores of the great continent of the southern hemisphere. They departed with many tears, yet full of hope and the joy of trusting and determined hearts. Of the thirty almost all had been poor needlewomen, taking menial places in humble families when such could be procured, but the frequent alternative was a back view of the tender mercies of the slop-maker. One of the girls had managed to raise a small pittance, by the help of which she had contrived to obtain a passage for a little brother—a fine manly-looking child, dressed in miniature sailor's costume. A few, and only a few of the thirty, were prepossessing-looking girls. The great majority had the worn features and wasted forms which continued anxiety, hard work, and scanty food too soon exhibit upon young persons. There were miserable partings upon the pier at Blackwall and on board the ship, but only in a comparatively small number of instances. A great portion of the girls were, in the common acceptation of the term, friendless orphans and manufacturers, who had been strug gling through a hard and pinching life with hardly a relation to cheer or help them. Still, when the returning steamer which brought them down bore away from the Thames the female committee by which had accompanied them on board, there was an universal and painful outburst of feeling, as with one impulse the girls clambered in a group upon the summits of the lofty bulwarks, and—woman's way of hurrahing—continued to wave, as long as they could be distinguished, a fluttering display of handkerchiefs.

What a strange, sad place is the tween decks of an emigrant ship preparing to start. I lingered long on Wednesday last in those of the *Tory*. A great number of the emigrants were west-country folks, going to be dropped up in the bush of Australia the homely *patois* of "Zummerset-shire." How the very counties of England will be perpetuated in the provinces she founds upon the farther side of ocean. There are districts of Canada where the particular accent of the northern and western counties of Scot-and may be heard, it is said, almost in greater perfection than at home; and, doubtless, the future etymologist, studying and tracing out some of the languages spoken in other states of which are yet swamps and deserts, will be puzzled by many a word and phrase, derived from the local customs or the local peculiarities of many an obscure country parish, far away in the most remote districts of England. When I was on board the *Tory*, all was bustle and excitement, preparing for the voyage. Troops of joyful children, delighted with the novelty, tumbled about the decks; hard-w rking, care-worn looking men laboured to stow away their little stores of household stuff, destined, in the expected cottage in an Australian clearing; and it is melancholy, in some of the rude side-berths, to see women with babies in their arms, sitting upon a chest or case, with a look of despair upon their features, upon the unwonted beams and bulkheads, and taer minds obviously far far away in what was once home, and which will be talked of as home for many a long year to come. But when they are aroused, they spoke cheerily, and took the unpleasure that they hoped for better times than ever they saw in the country which bare them. They were going where men and women, in the struggle for life, had no need to snatch the bread from each other's mouths, and where, upon the boundless plains of Australia, there was room and refuge for all the toiling and suffering millions of the crowded, panting, over-worked Old World. A. B. R.

NORWEGIAN ICE.—The vessel *Flora*, which has arrived in the river from Lacpaborg, has brought 400 tons weight of ice, consigned to order. This is the third or fourth arrival of a similar nature which has taken place during the past week from Norway.

PEANYOM PLANT.—The *Spiræa Ariæfolia* (Beam-tree-leaved Spiræa) forms a spreading, round bush, from six to eight feet high, when covered with its light and airy flowers, backed by the darker foliage of evergreens, becomes a striking object in the imagery of a mass of shrubs, a fleecy pale cloud with the deep colouring of a thunder-storm in the background. No delineation, however graphic, can convey a just idea of the plant—its like masses of blossoms.—*Maund's "Botanic Garden and Fruitist"*—a highly useful and interesting work.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CUBIC K.—It is ingenious, and shall have a place among our enigmas

BRUTUS.—Surely an obvious mate in three moves. 1. Q to her 7th; 2. Q to Q Kt 5th; 3. Q takes Q—Mate

WESTWOOD is thanked for the position, which shall be given shortly

CHESS IN THE EAST.—Like most of your productions, it would be better if divested of some la.-Soiree redundant rans

W. R. Glasgow.—You have quite overlooked, at the very outset, that if White, at his 3d move, play *Kt to K B 6th* (ch), as you propose, Black simply takes it with his Rook

B. B. W. The game is smart, but the defence is so feeble that there is little or no interest in it.—Victory

W. A. Whitington Club; J. A. W. Hunslet; A Sheffield Grinder; J. B. Worcester.—You are correct as to the principle upon which No 331 is solved; but you have not yet fairly worked it out. Look at the position once more

R. D. M.—Black can easily avert the mate if White play as you suggest in No 331

K. F. (?).—We wish we could increase upon correspondents the importance, when addressing a public journal, of *writing legibly*. There are at least half a dozen communications before us at this moment, the signatures to which would puzzle even the "Blind Clerk" of the Post-Office

J. G.—We know nothing of "four-handed Chess;" you may obtain the laws from Lonchars, of Piccadilly

H. B. Woolwich.—A very little examination of our Solution of Problem No 329, will show you the correctness. At his 3rd move, Black may undoubtedly do any one of the three things you suggest; but do what he will, mate follows next move. Your attempt to solve No 331 is quite a failure

C. R. W. The solution of Enigma No 053 is effected thus :—1. Q to Q B 3rd (ch). 2 Q to Q B 6th (ch). 3 Kt from Kt 3rd to K B 5th. 4 Kt, or Q, mates, according to Black's p ay

LOPEZ.—We have just been favoured with a sight of the "Staunton Chess-Men of the *large Club size* in ivory and must confess that, high as our opinion of these beautiful pieces was, their manifest superiority to all others in use never struck us so forcibly before. A very limited number of these choice sets will be executed at first; but, as they are the most appropriate thing in the world for a prize in Chess tourney, or a matter of correspondence, or a present to a Chess-loving friend, we shall not be surprised to find them greatly in demand

BLAUDD.—The solution of the famous Problem No 281 will be withheld another week

S. A. Newcastle; PROFESSOR S., Alcoa; H. W., Isle of Wight; MAJOR B., Exeter; W. G. York; REV. M. S., R.A.; C. H. S., New York Repl ed to by Post

A. WHITEHOUSE ROGER.—You have not yet hit upon the key to the already celebrated "Stuttgard Sphynx!"

✠—Captain M. has certainly no title to the honour of inventing the very charming problem you have forwarded. It may be found in the scarce collection of stratagems called "Trevagasdeshyra Shastree," which were extracted from the Sanscrit, and published in India many years ago

W. J. B.—The celebrated "Indian Problem" is that which graces the wrapper of every month.y number of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*

J. R. E.—An acceptable addition to our stock

C. F. S and H. E. S.—All duly received, and now under consideration

A VICTIM.—If we are rightly informed, your case is far from singular. The only effectual remedy for the pernicious system is for amateurs to abscain from frequenting public rooms where a stake is played for

LANCASTERIAN.—The Yorkshire Chess Association will this year hold its great festival at Leeds. The day of meeting has not yet been announced

R. V.—Much too obvious, we are sorry to say | M. C. Cuddashall.—Ingenious, but too obvious
C. S.—We do not understand the game | R. G. Halifax.—Received with thanks

SOLUTIONS of Problem No. 331, by H. S. Brighton; PATIENCE, P. G. RAINGER, DERBYTON, are correct. All other answers incorrect.

SOLUTIONS of No 324, by P. H. E. X., Liverpool; J. A. W., R. D. M., BRUTUS, LILY, J. P. Hythe; BELLART, M. P. G., Oxford; S. P. Q. R., Rugby; F. N. S. VER-NON, ETONIENSIS, J. T. REV C. L., BATH UNIT, M. E. K. CHESALING, I. B. N., W. J. B., are correct. All the others are erroneous

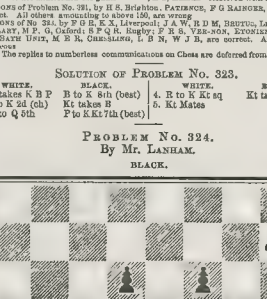
* * The replies to numberless communications on Chess are deferred from want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 323.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K B P	B to Q 8th (best)	4. R to K sq	Kt takes R
2. B to K 2d (ch)	Kt takes B	5. Kt Mates	
3. Kt to Q 5th	P to K Kt 7th (best)		

PROBLEM No. 324.
By Mr. LANHAM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES IN THE LATE GREAT MATCH AT WASHINGTON.

(King's Bishop Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C. H. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H.)	WHITE (Mr. C. H. S.)	BLACK (Mr. J. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Castles	P to Q B 3d
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	15. K B to Q B 2d	Q R to Q sq
3. Q Kt to B 3d	K B to Q B 4th	16. Q to Q 3d	Q R to Q 2d
4. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	17. Q Kt to K B 5th	Q B takes Kt
5. K Kt to B 3d	P to K R 3d	18. K P takes B	P to K 4th (c)
6. P to K R 3d	K B to Q Kt 3d	19. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to K 2d
7. Q Kt to K 2d	Q B to K 3d	20. Kt to Kt 4th	K Kt takes Kt
8. K B to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. K R P takes Kt	P to Q 4th
9. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	Q to her 3d	22. P to K 5th	Q to K 2d
10. P to Q B 3d	Q Kt to K 2d	23. P to K B 6th (d)	Kt to K Kt 3d
11. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	24. K B takes Kt	P takes B
12. P to K R 3d (a)	K to K 2d	25. R takes P	
13. K B to Q R 4th (ch)	K to B sq (b)		

And in a few moves Black struck his flag.

(a) Threatening to win a piece next move.

(b) If he had interposed the Kt, White would have won the Q's Bishop. If he had played the B to Q 3d, White would have played Kt Q Kt at his 20 move, with a fine attacking position; and if lastly he had played P to Q B 3d, White, by advancing the P to Q 4th, must have gained an advantage in situation immediately

(c) This is bad enough but it is hard to find him a better resource.

(d) The terminating moves are capitally played by Mr. Stanley.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,
BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
	2. P to K 3d
3. P to Q Kt 3d	3. P to Q B 3d

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 553.—By AN AMATEUR.

White: K at Q B 2d, R at K B 3d, B at K Kt 6th; P s at K R 5th, K Kt 4th, K 2d, Q B 3d, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Kt at K B 5th; P s at K Kt 4th, K 6th, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 554.—By C. S. G., of the Brighton Club.

White: K at K B 5th, Q at her 2d, R at Q 7th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q 5th, P at Q B 2d.

Black: K at Q B 3d, Q at K Kt sq, Kt at Q B 2d; P s at K 2d, Q B 4th and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 555.—By F. A. M. M., of Mhow, India.

White: K at Q B sq, Bs at Q 5th and Q B 3d, Kts at K Kt 3d and Q R 8th; P s at K B 2d, K 2d and 5th.

Black: K at his 5th, Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt 5th, Kts at K B sq and Q B 3d; P s at Q 2d and 3d, and Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 556.—Instructive End-game by Mr. KLING.

White: K at K Kt 6th, Q at her B 8th, P at K Kt 2d.

Black: K at K Kt 6th

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 557.—By Mr. LANHAM.

White: K at his Q 2d, Q at her 8th, Kt at Q B sq, P at Q 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th, Rs at K B 3d and K 4th; P s at K B 4th, Q 4th, Q B 7th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 558.—By Mr. R. B. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at his B 2d, B at Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 3d, P at K B 2d.

Black: K at K B 6th, P s at K B 7th and Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Notwithstanding the attractions of spectacle and burlesque at the Theatres during the Easter week, the number of musical entertainments has been large.

On Monday, Mr. Henry Phillips commenced, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of Monday concerts, at which he will give, in succession, his various lectures and narratives, introducing the melod.es of every country. He is an agreeable exponent of his musical themes: his singing of the airs of Charles Dibdin, and of the melodies of Ireland, has always been expressive and spirited.——Miss L. Stuart gave a concert on Monday evening, at Sussex Hall.——On the same evening, the fourth Rigbuny Subscription Glee concert took place.

On Wednesday, Herr Molique, the composer and violinist, had his third and last chamber concert at the Hanover Rooms. The quartets were Mendelssohn in E minor, Op. 44, and Molique's Op. 18: Spohr's duo, for two violins, Op. 67: Bach's "Chaconne," and Beethoven's sonata in F minor, Op. 57, were also included in the scheme, the performers being the Misses A. and M. Williams, Mdlle. Grausmann, Mdlle. Molique, Messrs. Molique, Carradus, A. Mellon, and Hausmann.——The third of Mr. Lucas's Musical Evenings was held on Wednesday in Berners-street. The programme comprised Beethoven's quintet No. 5; Hummel's trio, Op 83; Quintets in G, Spohr, and E flat, Mozart. The executants were Miss Woolf, Messrs Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, R. Blagrove, and Lucas.——The sixth of his London Wednesday Concerts, on the 3rd, at Exeter Hall, introduced the clever pianist, M. Alexandre Billet, and the accomplished violoncellist, Signor Piatti, with Herr Formes, Herr Sperling, Messrs Frodsham, Land, Drayton, Mori, Schinz, Messrs. Ransford and Lazarus, as vocalists.

On Thursday, a concert was given at the Sussex Hall, M. Maurice Davies, conductor, with Misses Liscombe, Dolby, Eyles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Charlesron, Miss Woolf, &c.——On the same evening, Mr. Templeton delivered a musical lecture at the Whittington Club.

On Friday evening there was a concert at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, with Misses Poole, S. and C. Cole, Messrs. Percy, Griffin, H. Smith, and Sims Reeves: at St. Martin's Hall, the third and last pianoforte *soirée* of M. Billet assisted by Piatti, Sainton, and the Misses Cole; and the performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with Miss Catherine Hayes, Dolby, A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, A Novello, and Herr Formes as principal singers.

At a *matinée musicale* last Saturday, we heard Miss Goddard, of whom there has been considerable talk in musical circles. From a pianists of fourteen years of age, the performance of a Bach or Beyel are not to be expected; but, if Miss Goddard, with increased strength, continues to progress, she will rival any living *pianiste*. She has remarkable facility with both hands: indeed, her execution is marvellous, and her musicianship equally evidently acute. She performs in all schools—the elaborations of a Bach fugue, the intricate combinations of themes by popular composers, the reveries of David in his "Deserts," the melodious passages of Mendelssohn, and the inspirations of Beethoven, are as familiar to her as "household words."

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Hungarian Vocalists have been giving concerts this week at Bath and Bristol. The third Philharmonic Concert will take place next Monday. Mr. Cooper will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the symphonies are Spohr's No. 3, in C minor, and Beethoven's No. 4, B flat; the overtures are Ries's "Don Carlos" and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits;" the vocalists will be the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Benson and Bodda.——The second meeting of the Musical Union will take place next Tuesday.——On Wednesday, Mr. Frank's annual benefit will be given at the St. James's Theatre; he will present a series of varied entertainments, amongst which will be a concert conducted by Benedict. Carlotta Grisi, the most poetic of *danseuses*, will perform a pas. ——Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Mr. Benjamin Webster appear in "King René's Daughter." Mdlle. Cruvelli, Mdlle. Sannion, of the French *troupe*, will act; and Mr. Bunn himself will deliver the first part of his amusing monologue. Such a combination of talent at playhouse prices will be very attractive.——The anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society will be celebrated next Saturday, at the Freemasons' Hall.——Mr. Osborne, the pianist and composer, will commence a series of classical concerts next Wednesday.——Dreyschock, the pianist, will be in town this season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The prosperous run of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" terminated last Monday night for the present. Madame Viardot having taken her departure for Berlin, where the composer has been superintending the rehearsals of the German version of his great work. After playing in the Prussian capital to the end of May, Madame Viardot will depart for London, and will return to Paris in October, to appear in a new opera, now composing for her by a young musician as yet unknown to fame, but from whom great things are anticipated. There is yet a chance of Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" being produced before the summer is over, as Roger's *congé* of two months has been purchased by the management of the Grand Opera, for 50,000 francs (£2000). A new overture to five parts, called the "Redemption," the poem by M. Emile Deschamps, the translator of Shakspeare, and M. Emalien Pacini, and the music by M. Giulio Alari, a professor of surgery, well known in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, will be produced next Monday, at the Théâtre Italien, the solos to be sung by MM. Barbot, C. Ponchard, Bassine, Arnoldi, Mdmes. de Ruppiin, Dauvry, and Séguin. M. Lacombe's grand dramatic symphony, in four parts, "Arva, or the Hungarians," poem by M. de Châteun-Renaud, was performed at the Salle of the Conservatoire. The story is a mere melodramatic incident of the loves of *Arva* and *Ludorgy*, one of the drawing of the latter for the conscription—of his departure for the army—of her despair—of *Arva* being fascinated by a gipsy whom she had consulted to tell her fortune—of the happy return of *Ludorgy* at the head of his regiment, just in time to rescue his lady-love. The chief interest of the music is in the Hungarian colouring; a march in the second part is very animated, and was encored; a chorus, "La Rêve," is also powerful. The term "choral and orchestral symphony" is rather misapplied: it is simply an opera with elaborate accompaniments: but the music is not sufficiently written for the voices, for the soprano and tenor are much distressed to reach the high notes. Like M. Lacombe's former work, "Manfred," there is no lack of fancy and imagination, but his writing is not sufficiently practical.

At the sixth "Conservatoire" concert, Beethoven's choral symphony No. 9 was executed, and Weber's "Euryanthe" overture. Alard performed on the violin Beethoven's romance in G, which was encored, as intense was the impassioned feeling of this great player. Let me say a word also of a clever novelty by Mdme. Farrenc, who has distinguished herself as a writer of symphonies; the scherzi is very picturesque. Joachim played at this concert Bach's "Chaconne" with infinite skill.

The German papers give a very favourable notice of the production of an opera in three acts, entitled "The Faithful Brothers," at Brunswick, composed by Mr. Mitchell, the blind professor of music, some of whose compositions were heard at the Hanover-square Rooms, some seasons since. Mr. Mitchell was to produce this opera also at Hamburgh. The "Prophète" was performed at Leipzic on the 23rd ult., with a cast similar to that at Berlin, Dresden, Hamburgh, &c. The portrait of the composer, in default of his actual presence, was saluted with showers of flower at the end of the opera. The "Prophète" is to be mounted at Lisbon, in April.

MR. PLATT'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—A general meeting of the committee took place last Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, Sir George Smart in the chair. It was announced that the following vocalists had already pledged themselves to sing on the occasion:—Miss Rainforth, Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Ellen Lyon, Miss Dolby, Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Louisa Pyne, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Benson, Machin, and Signor F. Lablache. Mrs. Anderson, pianiste to her Majesty, and instructress of the Princess Royal, will perform a pianoforte solo. Taking advantage of the splendid orchestra, of upwards of one hundred eminent performers, who have tendered their aid to their respected colleague, Mr. Platt, it has been resolved that some of the first symphonies and overtures of the great masters shall be played under the magic wand of Costa. The result of an application to the principal Italian singers will be made known at next Wednesday's meeting of the committee. The concert is to be the great feature of the season, and will take place on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant.

CASTS OF CHARACTER.—Half a dozen clever miniature busts of clever actors, in favourite parts, have just been issued, under the above designation, by Mr. Sams, of St. James-street. Each bust is about four inches high, and has been modelled with great spirit and characteristic likeness, by M. Tétard, of the French company now performing at the St. James's Theatre. The *artistes* represented are Messrs. Farren, Hartley, Keeley, Wright, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, in their most admired characters; to which is added M. Jullien. The *petit* gallery will, doubtless, be attractive; and it is proposed to extend the Portraiture to other *celebrities*.

NEW PROCESS FOR SILVERING, ILLUMINATING, AND DECORATING GLASS. We have inspected some specimens of ornamentally engraved glass, by Mr. Kidd, of Poland-street, Oxford-street, which are deserving of specific attention. The process is a modified matter to many patterns of glass, and the difficulty of impressing the mercury employed in the silvering, has hitherto been found impossible. But to the inventive, as to the courageous mind, nothing is truly impossible; and Mr. Kidd has contrived, by a mixture of wax composed of quicksilver and platinum, by which an engraving on glass is thrown out in bold relief. This amalgam can be applied either to level or indented surfaces. It is now, therefore, in the power of Mr. Kidd, by the specimens, has made it an actual fact) to have all girandoles, cheval looking-glasses, mir.ors, and other surfaces in glass, in an ornamented and decorated condition, instead of remaining in a perfectly plain state, as has been hitherto the case. Some examples which we have witnessed are exceedingly beautiful, particularly those which are presented as specimens of embroidery on glass. Clusters of straw-berries, cherries, vine leaves, bunches of grapes, cornucopiæ rich with fruitage, and vases with flowers, are all accomplished on all manner of articles made of glass, with the finest effect, and sharp as in the most successful engraving.

THE ENGINE DRIVERS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH BRITISH.—No terms having been come to between the directors of the North British and the engine drivers and stokers, nearly 100 of them have struck, and their places are being supplied by mechanics from the company's workshops. The engine drivers of the London and North Western intend waiting on the superintendent of the locomotive department for redress of alleged grievances, and, amongst other things, to inquire into the delay that has taken place in payment of the premiums they are entitled to for good conduct.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Addresses have been presented during the week by the Town Councils of Manchester and Salford to Lord John Russell, who is at present on a visit to Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., at Claremont, in the immediate vicinity of those towns.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Derby is now engaged in draining nearly the whole of his extensive estates in the townships of Sir Howard, Eccleston, Knowsley, Bickerstaff, and other places. We believe his Lordship is determined to complete the task in a thorough and workmanlike manner, which will be a lasting and permanent improvement.

Among the effects sold last week at the Queen's-house, Lyndhurst, "the celebrated coat worn by the late Duke of York at the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to England, and said to have cost £450, and presented by his Royal Highness to the late Thomas White, Esq.," was bought in at £85.

The Duke of Cambridge, as warden of the New Forest, has appointed Major Stephens, equerry for many years to the Royal Duke, steward of that Royal demesne, and the Major will shortly take possession of the Queen's-house, at Lyndhurst.

The Duke of Portland has lent the church wardens of Worksop £1000 to pay off the debt incurred in the restoration of the church, without any levy on the rate.

The Earl of Lonsdale has given £50 towards the liquidation of the debt upon the new church in Preston-street, Whitehaven.

The Duke of Newcastle is gradually regaining his health, and it is expected will be able to attend in the House of Lords soon after the re-assembling of Parliament.

The Spital sermons, preached annually before the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., of London, at Christchurch, Newgate-street, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, were this year preached the first by the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the second by the Rev. C. Marshall, M.A., chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

The public baptism of a young lady, aged 17, was celebrated during the morning service on Good Friday, at Christ Church, Cotton. The Rev. C. Marshall performed the ceremony.

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests took possession, on the part of the Crown, of Marlborough House on Monday last, from the officers of the late Queen Dowager's household. The commissioners have, it is understood, arranged that soon after Easter the Vernon Collection of Pictures shall be removed from the National Gallery to Marlborough House, which, in addition to two suites of rooms on the ground and first floors, contains a very fine grand hall.

There is at present residing in Southampton an old man, named Wade, the last survivor of Captain Cook's companions in his voyages round the world. He is now in possession of a cask, said to be upwards of 50 years of his age. He was present at Captain Cook's death, and himself received a spear-wound from one of the islanders.

The *Journals de Rome* of the 21st ult. contains a full account of the restoration of the Austrian arms to their former position on the Palazzo di Venezia, together with all the diplomatic and judicial proceedings which ensued upon that forcible deposit, on the 15th of March, 1848.

A public reception was given on Monday to Lord Gough, at Bath, upon the occasion of the presentation of an address to him by the corporation of the city. The ceremonial was gone through in the Guildhall, in the presence of a large assemblage, by whom his Lordship was enthusiastically received. A dinner was given to his Lordship on Wednesday, at the Guildhall.

On Thursday, March 14th, the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new church that has been erected in the extensive parish of Wantsmeh Canonicorum. It is built and finished, and calculated to hold about 200 persons. The district for which the church is intended, is formed of part of the parishes of Whitchurch Canon-corum, Dorset, and Uplyme, Devon.

Professor Bain having resigned the Assistant-Secretaryship to the Board of Health, is succeeded in that office by Tom Taylor, Esq., barrister-at-law. Sir John Mirley Doyle is appointed Vice-Consul at Santa-Martha; James Davy, Esq., is appointed Colonial Surgeon at the Gold Coast; and David Jardine and Joseph Prod. Edger, Esqrs., are appointed members of the Legislative Council at Hong Kong.

Last week, in the Crown Court, at Wolverhampton, a juryman, on the case being submitted, addressing the counsel, said, "Speak up, I cannot hear what you say." Baron Alderson: "Stop; are you deaf?' Juror: "Yes, of one ear." The learned judge: "Then you had better leave that box, for it is necessary that juryman should hear both sides."

The late Lincolnshire gibbet posts was blown down by the late gale. It was that on which, forty years ago, the notorious malefactor, Tom Otter, was hung in chains for the murder, near the spot, of a young woman that he married in order to possess himself of her property.

A pleasant anecdote is afloat respecting an apology from a provincial Mayor for not accepting the invitation to the Mansion-house. He vote to be excused because he lived a good way off, and was "on the *wrong* side of 70!"

Where credit is due for the following epiphanies, the city of the most recent reports of the Bible Society acknowledges contributions from Mynydd-ysyn and Rosllanerchrugog.

Dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. state that there was a prospect of peace between the Indians and Yucatecos. General Mejia had been obliged by ill health to resign his post of Commandant-General of Durango.

On Tuesday a labourer, who was trespassing on the South-Western Railway, near the Wraysbury station, had his brains dashed out by the 25 minutes past 2 P.M. up train from Windsor.

A melancholy accident occurred to M. Roche, the sérronant, last week, at Saintes, in Saintonge. He was engaged in which he made an ascent came in contact with a chimney. He fell into the street, and had both his thighs and one of his arms broken.

An eminent firm in Southampton have announced that they will not sell coals to brewers or maltsters. Thus a teetotalism with a vengeance

Price of gas varies considerably in different towns in America. In Halifax, the price is 8s. per 1 feet; St. John, 12s. 7d.; Quebec, 20s.; Montreal, 12s. 6d.; Toronto, 20s.; Boston, 20s.; New York, 30s. and 35s.; Philadelphia (owned by the city), 16s.

Mr. Thomas Haines, of Cheltenham, some time ago obtained the contract for erecting a very large building in the neighbourhood of Worcester, and it is calculated in its erection about four millions of bricks will be used. As he has up to the present time only made about one-tenth of that number, the removal of the duty will save him, in this building alone, between £800 and £1000

The steamer *Sir Edward Banks*, from Ostend, has brought as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order, 40 bales of hops the growth and production of Belgium

On Saturday morning last, during the time that Mr. Chew, the constable of Mosley, Yorkshire, was snug in bed, his premises was entered by a daring set of burglars, who contrived most adroitly to abstract therefrom a quantity of cash, as well as some pieces of black and blue cloth.

Letters from Stockholm announce that, by a general order, the Swedish navy is put on a footing of war. The object of the measure is not known, but it is generally believed to be merely precautionary against all the eventualities which are now agitating Europe. Holland, 1846; 28 ships.

In the *Art Journal* for April is published the following curious statement of the number of pictures imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1849:—From France, 1,000; Belgium, 1,000; Holland, 1846; 28 ships. Germany, 3498; Spain and Portugal, 326; Italy, 1723; other countries, 1678: total, 12,691.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Kemp, aged 83, residing in Hoxton Old Town, while sitting before the fire, was seized with a fit (it is supposed), and fell on to the fire-grate. When he was discovered the left side of his face was completely burnt off. There was no one present at the time.

Manchester is quiet, still wearing a very serious aspect among the colliers out on strike at Aberdare. A large meeting was held on Wednesday, and a reinforcement of police was sent over from Merthyr, and a company of infantry from Dowlais. Since then numerous of disturbances have been current, but we believe they are unfounded.

The schoolmaster and mistress of the Bridgewater Union, named Fenley, by the death of a distant relation, will ultimately succeed to a large property. He had left them by his will £2000 to be paid on the twelvemonth; and at the death of a lady, aged 76, upwards of £700 per annum.

The Town Council of Cupar have resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament for the removal of tests in the Scottish Universities.

Mr. Edmund is having constructed a great iron bridge, to be thrown over the river Wye, at Chepstow, six hundred feet in length, with four arches, one of three hundred feet, and three of one hundred feet each, so as not to interfere with the navigation.

Mr. Scarlett (Lord Montes) arrived in Paris last week from Boulogne, and on Monday left the Hôtel Victoria, where she had been stay ng, until the Château Beaujon, in the Champs Elysé s, which has been taken by Mr. Heald, and is prepared for her reception. Mr. Heald was to arrive at the Château Beaujon on Monday.

Large quantities of fish are now despatched from Plymouth, by rail, for the London market, and also to a number of populous towns, such as Bath, Bristol, Bath, and Wolverhampton. Recently, some forty tons have been daily sent by rail.

The Mayor of Southampton has refused to sign about 40 summonses of persons who have been drunk and disorderly in the town. The Mayor also presided at an anti-state-church meeting held last week in Southampton.

Last week a fire broke out in the village of Crinkle, in the King's County, which consumed twenty-two cottages before it was mas ered.

The armed convict ship *Baretto, Jun.*, Captain Huggins, is appointed to sail from Woolwich, on the 8th of the present month, with 400 convicts, for Hobart Town and Port Jackson. On Tuesday, 100 convicts arrived at Southampton by the Dorchester mail train from Portland, and were put on board the *Sprightly*. A vessel is waiting in the Cowes Roads to receive them. The remainder is believed to be Austria

Thomas Emmerson, a police constable, committed suicide on Wednesday, by hanging himself near Richmond Bridge. He had been sixteen years in the force.

IRELAND.

Mr. Alexander Robert Stewart, for many years representative of the county of Londonderry in Parliament, died last week at Rockhill, Letterkenny, the residence of his brother.

TENANT RIGHT.—The tenant right movement has extended itself into the county of Londonderry, thus contradicting the statement that, so far as the north of Ireland was concerned, the agitation was confined to the county of Down. Antrim and Derry are now combined with Down, and a meeting held at Garvagh, in the county of Derry last week, was one of the most influential that have yet been got up in Ulster for the purpose of expressing popular opinion on the subject.

EMIGRATION.—A Derry paper states that there has been an increase of 1539 in the number of emigrants who left that port during the quarter ending in March in the present year, as compared with the numbers leaving in the corresponding quarter last year, the numbers being respectively 354 and 1893. Fifty young females from Newcastle and Limerick workhouses sailed from Limerick on Friday, per steamer for Plymouth, to embark for Australia; and the *Westmeath Independent* states that, on the same day, twenty-eight orphan girls left the Mullingar workhouse for the same destination. It is added that the assistant master and matron of the Mullingar workhouse have received the appointment of master and matron on board ship during the passage.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera has been committing ravages in the remote part of Kerry without the public having received any notice. The following return in the *Cork Reporter*, from Cahriveen, shows the extent to which the epidemic has prevailed there:—"The total number of cases of cholera treated in the hospital at Cahriveen, up to the 26th, 42; new cases since, 5—total, 47; cured, 15; died, 22; remaining under treatment, 5. Cahriveen—total number treated for cholera in hospital since the 16th Jan., 168. Discharged cured, 74; died, 77; under treatment, 17.

Several gentlemen who received their education at the Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School during the Mastership of the Rev. J. C. Bentley, have availed themselves of the occasion of his recent appointment to the Mastership of King Edward the Sixth's School, Lichfield, to testify their sense of his services, by presenting him, as they did yesterday, with a silver salver, executed expressly by Messrs. Barnard and Sons, of London, and bearing the following inscription:—

> Viro Reverendo Johanni Carolo Bentleio, M.A.,
> Optime de pueris Stockwell emeritis merito,
> Gratiarum atque amoris documentum,
> Discipuli grati dederunt.
> Diutius a pueris obstitum, summo omnium consensu
> Jam vix demum salvunt. IV. Non. Apr. MDCCCL.

ASPHALTIC MANURE.—At a weekly council of the Royal Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday, astatement was read from Earl Grey, showing the satisfactory results obtained by Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, in command of her Majesty's steam-frigate Imaum, from manure prepared from the asphaltum of the great pitch lake in the island of Trinidad, and trad in the Government gardens at Bermuda. His Lordship further stated in the council that Lord Grey had requested the Admiralty Colonial office a box containing three specimens of the manure in question, and which would be forwarded to the society for the inspection of its members. The council ordered that box thanks to be transmitted to Earl Grey for his favour. The consultation, and gave directions that the specimens referred to by his Lordship should, on their arrival, be placed in the hands of Professor Way, the consulting chemist of the society, with a request that he would make a chemical examination of the new manure, and report to the council his opinion of its value in an agricultural point of view.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, a man named Edward Ball, a driver of one of Glover's omnibuses, was proceeding from Hampton to Twickenham on a pleasure excursion. Having agreed to bring the same party back again, Ball put up his horse and cab at Mr. Carter's yard, Isleworth, and afterwards went, as was imagined, to take a walk by the river. Some time after hour, however, elapsed without Ball making his appearance, and inquiry was made for him throughout the neighbourhood, but not the least tidings of him could be gleaned during the whole of Sunday night. On Monday morning, however, his lifeless body was found a short distance from the Isleworth station, on the rail, dreadfully mangled. None of the engine-drivers or guards saw the accident, and no one can form any opinion as to what object the deceased had in trespassing upon the railway. The unfortunate deceased has left a widow and six children, now entirely unprovided for.

FIRES.—Two dwellings were destroyed on Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, one, the residence of Mrs. Griffin, 101, Castle-street, Leicester-square, and the other, the premises of Messrs. Levy and Lewis, 60, Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields. The property consumed was considerable in both cases; in the latter, the parties were insured. On Tuesday night, about seven o'clock, the house of Mrs. Murray, 17, Laurie-terrace, St. George's-road, was accidentally set on fire, and completely gutted before the flames could be mastered. In addition to the furniture, £50 worth of bank notes were consumed, the numbers of which being unknown, they will prove a total loss to the unfortunate occupant.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There have been some fluctuations in the price of the Funds during the week, arising, however, solely from circumstances within the walls of the Stock Exchange, and consequently quite unconnected with any public feeling, relating to political or social events. On Monday, an improvement to 96¼ ⅜ was registered, Consols closing at 96¼ to ⅜, after having touched ⅝; and on Tuesday, the opening price was at the improved quotation of 96⅜. The market, however, afterwards became dull, and a reaction to 96 occurred, the closing price being 96 to ⅛, which was followed on Wednesday by a further decline to 95⅞, buyers. This sudden depression naturally excited enquiry, when it transpired that some extensive sales to close a large *Bull* account had been effected, not only cause. Consequently, on Thursday, an improved tone prevailed, the market opening with Consols at 95⅞, and gradually growing firmer, until the closing quotation became 95⅞ to ⅞. The Unfunded Stocks were very stationary; but a slight tendency to rigidity is perceptible in India Bonds, as the period for commencing tne reduced rate of interest approaches. The dividends on New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and Reduced, &c., are payable on Saturday next.

At the close of the week prices stood—for Three per Cent. Consols, 95⅞; Annuities to expire Jan. 5, 1860, 8 5-16; India Bonds, under £1000, 90 p; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p; £500, June, 68 p; Small Ditto, 68 p.

Mexican Stock has been heavy during the week, at declining prices, in consequence of large sales. The hope of another dividend is doubtless too remote for speculators to await, hence the decline. Peruvian Bonds are flat; while Buenos Ayres has been done at all prices, from 50⅞ to 55⅞, the announcement that the half dividend left unpaid on a former occasion will be now met, causing some excitement among the uninformed public. The quotations at the close of the week the market was generally depressed at the following prices —

Brazilian Bonds, New, 1829 and 1839, 86¾; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., Account, 54; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cents., 70 ex div.; Dutch Scrip, 2½ pm.; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 67¾ ex div.; Ditto Deferred, 27; Portuguese Four per Cents., Account, 37; Russian Bonds, 1064; Ditto, Interest-Half per Cent., 74¾; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 17; Ditto, Account, 17¼; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 90; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 1944; Ditto, Account for Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 9⅞ ex div.; Ditto Bonds, 83; Austrian, 77¼; Ditto, Passive, 3¾; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 90; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 194; Ditto, 5½;

BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—NO. 317.—"THE DEPARTURE OF THE CHEVALIER BAYARD FROM BRESCIA."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Of Mr. Hook's single contribution to the Exhibition—"The Departure of the Chevalier Bayard from Brescia"—we spoke in highly commendatory terms in our first notice of the collection. The picture hangs in the South Room; its dimensions are three feet two inches in height, by two feet seven inches in width. We repeat the epigraph, to remind the reader how admirably the painter has succeeded in representing the words of the biographer:—

"As he quitted his chamber to take horse, the two fair damsels met him, each bearing a little offering which she had worked during his sickness. Greatly did the brave knight thank them for this last courtesy, saying that such presents from so lovely hands were worth ten thousand crowns. Then gallantly fastening the bracelets on his arm, and the purse on his sleeve, he vowed to wear them both for the honour of their fair donors while his life endured."—*Life of the Chevalier Bayard.*

STOCKPORT SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

At a time when the important subject of the Education of the People so forcibly occupies the attention of the public and the Legislature, the following account of the commemoration of one of the early successes of the Sunday-School system may be acceptable to our readers. The scene of this interesting event was the large manufacturing town of Stockport, where a Sunday-School was established about the year 1784, or four years after the first institution of the system. The cotton trade was then in its infancy, and the population comparatively small. Ill-ventilated and inconvenient rooms were at first made use of as Sunday-Schools, and paid teachers employed under the direction of a committee composed both of Churchmen and Dissenters, the expenses being defrayed by sermons and collections at the various places of worship in the town, and by donations. About the year 1804, the number of scholars having greatly increased, and the rents of the schools being felt very onerous, the managers of the Institution conceived the plan of erecting one large Sunday-School for the religious education of the children of the operative classes of Stockport and its vicinity, without any distinction of sect or party. A subscription was accordingly entered into, and land purchased for the purpose on Sandy Brow; and, in 1806, the structure which we have engraved, was opened to the public.

The building was originally forty-four yards in length, four stories high, and nineteen yards in width; it contained fifty-eight teaching-rooms, besides the large room, which takes up the whole of the third story, and ranges the entire length of the building. This room is fitted up with a handsome pulpit, seats for the committee, an orchestra for 100 performers, besides two galleries for 500 children; the whole being capable of seating comfortably about 3000 children. In 1810, a large and excellent organ, built by Elliott, of the value of 500 guineas, was presented to the committee by Robert Parker, Esq., of Heaton Mersey, and placed in the orchestra. In this large room the scholars are assembled on quarter-days and other occasions. Monthly lectures are delivered on Sunday evenings, and an annual sermon preached is for the benefit of the Institution by some eminent minister, when a selection of sacred music is performed; by the proceeds of which, and an annual subscription from the inhabitants of the town, the Institution has been supported since its commencement. The School was originally vested in about forty trustees, the survivors of whom conveyed it in a renewed deed to about thirty new trustees; all of whom, agreeably to the provisions of the original trust deed, have subscribed £20 each, or more considerable sums, to the funds of the Institution. It is managed by a committee, chosen annually, in the month of June, from amongst the principal subscribers, and generally consists of about twenty-five individuals.

From the opening of the School, in 1806, the Bible, without the Apocrypha or any comment, has been the only class-book, and the children have attended the parish church and other places of worship in the town in regular rotation. Writing and accounts have also been taught the more advanced scholars of both sexes; three libraries have been provided for the use of the teachers and scholars, containing about 4000 volumes of standard moral and religious works; upwards of 1000 copies of the Scriptures furnished, for the purpose at low prices by the British and Foreign Bible Society and Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and about 45,000 religious tracts and other publications of the Religious Tract Society, are annually purchased by them.

Since 1806, the committee have found it expedient to erect, at different extremities of the town, or in its immediate vicinity, four large auxiliary Schools at Heaton Mersey, Brinkaway, Lancashire Hill, and Heavley; and in 1835, an additional wing was added to the large School, at a cost of £2500. The total expense of erecting the parent institution, and its auxiliaries, was about £20,000, raised entirely by voluntary subscription. Upon an average of the last forty-four years, it appears that the annual sermons have produced £314 per annum, and the annual subscriptions an average of about £210 per annum; so that, with the produce of a few legacies which have been funded, the gross annual income of the School may be estimated at between £500 and £600 per annum. The large School, with the new wing, now contains eighty-three teaching-rooms; and, by the last Report of the committee, published in 1849, it appears that the total number of children now educating in the parent institution and its auxiliary schools is 5400, of whom 3538 are girls, and 2662 boys; who are under the superintendence of 197 female, and 256 male teachers, making a total of 453 teachers, who all render their services gratuitously; and that no less than 63,370 children have been admitted into this School.

Stockport also contains about twenty other Sunday-Schools, belonging to the various denominations of Christians, by whom they have been erected; in which, it is supposed, about 6000 children are now educating; or, including those in this School, altogether about 12,000 under instruction on Sabbath-days.

The commemoration, to which we have already referred, took place on the evening of Good Friday, in the large room of the Institution, when a handsomely-bound Bible and a superb Silver Salver were presented to Mr. Turner, the general inspector of the School. Mr. Mayer, one of the founders of the Institution, was called to preside, and Mr. Swan was appointed to the vice-chair. About 800 persons, consisting chiefly of the trustees, committee, visitors, and teachers, assisted at the presentation. The room had been elegantly and even gorgeously decorated for the occasion; fifty banners and union-jacks were arranged around the vast apartment, and garlands of flowers were festooned from side to side. In the centre of the apartment, depending from the ceiling, a wreath of flowers encircled the inscription, "John Turner, Esq., General Inspector 36 years;" and among the mottos that garnished the walls were "Work while it is day, for the night cometh," "For the soul to be without knowledge it is not good," "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times," &c.

Several persons from a distance were present to witness the proceedings; and among the number we noticed Mr. M. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Burgess, and Mr. Hill, from the Macclesfield Sunday-school. We also observed among the company, the Rev. H. K. Pugsley, Messrs Bayles, John Andrew, James Lomax, Mrs. Kenyon, Mrs. Alderman Wilkinson, Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Bayley, and Miss Andrew.

The Chairman opened the business of the evening in a very able speech, full of incidents connected with the history of the school, and containing an exposition of the principles on which it is based, and concluded by presenting the Bible and Salver to Mr. Turner, in the following words:—"It is now my duty to present to you, in the name of the parties referred to in the address, these tokens of their esteem and regard. I lay my hand upon this Bible, and I wish you many long years in which it may be your study and your consolation: and when you see this salver upon your sideboard, it will remind you of friends here; and when you are disposed to grow discouraged, look upon it, and you will be cheered and admonished that you must go on."

Mr. Turner responded in very fitting terms; after which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Alderman Wilkinson, James Leech, Swan, Oldfield, J. L. Cheetham, S. Walker, Williams, S. W. Wilkinson, Henry Turner, W. Williamson, and Dr. Turner. Several hymns were sung in the course of the evening, and the assembly broke up about eleven o'clock.

THE STOCKPORT SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THE SWINEY BEQUEST CUP, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

In the lower or large Model-Room of the Society's House, in the Adelphi, is now exhibiting an interesting assemblage of Specimens of Recent British Manufactures, received in competition for the Society's Special Prizes. There are about 300 specimens, of which 127 are chiefly fabrics. Among these, a sixty-inch Silk Brocatelle, Gothic pattern, manufactured by Keith and Co., for Mr. John Webb, is a fine production of Spitalfields manufacture. For their Damask Brocatelles Messrs. Keith and Co. have received the Isis Gold Medal. The Society have likewise awarded their Isis Gold Medal to Messrs. Reckless and Hickling, of Nottingham, for the best machine-made Lace. Their black Silk Lacquard Berthe is the first instance in which the manufacturer has succeeded in producing, on a large scale, a *shaped article* by the application of the Jacquard loom. The Silver Medal has been awarded to Miss Stanley, for the specimens of lace exhibited by her, and made by the children of her school, at Norwich.

Of glass and metals there are several specimens, distinguished by their novelty and elegance. Some inlaid tables of woods from New Zealand, by J. McLevein, are beautifully manufactured; and Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge's *papier-maché* ornamental furniture, richly dight with mother-o'-pearl and gold, present ingenious and effective specimens of their novel style of decorative art. Among the enamelling and painting on glass are some picture copies of high excellence

One of the most attractive articles in the room is the Swiney Bequest Cup, the

THE SWINEY BEQUEST SILVER CUP, DESIGNED BY D. MACLISE, R.A.

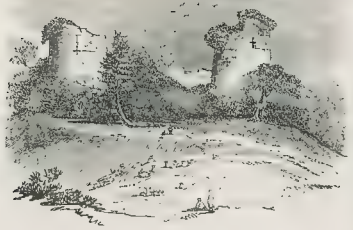
history of which is somewhat curious:—Some twenty years ago, during the secretaryship of Arthur Aikin, Esq., an old gentleman entered the Secretary's office at the Society of Arts, with a small parcel, which (as we are informed) he requested permission to leave for the Society, at the same time stating that it was not to be opened till the Secretary should be addressed relative to it. Time rolled on—the parcel remained unopened; and, previous to Mr. Aikin retiring from office, a committee was appointed to consider what should be done with the mysterious present. At length the parcel was opened, and was then found to contain a copy of the will of Dr. George Swiney, by which will the sum of £2000 was left to the Society, conditionally that, once in five years, a goblet, value £100, with one hundred sovereigns in it, be awarded for the best essay on "Improvements in Agriculture." The sum of £1000 was also left by Dr. Swiney to the Trustees of the British Museum, for the purpose of establishing a course of lectures on geology. These facts having been ascertained, steps were taken to ascertain whether Dr. Swiney was still living; but all attempts to gain the required information failed, and, eventually, the subject dropped. In 1844, however, a letter was received, addressed to the Secretary, announcing the death of Dr. George Swiney; and the Society's solicitor was directed to examine into the matter, and, having done so, he ascertained that, by a codicil to Dr. Swiney's will, the subject for which the prize was to be awarded was altered, and the Society was directed to give a similar prize to the author of the best published work on "Medical Jurisprudence;" but the award was required to be made by the members of the Society of Arts jointly with the members of the College of Physicians. The prize was to be awarded every fifth year from the date of Dr. Swiney's death; and the first fifth year having been completed in February, 1849, the prize was adjudged as directed to Drs. Paris and J. M. Fonblanque, as the joint authors of the best published work on "Medical Jurisprudence."

The Prize Cup, of which we annex an Engraving, has been ably designed by Mr Maclise, R.A.; modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer; and manufactured in silver by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. The cover is surmounted by a figure of Justice, with Vengeance and Mercy on either side; in the centre is a medio, representing a Hall of Justice; and on the foot are four kneeling figures, as slaves.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

REMAINS OF CHARTLEY CASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

The beautiful estate of Chartley is situated upon an eminence, which rises from a wide and fertile plain, environed with some of the finest scenery in the county of Stafford. The property lies about six miles south-east of Stafford, and about two miles east of the direct London and Liverpool road, between Rugby and Stone; and, upon a clear day, may be seen by the traveller from Stone to Colwich, on the North Staffordshire Railway, the remains of the castle which has conferred celebrity upon Chartley for six centuries past.



RUINS OF CHARTLEY CASTLE.

At the Domesday survey, Chartley was in the hands of the Conqueror, who se successor, William Rufus, gave it to Hugh Earl of Chester. In this family the estate continued for several successions; and Ranulph Earl of Chester built the Castle in 1220, or before our castles began to assume the plan of mansions. In other words, the fortress at Chartley was built in the fourth year of the reign of Henry III., and its defensive strength was severely tested in those turbulent times. After the death of Ranulph, the founder, the Castle at Chartley, with his other estates, devolved on William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and was then attached to the Royal forest of Needwood and the honour of Tutbury. But the Earl's grandson having joined the rebellious Barons against Henry III., and been defeated at Burton Bridge, this Earl's immense possessions, now forming part of the Duchy of Lancaster, were forfeited to the Crown. The Earl, however, again possessed himself of the Castle by force; when, by command of his brother, the King, it was besieged by the Earl of Lancaster, who took the fortress after an obstinate resistance. Ferrers was, however, subsequently pardoned; and, though deprived of his Earldom of Derby, was allowed possession of his Castle.

The Chartley estate remained in this family until the time of Henry VI., when, being settled in dower, Agnes, heiress of William Lord Ferrers, carried it, by marriage, to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex; and remained in this line until the death of Robert Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary General, who closed his life at the palace of Eltham, in Kent, Sept. 14, 1646. Thus, it is certain that Chartley was in the possession of Robert Earl of Essex in the reign of Elizabeth; and it was, probably, the place of his retirement when he was liberated from his first imprisonment, at the end of August, 1600; and, perhaps, where he planned his plot, for which he was tried Feb. 19, 1601, and executed on the 25th of the same month, being Ash Wednesday. In 1677, Sir Robert Shirley (who was son of Dorothy, sister of the last Earl of Essex) was declared Lord Ferrers of Chartley. This nobleman was afterwards created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, from whom the property has descended to the present Earl of that name.

The Castle appears to have been in ruins for many years. It is recorded that Queen Elizabeth visited her favourite, the Earl of Essex, here, in August, 1572, and was entertained by him in an ancient half-wood house, which formerly stood near the Castle, but since destroyed by fire. A question arises, whether Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in this house, or in a portion of the old Castle? Certain, however, it is that this unfortunate Queen was brought to Chartley from Tutbury, on Christmas Day, 1585. On the 8th of August, 1586, she was taken from Chartley to Tixhall, distant about three miles, and brought back on the 30th. She found on her return that her cabinet had been broken open, her papers carried off by Commissioners, and her two secretaries, Nane and Curle, taken into custody. The exact date at which Mary Queen of Scots left Chartley is not certain; but it appears she was removed thence under a plea of taking an airing without the bounds of the Castle. She was conducted by daily stages from the house of one gentleman to another, under pretence of doing her honour, without her having the remotest idea of her destination, until she found herself, on the 26th of September, within the fatal walls of Fotheringay Castle.

The present remains of Chartley Castle chiefly consist of the fragments of two round towers, and a part of a wall, which measures 12 feet in thickness: the loop-holes are so constructed as to allow arrows to be shot in the ditch in a horizontal direction, or under the towers. The keep appears to have been circular, and 30 feet in diameter.

A bed, wrought by Mary Queen of Scots during her imprisonment, is shewn at Chartley.

The Park is famous for its red and fallow deer; and remarkable for containing the indigenous Staffordshire cow, with which is associated a superstition that the birth of a parti-coloured calf is an omen of death within the same year to a member of the Ferrers family.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The reception given to the tragedy of "Jane Shore," on Monday, was such as ought to convince managements that even a holyday audience is, in these days, too well educated to endure with patience a dull and dreary domestic drama, seldom or never ventured at more critical periods. That the opposition was due to the dulness of the play, was clear from the circumstance that the fifth act of it, in which the interest rises, the scene becomes picturesque and the passion forcible, was received with attention and applause, remarkably in contrast with the noise and sibilation that accompanied the first four acts throughout.

After the tragedy came the "new fairy spectacle," called "The Devil's Ring," and attributed to Mr. Rodwell. Judging from the introduction of four live horses

SCENE FROM THE "DEVIL'S RING," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "IVANHOE," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "CYMON AND IPHIGENIA," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

in the final *tableau*, neither the composer nor manager was disposed to sacrifice to legitimacy the chance of a melodramatic "hit." The boards of old Drury have thus again, we regret to record, been desecrated with the hoofs of quadrupeds. The spectacle itself is in three acts. There is a comic character named *Franco* (Mr. Artaud), the brother of the hero, *Herbert* (Miss Huddart), who does his best practically to make fun. Miss Huddart, however, has been better cared for, having, in her assumed character of minstrel, been provided with several airs which she executes with vocal abilities of no ordinary calibre. The plot is conducted with an undue degree of elaboration. The young lover is taken through the perils of the four elements, in order to disenchant his mistress, and deliver her from the power of the magician *Go-tah*. This part was seized with much spirit and humour by Mr. C. Fisher. The moral of the piece is unexceptional; the hero being indebted for his success to love and honour. His competitors fall for want of their fidelity. The scenery is of the most ambitious order; presenting celebrated subjects painted on a magnificent scale, but not always with the sense of illusion. Particularly deficient in this attribute were the Falls of Niagara; the Sicilian scene of the harbour of Catania, with a distant view of the smoking Etna, was better. The mere extravaganza scenes were striking, particularly the ascent through the burning mountain and the staircase from the Gnome Palace and Diamond Caves to the upper world. The *corps de ballet* exerted themselves with effect, and Miss Nelson, as the enchanted Princess, *Eveline*, with the fairies *Zoe*, *Zola*, and *Zoa*, sing-ing, both acted and sang very nicely. Mr. Seymour, as *Whirlibury*, an active sprite, was sufficiently grotesque and energetic. More point and elegance, however, are required, to make the *ensemble* thoroughly attractive. We have engraved the scene of the re-capture of the *Princess*, and her descent over the Niagara Fall into the City of Fountains.]

HER MAJESTY'S.

It will be remembered that Her Majesty's Theatre was originally established as a school of lyrical art, to bear towards the musical world in London the same relation the collection of the Italian masters in the National Gallery does toward the follow-ers of pictorial art. The appearance of two English artists, Catherine Hayes and Sims Reeves, on Tuesday, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," may fairly be considered as a sample of the fruits of the first institution of an Italian opera in England. It is a very important feature, because it is a novel result, at least, as regards two English singers of confirmed reputation. Every other attempt of English artists on the Italian lyrical stage has ultimately proved a failure, save and except Miss Billington, forty years ago; whilst in other countries, Jenny Lind, Malibran, and Sontag are examples of vocalists who were not "to the manner born," and have even eclipsed the Italians themselves. Miss Catherine Hayes and Mr. Reeves were received on Tuesday, no doubt, with a sentiment of triumph on the part of the audience itself, at beholding two of their own country justly asserting their right to a place on the greatest of all lyrical stages. Their reception was not only cordial, but enthusiastic. Of course the Queen's Opera does not profess that there is still some deficiency of fulness of utterance and quality of tone, and too much of apparent imitation and study, in these two performers, young in their career, and scarcely more than *débutantes* in the Italian style. Miss Hayes's *Lucia* presented a most fascinating and highly artistic picture, and she sang with taste and refinement. As to Mr. Reeves, if he will attend to the full articulation of the noble language he now employs, banish the occasional vulgarity of his gestures and movements, and his arbitrary rendering of the *forte* and the pianos—the latter of which are sometimes as inaudible as the former are boisterous his new career will be the most enviable possible, apart from all national predilections.

A most marked reaction has taken place in favour of choregraphic amusements. It was begun by Carlotta Grisi in the "Metamorphoses"—certainly a ballet worthy of such a dancer. Mario and Tagliafico alone, the public could scout; and Amalia Ferraris sub-sequently, by her unexpec ed *éclat*, wound up the revived taste to the utmost pitch. The success of the ballet and *divertissement* this week has left nothing for the dancers to envy the singers. Ferraris has received more applause and more bouquets every night.

However, the great event of the week has been the re-appearance of Madame Sontag. The great vocalist has returned with the entire possession of all the severest musical critics in Europe—those of the French capital. In Paris the resistance to the great songstress before she appeared was highly amusing. She was pre-judged with laudable hostility. The last leading question, the last pusillanimity of enthusiasm and of euphuism that followed, were more readily comprehended, for Madame Sontag was there not merely what we saw her at the end of last season, in London (when she had just returned from a life of leisure to a career of exceeding exertion), but what she is now when repeated practice has restored to her all her pristine strength. Appearing on Thursday for the first time in *Norina*, a part so peculiarly adapted to her style and to that in such an *opera buffa* as *Don Pasquale* at Lab ache, it need scarcely be added that the attraction was intense. Every place in the house, we believe, was already secured on the previous day; and we have only time and space to say that the whole of the performance—in which Calzolari and Belletti were likewise engaged—fulfilled the most sanguine expectat on.

The *Norina* of Madame Sontag—such as she portrayed the character on Thursday night does not merely excite applause at the moment of its execution: the more reflection, the more it astonishes those who are accustomed to the means by which most vocalists attempt to astonish. Nothing of all these poverty stricken modern times of vocal art. The sparkling brilliancy, the thri ling notes of the singer are tempered by the fine taste of the actress and scientific musician. Far from resorting to violent contrasts, the predominating intention is evidently to harmonise every passage and every phrase of the music with the situation, and make every detail, vocal and dramatic, consistent with the character, and apposite to the moment. The *trants* are so delicate, the flood of embellishments is so chaste as well as so rich, that, at first, they express the hearer rather by their general charm than by their detached effect. There are moments, however—and these are neither few nor far between—when the great vocalist introduces cromatic passages so peculiar, so thoroughly brilliant, and flights of voice so marvellous, that they irradiate all the previous execution, however subdued, and the earnest judge is made to feel that he has before him one of the greatest models of lyrical art. Received at her first appearance with the profoundest respect, and accompanied and terminated by the most protracted bursts of laughter and applause attended every word he uttered and every note he sang. Beletti did the greatest justice to his very small part; whilst the young tenor, Calzolari, loudly applauded and encored, displayed all the progress he has made since his first became a favourite on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Looking at the performances announced for the ensuing Thursday, it will be manifest that the direction has succeeded in promoting an *ensemble* that exceeds all previous efforts. The masterpiece of Mozart will be illustrated by Sontag, Parodi, Gulliani, Colletti, Calzolari, F. Lablache, and the great Lablache. In the famous ball-room scene, the "Zarabanda" will be danced by Carlotta Grisi and Mario Taglioni; in a divertissement, the pupil-dancer of Carlotta, Amalia Ferraris will appear in a new *pas*; and, to crown the whole, there will be presented the charming ballet of "Les Metamorphoses," in which the sprite Carlotta will repeat her graceful witcheries.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Grisi, Mdlle. de Meric, Mario, Tagliafico, and Tamburini have arrived safely from St. Petersburgh, after a rough journey, owing to the heavy fall of snow in Russia. Next Tuesday these *artistes* will appear in Donizetti's "Favorita," and on Thursday in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with Herr Formes as *Marcel*.

On Thursday night the theatre re-opened after the Easter recess, with Auber's masterpiece, "Masaniello." This magnificent opera has not been performed for many last season, and was universally recognised as one of the grandest musical performances ever known in this country, equally distinguished as it was for a gorgeous and picturesque scenic spectacle. The grand *tableau* at the end of each act—the animated groupings—the beautiful dances—the brilliant execution of the overture, marches, and accompaniments—and the choral singing, particularly in the celebrated prayer in the market-place, were unanimible sentiment. In all these points the revival was quite equal to the original performance. In the cast of the principal parts there have been many changes. Mario and Salvi last year appeared in succession as *Masaniello*. On Thursday night, a tenor quite new to this country, but of great Continental fame, Signor Tamberlik, sustained this arduous character. Madame Castellan was the *Zerira*, in place of Madame Doras Gras; Mdme. Bellini played the dumb girl, *Fenella*, instead of Madame Fanlini; and Signor Mendame Cotti (*Emma*) succeeds Madame Bellini, and Signor Gregorio (*Selva*) follows Signor Ri Massol, Mdl. Rache, and Romani retain their or ginal parts.

The great event was the re-appearance by the new tenor, Tamberlik, who is one of the most accomolished singers we have ever heard. He reminds us at once of Duprez and Rubini—the former in respect to splendid declamation in the recitatives and in the quality of the organ—the latter with regard to exquisite finish and perfection of phrasing. In his opening barcarolle, "Amici," there was a strong tremulousness evinced, but this greatly disappeared in the *encore* which was so earnestly bestowed, and, as his progressed, little traces of this *tremolo* were perceptible. *Masaniello* is the greatest part of an actor as well as of a singer; but Tamberlik proved that his dramatic power was as great as his vocal ability. He is what is designated by the Italians a *tenore robusto*, of rather than sympathetic quality of charm. The air with the *cabaletta* so rapturously re-demanded—he attached the high notes from his chest with remarkable purity of tone and certainty of intonation. In the cantabile of the fourth act (the air of sleep) the expression of delicious repose united to power of tone could not be. He is about the middle height, stoutly formed, with a fine head In his scenes with *Fenella* there was a graceful tenderness; and in *Masaniello's* revolutionary scenes he fell fire into the proper position. At the end of the second act, in which *Masaniello* first appears, Tamberlik had secured the suffrages of his auditory, and received a special ovation, and also at the end of the opera. The overture and "Prayer" were, as usual, encored. The opera went off superbly, with the exception of the first act, which was quite ruined by Mel's *Alphonso*.

LYCEUM.

Of "Cymon and Iphigenia," and the sources of its incidents and story, we have already spoken. Mr. Planché, in his adaptations, generally follows his original with remarkable fidelity, and in the present has not departed much from Garrick or Dryden. But he commences it with an allegorical proem, compiled of these like-minded persons—*Spring* (Miss Martindale), *March* (Mr. Oxle), and *April the First, King of Tomfoolery* (Mr. C. Mathews). The piece itself has its supernatural characters, taken, names and all, from Garrick—*Merlin* (Mr. F Cooke), and *Urganda* (Miss Isabel Dickinson)—with a pentad of Fusolos, *Rosetta*, *Jealousy*, *Hatred*, *Despair*, and *Love*, whose representatives have need not be named, with certain nymphs, who, in the stage-costume of the 18th centu ry, are with a whoop, and come with a call." The piece was well supported. *Cymon*, as acted by Miss Cushman, is a character of a rich and elevated intel.igence of character as well as much stage experience. *Iphigenia*, or *Sylvia*, was represented by a *debutante*, Miss Manners, whose appearance is suggestive of promise which we hope to see fulfilled. Mr. Frank Matthews, as her old guardian, *Dorcas*, was full of his usual drollery, and illustrated deafness to admiration. The scenery and all the appointments of the stage were exquisitely elegant and effective. The dialogue of the piece was wittily pointed at the follies of the time, the application of which was aided by a chorus in the person of Mr. Mathews, armed with innumerable jests and a sufficient commodity of comic songs. This kind of burlesque, which, by the bye, is the very best, may readily be admitted within the range of poetic art, and constitutes an intellectual treat, to be distinguished from those merely got up by the scene-painter and machinist. (We have engraved the scene in which *Iphigenia* is discovered in a bower asleep by *Cymon*, who falls in love with her, *April* standing by, and watching the youthful pair.)

HAYMARKET.

The Brothers Brough have exceeded their former efforts in this year's Easter production, which partakes of the excellence both of the drama and the burlesque. It is in two acts, and follows the order of the usual melodramatic adaptations of Sir Walter Scott's romances by Mr. Yearnoe.] In the play-bills it is humorously described as "the last edition of 'Ivanhoe,' with all the newest improvements." The dialogue of the piece is first-rate, and the hits, puns, allusions, and parodies are of unexceptionable quality. They irresistibly excite laughter. Nothing, indeed, can be more clever than the adaptation of the subject to modern times. *Cedric*, the Saxon, is a fine old Englishman, full of obsolete prejudices, an enemy to French manners and modern inventions. He is gloriously impersonated by Mr. Selby. Cedric does the honours of his manor-hall with riotous hospitality. *Brian de Bois Guilbert* is a Templar and Parisian of the new school. "La Jeune France" is his motto; and he is indeed graphically represented, in a *full-length*" portrait, by Mr. Charles Selby, with a dash and extravagance superbly ridiculous. Mrs. Keeley, as the *Palmer*, was rich in humour, the dupe of cheap armour bought at the mart of "Isaacs and Sons," and worsted accordingly. Of all the characters in the piece, however, the most comically rendered by the Black Knight. The principal partner in this nefarious firm is *Isaac of York* (Mr. Keeley), whose slumbers are visited by the ghosts of needlewomen, and others, the poor victims of the "Slash" and Dash" system of his upper-hall with riotous hospitality. *Brian de Bois Guilbert* is a Templar and Parisian of the new school. "La Jeune France" is his motto; and he is indeed graphically represented, in a *"full-length"*

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Some few of the relics of the past, having historical associations connected with them, have been preserved in archæological works, but it is necessary to search through many volumes to find even a limited number of them. The present work will embrace a great variety hitherto unrepresented; and, at the same time, is a peculiar feature of their early publication

THE WHITE DRAWINGROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE WHITE DRAWINGROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

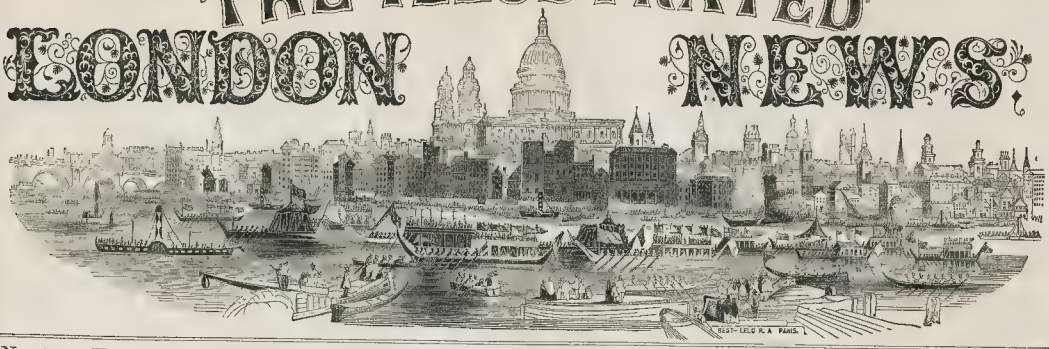
(*Continued from page 238.*)

George III. in their juvenile days. The mantel-piece is of black marble, having sunken panels, within which are groups of vine leaves, with the thyrsus of Bacchus most exquisitely chased in or-moulu. The draperies to the window are of crimson satin damask; and the chairs, &c. are in the stiff heavy style of the Empire, and richly gilded. In the bay of the window, on a tall pedestal of black marble of classic design, is an elegant vase of malachite, mounted in or-moln; and immediately in front of the pedestal is a table of most beautiful workmanship, presented to her Majesty by the Emperor Nicholas. The table is supported on three legs of tasteful character, rising from a base elaborately ornamented, and between the legs are festoons of flowers with Cupids seated amongst them. The table top has, within a mosaic border, a group of fruit and flowers of lapidaries' work, in relief, of exquisite finish, and a charming effect is given by a little piece of crystal set as a dew drop on a flower leaf, the light striking through which produces an effect of reality absolutely marvellous. The chandelier is a massive and somewhat heavy-looking one, for forty lights. The different articles of verte, the clock, the cabinets, &c., are all of beautiful and palatial character, and add their various forms to make this room a scene of great richness and gaiety of effect.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—(SEE PAGE 238.)

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 421.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE LAST FRENCH "CRISIS."

The usual rumbling that precedes political earthquakes in France is distinctly audible at the present time. The combatants in the great struggle that has been going on since 1789, seem as if they were about once more to measure their strength with one another, and to prepare for a final tussle. We are much mistaken if the events of the next few months do not prove quite as remarkable as any of those which have occurred since February, 1848. In short the affairs of the French Republic are in the position commonly denominated a "crisis," and one or other of the opposing parties must make a move, the success or failure of which will give an impetus to events that cannot fall in either case to be of the highest importance.

The two parties that are actually in the field, no matter by what names they may call themselves, are the foes and the friends of the revolution of February, 1848. In the armies of the first are the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and, strangely enough, the Bonapartists; who, if they do not detest the revolution as a fact, have a very cordial abhorrence of the principles in the name of which it was brought about. In the ranks of the second are the sincere and moderate Republicans, the Democratic and Ultra-Republicans, and the Socialists and Communists, composed of all the heterogenous and conflicting theorists to whom those names are given hap-hazard. The Revolution was commenced, and the Republic was proclaimed, in the names of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. The result up to the present time has been that Liberty has been ignominously thrust from the soil of France as an alien and an interloper; and that a grinding and intolerable tyranny, worse than any ever inflicted by Louis Philippe or the elder Bourbons, has been enthroned in her stead. Equality may be said to exist in France; but it looks more like an equality of misery and discontent, than any thing else. As for Fraternity, there is no such thing in France. It is an idle dream, and the sad reality is a compound of hatred and all uncharitableness, of bitter animosities, and of mutual revilings and distrust. The Revolution has, in fact, been an utter failure in every respect; it has driven France back instead of urging her forward; and has inflicted all the mischief at a fearful cost of human life, of public happiness, and of the hard-won treasure of the toiling millions of her population.

We shall state no more than the truth of the various parties whom we rank under the one title of enemies of the Revolution, that, however much they may disagree about men, they have little disagreement about measures. Some would like Henry V. to be the master; some would prefer the Count de Paris; and others, again, would infinitely rather choose the actual President, to be the tyrant of France. In the name of "Order," each and all of these parties would destroy Liberty. In fact, by their union—uncertain, mistrustful, and ill-natured as it has been—they have succeeded to this extent; and Frenchmen have lost even those vestiges of rational freedom which were left them by the tender mercies of their last Monarch. They can neither write nor speak their thoughts, nor meet in public, without being fined and imprisoned. They endure at this moment an amount of oppression—volatile, impulsive, and hasty as they are—which soberer and more reflective Englishmen have never been subjected to, and which it is pretty certain they would not tolerate, if they were.

The friends of the Revolution, dispirited as they have been, and engaged in fierce polemics and hostilities with one another, have suddenly gained a victory over the Government. The Socialist and Ultra-democratic candidates at the recent elections have carried the day in the stronghold of power, in the city of Paris itself, and have been equally successful in several of the departments. In consequence of a double return, in which the favoured candidate has chosen to sit for the department rather than for the capital, a new election is about to take place for Paris. Another victory like the last, and the Ultra-Republicans will be in a position to beard the Government. Hence the present struggle, and the alarm and uneasiness that now prevail throughout France, and which give warning of an approaching tempest. One of the most remarkable symptoms of the crisis is the fact that the Ultra-Democrats have once for all broken with the President. His name is no longer a tower of strength; his popularity is gone; and he has been grossly insulted in the streets by large crowds of holyday-makers that gathered round his coach on Easter Monday, on his road to Vincennes. So low is he fallen that even the Legitimists take him under their patronage, and talk with insolent kindness about him as a man whom they would liberally and brilliantly reward if he would but consent to act the part of General Monk for them. He, in the meantime, sees no hope but in physical force. He stifles opinion; enacts the most stringent laws against the promulgation of all opinions but such as are in accordance with his plans for retaining the Presidency, and surrounds Paris with strong armies, commanded by Algerian generals, schooled in *razzias*, and who possess all the soldierly virtues except mercy. Nothing would better serve his purposes, and, indeed, the purposes of all parties opposed to the Republic, than a fight at the present moment. The original chiefs of the "Mountain" are in exile, and the result of a street insurrection would be to send the remaining leaders after them, to decimate the rank and file, and give the present retrogressive and incongruous system another breathing-time of a twelvemonth.

This is but a melancholy prospect for one of the three great nations of the world; but there is nothing new in it. It is the old story. It cannot be very different in a country where there is neither loyalty nor stability, nor any faith upon which the mind can rest. The loyalty of the Legitimists is but loyalty to a shadow. The loyalty of the Orleanists is more vulgar, and lacks the poetical element altogether. "Our tills were full of cash under Louis Phi-

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—SKETCH ON THE DOWNS.—PREPARING TO START FOR THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

lippe," say his friends; "let us have his family back again, that we may revel among the flesh-pots, and sing "*Fi de la liberté!*" The loyalty of the Bonapartists is somewhat nobler-looking, but it is a loyalty to the dying halo of a dead system of military aggrandizement which can never be revived. None of these parties have faith in any mortal or immortal thing, except the sword. That is their deity—to coerce the turbulent, to procure repose in which trade may flourish, or to dazzle the nations by the flimsy and transitory splendours of French glory.

Amid these parties, the Republicans have, at least, the merit of having faith in something. They believe in the Republic, and avow loyalty to its principles. It is for this reason, that, sooner or later, they will try their chance in open conflict, and that we foresee long and unhappy troubles for France. They love liberty with a sentimental enthusiasm, without knowing what it means; and would fight to the death for the shadow of it, when the substance might be slipping from their grasp. In its name they would inaugurate a tyranny, and wonder that the people were not happy. The Socialists are equally zealous, equally sincere, and equally tyrannical. They would, if they had the power, endeavour to cram their crude theories down the throats of the public at the point of the bayonet. Look where we will, we find that there is no such thing as toleration in the whole country. Every political party is a despot, and would make every other party its slave. Every man understands freedom for himself, but not for his neighbour. The whole people requires education; and, what is more, it requires common-sense. It is said that calamity is the greatest teacher of this essential acquirement. We think, considering all the present circumstances of the country, that France bids fair to have before long a little schooling from this hard-hearted, but most valuable preceptor.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Two meetings of very inferior interest—one at Long Sutton, on Monday, and the other at Rochford Hundred, on the following day—will bring a moderately successful steeple-chase season to a close. Coursing finished in April; good sportsmen think it ought not to have gone beyond March.

The racing circles congregate next week at Newmarket, with the prospect of a fair average meeting; it will commence on Monday and terminate on Friday; its most important features being the Newmarket Handicap on Tuesday, the Column Stakes on Wednesday, and the Port on Friday. This will be the only meeting of the week.

As yet the cricket and aquatic calendars are "blank" as regards fixtures, but, from all that we can hear, there is plenty of work cut out in both departments. The Marylebone Club will have to work hard to get through heir engagements.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

This Meeting commenced on Thursday. The morning was showery; but, towards the hour for the sport, the weather cleared up, and the sun shone with more than April splendour. The company on the Downs was more numerous than hitherto at the Spring Meeting. The racing was excellent, and appeared to give great satisfaction to all assembled to witness it. In "the Great Metropolitan" race, Mr. Gratwicke's Cheerful, the favourite, who was expected to win easily, came in an indifferent third; Colonel Anson's Backbiter coming in the winner, and Major Pitt's Mounseer, second.

During the Metropolitan we regret to state, that the large Stand, between the Grand Stand and the winning-post, broke down with a sudden crash carrying with it all the spectators, between 400 and 500 in number. Several persons were severely injured, but, we believe, no actual loss of life occurred. All possible assistance was rendered to the persons injured, who were conveyed into Epsom for surgical aid.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING. THURSDAY.

The TRIAL PLATE of 50 sovs —Bushranger, 1. Knight of Gwynne, 2.
TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each. Buckhound, 1. Catalpa, 2.

The GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

Backbiter	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mounseer	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cheerful	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The RAILWAY STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 2½ added.—Sir G. Heathcote's c by Gladiator (Sheerwood), 1. Sir Tatton Sykes's (Hay) 2.

The SURREY HUNT STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Cassidy's Diligence (Hiett), 1. Mr. H. Drew's Master Murray (Ware), 2

FRIDAY.

The SURREY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.—The Hero, 1. Grimaldi, 2.

The GREAT METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE.

Fugitive	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maria Day	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rachel	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

The ARISTOCRATIC STAKES.—Johnny Oaks, 1. Laurel gelding, 2.

CROXTON-PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

The FARMERS' PLATE of £50, and £10 for the second.—Mr. A. N. Larratt's Granby (Mafrey), 1. Mr. Go dsen's Miss Whitefoot, 2.

The BELVOIR CASTLE STAKES of 18 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield nd. Penang (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. H. Robinson's Cindilara (A. Day), 2.

The SCURRY STAKES of 10 sovs each —Lord Howth's The Fiddler (Mr. White), 1. Mr. Geary's Lucy Neale (Mr Clarke), 2.

The GRANBY HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Lord Wilton nd. Backbiter (Mr. Clarke), 1. Lord Darnley nd. Cottisford Lass (Capt. Little), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The FARMERS' HANDICAP of 50 sovs.—Mr Godson's Whitefoot (Mr. Elwes), 1. Mr. T. Hatton's Midnight (Mr. White), 2.

The BILLESDON COPLOW STAKES of 18 sovs each. 20 added. Mr. Atkinson nd b g by Sleight-of-Hand (Mr. Clark), 1. Mr. W. D. Bromley's King James (Owner). 2.

The GOLD CUP, added to a Handicap of 20 sovs each.—Mrs. Taft, 1. Lady Hylda, 2

The MELTON PLATE was won by Chorister.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. The two most noticeable fluctuations in the betting were the advance of Baby to 9 to 1 for the Metropolitan Handicap (somewhat to the prejudice of Chevertoy), and of Mavors to 9 to 1 for the Derby, the former in consequence of his running at Catterick, and the latter owing to a trial in which he is alleged —with what truth we learn not to determine—to have performed very creditably with The Knight of Avenel and "The Dutchman."

GRAND HANDICAP.

3 to 1 agst Backbiter	6 to 1 agst Gardener 6 to 1 agst Mrs Taft

BELVOIR CASTLE STAKES.—Even on Penang.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

5 to 2 agst Chesnful	10 to 1 agst Ada Mary 16 to 1 agst Black Eagle
8 to 1 — Baby	12 to 1 — Mountseer 20 to 1 — Sir Gilbert
	30 to 1 agst Valentine

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES. 2 to 1 agst The Hunter.

CHESTER CUP.

13 to 1 agst Miss Ann	20 to 1 agst Roland (t)	2.	1 agst Whim colt
13 to 1 — Cossack	20 to 1 — Ribchair	30	1 — John Cosser
	50 to 1 agst Vesta.		

DERBY.

11 to 8 agst Bellegrboke (t)	9 to 1 agst Mavors (t)	20t.	agst Mildew
7 to 1 — Oblille Callum	16 to 1 — Knight of Avenel	66to	— Compeas (t)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Major-General George Brown, C.B. K.H., Deputy Adjutant-General on the staff at head-quarters, has been selected by the Duke of Wellington to succeed the late Lieutenant-General Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B., as Adjutant-General; and Colonel G. A. Wetherell, C.B., K.H., unattached Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General at head quarters, vice Brown. Major-General Brown commanded the Rifle Brigade for upwards of 17 years, and has seen much service, having served at the capture of Copenhagen, in the Peninsula, the battle of Vimeira, passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, battle of Talavera (where he was wounded through both thighs), at the Bridge of Almeida, Busaco, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, Nive, and Bayonne, battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington, and was wounded in the head and groin at Bladensburg, &c.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The four ships forming Captain Austin's Arctic squadron, fitting at Woolwich, are expected to be ready for sea by Saturday, the 27th instant.

SIR JOHN ROSS'S EXPEDITION.—The *Felix*, belonging to the Northern Yacht Club, has been appropriated for the service of Captain Sir John Ross.

REDUCTIONS IN THE COAST GUARD.—It is estimated that the reductions which have recently taken place in the coast-guard service amount in value to about £46,000 per annum. The principal reduction has been effected in the diminution of the number of revenue cruisers. There are now only forty-eight remaining in commission. The next great item of reduction has been in the mounted preventive men, and in the reformation of the Irish branch of the Irish coast-guard service. About £1200 a year has been saved in office salaries, &c.

Lord Viscount Gough, a few days since, paid a visit to the Gallery of Mr. Clandet, when this eminent paiotographer had the honour of taking a da guerré type portrait of the gallant and dlating disbed veteran in full uniform.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The chief feature in the intelligence of the week from Paris, is to be found in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, where the discussions and divisions which have taken place on the Paris and Avignon Railway Bill appear to have established—at all events, have recognised the principle that the formation of railways should be the work of private companies, and not made compulsory on the Government. The discussion was distinguished by a very able and brilliant speech from M. Lamartine, in support of the bill, on Tuesday. A division then took place on M. Gravy's amendment, which proposed that the railway in question should be executed by the State. The amendment was lost by 445 to 205.

M. Darbiay then moved, as an amendment, that 50,000f. be granted to the Government to enable them to continue the works to Chalons, which led to a long discussion, and ended by being likewise rejected by a majority of 44.

On Monday the President of the Republic opened the session of the Council-General of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, which is holding its sittings in the Palace of the Luxembourg. The President went in an open carriage, having on his right the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in front the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and of the Interior. The other Ministers followed in separate carriages, and the last was occupied by the orderly officers and aides-de-camp. The Prefect of Police also accompanied the President. The usual escort of dragoons completed the *cortège*. On the President entering the court of the Luxembourg, the band of the 61st regiment of the line struck up the well-known air composed by his mother, Queen Hortense, "Partant pour la Syrie." The President, who was pretty well received, opened the proceedings by a speech on the advantages of the studies to which the Council was about to dedicate itself.

With respect to the election for a member of the Legislative Assembly for Paris, in the room of M. Vidal, who has taken his seat for the Bas Rhin, M. de Girardin receives little support from the Red Republicans in his candidature They prefer M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the President of the Provisional Government, whom it is expected they will nominate.

A riot took place at Rouen on Monday night. The local authorities having forbidden the representation of the "Juif Errant," which was announced by the manager of the theatre for that evening, and the pieces substituted offering no attraction, the auditors caused themselves by making the most discordant noises, which induced the Commissary of Police to clear the theatre. The confusion and tumult increased outside, and suddenly appeared among the multitude some well-known persons, who shouted "*Vive la République!*" From the balcony of a *café* voices were heard exciting the crowd below to go on with its manifestation, and the police found it no easy matter to have the balcony evacuated and silenced. The military were called out, several arrests were made, and quiet was restored.

Some alarm was created at Limoux, Aude, on Saturday evening, by a disorderly mob marching through the streets singing songs of a revolutionary nature. Upon the troops making their appearance the rioters fled, and the town soon resumed its former state of tranquility

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 5th instant states, that the tribes of Mandid and those of the Ouled-Aissiche, who had taken part in the revolt of Zaatcha, had again committed acts of hostility. A detachment of men belonging to the 38th Regiment had been attacked on their march by a body of foot and horsemen, when a severe combat took place, but which ended in the defeat of the Arabs. Captain Dubousset was killed, and Lieutenant Mangot severely wounded. Several of the Arabs were killed and wounded. General de Barral had sent a strong detachment among the revolted tribes

A new work, called "Les Montagnards de 1848," has been published by Chenu, containing some curious disclosures of the Revolutionists of February.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid state that the good offices of the King of the Belgians have succeeded in effecting a diplomatic reconciliation between the Governments of Spain and England.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Gazette* of Vienna, published, on the 5th instant, a long list of officers in the Imperial Russian service on whom various orders are given duty free by the Emperor of Austria, in acknowledgment of their services during last year's campaign in Hungary and Transylvania.

By the journals of the same date we learn that there had been an extremely interesting meeting held in Vienna, at which the Minister of Trade presided, of the committee appointed to correspond with the London committee for the Exhibition of 1851. It is estimated that the expenses attending the transmission of the goods, &c., will amount to 40,000 gulden.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME The latest accounts from Rome state that the Pope left Portici (Naples) for Caserta, in the afternoon of the 4th inst., on his returnto Rome. A Religious mass was to be celebrated in Terracina, Velletri, and Albano, on his stages to the capital of his dominions. The *Osservatore Romano* gives the following as the pr gramme of the solemnities which are to take place on the entrance of his Holiness into Rome:—"The moment the Pope shall enter the territory of the Commission, the very eminent the Vicar, the Arch-priest of St. John's, and the clergy will receive his Holiness at the Pavilion before the Basilica of St. John of Lateran, in the presence of the diplomatic body, which will meet his Holiness under the portico of the Basilica. As soon as Divine service shall have been performed, his Holiness will return to his carriage, and, accompanied by the whole *cortège* and the troops, proceed to St. Peter's, where he will be received by the Sacred College. A "Te Deum" will then be sung, and the Pope will be re-conducted in procession to his apartments."

The ecclesiastic, Gazzola, who had been sentenced to confinement in a monastery for his writings against the Inquisition and the Holy See, as also for conduct subversive of ecclesiastical discipline, has escaped from the Castle of St. Angelo, where he was temporarily imprisoned.

TUSCANY.—The Senate of Tuscany, on the 5th inst., commenced the discussion on the law for the abolition of ecclesiastical privileges. Ten members spoke in favour of the law, and three against it. The debate was adjourned.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 29th ult. state that the adjustment of the English claims have proceeded so as to warrant the conclusion that the affair will soon be settled. All the claims will, it seems, be recognised, wi h the exception of that put forward by M. Pacifico, which the French plenipotentiary does not consider valid. It was stated in the latest previous accounts from Athens, that Baron Gros had had an interview with Mr. Wyse on board the French steamer *La Vistule*. M Gros objected from the first, it seems, to M. Pacifico's claims. These refer to plate and jewels alleged to have been lost on the day that a mob entered his (M. Pacifico's) house. But it is known that this gentleman had borrowed money from the Athens Bank on the security of certain articles of silver, and has never since redeemed his pledge Then, as to the sum of twenty-one pounds alleged to have been burned, it was ascertained that recovery might easily be obtained at Lisbon. Mr. Wyse did not, it seems, deny the exorbitance of M. Pacifico's claims, and if any indemnity is granted in this case, it must be a small one.

Another meeting between M. Gros and Mr. Wyse was to have taken place on the 26th, when a definitive arrangement was to take place; respecting which it may be stated, that it was rumoured in Paris, on Monday, that the details of the arrangement had already been received there.

TURKEY.

The most recent news from Constantinople is to the 25th of March. General Dembinski, who was among the Poles on board of the ship that carried some eighty Polish refugees to Malta, would not abandon his friends in distress, but took ship for Brousse, whence he went of his own free will to join Kossuth and all his friends in misfortune who have been sent into the interior. There were still six hundred Polish refugees at Schumla. They had been divided into classes, comprising severally those who have consented to serve in the Christian battalions so as to be forwarded to Turkey, those willing to serve in the civil administration, and those who desire to stay in Turkey and support themselves. The latter will receive passports for whatever place they may wish to go to. MM. Chandor, Teleki, and Count Batthiani, who had succeeded in making their escape from Arad, had passed through Constantinople

Major Nicholson, aide-de camp to the Governor-General of India, had left Constantinople, in company with Gen. Guyon, formerly in the Hungarian service, for Brousa.

The Turkish steamer *Ferik-bat* had left for Gallipoli, to embark two hundred and fifty Italian refugees for Genoa. Her Majesty's steamer *Foreigner* had also arrived from the fleet, with despatches. Immediately after receiving them, the English ambassador had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The official relations of Austria and Turkey had not been resumed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The ship *Karl of Balcarras* has brought papers from the Cape of the 16th of February, from which we learn that the *Glenlanner* vessel, which left England on the 12th of December last, arrived in Table Bay on the 12th of February, with the welcome peace message from Earl Grey that he had revoked his former decree consigning convicts to that colony, and that orders would be immediately given for the removal of the *Neptune* to Van Diemen's Land. The military convicts which might arrive there were to be sent to England, if the colonists opposed their landing. This happy intelligence soon spread far and wide, and a special meeting of the Anti-Convict Association was held in the Town Hall on the 14th of February, when resolutions were passed expressive of gratitude to Almighty God for the "happy deliverance of the colony from the convict scourge;" that the usual intercourse with the Government departments should be at once resumed; and that all signs of mourning in the shops and stores should henceforth cease.

It was also resolved that a general illumination and a dinner amongst the members of the association should take place upon the day when the *Neptune* should take its departure.

A subscription was opened at the close of the meeting, for the purpose of supplying the convicts with some luxuries for the approaching voyage.

The different religious bodies had also appointed days for public praise and thanksgiving.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House re-assembled, for the first time after the Easter recess.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice, that, on Lord J. Russell's motion for a committee on public salaries, he should move, by way of amendment, "That this House is in possession of all the information requisite to revise the salaries of public functionaries, that committees of inquiry would only lead to delay, and that it is the duty of the Government to take their own responsibility, forthwith to introduce the measures necessary to effect every reduction in the establishments of the country consistent with the efficient discharge of the public service."

Mr HOSKINS gave notice, that, if the motion passed, he should move that the committee extend its inquiries to the instances of ecclesiastical dignitaries. (Hear, hear.)

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BILL.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH asked if it were true that the Governor of South Australia had directed the publication, in an official way, of certain resolutions proposed to the Legislative Council, to the effect—first, that the colonial legislature should have complete control over subjects of a local character; second, that it should be composed of two chambers; third, that all bills passed by both chambers and assented to by the governor should become law; fourth, that the colonial minister should not have the power of disallowing bills on colonial subjects; fifth, that there should be "responsible" government; sixth, that the governor should be dismissed on the address of both houses of the colonial legislature; seventh, that the colonial government should have full control over the waste lands; eighth, that there should be no federal assembly. He also asked whether the governor's dispatch on the subject would be produced before the debate on the subject.

Mr. HAWES said the dispatch had just arrived, and there would be no objection to produce it; but the hon. Baronet attached too much importance to the resolutions referred to, which were only to be proposed in a future council, and by a private member; and how it was that they had been published in an apparently official form, he could not say. He supposed there had been some inadvertence.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply,

NAVY SURGEONS.

Captain BOLDERO brought forward the case of the navy assistant-surgeons, first presenting a number of petitions in their favour (including several from the medical colleges and the London hospitals), praying that these officers might be removed from the cock-pit of the ship—be permitted to mess with the other officers, and placed upon the same footing as surgeons in the army. The question deeply interested the medical men, and the young men in training for the medical profession. That profession felt that it was in too many instances treated with heedless injustice. Twelve years ago, the Lords of the Admiralty had received that the navy surgeons should be placed on the same footing as the army surgeons, but no steps had been taken to carry out that recommendation down to 1839, when a commission had issued a similar recommendation, which had been similarly disregarded. The hon. member moved, "That the accommodation provided for the assistant-surgeons on board her Majesty's ships of war is inadequate and insufficient for securing the full benefit of their professional advice."

Admiral DUNDAS denied that there was any deficiency in candidates for the office, or any difficulty in obtaining qualified persons. He disbelieved that there was any general complaint on the subject, and saw no necessity for altering the system, especially as every care had been taken, where there was space enough, to offer the surgeons every convenience; but, generally, there was no room to give them a separate cabin.

Mr. HUME supported the motion.

The House then divided

For going into committee of supply	..	..	40
Against it	..	..	48
Majority against the Government	..	..	—8

Captain BOLDERO'S resolution having been put from the chair as a main question, Captain BERKELEY expressed his regret at the result of the division, which he considered was one of the greatest blows ever aimed at the naval service.

Sir F BARING also deplored the division, though he was not prepared to ask the House to take it again on the resolution which now stood before them as the main question. He thought it, however, most unfortunate that the House should have, by a resolution, held out expectations that he was afraid the Admiralty would be unable to satisfy, on account of the practical difficulties that stood in the way of the arrangements contemplated.

Captain BOLDERO'S resolution was then agreed to.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair,

THE LAW OF REPRISALS—GREECE.

Mr. ANSTEY called attention to the illegality of reprisals when made by officers of her Majesty's navy without the authority of an order in council. The hon. and learned member contended that there was but one authority for making reprisal her Majesty in council; and he was glad it as his legal opinion that the Greek merchants whose vessels had been taken by Admiral Parker would be able to maintain actions and recover damages from that gallant officer and his assistants, unless the matter were speedily settled by an order in council. He did not charge Lord Palmerston with originating the practice of ordering reprisals without authority of an order in council, for Lord Aberdeen had done so in the case of the Tavignano; but he trusted that the constitutional course and law was, that reprisals could only be made under the authority of her Majesty in council. The hon. and learned member disclaimed all intention of questioning the justice of the reprisals made in Greece, by the diplomatic body, which he considered that there never was a clearer case in favour of the enforcement of our claims.

Lord PALMERSTON could only say that he had been advised, by those by whose legal opinions it was his duty to be guided, that no order in council was necessary or proper for the detention of vessels as pledges. Should it be requisite to go a step further, and to confiscate the vessels de rived, then, indeed, it would be necessary to have an order in council for the establishment of a commission to condemn and sell the vessels With respect to the hon. and learned member's opinion that the Greek merchants would have good grounds for taking legal proceedings against Sir Wm. Parker and his officers, he (Lord Palmerston) could only say that he was satisfied that Sir William Parker, and all officers of the Crown, naval and military, would be fully justified, as was established in the case of Captain Denman, in executing the orders of the Crown. The noble Foreign Secretary added, that, when the last accounts left Athens, Baron Gros, the French Envoy, was there, engaged in investigating the matters in dispute.

SUPPLY.—ORDNANCE AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when

Colonel ANSON moved the Ordnance Estimates. The hon. and gallant officer said that, in 1848, the estimates amounted to £2,992,143; in 1849, they had been reduced to £2,639,601. This year the estimates had been still further reduced to £2,434,417. These, compared with the year 1848, the estimates of the current year showed a diminution of £557,726; and, compared with 1849, a diminution of £195,184. The hon. and gallant gentleman went *seriatim* through the items of the estimates, and explained the recommendations of the committee of last year, and detailed what had been determined by the Government in pursuance of these recommendations.

After some discussion, several ordnance votes were agreed to, when the committee proceeded with the naval estimates.

On the vote of £.37,190 for the salaries of officers, &c. of the Admiralty,

Colonel SIBTHORP proposed a reduction in the salaries of the principal functionaries to the amount of £7,000. He considered that, as the landed gentlemen of the country had been compe led to submit to a reduction of income, varying from 25 to 30 per cent., the high-paid functionaries in the various public departments ought also to be made to submit to a like reduction. The gallant member proposed to reduce the First Lord's salary from £4500 to £3000, the next two Lords from £1200 to £1000 each, the next Lord from £.000 to £800, and to strike off the salaries of the Lords altogether, and to leave the board to the number of four instead of six Lords. He also proposed to reduce the salaries of the secretaries and other principal officers.

After a short discussion, Colonel SIBTHORP said he would be content to take the sense of the committee on a reduction of £2000 in the salaries of the two Lords.

The committee divided—

For the amendment	..	..	33
Against it	..	..	110
Majority against the amendment	..	..	77

Several naval votes were agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

The Brick Duties Bill was amended, and the third reading was fixed for this day.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time *pro forma*, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who gave notice of his intention to make some alterations before going into Committee.

The Rules of Religious Congregations Bill passed through committee.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Promote the Public Health in Ireland

Mr. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Laws relating to Parochial Assessment in England.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. THORNELY, on the part of Mr. EWART, postponed to the 7th of May his motion for the Repeal of the Duties on Advertisements.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.

Lord DUNCAN submitted to the House the following resolution:—"Whereas the present mode of assessing, levying, and collecting taxes on air and light in England and Scotland interferes most prejudicially with the health and sanitary condition of the inhabitants of Great Britain; therefore it is expedient that the window-taxes should be repealed." The noble Lord, in a speech of considerable length, contended that the window duties were most unequal and partial in their assessment, and were in their operation highly detrimental to the public health. He thought that, at least, the exemption should be extended to houses having less than twelve windows.

Sir DE LACY EVANS seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER felt bound to resist the proposal of any reduction of the window duties at present, because, having already made all the reductions that the finances of the country justified him in proposing, he could not go further this year. When it was considered that there were three million houses in this country, and that only half a million paid the duty, it was pretty evident that the poorer classes were exempt from this taxation. At all events, he could not think of giving up duties that produced £1,800,000 a year, without having a substitute.

Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir G. Pechell, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Hume, and Lord R. Grosvenor supported the motion.

The House then divided.

For Lord Duncan's motion	.. ..	77
Against it	.. ..	60
Majority against the motion	.. .. ..	3

The result of this division, giving so small a majority to Ministers, was hailed with loud cheers by Lord Duncan and his supporters.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).

The Solicitor-General renewed his motion for leave to bring in a bill to provide more ample and effectual securities for advances to purchasers of encumbered estates in Ireland. The hon. and learned gentleman explained his measure in detail than on the occasion he was originated out. The object of the bill was to induce English capitalists to lend their money to Irish purchasers of Irish estates, on the parliamentary security of the land itself. Should this measure fail, it would do no harm, for it would in that case be simply a dead letter. but sh uld it be success-ful, as he believed it would be, it would be productive of great benefit to Ireland. Since he had first developed his plan, he had received numerous communications from Ireland, all favourable to the general principle and scope of the measure, though some of them did convey important suggestions and modifications in the details As the bill had been framed with the view of benefiting Irish proprietors, it would not be pressed against the general opinion of Irish representatives, should they determine, after examining its details, to oppose it.

Colonel Dunne was glad to hear that the measure was designed to benefit Irish proprietors, because he had concluded, from the statement made by the Solicit r-General on a former night, that it was framed to benefit speculators. The honourable and gallant gentleman pointed out a variety of objections to the bill, though he admitted that, should it be made unexceptionable in its operation, and should its benefit be extended to the present possessors of the land, he might be induced to regard it with more favour.

Sir G. O'Brien, Mr. F. French, Mr. Napier, Mr. Sadleir, and Mr. A. Stafford made a few critical remarks on the measure, after which leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Brick Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION

The second reading of the County Courts Extension Bill—the principle of which is to extend the jurisdiction to £50—was moved by Mr. Fitzroy.

Sir G. Grey moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He considered that a measure which would change the whole character of the County Courts should be approached with the utmost caution. Should this bill pass, the County Courts would no longer be regarded by the public as small debts courts, and the public expenditure would be increased by the additional salaries proposed to be given to the judges and clerks of the courts. He was, therefore, obliged to oppose it.

Mr. Evans advocated the bill as a judicious extension of the system, which had been found to work well.

Mr. Martin opposed it, because he looked on it as the first step towards the abolition of trial by jury.

Mr. Pemberton supported the principle of the bill, though he thought it might be amended in committee. It would not interfere with trial by jury, because parties who wished it might have a jury in the County Courts.

Mr. B. Denison said the House appeared to him to be making very rapid strides in hasty legislation. The country had not yet had sufficient experience of the County Courts to warrant the extension of their jurisdiction. In his opinion, a bill of such importance should, at least, be introduced on the responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Hebbert opposed the bill, which he believed would destroy the existing County Courts.

The Attorney-General also opposed the bill. He felt certain that it would, if passed into a law, excite a general outcry throughout the country against the County Courts. He believed that the agitation in favour of the bill had been got up by the clerks in the County Courts, who were interested in the increase of the jurisdiction of the courts.

Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hume, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Mitchell, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Bright spoke in favour of the bill.

The House then divided

For the second reading	.. ..	144
Against it	.. ..	77
Majority for the bill and against the Government	..	67

This division was hailed with loud cheers by the majority.

Mr. Hume immediately called on Sir G. Grey to state whether or not he would persist in his opposition after the decided expression of the House.

Sir G. Grey said he should certainly oppose the increase of salaries to the judges and clerks of the County Courts proposed by the bill, though he would not persevere in further opposing its progress

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. Ewart moved the committee on the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, and stated that he proposed to introduce a clause requiring the assent of two-thirds of the ratepayers before the town councils could levy a rate for the building of libraries and museums.

Mr. Bernal Osborne opposed the principle of the measure, and moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. Bernal and Mr. Anstey had been opposed to the second reading of the bill, though with the consent of the inhabitants of boroughs without their consent; but sufficient concessions had since been made to overcome their objections, and therefore they were willing to go into committee and consider the details of the bill.

Mr. Law and Mr. Buck opposed the bill; Mr. Brotherton supported it.

Lord J. Manners reminded the House that, by this measure, libraries and museums would be placed in a more favourable position than churches, schools, and all kinds of charitable institutions.

Mr. Oswald should vote against going into committee, unless Scotland should be specially excepted from its operation.

Colonel Chatterton should also vote against going into committee, unless Ireland should be excepted from it.

Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. R. Palmer opposed the bill; Mr. Fox, Mr. Mantz, and Mr. Hume supported it.

The House divided :—

For going into committee	.. ..	99
Against it	.. ..	84
Majority	.. ..	15

The House went into committee on the bill, and a discussion on the way in which the assent or dissent of the rated inhabitants of the boroughs should be ascertained continued up to near six o'clock, when progress was reported.

The Parish Constables Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

The Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill

Mr. Goulburn feared that this bill would have the effect of hiding from public view the powers of the Court of Chancery, and would prevent the carrying out of the principle adopted of late years, of making the Court of Chancery available to all, and at a small cost. He objected to the transfer of small trusts to the County Court judges.

Mr. Hume said the bill proposed to deal with 24,000 charities of amounts at and under £100 a year, producing an aggregate annual income of £1,000,000, the objects of these charities being as various as it was possible to conceive; and the charities between £100 and £30 were to be submitted absolutely to a Master, and those from £30 downwards were to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the County Courts. He objected to these tribunals, and thought that a judge of the Court of Chancery sitting in chambers, or the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, would be a better medium of jurisdiction than either of those proposed by the bill. The true remedy for the evils sought to be cured would be in a thorough reform of the Court of Chancery.

The Solicitor-General would not deny that the best remedy would be a thorough reform of the Court of Chancery; but that desirable consummation was, he feared, distant, and in the meantime, he thought something should be done to have these small charitable trusts cheaply and properly administered.

After a few observations from Mr. S. Palmer and Mr. Aglionby, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. -Thursday.

Their Lordships reassembled for the first time after the Easter recess, and sat about half an hour.

Earl Grey presented the report of the Commission on the Fine Arts, by command of her Majesty.

Several noble Lords presented petitions against Post-Office labour on Sunday.

Earl Grey postponed the third reading of the Convict Prisons Bill, in consequence of the absence of a noble Lord who was desirous, as he understood, of making some observations on the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the measure for transferring town out by Mr. Monsell and Mr. French for clustering some boroughs together. There were two ways in which this might be done—one, by congregating all the large towns in each county, and adding them to the existing parliamentary boroughs; and to this plan he could not assent, because it would entirely separate the county and town constituencies, and make the trading interest distinct from the agricultural. The other way would be by adding contiguous towns to very small parliamentary boroughs; and to this plan he had not insuperable objections, but he was not prepared to advise the House to adopt it in the present measure

All the clauses of the bill were agreed to, after much discussion, and the bill, with amendments, was reported to the House

DISTRESSED UNIONS (IR LAND).

Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill.

Col. Bisthorpe was decidedly opposed to further grants, because he believed they would be no benefit to Ireland, and because this bill had been brought forward in a way no minister should attempt, in a thin house, at 12 o'clock at night. The hon. and gallant member moved the adjournment of the House.

After a short conversation, Lord J. Manners recommended Colonel Sibthorp to withdraw his amendment, provided the Government would give a pledge to bring on the bill on its future stages at an early period of the evening, and give it precedence over other bills of less importance.

Lord J. Russell declined to give the required pledge.

The House divided :—

For the adjournment	.. .. ..	20
Against it	.. .. ..	171
Majority against adjournment	.. ..	151

Colonel Sibthorp's amendment was then negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

East India House.—On Wednesday, a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of Directors, in the room of John Loch, Esq., John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., Henry Shank, Esq., and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Lieut-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., George Lyall, Esq., Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., John Petty Muspratt, Esq., Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., and William Wigram, Esq. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the following resolution was unanimously proposed :

That this Court have received with deep concern the intimation of the decease of their chairman, Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B. That although deprived by that lamented event of the gratification which they would have had in expressing to Sir Archibald Galloway that acknowledgment of his meritorious services and active desire to promote the interests of the company which have characterised his services in the important office he has filled; yet they feel it to be their duty to record that he was justly entitled to their thanks for his great application and attention to the affairs of the company during the past year. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the family of the late Sir Archibald Galloway, accompanied by an expression of the Court's sympathy and condolence in their afflicting loss.

The Court were at the same time unanimously voted to John Shepherd, Esq., Deputy Chairman, for his great application and attention to the affairs of the company during the past year. Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B., has been appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

Dinner to Alderman Sir John Key.—A grand banquet was given on Monday evening at the London Tavern, by the inhabitants of Langbourn Ward, to Sir John Key, Bart., on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of his election to fi.. the office of alderman of the ward. The chair was filled by Mr. G. Moffatt, M.P., and covers were laid for 120.

Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.—The annual meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Sir John Key, Bart., in the chair. The report stated, that, although the receipts of the last year showed a considerable falling off in passage in.ney, yet, owing to the increase in the freight, the total amount exceeded that of 1848 by £7843 13s. 3d. The company's agent at Corunna, and was kept up with great spirit, to the music of Tinney's quadrille band, until some time after midnight, when an excellent supper was served in the lower hall-room. The festivities were subsequently resumed, and not till four o'clock before the party broke up. The Bienheim-street Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions; and, during the past year, 6078 patients have been added on the books of the institution, while no less than 30,000 persons have been prescribed for.

Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary.—A general meeting of this institution took place at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Thursday last, Mr. Alderman Gibbons in the chair. It appeared from the report, that the number of patients relieved during the past year had amounted to 676, besides a considerable number of out-door patients, who had been visited. Their receipts had amounted to £1401, and their expenses to £2137. The debt on the building fund year had caused the present depressed state of their affairs. The retiring directors and auditors were then re elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

Metropolitan Free Hospital.—On Tuesday, the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, Sir Benjamin Hawes, Esq (in the absence of Lord Ebrington, M.P.), in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Metropolitan Free Hospital," the chairman observed that he regretted that the noble Lord who had been expected to preside on the occasion had been prevented from being present by public duties of an urgent and important nature. He then went on to state, that, although the Institution had only been in existence fourteen years, it had been the means of relieving 120,000 persons; and he hoped that so valuable an establishment would receive a more liberal support than it had yet received from the public. It appeared from the report read by the secretary that the committee had thought it necessary to erect a building in Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, for the purposes of the charity. The number of the poor relieved from the regulations of the hospital was made manifest by the numbers that flocked to it for relief. Since its establishment in the year 1836, upwards of 120,000 persons had been admitted as patients, and the annual average of this number was greatly on the increase. It was thus fact, in conjunction with other circumstances, which had induced the committee to extend their operations, and they trusted that they had acted wisely in securing for this purpose a building contiguous to the poor and densely-populated districts of the metropolis. These districts had hitherto been somewhat inadequately supplied with the means of affording gratuitous medical relief. The annual expenditure, it appeared, amounted between £600 and £700 a year, to meet which, the present annual subscriptions were insufficient, and the committee called upon all those who took an interest in the charity to exert themselves towards increasing its funds. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and in the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to upwards of £900.

Homœopathy.—On Wednesday, a public dinner, in aid of the funds to be provided for the erection of a homœopathic institution, called the Hahnemann Hospital, took place at the London Tavern, Lord Ashburton in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "The memory of the illustrious Hahnemann." This sentiment having been drunk in solemn silence, the chairman next proposed "Success to the Hahnemann Hospital and the medical school, and the health of the homœopathic medical profession." Lord Robert Grosvenor hoped that every exertion would be made towards the establishment of the hospital now contemplated. The hospital in which, in his opinion, was absolutely necessary in order to show the full value of the homœopathic system of medical treatment. Subscriptions were announced amounting to about £1000. A second public dinner took place also on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, at which the Earl of Essex presided, and was supported by Lord Francis Gordon, Lord Maldon, and Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. Early in March, the committee had received a grant for obtaining the opening of a Homœopathic Hospital, at No. 32, Golden-square. About 130 gentlemen were present, and it was announced that the Duchess of Cambridge had signified her desire to contribute 50 guineas annually. The committee had forwarded a subscription of ten guineas in aid of its funds. The total amount of donations and subscriptions announced amounted to £1160.

Fistula Infirmary, Charterhouse-square.—A meeting of the governors of the above institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern—Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., in the chair. The chairman said, they had been called together for the purpose of considering the resolutions passed at the special meeting of the 17th of September last, relating to the grant of a piece of land by Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., on which to build a hospital for the charity. The secretary then read the report of the committee, which stated that during the past year the public had been indebted to Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., for the offer of a valuable piece of ground, ample in its extent, chargeable only with the yearly payment of 5s. in perpetuity. The committee felt constrained, from the various grave requirements which it had seemed prudent to the donor of the boon to exact, not to best ate in expressing their settled conviction that these conditions could not be accepted without, not merely the peril, but the imminent probability of their not being eventually complied with. The chairman thought the meeting would hardly feel it advisable to apply to Mr. Cabbell's solicitor for any modification, the gift could not be a free one under the present conditions. If Mr. Cabbell were to die before the completion of the building, his executors might claim the ground, and the institution might lose all they should have expended. He felt satisfied that the report would convince them that they ought to decline Mr. Cabbell's offer on the terms laid down by the solicitor. The motion for the adoption of the report of the committee and the medical report was then carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Workmen's Schools of Design.—The public opening of the North London School of Drawing and Modelling took place on Tuesday evening, at the St. Pancras Nations. School-room, Euston-square, where 500 or 600 persons assembled Mr. S. C. Hall presiding. The chairman in opening the meeting, said that the schools of design at Somerset House and Spitalfields were too far removed from a large number of those engaged in the casting and chasing of metals, masonry, carving, plastering, &c., to prove of the benefit intended; and, moreover, these schools he understood to be so crowded that no one could be admitted for two or three months after application had been made. It was therefore intended to institute local artisan schools, the first of which he had the honour that evening of opening. The fees were exceedingly low, yet there had secured the services of Mr. Cave Thomas as one of the teachers, and, by the aid of subscriptions, they had been enabled to pay in advance the first half-year's rent of a room capable of accommodating about 200 persons. Lord Viscount Compton moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Professor Donaldson, and unanimously carried. It was to the effect that instructive occupation promoted happiness and comfort, influenced the manufactures and commerce of the empire, and essentially contributed to the public good. The second resolution, moved by Mr. Latham, and seconded by Mr. Fenton, considered the workmen of this country to be as capable of achieving superiority in the execution of ornamental design as in works of mechanical sk ll; and the third resolution attributed the alleged inferiority of English workmen to works of design and consequent to the absence of means of education in the principles of art. The fourth and fifth resolutions approved of the establishment of artisan schools of design in the metropolis, and especially of the North London School of Drawing and Modelling. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings of the evening.

Post-Office Notice.—The United States Government having established mail-packets between New York and Chagres, in connexion with a line of packets proceeding at regular intervals from Panama to San Francisco, the public may avail themselves of this line of communication for their correspondence to California and Oregon, by specially addressing "ed New York," or "ed the United States," any letters or newspapers they may desire to be so forwarded. The combined British and United States postage upon letters for California and Oregon sent by this route, must be prepaid; and will be, upon a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s. 8½d; exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 5s. 11d.; and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging inland letters. The postage will be the same whether the letters be conveyed from this country by British or by United States packets. Newspapers will be liable to a combined British and United States postage of 2d. each.

The New Postal Convention with France.—The visit of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Postmaster General, to Paris, for the purpose of entering into a new postal treaty with the French Government, for the reduction of the postage on letters between the United Kingdom and France from 10d. to 6d., and a reduction of the weight from under a quarter of an ounce to not exceeding half an ounce, as on inland letters in England, to the British colonies, the United States, Portugal, Spain, the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Ilion -Kong, and China (by the monthly mails to Southampton), Holland, Hamburg, &c., has been most successful. This important arrangement is not confined to letters between the two countries, but is to be extended to all letters passing through France from Great Britain to other parts of the Continent. The high postage on letters to the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, India, &c. (1s. 10d. per quarter of an ounce, and on newspapers 3d.) by the forthnight's overland mails through France, will, for delivery. Peckham, it seems, this morning had a very large number; and while he was in the act of dividing one of the bundles, he put the bag upon the floor, near the shop door. Just at this juncture three men rushed up to the doorway, and, almost momentarily, the bag and the remaining bundles of letters were gone, which, amongst others, contained letters from the Australian colonies for the merchants of that district of the metropolis. Instantaneously the fellows escaped with their booty, leaving the postman perfectly bewildered. The matter has caused the greatest sensation throughout the City, and the authorities are the Post-office are now actively engaged in making the necessary inquiries for the purpose of detecting the high crimes. Unfortunately, at present no clue has been obtained respecting the thieves.

Births and Deaths.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, April 6, Males, 697; females, 646: total, 1343. Deaths during the same period—Males, 490; females, 564: total, 1154. This return shows only a small decrease on the return of deaths of the previous week, though the latter was unduly swelled by an extraordinary influx of coroner's cases. In corresponding weeks of the previous years (1840-49), the average number of deaths was 918, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1001; the excess in last week amounts, therefore, to 123 The following series exhibits the deaths registered weekly since the beginning of March; they were 870, 861, 1026, 1117, and in the last week, 1154. The present return, as compared with that of the preceding week, shows a decrease in the epidemic class of diseases, an increase in the zymotic, and in that of diseases of the brain and nervous system; but, in complaints affecting the resp ratory organs, the two returns are almost the same. As compared with the corrected average of ten corresponding weeks, the present return shows a decrease in epidemic diseases, but a considerable excess in diseases of the respiratory organs. Bronchitis was fatal last week to 119 persons; pneumonia to 86; asthma to 23; laryngitis, pleurisy, and other complaints of the same class, to 21: the deaths in the aggregate from these causing 283, whereas the corrected average is only 166. Consumption destroyed 124 persons, nearly the average number. Two boys and three girls died of laryngismus stridulus. In the epidemic class, small-pox was fatal to 10 persons, measles to 16, scarlet na to 8, hooping-cough to 11, croup to 5, influenza to 8, diarrhœa to 15, erysipelas to 13, typhus to 34; the mortality being less than usual from all those causes, except typhus, which is nearly twice the average. Cholera and diarrhœa, which within the last week A death from cholera occurred on the 31st of March, at 4, Phœnix-street North, St. Giles-in-the-Fields. The deceased was the daughter of a beershop keeper, of sixty-eight years, and died from English cholera, after seven hours' illness. Mr. Simpson, the reg strar, mentions that "the medical attendant, before certifying the cause of death, called on him to explain, that, if the late epidemic had been called cholera, he should have considered it right to certify the case as Asiatic cholera. The disease commenced wi h excessive sickness and diarrhœa, and the latter speedily assumed the appearance of rice-water purging. The friends have since died of the child died of Asiatic cholera during the late visitation. No other person is now ill in the house" Two persons are reported this week as having died of intemperance, or of disease engendered by it. On the 5th of March, at Bethnal-green workhouse, a female servant died, at twenty eight years of age, of "delirium cholera (after an illness of two days)." The daughter of a weaver, aged fourteen years, died at 9, Rose-street, Bethnal-green, of cholera. A child of twenty-two days, on whom an inquest was held, died in Farringdon-street, of "inflammation of the peritoneum from exposure to cold." Four children were accidentally suffocated in bed.

Meteorological Observations.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.361 in. The mean temperature was 49 6, higher by 4°5 than the average of the same week in seven years, and no less than 13·7 higher than in the week immediately preceding. On Monday and Tuesday it was respectively 6 and 7 higher than the average.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "SAPPHO."

(From a Correspondent.)

On the morning of the 9th of December last, H.M.S. *Sappho* struck on the Main Reef, off the coast of Honduras. She is the only vessel ever saved from total shipwreck off that reef, which is one of the most dangerous in the world; and as the saving of her is an instance of what English sailors can do by exertion and perseverence, in the midst of difficulties and distressing circumstances, we subjoin a short narrative of her miraculous escape.

The *Sappho* sailed from Belize on the 3rd of December, with a great deal of sickness and fever on board, their cases being reported by the surgeon to be on the short space of three weeks. After her sailing the weather set in with a dark, gomy, and threatening appearance; the rain began to fall in torrents—not like heavy rain in temperate regions, but as if a flood-gate were opened in the clouds, from whence it descended like a vast sheet of water—it blowing strong, with violent squalls. This bad weather lasted three days, during which time the skies were perfectly overcast, and no observation could be obtained to ascertain the ship's position. She was accordingly swept by the currents (which run with great velocity, and are constantly changing in their direction), on the morning of the 6th, on the reefs.

As daylight broke, weak and disabled as we were from sickness, we discovered our awful position—a wild reef, extending around us for miles, with the seas breaking over it in small low islands in the far distance, and still further, and still more terrible, what seemed to be the main-land. Anchors were had out, masts and yards struck, her water started, her guns and heavy articles thrown overboard, &c.; and, after thirty hours, the officers and ship's company succeeded in hauling her off into deep water, with the loss of her rudder, false keel, and part of her cutwater. The sick men had at first been sent to one of the small islands, and placed under canvas, with the surgeon to provide for their safety.

She was now perfectly unmanageable, but anchored in the open ocean rolling in on her, without a rudder. Her position was one of such peril, that, had her cables parted, she must have gone on the rocks, broken up in a hundred pieces, and probably her whole crew would have perished.

At day it came on to blow very hard in the first part of the night, and continued until daylight; the ship pitching her bows and stern under, and straining herself in every part. The anchors came gradually home. As the day broke, we discovered we had drifted very much; the reef, and the breakers beating furiously over them, was not more than twenty or thirty yards from our stern, and we probably struck the ground as we surged. Our only chance of safety now was in getting the ship farther out, which, by the perseverance and good conduct of all, in the face of an open sea, we succeeded in doing towards the forenoon, and then slipped our in-shore anchors. We had got our rudder on board, and repaired it, and succeeded, during a lull, in shipping it just at the moment; for, had it been delayed an hour, we should have been lost. Next morning, at daylight, it came on to blow again very hard, with a tremendous swell and sea from the ocean. We employed ourselves in securing and getting everything ready to slip our cables, and make sail. At 8 AM, we were all in a state of anxiety, riding with a hempen cable ahead, and a chain, on one of which one anchors were backed. In a few moments, the hempen cable parted, the ship was drifting fast on the rocks, bringing home the other, and certain destruction awaiting her, and perhaps all on board, when Commander

H. M. S. "SAPPHO," ON THE MAIN REEF AT HONDURAS.

Michell called every one on deck to "save ship." In this last extremity, all exerted themselves: a spring was got on the remaining cable, the foretopsail loosed and sheeted home, jib ready to hoist, men ready to cut away the gaskets of foresail and maintopsail, &c. The chain-cable was slipped, and, providentially, the ship casted the right way; sail was got on, and she weathered the reef and rocks by about half a cable's length, the ship's company giving three cheers. It came on to blow a gale in the afternoon, but we ran to the southward, and secured the vessel in a safe anchorage: afterwards, we recovered everything that had been hove overboard, including guns, anchors, cables, &c.

On this iron-bound shore, visited so often by gales, and where such rapid and dangerous currents exist, the fragments of shipwreck, of boats, and spars washed around, bespeak to the advancing sailor former disasters. Hardly a year pas-es that some vessel is not lost. From the testimony of all sea-faring people on that coast, her Majesty's ship *Sappho* is the only one ever saved. Her preservation is attributable to the perseverance, discipline, and exertions of all under trying circumstances.

(It is stated in the *Times* of Monday last, that a court-martial is expected to be held on Commander Michell, for having got the *Sappho* ashore, as stated in the above communication. Our Sketch shows the *Sappho* ashore on the morning of December 9th, with her anchors laid out astern. Small low islands are seen in the distance, and in the foreground are low rocks, with seas breaking over.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TRINIDAD.

THE town of Port-of-Spain has just been the scene of a more destructive fire than has occurred in the island since the memorable conflagration of 1808. The fire broke out on the night of Thursday, March 7, at half-past eleven o'clock, in that portion of the extensive premises which fronted the west side of Marine-square, and lay between the stores of Messrs. Wainwright and Co. and Mr. R. S. Darling. The premises consumed consisted of a long one-storied building rented by shopkeepers, one portion being occupied as a grog-shop. In some section of these tenements the fire originated, it is supposed in the rear of the kitchen of Mr. Craddock's hotel. Some passers-by were attracted to the spot by a blaze, and gave the first alarm; the inmates of the hotel had retired to rest, and so rapidly did the flames extend, that Mrs. Craddock and her family found their retreat cut off by the staircase being in flames, and had to be lowered from the front gallery in a sheet. Ere this, however, the alarm bells of Trinity Church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral had been sounded, and the engines of the Town Council had arrived and were set to work; as also the Ordnance engine, and the garrison engine, with a large number of the 72nd Regiment, under the command of Colonel Murray, who did great service by the systematic way in which they set to work in arresting the flames. The 2nd West India were also in attendance, forming a strong guard, to protect the property from plunder. The police had previously arrived; Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Cadiz was also early on the spot, as were Mr. Johnston, the Colonial Secretary; Mr. C. W. Warner, the Attorney-General; Mr. J. Cockerton, the Clerk and Treasurer of the Town Council, &c.

It soon became evident that Messrs. Wainwright's store, with 1000 barrels of flour, and the premises immediately adjoining, would be destroyed; and great exertions were made to prevent the flames reaching the stores of Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. R. S. Darling, which were filled with combustibles. By almost superhuman efforts the fire was stopped in these two directions, and limited to the premises we have described, which were reduced to a mass of smouldering ruins: for, at the moment we write, says the *Port of Spain Gazette*, the fire is not yet extinct; the engines still continue to pour in floods of sea-water from the wharf hard by, and the crews of some of the vessels in the harbour are pulling down the walls of the upper story of the building still standing—the lintels of the windows being yet on fire, and giving cause of apprehension that a spark carried by the wind into some of the adjacent lumber-yards might occasion yet further destruction. The danger seemed so imminent to the whole block of buildings, which included, amongst others, the premises occupied by the Ordnance Department, in which were a large quantity of shells, loaded for use, and other Ordnance stores —and the premises of Messrs. Wood and Campbell, which contained a quantity of turpentine and several hogsheads of lucifer matches—that the shells were taken into Marine Square for removal, if necessary; and the area soon presented an extraordinary assemblage of mercantile and warlike stores, household furniture, trunks of apparel, &c., guarded by sentries from the 2nd West India Regiment. The Government Bonding warehouse, in the next block of buildings, was opened, and the rum, amounting to eighty puncheons, rolled to the quay, to be plunged into the sea, if requisite. The conduct of the lower orders exceeds all praise; nearly all the puncheons of rum were rolled away by women, and they performed at least an equal half of the duty in supplying the engines; and the next day scarcely an article was missing. The 'swell mob' were fortunately 'out of town,' angling down the coast."

The loss sustained cannot be estimated at less than £12,000 sterling. It is divided between Doctor Garcia (the owner of the whole of the buildings consumed), Messrs. J. P. Wainwright and Co., Mr. Craddock (proprietor of the Crown and Anchor Hotel), Mr. N. Garcia, Mr. Carrera (owner of the groz-shop), and Miss Parker, and other owners of the retail shops. Mr. Craddock is stated to be utterly ruined—a few articles of merchandise being all of his property saved.

Had the northerly wind, which blew so hard for several nights previously been blowing at the time of the fire, no human effort could have saved the whole block of buildings—perhaps the whole range intersected by the Promenade from west to east side of Marine-square. There was no fresh water to be got, except from a well or two, which soon pumped dry; and, but for the contiguity of the salt-water of the Guelph, the engines would have been utterly useless. The masters and "jack tars" of the merchant vessels in the harbour landed immediately that the disaster was visible from the shipping, and rendered most essential assistance.

Our Illustration is from a Sketch obligingly forwarded from Port of Spain by Mr. M. J. Cazalon.

GREAT FIRE AT PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR ELDRED POTTINGER, C.B.,

IN BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

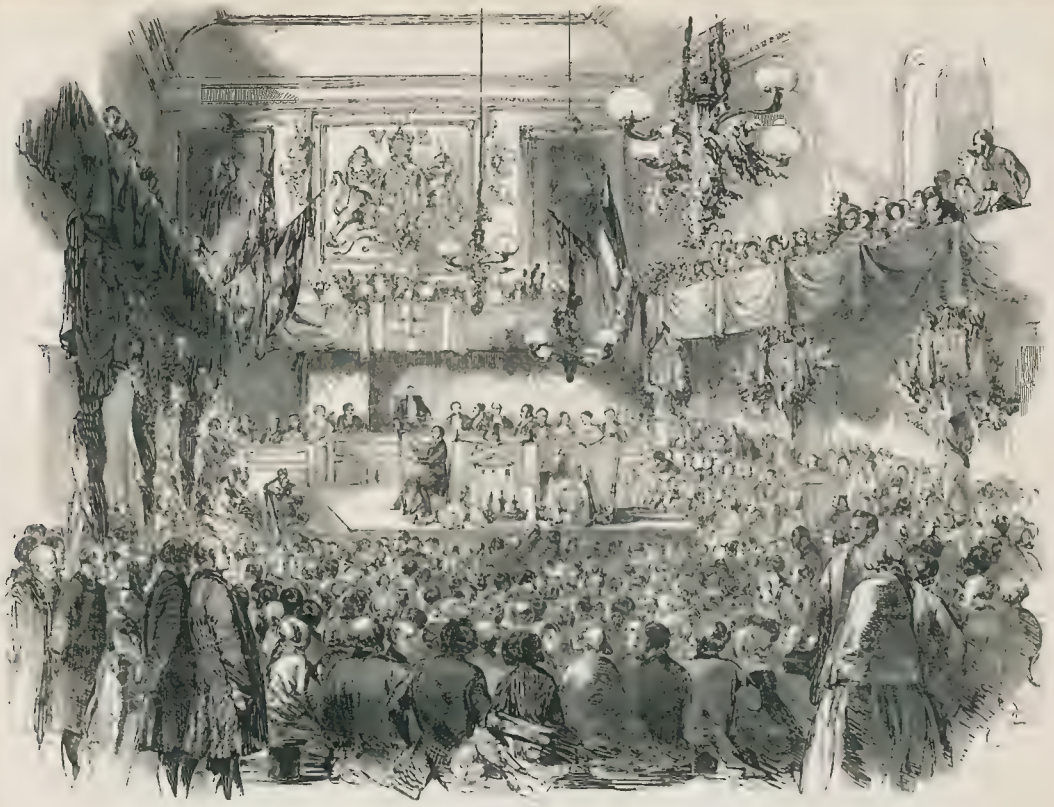
THIS very interesting memorial, from the chisel of Mr. Baily, R.A., has just been placed in Bombay Cathedral. We give a copy of the inscription, which is a simple and graceful record of Major Pottinger's eminent services at a critical period of our Indian history:—

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MAJOR ELDRED POTTINGER, C.B., BY BAILY

This Monument, erected by Public Subscription, to the Memory of
MAJOR ELDRED POTTINGER, C.B.,
of the Bombay Regiment of Artillery, is placed in the Cathedral Church of Bombay,
In token of the admiration and respect in which his character as a soldier, and conduct as a man, are held by his friends in the Presidency.

Major Pottinger's successful defence of Herat, his gallant bearing and judicious counsel, throughout the eventful period of the British reverses in Affghanistan, are recorded in the annals of his country, and need no eulogium here. The proclamation of these services must add to the regret universally felt that one whose early career gave such promise of future eminence and distinction, should have found a premature grave. Compelled by long exertion, anxiety, and fatigue in the discharge of his public duties, to seek a change of climate for the recovery of his health, Major Pottinger was returning to England, via China, when he was attacked by a malignant fever at Hong-Kong, where he died on the 18th of November 1843 aged 32 years.

SIR JOHN ROSS' EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.—The amount required for the outfit of the Expedition, including provisions for two years, is only £3000—less than half the sum subscribed in New York for the same humane object. The Hudson's Bay Company have set on foot this Expedition; it is sanctioned by the Admiralty, and rather than it should be abandoned from want of funds, Sir John Ross has devoted to its equipment the proceeds of his half-pay and two pensions accruing during his absence; but it is confidently hoped that the public will come forward with subscriptions sufficient to render unnecessary this pecuniary sacrifice, in addition to his gratuitous personal services.



THE CARDIFF ATHENÆUM EISTEDDFOD.

THE CARDIFF ATHENÆUM EISTEDDFOD.

Some time since, the Committee of the Athenæum at Cardiff arranged to hold an Eisteddfod in the Town-Hall (the use of which was kindly granted by the Mayor), and to offer prizes for competition on various subjects. The night of Wednesday week was fixed for this interesting meeting, when the spacious Hall was filled to overflowing with company.

The Hall was decorated for the occasion with the flags from ships in the port, and with the colours of the Royal Glamorgan Militia; and an abundance of evergreens, chiefly laurel, were disposed in the room. Galleries were erected for the purpose, and the columns supporting them entwined with various colours. On the central lamp-stem was placed a bunch of leeks, emblematical of the Principality, tastefully arranged. In front of the chairman and other judges of the performance was a large table covered with mechanical objects—such as clocks, under glass shades; a model of a coal-shipping stage; a transit instrument, &c. The prize harp occupied the right end of the table.

From the turret of the hall a Union-Jack floated throughout the day; and in the evening there was a fine star beautifully illuminated with gas and surrounded with wreaths, evergreens, &c.

The fitting-up of the interior, the ornaments, &c., was superintended by Messrs. Bernard, James, and Bowen, and Honorary Secretary, Mr. Smart.

After the amateur band had played several pieces of music, the chair was taken by Whitlock Nicholl, of Adamsdown, Esq., President of the Institution, upon the motion of W. D. Bushell, Esq., seconded by Charles Vachell, Esq., Mayor of Cardiff.

The President opened the proceedings, by congratulating the company upon the success of the Institution, and then called upon Mr. Bernard, C. E., who delivered a prologue, which he had written for the occasion. The most complimentary marks of approval greeted Mr. Bernard at the conclusion of his address.

The distribution of prizes then commenced; Mr. W. D. Bushell delivering the first prize "For the best essay (not exceeding eight octavo pages) on the advantages and duties of Athenæums." Seven communications had been received; and the successful competitor was Mr. W. Christopher, of Newport; the next in merit being by "W. Gaisford, journeyman carpenter and joiner, at the Bute Docks, Cardiff." The prize was advertised to be Macaulay's "History of England;" but the committee substituted Mr. Layard's account of his "Researches in Nineveh."

The second prize was presented by Mr. Charles Vachell, Mayor of Cardiff, to Mr. Levi Marks, for the best recitation from Shakespeare, which was loudly applauded, the prize being "Campbell's Poets," 2 vols.

The third prize was for "the best model or piece of mechanism," the production of the exhibitor. The first prize had been awarded to Mr. Clements, locomotive superintendent of the Taff Vale Railway; but Mr. Clements being one of the judges, declined to take the prize, and received instead, from Mr. W. D. Bushell, a crown of laurel. The prize, two lithographic views of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, was then given to Mr. I. T. Barry, of Cardiff, for a handsomely-finished miniature steam-engine.

The fourth prize, a volume of the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," was awarded to Mr. H. Grant, of Duke-street, for a well-finished striking clock.

Mr. Bushell then presented to Mr. William Williams, for a figure of Mercury, a handsomely bound copy of Milton's works.

To a youth named John Rees, for a small brass cannon, and a new kind of water stand, was presented Beckmann's "History of Inventions."

Messrs. Avis, Price, and Rogers were then rewarded with "The Book of British Song," for some fine glee-singing.

The sixth prize, "Melodia Divina," a volume of Sacred Melodies, was awarded to Mr. John Roberts, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, for his performance on the violin, in competition with Mr. Markl's ophicleide.

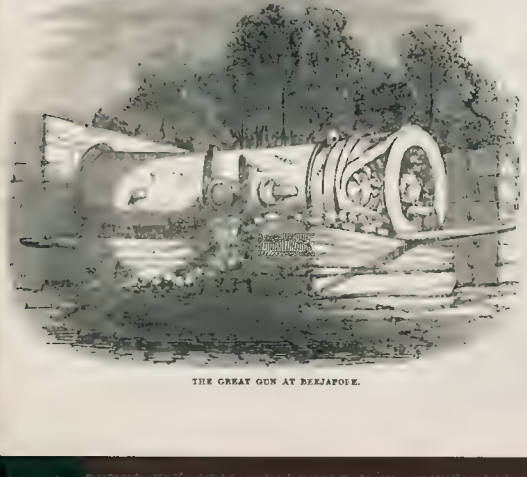
The sixth prize, for penmanship, a copy of Sir Richard Phillips's "Million of Facts," was given to a little boy, aged eleven years, named William Jones, a pupil at Mr. Evans's Academy, North-road, Cardiff.

Next was awarded the Cardiff Town Prize, a handsome harp, offered by the inhabitants of Cardiff. It was made by Mr. Bassett Jones, harp-maker to her Majesty and the Prince of Wales; and is said to be an excellent specimen of skill. The condition which competitors were to observe was, to play Welsh airs on the triple (Welsh) harp. The best player was to have the new harp above adverted to; and the second best a purse containing three guineas.

Mr. Llewellyn Williams, of Caerphilly, then came on, having suspended round his neck a gold harp, which, we believe, he won at Abergavenny Eisteddfod. He played the favourite old Welsh air, "Penyrhaw," with Parry's variations. Next came Mr. John Roberts, who played another favourite air, called "Llwynon," with variations—time, *ad libitum*. And thirdly, came the last and least—namely, John Roberts, junior, a youth thirteen years of age, and the orphan nephew of the previous player. He selected the popular air of "Jenny Jones," with variations. A fourth player, having heard his competitors, declined to enter the lists with them.

The first prize was given to Mr. Roberts, and the second to Mr Williams.

Mr. Charles Vachell then addressed the company; and, after the prizes had been handed to the successful competitors, a vote of thanks to the President was passed; three cheers were given for him, for the Mayor, for the Ladies, for the Committee, and for the Queen. The band then played the National Anthem; and, at about a quarter past eleven, the vast assembly slowly separated.



THE GREAT GUN AT BEEJAPORE.

THE GREAT GUN AT BEEJAPORE.

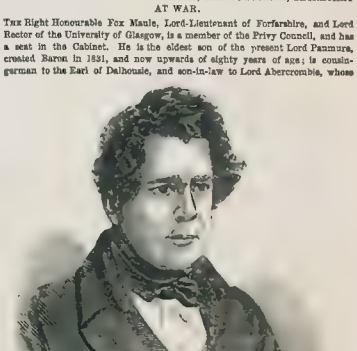
By the last Indian mail, we learn, among the news from the Bombay Presidency, that "a plan is before the Government for the removal to England of the great brass gun at Beejapore. It is the largest piece of ordnance in the world for its calibre. This gun was cast for the native Princes of Beejapore in 1590, at Ahmednuggur, and thence moved to Beejapore: in 1823, the Bombay Government was extremely desirous of sending it to England, as a present to the King; but, until the roads are improved, it would be almost impossible to transport such a ponderous mass to the sea-coast."

A Correspondent has favoured us with a Sketch of this Indian wonder. It is placed upon a bastion near one of the gates of Beejapore. Its native name is "Mulik Midhen" (Master of the Plain). Its length is 14 ft. 1 in.; diameter at bore, 2 ft. 4½ in.; diameter at breech, 4 ft. 10 in.; ditto at muzzle, 3 ft. 2 in. It is stated to require an iron ball weighing about 3100 lb. It is believed by some to be partly of gold; but there is a more wonderful tradition as to its history: it was fired once during a siege of the city, and the natives imagine the ball to be flying yet!

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FOX MAULE, M.P. FOR PERTH, SECRETARY AT WAR.

The Right Honourable Fox Maule, Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, is a member of the Privy Council, and has a seat in the Cabinet. He is the eldest son of the present Lord Panmure, created Baron in 1831, and now upwards of eighty years of age; is cousin-german to the Earl of Dalhousie, and son-in-law to Lord Abercrombie, whose



THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE, M.P. FOR PERTH.

eldest daughter he married in 1831. Mr. Maule was born on the 22d of April, 1801; was educated at the Charter House School, which he entered in 1810, and left in the early part of 1818. In June, 1819, he entered the army as Ensign in the 79th Highlanders, served in Canada upon Lord Dalhousie's Staff from 1822 to 1826, and retired from the army with the rank of Captain in 1831. He took an active part in the election of Lord Ormelie, in 1832, and was chairman of Mr. Graham's Committee when he contested the county of Perth in 1834, on the vacancy occasioned by the succession to the

peerage of the present Marquis of Breadalbane. The part taken in these contests brought Mr. Maule into political notice; and at the general election, after the dissolution under Sir Robert Peel in 1835, he contested Perthshire with Sir George Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance, and a member of Sir Robert Peel's cab-net, and carried the county by a majority of upwards of 100. On the accession of the Whigs to office in 1835, Mr. Maule was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. At the general election, on the death of William the Fourth, in 1837, he was again a candidate for Perth, but was beaten at the election by Lord Stormont. He still, however, retained his office, and was so long without a seat. In February, 1838, Sir A. L. Hay having been appointed Governor of Bermuda, to which, however, he did not proceed, Mr. Maule succeeded him in the representation of the Elgin Burghs without a contest. At the general election in 1841, he contested Perth with Mr. Blacker, was returned by a large majority; and in the same year was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In 1842 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, took a leading position in the memorable struggle of the Scotch Church, and brought before the House of Commons the petition of the great evangelical body on the subject of non-intrusion, and for their independence in spiritual matters, as guaranteed to them by the Revolution settlement, and confirmed in judicial decision in Scotland. In his statement, Mr. Maule went through the whole history of the case. His able speech left no point unargued, and was received with the greatest satisfaction by the party for Church liberty throughout Scotland. He dwelt upon the great danger of a rejection by the Government and House of Commons of the claims of so large and influential a portion of the Church to its immediate and ardent liberation and practical relief. The case was proved, that the result would be the secession of the men most distinguished in the Church of Scotland for piety, eloquence, and zeal.

Mr. Maule was the first member of the Whig Government of 1841 who took a part in the agitation for Free Trade. He filled the chair at one of the largest meetings ever held in Perth; and, in 1843-4, accompanied Mr. Cobden to the meetings at Stirling and Glasgow. He also spoke at the great banquet held in the amphitheatre, in Liverpool, and was afterwards regarded as the nominee of the leading Liberals to allow himself to be named as a candidate for Liverpool at the next election. He however, preferred continuing in the representation of Perth. He was appointed Secretary at War in July, 1846, and Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire in 1849.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 14.—Second Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins.
TUESDAY, 16.—Count de Buffon, the French naturalist, died, 1783.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Length of night, 10h. 24m.
THURSDAY, 18.—Sun rises 5h. 56m., sets 6h. 59m.
FRIDAY, 19.—St. Alphege.
SATURDAY, 20.—Moon rises 11h. 51m. morning, sets 2h. 19m. morning.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20. 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 10	3 30	5 0	5 4	5 48	6 40	6 5	6 15	6 30	6 50	6 15	7 45	7 0	8 30

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1850. Second night of Samuel's new Comedy, entitled "Un Voyage," in which Mdlle. Desain and M. Samson will perform, after which will be revived the popular play of "Le Mariage de Victorine." On TUESDAY NEXT will be repeated Scribe's popular Comedie, "Bertrand et Raton," in which M. Samson will sustain the character of "Le Comte Bertrand." Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33 Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

MR. ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Unparalleled Success of the New Grand Easter Spectacle of Enchantment. Last Week but three of that extraordinary American Equestrian Phenomena, universally pronounced the Wonder of the World.—On MONDAY, April 15th, 1850, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence with Mr. Batty's magnificent Spectacle, entitled the FOUR SONS of AYMON; or, the Days of Charlemagne—most gorgeously produced, introducing a Living Camel of the Desert, 2 Ponies, the beautiful Steed of Bayard, and all the vast resources of this Establishment. Concluding with a brilliant routine of Equestrian Wonders, during which Young Hernandez will appear for the first time in an entirely new Act, called PACE FOR PACE. To conclude with the highly interesting Melodrama of MRS. MURNOCH; or, the Fatal Glen.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W Hernandez.

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S MATINEES MUSICALES.—The FIRST will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James, on MONDAY MORNING APRIL 15. M. Benoit and Mr. Henry Wylde will perform a Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin; and, in conclusion with Mr. Lindsay Sloper (Violoncello), Mr. Hill (Viola), Beethoven's Trio in C Minor and Mozart's Quartet in G Minor. Mr. Sternd le Bennett will play a Sonata in E Major (by Henry Wylde). Vocalists, Mr. Wilbye Cooper and Mr. Richardson. Trumpet, Mr T Harper. The Orchestra will be complete in every department, including Mr. Wly's Concert Band.—Tickets 1s, 2s, 3s, and 5s, to be had of the principal musicsellers; at Exeter Hall; and of Mr WILLY, 32, Trigon-terrace, Kennington

MR. AGUILAR begs to announce that he will give an EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, April 24 Vocalists Miss Lucombe, the Misses Cole and Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists Mr. Aguilar, Violoncello, Herr Haussmann; Oboe, Mr. Nicholson, Clarionet, Mr. Lazarus; Horn, Mr. Jarrett; Bassoon, Mr. Baumann; Pianoforte, Mr. Aguilar Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—Reserved Seats, 10s 6d; Tickets 7s, to be procured at Messrs. CRAMER, WALE, and Co.'s, 201 Regent-street; and at the residence of Mr. AGUILAR, 63, Upper Norton-street, Portland-road.

MESSRS. G. and J. CASE beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, April 19th. Vocalists, Miss Poole, Miss Leaford, and Dolby, Mr Sims Reeves and Herr Mengis. Pianoforte Miss Case. Violin, M Sainton. Pianoforte Seconds, Messrs Case. Twelve Instrumentals. Conductor, Mr. Lavenu.—Tickets, 3s. Reserved Seats, 5s. To be had at Mr. CASE'S Concert Repository, 28, New Bond-street, &c.

EXPOSITION de L'INDUSTRIE FRANCAISE, sous la direction de M. CHARLES SALLANDROUZE de LAMORNAIX, membre depute, membre du Conseil General des Manufactures de France. Magnificent addition of Specimens in Berries Bronze, Bohemian Cut Glasses, Porcelain, Works of Art.—OPEN DAILY, from 10 even till Six. 13 George-street, Hanover square. Admission, 1s.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the Exhibition of MODERN ART Portland Gallery, No. 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution). The Public are informed that the exhibition of the above society will open on MONDAY, the 15th instant. BELL SMITH, Hon Secretary.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with scenes of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillipp, now open at the Cosmo Gallery, Hyde Park Corner Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission to the Reserved Seats, 3s., an interesting historical lecture will be given each evening.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; containing all the new scenes from Alexandria to its banks; to which is added the interior of the great rock-cut TEMPLE of ABOU SIMBEL, painted by Messrs. Grieve, Roberts, Bonomi, and Prout. An Addition to the Collection of Curiosities. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

NEW PANORAMA, 207, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution. The BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE on a Grand Scale with VIEWS of WOLVERTON VIADUCT, COVENTRY, BIRMINGHAM, CHESTER, the VICTORIA BRIDGE over the Thames, &c. Daily (Views to which has been added SNOWDON from CAPEL CARIG. Painted by J. W. ALLEN Esq. A Description by JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. Open from Ten till Six o'Clock, who open at Seven o'Clock. Quarter-past Twelve, Half-past One, Quarter to Three, Four o'Clock; and in the Evenings at Seven o'clock. Quarter past Eight.—Admission, 1s, Schools and children, Half price.

SOUTHAMPTON, BAY of BISCAY, the TAGUS, CAPE ST. VINCENT, CAPE TRAFALGAR, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BENI HAMPASSAN, and JERUSALEM the DESERT, the RED SEA where the Israelites crossed, MOCHA, and CALCUTTA, are all Illustrated in the GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, portraying the entire route of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA; from Southampton to Calcutta, now daily Exhibiting at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE. Morning, at Half-past Two, Evening, at Eight o'clock Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s 6d. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery

NEXT DOOR TO THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

WILL OPEN, on TUESDAY NEXT, April 16, HARVEY'S ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, consisting of Original Drawings of England and American Scenery, which have received great commendation from HER MAJESTY and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, and many other distinguished persons. These Drawings are now for the First Time passed before the British Public, together with his more recent Views of the H. MEN and HARBOURS of the BRITISH POSTE. Open Daily, from Ten till Six o'Clock. Admission 1s. Mr. Harvey also begs to call attention to a series of SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on the SCENERY, HABITATIONS, and PEOPLE of NORTH AMERICA. The Views are Sixty-three in number, each measuring eleven feet by eighteen feet, and are brilliantly illuminated by the Drummond Lime Light. (For particulars see small bills.) Doors open at eight o'clock. Admission 1s.—Stalls, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on MUSIC, by Sir HENRY R. BISHOP, Professor, with an increased number of Vocalists for the Display, each on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three o'clock. Mr. Bishop offers a SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of MUSICAL SOUND, illustrated by Musical Effects, daily at Two, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at a quarter-past Nine. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for conveying by Balloons Pyrotechnic and other Signals, daily at Eight; Again on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Three, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, from Views of London in the Sixteenth Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—Also new and Chemical Experiments conducted in the Laboratory, under the direction of J. H. Pepper Esq.

CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT and ASSURANCE COMPANY, 45, CHEAPSIDE
OFFICE AS ASCE of all kinds, ENDOWMENTS and ANNUITIES, on the most equitable terms.
LOANS from £50 to £500 granted upon approved personal and other security, repayable by quarterly instalments.
Division of Profits will take place in 1851.
Insurances negotiable, except in cases of fraud.
Claims payable within One Month after proof.
Prospectuses on application to Solicitors and Clerks.
Agents wanted. WILLIAM CLARK, Actuary and Secretary.

EXHIBITION of INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, 1851.—The CITY of LONDON COMMITTEE for furthering the EXHIBITION of INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, in MAY, 1851, beg to draw upon the attention of parties residing within the City of London and invite them to exhibit, on the purchase Royal Commissioners a a desirous of becoming acquainted with the NAMES of exhibitors, the objects proposed to be exhibited, and the space required for the same before the 10th of May, 1850, and the Committee have now prepared to supply Printed Forms of Returns, to be filled up by intending Exhibitors.

STEPHEN HEATH and GAT LEY, Mr.} Hon. Secs.
DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE,

Office of the City of London Committee, 68, Cheapside, April 6, 1850.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—St. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS and GOVERNMENT ANNUITY INSTITUTION, 40, Norfolk-street Strand.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue (as Agents for the Government) to grant Annuities, either Immediate or Deferred, of from £4 to £50, to persons not possessed of an annual income of £150.

Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their personal attendance.

The Public (especially Females) will derive great advantage in purchasing Annuities through the medium of this Office

Prospectuses and Tables of the cost may be had upon application at the Office of the Institution, No. 40 Norfolk-street, Strand, or by letter (post-paid).

Open for granting Annuities Daily, from Ten till Three

The amount paid to the Government on the purchase of Annuities granted through this Office during the quarter ending 5th of April, £23,613.

The total amount paid to the Government exceeds £337,823

Savings-Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evenings, from Seven till Nine: and Tuesday Morning, from Eleven till One

Interest payable to depositors is £3 per cent. per annum.

5th April, 1850. W. T. WOOLCOTT, Actuary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER is thanked; but we have not room for the Sunderland Sketch—It is too slight
BADAM, Cranbrook.—Mr. Badam's "Views of Nature," Bohn's edition, to be had, by order, of any bookseller
SELFARES.—Mr Cattle's American-Indian Collection is open in Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.
The value of an American dollar is 4s 2d
CLIDE.—Yours is a Maundy Twopence of Charles II., very strongly gilt, but not gold
AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.—Inquire of Mr Gladstone, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, respecting the self-registering Thermometer
R.W. Upper Berkeley-street.—Any treatise on sheep will afford information as to the treatment of foot-rot
ARRACABARA.—See Mr. Christopher's forthcoming work, referred to in our Journal of March 16
ARROGUS.—We do not profess to reply to questions of law
R K J, Bolton, should apply to the secretary to the commission
J.R. New Brompton.—We cannot insert the Illustration upon any terms
H.A. Cambridge.—The Victoria Tower, at the south-west angle of the New Palace of Parliament, at Westminster, is 75 feet square, and will rise 340 feet; the entrance archway is 60 feet in height. Under the Victoria Tower the stately tower should not proceed, on account of its great height, and the danger of settlements, at a greater rate than thirty feet per year
M. E. F. Norfolk.—The "Country Edition" of our Journal is printed in time for Friday night's post
C. W. Dublin, had better send his coins to Mr Webster, 17 Great Russell-street, Covent-garden
VERAX.—In the article "Bell" in the "Penny Cyclopædia," which refers to the best authorities upon the subject
ALPHA.—The answer sent by John Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam Castle, are, "Erm. three bows string-ed-sa-ble. Crest A stand of arrows proper bound [illegible] and surmounted with the motto, Sans varience et mon droit."
A HOUSEHOLDER.—We shall give authority of London and York is styled Lord Mayor
BETA, Shaftesbury.—We are aware of the existence of the system, but do not recommend it to our Correspondents
A B D. Inquire of Mr Weale, publisher, High Holborn. Perhaps "Hood's Treatise on Warming and Ventilating" will serve.
J. Hulme.—We cannot state time to be improved by Hardme."
NOTTINGHAM and W.B.—Inquire of Mr Gurney's Bude Light is described by Dr Ure as ordinary coal gas, purified in a simple apparatus, and burned with argand from the atmosphere. It is named from Mr Gurney's residence, at Bude, in Cornwall.—See Dr Ure's Report, Year-Book of Facts, 1844, p 61
AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER is thanked; but the Sketch is too slight
PUPILS.—The custom of making fools on April 1 is from the French poissons d'Avril, i. e. simpleton, or silly unckered, which suffer themselves to be caught in this month. But, as with us April is the season of that fish, we have substituted the word Fools. D. Jones.
A LOVER OF SCIENCE.—Inquire for the Oxyhydrogen Microscope at Carpenter and Westley's, 21, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
W H Fleet.—We cannot, for the purpose he states, than provide himself with Cartwright and Holland's book for London in the second edition of which, at a reduced price will appear a notice of the new street and Church in the neighbourhood of Fleet, in connexion with the original plan of Charing Cross, has at last been discovered
The Church Parsons being a short tradition, and Oxford-street is named after Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer
J. C. Rochdale.—It is not necessary to have the assistance of a lawyer in making a will
J. M. C. Hornsey.—School subscription received
E. J. B. should advertise, offering some remuneration for the finding of the advertisement in question
Glasgow.—Sir John Franklin was a colleague of the Parry in the Admiralty North Polar Expedition of 1824. The expedition, which still remains, consisted of the Hecla and Fury, with 140 souls on board.
W. H. Hackney.—Try him. Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame, is by Pope
Q—Thanks. When rare he join'd to speak, then was the tug of war, as in an Nat. Lee's Alexander the Great
A CONSTANT READER.—We do not possess a list of the subscribers to the Hudson testimonial
NATIVE.—Application to Messrs Robinson and Rasbo, Blackwall, the boatbuilders of Mr Stephenson's yacht, Titania, may at once be made to inquire into the matter
H. L. Hale.—We fear you must search for the list of fees
O P had better write to a printseller
PEACOCK.—Received
JOHNS, Aberdeen.—Peterhead
A WORKING-MAN FARMER.—Received
CANTAB.—Reading, should advertise
E. J.'s.—The crest is a pike issuing per
* * Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Horse Guards.—Chess Made Easy (by G. Walker).—More Verse and Prose.—Microscopic Examination of the Water supplied to the Inhabitants of London.
Music.—Home Gift Songs.—Romance for the Pianoforte.

ROME.

On MAY 4th will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a

SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege. On which occasion a DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be published, price ONE SHILLING the Two Numbers; with the large View of Rome Gratis, intended to form the Frontispiece to Vol. XVI. of this Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

LORD DUNCAN, in bringing forward his motion for the Repeal of the Window Tax, may be said to have exhausted the subject. As a matter of argument, his speech is utterly unanswerable; and if a display of reason and justice, of policy and philanthropy, could destroy a nuisance, the Window Tax would be already numbered among the things that were. But abuses and oppressions are long-lived; and absurdities take a great deal of argument to shame them into decent obscurity. The Window Tax is one of those monstrous fiscal burdens, for which nobody has a word to say, except Sir Charles Wood. It produces a certain amount of money; and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer wants that very money, and does not know where else to look for it, the tax must remain, although it amounts to a grievous and intolerable impost upon the light of heaven, upon fresh air, upon comfort, and upon health. Lord Duncan, after having ably argued the general question, insisted, with regard to this tyrant's plea of necessity, that the opportunity afforded, at the present time by the flourishing state of the national finances, made it the imperative duty of the Government to remove the tax without further delay. But the question, in reality, is a much simpler one than that. The Window Tax, as has been often remarked, is a house tax, and a house tax is a property tax. We can either afford to abolish this tax, or we cannot. If we were in a position to forego it, the country would be delighted to be relieved from the burden. If we are not in a position to do without the £1,800,000 which are the annual proceeds of the tax, let the Chancellor of the Exchequer levy it upon the house, and not upon the windows. In neither case is there any necessity for a Window Tax. "Light! more light!" was the dying prayer of a great poet. "Light! more light!" is the living prayer of the British people. From that light in their dwellings they are excluded by the mere wantonness of men in power, or by the heavy inertness of dull officialism, that will not lay a finger upon an abuse with the design of removing it, unless it is driven into it by long-repeated and increasing popular clamour. It is true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer defends the tax, and spoke very curtly about the policy of enduring old burdens that we know something about, rather than flying to new ones which we did not understand; but we doubt whether his arguments in this respect will give any satisfaction out of the House.

The small majority of three obtained by the Government will inevitably excite the opponents of the tax to renewed exertions for its repeal. If the £1,800,000 must be levied upon us as a supplemental property-tax, it would be better to call it so at once, and free our lungs and our health from the injurious system under which we at present collect it. If there be a necessity for the money, the same amount of money, to a fraction, can be screwed out of us in another way. We all know that as well as Sir Charles Wood; but we doubt very much whether the right hon. gentleman, if he loves office, will not ere long regret that he did not know how to do a gracious, a popular, and a just thing when he had the opportunity—and whether his colleagues will not have cause to rue their determination to support him.

AFTER an interval of two years the Governments of France and Spain have agreed to resume their diplomatic intercourse. Lord Palmerston on the one side, and General Narvaez on the other, have been brought into a good humour by the kindly offices of the King of the Belgians. Past differences and offences are to be forgotten; or, at all events, to be forgiven, and Spain is once more to have a representative at the Court of St. James's, and Great Britain to have a live Ambassador at Madrid. So far all is well. It is right that nations should not only agree, but that they should appear to agree, and that they should not imitate, either in carrying on or breaking off their mutual intercourses, the petty airs which are exhibited by the Abigails of the ante-chamber, and of which we sometimes see representatives in our most popular farces. But the English public, though doubtless inclined to applaud the reconciliation of Lord Palmerston and General Narvaez, has lately imbibed the notion that Ambassadors are, at the very best, but expensive superfluities, luxuries, in fact, with which nations might very well dispense. This very case of Spain is one in point. Great Britain has most unquestionably been none the worse because for two years she has had no Ambassador in Spain. Nay, she has been better, inasmuch as she has saved in the meantime the two years' very large salary of such a functionary. As for Spain herself, if we are to credit the Ministerial journal that congratulates this country on the happy event of a resumption of diplomatic intercourse, she has so largely benefited by the absence of any British Ambassador in Madrid, as to make it, as it appears to us, a matter of great regret that so satisfactory a state of things should be interfered with. "Party spirit amongst the Spaniards," says the *Times*, "has greatly diminished in intensity since they have ceased to be goaded on by foreign intrigues; and we observed the other day the names of Olozaga and Mendizabel among the honoured guests of the Prime Minister. Measures of real progress and rational reform have advanced with more security and vigour since they were no longer regarded with the jealousy which haunts all innovations in Spain when they are suspected of being the contrivances of foreign courts. Even in the chambers of the palace fewer intrigues have been set in motion, and the differences between the persons of that strange Court have given way to a better and more amicable feeling."

If such be, as we believe, the real state of the matter, Lord Palmerston and General Narvaez might as well shake hands and be good friends, without cementing their friendship by the appointment of new Ambassadors. A British Consul at Madrid, with £300 a year, would be sufficient to attend to all the real wants or interests of Great Britain in Spain, and would not have the power for mischief with which we usually invest the more pompous and important dignitaries to whom we pay £8000 or £10,000 a year, besides a house and an outfit. No doubt the foreign embassies are admirable sources of ministerial patronage; but in these days of excessive taxation—when the Government cannot un-tax paper, nor the light of heaven, for want of means—the feeling is becoming very prevalent, that ministerial necessities in the matter of patronage must yield to the greater necessities of the public pocket and the public welfare. Even if we paid these Ambassadors do nothing, the evil would be great enough in a pecuniary point of view; but when, as in the case of Spain, we actually pay them to do mischief, the question becomes far more serious. Consuls at all the capitals and ports of Europe are quite competent for any possible business which, on ordinary occasions, we can have with foreign countries. Even under our present system, we dispatch an extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary for all extraordinary occasions. We could do no more, and no less, if all the present embassies were abolished to-morrow. Parliament has already undertaken to revise the salaries of all our public officers. If it will, at the same time, take the Ambassadors under its care, and place the diplomatic service of the country on a cheaper and more efficient footing, it will entitle itself to the gratitude of the people of this and (Spain might say) of some other countries.

COURT AND HAUT TON

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal Family, returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle, at six o'clock on Saturday evening. The august party was conveyed by a special train to Paddington, proceeding from thence in several of the Royal carriages, escorted by a party of the 11th Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert and the Princess Royal, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Tuesday Lord Seymour had an audience of the Queen, and had the honour to kiss hands on being appointed a Groom in Waiting of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenue, Works, and Buildings. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Elphinstone, Lord in Waiting.

On Thursday the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Duchess of Gloucester during the morning, and in the afternoon presided at a meeting of the Committee for the Promotion of the Exhibition of the Art of Nations in 1851.

The Viscountess Canning has relieved the Countess of Charlemont in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Caroline Dawson have relieved the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Flora Macdonald in their duties as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Her Majesty's *accouchement*, it is expected, will take place in about a fortnight; and as soon afterwards as her Majesty's state will permit, the Court returns to Windsor, where it will remain until after Ascot races.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent comes to town from Frogmore on Wednesday next.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and suite, have arrived at the Marquis of Bristol's mansion at Kemptown, from Claremont.

Lord John Russell has issued invitations for a Parliamentary dinner, at his residence in Chesham-place, this evening (Saturday)

ALMACK'S.—The first of these aristocratic *réunions* for the present season, which is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 18th instant, will, it is expected, be very fully and fashionably attended. The applications for vouchers have been already very numerous; and, as all the ladies patronesses in town have signified their intention of being present, we cannot doubt that a most brilliant *réunion* will result.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Her Majesty's attention having been called to the distressing case of an infant family, suddenly deprived of both parents in Canada (the father being Captain Mayne, in the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards), she has most kindly placed one of the youngest children in the Wanstead Infant Orphan Asylum.

ILLNESS OF THE POET MOORE.—Letters have been received from Sloperton, giving a most painful account of the decaying health of the poet Moore, whose death was daily apprehended. For three months past Mr. Moore had not left his room, and altogether his condition was considered hopeless.

Mr. Locke King and Mr. Alcock did not arrive in time to vote for the repeal of the window tax, having been at the Quarter Sessions at Reigate.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt was inadvertently shut out of the division on Lord Duncan's motion for the repeal of the window tax, although he had arrived from Paris that afternoon for the express purpose of voting.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL (in the absence of the Lord Chancellor) took his seat upon the Woolsack at five o'clock.

LAW OF PLEADING.

Lord CAMPBELL brought in a Bill to amend the Law of Pleading. In introducing the measure, the noble and learned Lord went into a minute technical explanation of the practice of special pleading.

The bill was read a first time.

CONVICT PRISONS BILL.

Earl GREY moved the third reading of this bill.

After some discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS

Lord ERSKINE, in reply to Sir B. Hall, said that the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers had not yet come to a decision upon the principle of drainage for the part of the metropolis north of the Thames.

RETRENCHMENT OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the salaries and emoluments of offices held, during the pleasure of the Crown, by members of either House of Parliament not in the annual estimates; and also into the salaries and emoluments of judicial offices in the superi.r courts of law and equity in the United Kingdom; and into the retiring pensions allotted to the judges; and also into the expense of diplomatic establishments charged on the Consolidated fund. The noble Lord having d. tailed the proceedings for the appointment of such a committee, commencing with the year 1798, adverting to Lord Althorpe's resignation in 1830, and ending with the military enquiry of 1846, proceeded to say that a committee on civil salaries was now engaged on the subject, and he had delayed the present motion until he was in a condition to avail himself of its valuable labours. The noble Lord then having adverted to the various reductions made by Government of late years in all departments of the public service, concluded by declaring it necessary that a committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject, so as to make an arrangement of a permanent character in the matter.

Mr. DISRAELI moved as an amendment, "That this House is in possession of all the information requisite to revise and regulate public salaries; that parliamentary committees of inquiry under such circumstances would only lead to delay; and that it is he du y of the Government, on their own responsibility, forthwith to introduce the measures that may be necessary for effecting every reduction in the national establishments consistent with the efficient discharge of the public service."

After a short discussion, the House divided : —					
For Mr Disraeli's amendment	..	..	..	..	134
Against it	..	..	..	..	250
Majority	..	..	..	..	—91

The amendment was accordingly lost.

Mr. HORSMAN then proposed an amendment, that the inquiry be extended to the incomes of ecclesiastica. dignitaries.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 208 against 95.

The original motion of the Government was then agreed to.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF HASTINGS TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—It will be recollected that on the 24th of January the Lord Mayor gave a dinner to the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings. On Wednesday last the compliment was returned by the gentlemen who constitute that body. The Lord Mayor had on Tuesday sent down his private state carriage, horses, and servants; and, on reaching the Hastings terminus on Wednesday, was met by the mayor and other members of the corporation, who accompanied him, as he proceeded in procession, to the Swan Inn, where a splendid banquet was provided. The party consisted of upwards of 100 persons.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.—The Duke of Norfolk has given a donation of 100 guineas, and the Duchess 50 guineas, in aid of the funds of "The Spinal Hospital for the Treatment of Disorders," Portland-road, Regent's Park.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—We understand that fifty-one committees on Thursday made a return of their first subscription lists to the Royal Commissioners. We believe the sums announced were:—Bath, £20; Belfast, £310; Bingley, £20; Birmingham, £333; Blackburn, £400; Bolton, £470; Bradford, £1100; Bridgnorth, £17; Bristol, £237; Bristol (ladies), £6; Cambridge (town), £119; Cambridge (University), £100; Canterbury, £25; Cardiff, £93, Chertsey, £210; Dover, £27; Dudley, £245; Edinburgh, £1000; Gloucester, £67; Guildford, 41; Halifax, £261; Hartlepool, £29; Hereford, £37; Huddersfield, £784; Lancaster, £83; Kendal, £105; Kensington, £21; Leeds, £1000; Leicester, £100; in addition to these returns, the London and Westminster (ladies), £975, Manchester, £3300; Newcastle, £414; Newcastle-under-Lyne, £50; Newport, Monmouth, £33; Norwich, £330, Nottingham, 0; Oxford, £1; Penrith, Ramsgate, £21; Sheffield, £544; Stafford, £67; Stirling, £38; Stockport, £292; Tamworth, £33; Tewkesbury, £20; Warrington, £110; Wexford, £3; Wigan, £174; Whitehaven, £65; Windsor, &c., £238; Wolverhampton, York, £1120. In addition to these returns, it was announced that the Royal Academy had voted £500, and the Mercers' Company, £100. The Manchester subscription was, we understand, the contribution of thirty gentlemen.

TREMENDOUS STORM.—From an early hour yesterday (Friday) morning the appearances of the atmosphere in the metropolis indicated an approaching storm. As the day advanced the clouds became more black and portentous; about six o'clock darkness prevailed to such a degree, that business of all sorts had to be transacted by artificial lights in the City. Soon after that hour the rain fell in torrents, accompanied at intervals by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. At one o'clock the storm gradually subsided, but the evening was gloomy and wet throughout.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening, a fire, which, but for its opportune discovery, and the accidental bursting of a water-pipe, would, no doubt, have been attended with a most disastrous result, to the pounds' worth of property, occurred in the Manchester and shawl warehouse belonging to Messrs. John Marr and Sons, Friday-street, Cheapside. The flames commenced, from some unexplained cause, in the basement story, and its heat was so great that a water-pipe was melted, and there was a copious stream of water discharged from the melted pipe, which fortunately dropped upon the flames. The damage done was confined to the basement. The firm was insured.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to yesterday's (Friday's) accounts from Paris, the Socialist meetings are becoming more violent every day, and threaten serious consequences, if not restrained by the power of the Government.

On Wednesday evening, two hundred representatives of the Conservative party assembled in one of the rooms connected with the Council of State, the Tuileries, who was the leading speaker, gave a melancholy description of the distracted state of the country; and declared himself willing to bring forward general measures which might be necessary to meet the difficulties of the present crisis, and restore tranquillity if he could depend upon the support of those around him. M. Berryer, as the organ of the Legitimists, candidly refused to pledge himself in any way whatever, as they would be placed in an entirely unpledged and unfettered, leaving themselves to act as circumstances might require. This acknowledged determination of the Legitimists damped the ardour of M. Thiers, who evinced great disappointment and mortification at the result of the meeting.

On Thursday evening a review of troops took place at the Champ de Mars, and at which the President of the Republic was present. Some of the crowd attempted a republican demonstration, by shouting "*Vive la République!*"

GREECE.

The latest information which comes via Paris states that the Greek question may be considered as settled, such arrangements having been effected by M Gros, with the consent of Lord Palmerston, as to leave no doubt of the fact stated.

IRELAND.

ABOLITION OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.—An aggregate meeting of the citizens of Limerick, convened in pursuance of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, to petition the legislature against the contemplated abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was held on Monday in the Round-room of the Rotunda, in the city. Admission by platform and reserved seats was by ticket, the price to the former being half-a-crown, and to the latter, 1s; but shortly after the commencement of the proceedings the whole of the edifice was crowded almost to excess, the audience including some ladies in the reserved places. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. Resolutions condemnatory of the intended abolition of the viceregal court were adopted.

LORD GOUGH.—Great preparations are making at the United Service Club in Dublin, to give a gold-cup banquet to Lord Gough on his expected arrival in the capital of his native country. Sir Edward Blakeney, the Commander-in-Chief, is to preside on the occasion.

JOSEPH ADY.—This insolvate letter-writer has lately been endeavouring to pass a marked 5s. piece at Limerick, and has so far succeeded, that very many of the citizens, not expecting such a correspondence, have already said the invitation fee of postage by opening his letters.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The town of Belfast has more than doubled its population since 1831, the amount then being, according to the census, 52,837, whereas the population at present is ascertained to be 103,733.

At the St. Clement's (Cornwall) vestry meeting, last week, Mr. W. M. Tweedy announced that Major Jenkins, in India, had offered a gift of £500 towards the building of schools for the parish of St. Clement, in connexion with St. Paul's Church; and, further, that if the parishioners will raise £500 he will give a second £500, thus making his whole contribution £1000, a substantial proof of the worthy Major's remembrance of his native parish.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.

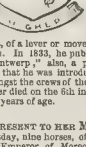
THE Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., Dean of Hereford, was a scion of the ancient and respectable Wiltshire family of Merewether. He owed his rise to his being curate of Hampton, Middlesex, during the time that William IV., then Duke of Clarence, and his admirable Duchess, resided at Bushy. The fervour and zeal of the clergyman of Hampton, his avocations, and his popularity with his congregation, won the notice and esteem of the Royal pair, who took much interest in his preaching. He was appointed Chaplain to the Duke; and when that Prince ascended the throne, he made Dr. Merewether Deputy Clerk of the Closet and Dean of Hereford. The Dean was also named for a bishopric, but he was induced at the time to forego his claim in favour of another His recent connexion with the famous Dr. Hampden case is too well known to need detail or comment here. The Dean, who was also Rector of Radnor, and Vicar of Madley, died at his Vicarage, on the 4th inst., much and generally regretted. A Portra t of the late Dean, sketched in Bow Church, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD GALLOWAY, K.C.B.

THIS ill tinguished officer, having spent the greater part of his life in active and able service, rose through the various grades to that of a General, and was made a Companion of the Bath in 1838: he sub equently became a K C B. Sir Archibald Galloway was Chairman of the Hon. East India Company. The gallant General died on the 6th inst., at his residance, 18, Upper Harley-street, to the great grief of a very extended circle of friends and admirers.

CAPTAIN SMITH, R.N.

CAPTAIN GEORGE SMITH, R N., the Admiralty Superintendent of contract packets at Southampton, entered the Royal Navy in 1808, and, after a brilliant career, was made a Captain the 13th April, 1832. Captain Smith was the inventor of very superior sights for ship's guns, of a lever or movable target, and of paddle-box boats for steamships. In 1833, he published a volume entitled "A few Remarks on the Siege of Antwerp," also, a plan for the suppression of piracy. It may be added, also, that he was instructing at Southampton the practice of naval gunnery amongst the crews of the contract Mail Steam-packet Company. This excellent officer died on the 6th instant, at Southampton, being at the time little more than fifty years of age.



PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—On Tuesday, nine horses, of the pure Arabian breed, presented to her Majesty by the Emperor of Morocco, arrived at the South-Western Railway terminus, Waterloo-bridge. The animals appeared poor diminutive creatures in comparison with English horses. They are of a grisly black and light bay colour, all under three years of age, and none standing more than twelve hands high They were accompanied by two noble attendants, and by the Queen's servants from the Royal stables, and two breaks, were at the station, and the horses were conveyed to Buckingham Palace, where they were inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Norfolk (Master of the Horse), Col. Phipps, &c. The singular appearance of the animals, the mares being all rung and their tails of enormous size (the hair being cut close), together with the uncouth look of their attendants, attracted much attention, and a crowd of persons followed them to the gates of the palace.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The total income of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year ending Michaelmas, 1849, was £34,960 18s. 10d., including a balance in the hands of the receivers of £4012 12s. 4d. The expenditure during the same period was as follows:—Salaries and allowances to the officers of the duchy and to the law officers of the county palatine, £7436; ditto of receivers and agents, £1819; stewards, bailiffs, &c., £423; pensions and retired allowances, £328; donations and charities, £1199; law charges, £1004; surveys and valuations, £466; labourers' wages, expenses of manorial courts, &c., £3039; purchase of stock, £1604; payments made out of the revenue to her Majesty's privy purse, £9500; balance, £7491.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—April 11: Adjourned Meeting: London; J. J. Macgregor, Esq., in the chair.—Three auditors, Messrs. Orlebar Cocks, Morgan and Browne, were elected, the remuneration to be £50 each. Before the close of the proceedings the chairman stated that the directors expected the injunctions restraining the payment of the dividends until the Ashford and St. Leonard branch was opened, would be rescinded in a few days; however, no time would be opened in August next, so that the suspension of dividends could only continue until that time.

MANSION MODELLING.—Mr. Thomas D. Dighton, of Pimlico, well know for his talent in modelling the Houses of Parliament, has permitted us to inspect a *chef d'œuvre* of his, in an exquisite model of a mansion-house, designed for E. L. Betts, Esq., chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and of scarcely less than 100 feet in front has given, with the most minute and faithful accuracy, every point of the magnificent building, with its Italian garden, conservatory, fountains, and statues; and, curiously enough, we strike the imagination as a noble edifice looked at by an inverted opera-glass, and is as correct in its elaborate details as such a view of such an object would necessarily present.

GREAT FIRE AT COTTENHAM.—FORTY FARMS BURNT.

The village of Cottenham was, on Thursday night week, the scene of one of the largest conflagrations that has ever been known in Cambridgeshire. The flames were distinctly visible for miles around. The fire, which was the work of an incendiary, was first seen about eight o'c ock in Cambridge. It was first discovered in the rear of the farm premises occupied by Mr. Thomas Graves, and direct y in the direction of the wind, which was at the time blowing a stiff gale from S.W. by W. The inflammable nature of the materials in the yard soon caused the fire to spread with the most fearful rapidity; and in a short space of time the whole of the premises, the fire being assisted in its devouring progress by the wind, were in a complete mass of flame. The whole of the left-hand side as one enters from Cambridge up to where the fire commenced, consists, for the most part, of farm-houses and buildings. Long before Mr. Graves's premises were consumed, the fire communicated with those adjoining. The flames at this time began to assume a most awfully grand appearance. All human exertions were at once seen to be useless, and the owners were obliged passively to look on and behold the destruction of their property. The flames spread from farm to farm, and house to house with fearful rapidity.

On the opposite side of the road the flames consumed the Black Horse Inn and all the premises. This house stand- at a corner, at the turning towards Cottenham Church, and the flames caught it almost instantly, and the flames arrived before them attacked the premises of Mr. Chivers, and though the engines had arrived from Cambridge, they were of no use. The fire then attacked the houses of Mr. Smith and the White Horse. The whole of the premises of Mr. Farmer, with the exception of the house, were consumed, while the destruction of the latter was complete. The premises of Mr. Pain were also consumed, leaving only the house. There is a turning at this place to the right as one goes, leading down to another part of the village. On the right hand this turning are occupied by Mr. C. Chivers and Mr. Everett, and on the left by Mr. Watson, the whole of whose occupations are destroyed

Proceeding onwards to the right, the fire attacked the homesteads of Messrs Watson, Papworth, and Everett, which, with the dissenting chapel, fell victims to the flames. In a straight direction the fire spread to the occupation of Mr Ivatt, which was completely annihilated. In its progress it consumed, likewise, a row of cottages and small occupations, and finally was got under at one occupied by Hopkins The loss is enormous. The vile act of the incendiary has in this instance caused the most heartrending misery. A number of families will completely thrown out of employ but are dependent upon charity for food and shelter, whilst the miscreant who has caused the calamity remains undiscovered. The following is a list of the farm-houses and premises destroyed:—Mr. Thomas Graves, F Goode, house standing, Spackman, Watson, Papworth, James Ivatt, house left; Chivers, Everett, the Black Horse; James Chivers, Smith, house left; the White Horse, Pain, house left, all in the main street. The cottages of Messrs Watson, Papworth, Everett, and the dissenting chapel. The following have had their houses destroyed:—Spackman, R. Ivatt, Rayment, Moore and, E. Rowed, Cat tress, A. Norman, Baird, Todd, T. Chivers, J. Chivers, Everett (tailor), Jacob Smith, Watson, W. Papworth, Emmerson, J. Everett, Hunnibun, Edmund Peal, Elson, John Smith, Hawkins, Mary Watson. Total loss nearly £100,000.

Besides these, there are between forty and fifty cottages destroyed. The losses will fall heavy on the Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Fire Insurance Offices to the amount of about £14,000.

The space traversed by the fire was very great. It seemed as if half the village had been laid in ruins; yet the fire had been very capricious in its course, for here and there was to be seen a house standing almost uninjured, in the very midst of black and smoking ruins.

The labourers worked willingly and well, so long as a chance of doing any good remained, but their efforts, aided as they were before long by the gentlemen from Cambridge, were so manifestly unavailing, that people at last stood by in helpless and despairing inaction. Farm after farm, cottage after cottage, fell before the flames; and by three o'clock in the morning, when further immediate danger might be said to be over, the awful destruction was completed. Happily, however, no human lives were lost, nor did any horses or cattle fall victims to the flames. A vast quantity of poultry and pigeons, and a good many pigs, were destroyed; but all the horses and neat stock were removed out of harm's way. Of course, numbers of poor families have been rendered homeless, and many of them have lost all their little store of furniture: we need hardly say that they have been cared for by their more fortunate neighbours, as well as circumstances would allow.

SPRING-TIME IN LONDON.

"ALL A-BLOWING! ALL A-GROWING!"

BY THOMAS MILLER.

"ALL a-blowing! all a-growing!" are the first sounds with which the spring flowers are ushered into the streets of London; and although not uttered by the lips of such fabled nymphs as the poets of old clothed in the richest hues of their imagination, and sent forth as attendants on blossom-bearing Spring, the voices still come like gentle greetings from old friends, all the sweeter through having been so long absent. Sometimes we see a pretty face, looking out through the homely bonnet, and behold a light and graceful form, and hear a clear musical voice calling out "Sweet primroses!" Another hurries along from street to street with the little basket balanced on her head, while with one hand she ever keeps throwing back the long silky hair that falls down and veils her deep violet-coloured eyes; and we think how some such figure haunted the poet's fancy when he peopled the vales of Arcady with the "sweet spirits of the flowers."

Now windows which have been closed throughout the long winter are again thrown open, and the pleasant breeze which has come from "far away o'er the sea," again blows freshly into those close and unhealthy smelling rooms. Over dead walls and high houses has the refreshing air climbed—escaping from courts in which there was no thoroughfare: through the steam of suffocating sewers it struggled; it shook off the malaria that clung to its skirts, as it swept over dark and stagnant ditches: over bone-boiling houses it hurried, and left the old posoe behind to float around the places where it was first engendered; and, though somewhat shorn of its sweetness and its strength, it comes like a welcome guest in at the open doors and uplifted casements of the poor. By it the grey hairs of that thin, pale-faced old man are uplifted: it tosses aside the long brown locks of the little grandchild that stands between his knees, fatherless and motherless—for the wind an hour ago blew over the empty house beside the black patrid ditch, where so many died during the past summer, and where that little orphan then lived. Even the inanimate lark that hangs by the window ing his wings in some silvery cloud high above the opening daisies.

The blessed breeze and the sweet sunshine have aroused the poor children who vegetate in courts and alleys; and these dirty images of innocence have descended from their miserable attics, and climbed out of the low damp cellars, and now, bare-headed and bare-footed and scantily clad, they are chasing each other like swallows, and appear as happy as if neither rags nor hunger existed in this great city of palaces, poorhouses, and prisons. A drum-beating boy with a gilded shuttlecock they never saw; nor would such things make them happier than those they have manufactured out of the corks they picked up among the sweepings of the fish-shop, and the feathers from the stall of a distant poulterer; while the bottom of a sauce-pan, or the crown of a hat, even the fire-shovel (if nothing else is to be had), furni h them with battledores. Somewhere those little ones have been sent, thrust their tiny arms through the railings where a lilac-tree was in leaf, and they have dug up the stones in the court and stuck the green lilac-twigs in the ground, and made themselves a garden, which they are watering out of oyster-shells and broken bits of pot; for the same instinct that leads a bird to build its nest, causes them to imitate the making of gardens. They collect the leaves of the turnip-tops which the greengrocer has thrown into the street, and, placing them on their little bare heads, march up and down the court, crying "All a-blowing! all a-growing!"

You peep through the open doors of little houses, at the fronts of which men and women are bartering old garments for roots or flowers, although in humbler neighbourhoods than the one our Artist has here pictured. And through those open doors you see a little sunbeam shoot between two dead walls, by the side of which a small portion of dark damp mould is portioned off, some-here about a yard and a half in length and eight feet in breadth, and those are the two gardens into which the "penny roots" will be stuck. Here they grow mustard-and-cress, on which the oats fight, and ever which Cinderella shakes her door mats, while scores of the ladies of the alley sit and seek each other amongst the leaves; nor will all the washing in the world cleanse your salad from these little superfluities. Then, just as the penny wall-flower had struck, and the two roots of daisies, which cost per dizen, were beginning to look as if the bodyhook looked as if it might live, and the lupin had still a few leaves left, and the Canterbury bell had one live shoot on, just as "the garden" was really promising to rear at least one root, the woman that lived in the two-pair floor front at last "broke" on the clothes-line (the line itself consisting of six separate pieces), and it broke, and every root broke too, and not one again raised its head. Then Billy was always howling his hoop, and could never turn it without going on the pavement and consequently placed his basket on the two scarlet runners that were coming up; and where the nasturtiums were set earwigs were ever creeping in and out, and long-bodied wire-worms, that looked up at Billy as if they would like to have a bit sociably, had put the sads in the sauce-pan, glee-fully. Then Polly ad told Mrs. So-and-so to save her soap-suds, to pour out on the roots of the little bit of grape-vine which only showed a leaf here and there, and she, wishing to give her landlady good soap, did so, and from what she says in screaming, Polly may

"ALL A-BLOWING! ALL A-GROWING!"—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

come and ask an hundred questions as to what they saw, and what they did, and whither they went; and, from the answers they receive, go away convinced that there are no other children in this huge overgrown London, to be compared with their grandchildren. May heaven shower its blessings on the conceit, and they never have cause to think otherwise!

Besides such groups as these, the pavements were almost blocked up with little carts, in which many a kiss and many a scratch were exchanged, and in these children squalled and smiled as they were dragged part of the way to the fair. And the little nursery-maid, who still wore her workhouse dress, was compelled to turn round every few minutes and to threaten what she would do at the impudent but good-natured boys who would help to shove on the little chaise and cram a portion of their oranges or gingerbread into the children's mouths. Then one fine-looking, dark-eyed lad, after a harmless fight with the little maid, by some kind of freemasonry, was a minute or two after helping her to draw the chaise, and they went on chatting and laughing together, while he divided his fairings with her. On looking at that lad more closely, we remembered that for a month he brought our water-cresses, that for a fortnight he knocked at our door and called "Butcher!" then we lost sight of him for some weeks, and when he made his appearance again he came with our daily newspaper, followed by a dog, which he set on our favourite cat. Times got worse, and he came with another boy, and they swept the snow from the pavement for a penny, and as much bread and cheese as they could eat. Then he opened and shut a shop, but had the misfortune to break a pane of glass; and, as it was on Tuesday when the accident took place, and he was informed that the price of the pane would be stopped out of his week's wages; and as he calculated what that would amount to, and found that it would swallow up his whole week's earnings, why he went to breakfast, and never returned; and, just before Easter, he had raised a basket, and, either by money or credit, obtained a goodly show of roots and flowers, and, instead of "Water-cresses!" "Butcher!" or "Paper!" we heard his cheerful and well-known voice in the street, crying "All a-blowing! all a-growing!" He is now aspiring to a donkey and cart, and if we err not, to the little nursery-maid in the mob-cap and workhouse dress, and sweet smiling countenance (when pleased), which proclaims her to have come "of gentle kin."

Now, bundles of rhubarb, that run all to water in the pies and puddings, may be seen in the greengrocers' shops; and little new waxy potatoes, that have no taste, are ticketed a shilling a pound; and small gooseberries, that have the flavour of green-tea leaves, given to the old charwoman, and which she has kept stewing on the hob for a full hour, are ditto per half pint; and asparagus, that looks like candle-wicks, is tied up in bundles; while little salads made of two radishes, a couple of onions, a cw slice of beet-root, mustard, cress, and a half-penny bunch of water-cresses, sit in little baskets marked sixpence, and try to tempt the passers-by to purchase. Now, men, who smell of the aroma of old woods, stand before the doors of public-houses, with young honeysuckles and anemones, the roots buried in moss; and violets and primroses, fresh and blowing in their own native earth, just as they were dug up on the sunny banks by Sanderstead, or in the tree-shaded lanes around Cobham.

Finally, old hats, boots, shoes, and cast-off garments of every description are routed out at the cry of "All a-blowing! all a-growing!" and exchanged for flowers, the bearers of which barter on the principle of getting all they can and giving as little as possible in return. Even the lady of the house cannot resist the entreaties of her children, who, attracted by the well-known call, and the sight of the basket of flowers outside the window, drag her to the door, and let her have no peace until she has purchased the lovely heath, the beautiful Iris, the pot of American primroses, or the gaudier group of gold and silver-coloured crocuses. The servant-girl must also have her flower-pot in the high attic window, and she looks at it the first thing in the morning and the last at night, and feels thankful, in the words of Solomon, that "the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

SCENE OF THE FIRE AT COTTENHAM.—SKETCHED FROM LAMB'S' CORNER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

WRECK OF THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE" STEAM-SHIP.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE."

The above Sketch of the present actual position of all that remains of this ill-fated vessel, taken from personal observation, as well as the detail of the facts and circumstances which led to the catastrophe, will serve to set the public mind right upon the subject, now that so many contradictory and almost incomprehensible statements have been published.

The first intimation the agents in London, of the Company to whom the vessel belonged, had of the wreck, was made on Sunday evening, March 31st, by the pilot Gillman, who arrived at Gravesend on that evening, with a barque he had in charge. He saw signals of distress from the *Royal Adelaide* at 7.30 P.M., the previous evening, about an hour after she had passed him, and after he had come to anchor for the night. She was then ashore on the Tongue Sands, about a mile west of the *Tongue* Light Ship; but the vessel Gillman had in charge was totally unable to render any assistance, for she had no boat that could live a minute in such a sea, with the whole force of the German Ocean, and a S.E. wind blowing almrricane at the time.

The gale continued with such unabated violence the whole of Sunday and Monday, that it was not until late in the afternoon of the latter day that any official notification of the wreck was made at Margate, and that by a diver who had gone out on Sunday night.

On Wednesday, April 3, Mr. James Cuttler, the Receiver of Admiralty Droits at Ramsgate and Margate, went on board the *Tongue* light-ship, to ascertain what her crew knew of the wreck; and, from the officer in charge of the vessel at that time, he received a report, the substance of which is, that the *Royal Adelaide* passed up the North Foreland and the Light at 6.30 P.M. on Saturday evening, and that in about an hour after she appeared to be ashore on the Tongue Sands, opposite the Shingles (where the Channel is but three-quarters of a mile wide); that she appeared to have lost her funnel, as her fires appeared coming up through the deck; and that thereupon the light-ship fired one gun and no more, and that they threw up no rockets, for they had none. The next morning, at daylight, they saw the vessel a total wreck, and then fired another gun.

On the two following days the wind blew so strong from the S.W., that it was useless for the divers to attempt any operations on the wreck, the sea swell over her was so heavy.

On Saturday morning the weather cleared up, the wind abated, and out went the divers, four in number, accompanied by a Government cutter, to protect them in their operations from the adventurers who followed in search of stray portions of the cargo, and whose boats numbered no fewer than sixteen craft.

We arrived very soon after the divers, and found it was then low water at the sands; yet at that moment the depth was nine feet, and the only portion of the wreck visible above the surface was about one-half the starboard paddle-wheel. On descending, we found the position of the wreck to be very different from that which has been generally represented. The Tongue Sand lies due east and west, and the wreck is represented as lying parallel with it and the Channel, while in fact she lies in a position the very contrary—that is to say nearly due north and south, or right athwart the Sands, with her bow to Margate. The whole of her stem and starboard quarter are completely gone; and she lies almost broadside on her larboard. The spokes of the two paddles still adhere, as well as a great portion of the engines and machinery; but the whole of the timbers that remain are loose and quivering, which renders the operations of the divers extremely perilous; while the sand has accumulated in enormous mounds in every part of the wreck, greatly impeding the recovery of such portions of the cargo as were stowed in the fore-part of the vessel. Many of the bodies of the poor people who were steerage passengers are lying about embedded in the sand.

The Company to whom this ill-fated vessel belonged have now in course of preparation a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty and the Trinity Board, praying for an inquiry into the conduct of the officer in charge of the *Tongue* light-ship, on the night the wreck took place. The memorial is grounded on the following state of facts:—

"Mr. James Cuttler, the Receiver of Admiralty Droits at Ramsgate and Margate, did not receive any communication officially upon the subject of the wreck until about three o'clock on Monday afternoon, April 1st; the vessel having been wrecked on the Saturday previous at half-past seven P.M., within a mile of the above-named light. The communication then received by Mr. Cuttler was made by Mr. Fruin, the diver, who had been twice down in the wreck during Sunday night and Monday; and this communication Mr. Cuttler reduced to the form of a regular deposition, to which Mr. Fruin was sworn. Mr. Cuttler then wrote to Mr. Charlewood, the Superintending Commandant of the Coast Guard Service of that district, requesting to know whether any, and what, signals of distress had been seen by the Coast Guard of the Margate station from the wreck or the light-ship on the night of Saturday. The reply of Mr. Charlewood is to the effect that at the West-gate station only one signal of distress was seen and one gun heard from the *Tongue* light-ship, and that having seen and heard only one, it was presumed that the vessel had got off; that the night was dark and hazy, the wind blowing very hard from S.E. Mr. Charlewood then goes on to say that he had ordered a cutter to attend the wreck and protect the divers in their operations."

On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., Mr. Cuttler went out to the *Tongue* light-ship, for the purpose of ascertaining from the officer in charge of that vessel on the

WRECKS ON THE ROCKS AT TYNEMOUTH.—SKETCHED FROM BELOW THE SPANISH BATTERY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sight of the wreck, what he knew of the circumstances attending it; and the statement of that individual, as taken down in writing by Mr. Cuttler, is in these words :—

"On Saturday evening, the 30th ult., a large steamer, with a black hull, passed the Light towards the Prince's Channel, at about 6h. P.M. At about 7½h. P.M., same evening, saw a steamer ashore on the Tongue Sands, and saw a flare from her deck, as if her funnel was gone. Soon after, saw another flare, and then one gun was fired from the light-ship. It was then blowing very hard from S.E., and the sea very heavy. Did not send up any rockets, as the light-ship is not supplied with any. On Sunday morning, at daylight, saw the steamer a total wreck on the sands, and then fired another gun."

This is the statement upon which the present memorial is founded, and which the Company consider sufficient to call for an immediate investigation. A subscription has also been set on foot for the relief of the widows and orphans created by the disaster.

The crew of the light-ship consists of a master and mate, who relieve each other, and five men.

The body of a woman was found on the Maplin Sands, in the parish of Foulness Island, Essex, last week. In the pocket of her gown were several letters, two of which were dated respectively the 7th and 10th of March, 1850, from Warley Barracks, commencing "My dear wife," and signed "John Harrington;" also a pair of child's socks and a string of beads. The unfortunate person seemed, from appearance, to have been one of the passengers of the *Royal Adelaide*. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Found dead." Other bodies had been more recently washed up, namely, that of a man with a tattooed arm, Harwich; a woman, at Great Holland; a child at Little Holland; and a child at Frinton; but as there could be no reasonable doubt that they were the bodies of parties drowned at sea, and probably belonging to the *Royal Adelaide*, Mr. Codd, the coroner of the district, declined holding inquests upon the bodies.

THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AT THE MOUTH OF THE TYNE.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the loss of property at Tynemouth by the recent storm; we are now enabled to present to our readers a view of the sad scene, sketched by one of our own Artists.

We gather from the *North and South Shields Gazette* that, for a fortnight previous to the latter part of last week, the Tyne had presented at high tide, one unbroken sheet of water, with comparatively few vessels taking in or delivering cargoes upon its bosom. Indeed at one time there were not more than a dozen vessels lying between the Stanhope and Tyne Drops and Young's High Docks. The wind blowing continuously in a N.E. direction, a fleet of colliers—between four and five hundred sail—which had been detained in Yarmouth Roads, and thereabouts, waiting for a change of wind. In consequence of this, the towns of Shields were in a very depressed condition, and many of the seamen's wives and families were suffering considerably from the long delay of their husbands and friends. On Thursday afternoon, however, the wind chopped round, and blew a steady breeze from S.S.W.; and on Friday some of the best sailing vessels got down, and came into port safe. The *Arcadia*, of North Shields, ran on shore in the evening, however, and went to pieces.

During Friday night the wind increased into a gale, the sea running high on the Bar. As the morning tide began to make, and vessels were fast crowding in, it was plain to see that there would be mischief, and it was feared that some of them would be driven on shore on Tynemouth Rocks; for along with the light vessels that were coming from the south, were a lot of laden colliers which had gone out on Thursday, and which, seeing the gale coming on, were now putting back. The mischief soon commenced; for, between four and five o'clock in the morning, a Hanoverian galliot, the *Luna*, laden with grain, missed her helm, and run on to the rocks at Tynemouth, under the Spanish Battery. The *Manet*, a Swede, ran on the Black Middens about the same time. The *Vigilant* schooner followed her, and now lies with her bottom knocked out. At 4 P.M. the *Mary Ann*, of North Shields, laden coller, likewise struck on the rocks as she came in.

On Saturday afternoon the gale was at its height; and the large mass of the vessels from Yarmouth Roads had got down on the coast, along with others from the Continent. As it approached high tide, they began to crowd into the harbour. The narrow entrance through the Bar, and the fact of the ebb tide flowing, the vessels coming from foreign parts were brought up at the Low Light Point to be searched. In consequence of this, a fearful confusion took place. The vessels came running in, and before long they got entangled with those brought up; and what then half an hour such a smashing and crashing, and tearing away of yards and spars, and breaking in of stems and bowsprits, and carrying away of bowsprits, &c., took place as never was witnessed in the memory of the oldest of the first caller left the Tyne. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the scene was awful to contemplate. There was a dense forest of masts from the Mussel Scarp to above Tegg's Nose. There were three or four distinct fields of confusion; and as others came in they had either to jam into the confused mass, run on to the Mussel Scalp, or be placed on the Low Light Shore. Eventually, a channel was cleared, and those inside got through, and into safety. All Saturday night and Sunday, steamboats were engaged hauling vessels out of the mass at the Narrows, and it was Monday forenoon before order was restored.

Meanwhile, the scene at the Bar was most exciting. The three lifeboats were out in the Narrows A brig had run into the Black Middens, and was lying on them with her sails all aback. The North Sunderland coast eventually got alongside, and brought the crew off. They took the vessel's anchor and cable in a manner, in a little schooner, wh ch was making the bar, grounded on the Spar Hawk, the limit of the Conservancy jurisdiction, and unshipped her rudder. She was being swept on to the rocks, and there was nothing but speedy destruction between her and her crew, when luckily she drove round the point, and, as by a miracle, amid the cheers of the spectators on the Spanish Battery, ran up high and dry on the beach at Prior's Haven, to the westward of Cullercoats, of Hye, was pitched upon the rocks in the Haven, immediately under the Garrison.

We regret to learn that, notwithstanding the vigilance of the river police, there was great plunder, the wrecking being mostly Irish.

On Sunday morning, the *Sally*, of North Shields, came ashore, on Tynemouth rocks, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of thousands of spectators, she went to pieces. The scene at the breaking up of this vessel was most imposing. She was lying on the rocks, sea after sea leaping over her; in a moment she was seen to part asunder, and within five minutes there were not two planks or ribs of her left together.

So far as we have ascertained, amid all this loss of property, not one life has been sacrificed, thanks to the lifeboats, and the brave fellows who risked their lives in them.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday the official report of her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, respecting the Greenwich Hospital Schools, was printed by order of the House of Commons. There are 800 boys in the schools, and, according to a new dietary table, the weekly cost of the whole 800 boys was £121 3s. 8½d., or a little more than 3s. 0d. per boy daily. A saving of some hundreds annually has been effected by leaving off beer. The inspector adds: "The saving of beer has moreover an important bearing on the morals of the institution; although the allowance to each boy was not enough to hurt him, yet several allowances clubbed together afforded the means of intoxication, and any cases of intoxication which have occurred in the institution have been supposed to have arisen in this way." In regard to the 969 boys

LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—The monthly report for March, which has just been issued, states that want of employment and consequent privation is still lamentably felt, not only by servants, but by mechanics, artisans, and labourers. There have been relieved with soup and bread 6,000 at the kitchen: Men, 2227; women, 782. Homes—Men, women, and children, 24,877. Total, 33,886 The establishment for the Reformation of Juvenile Criminals, St. Ann's-street, Westminster (from which six emigrants were recently sent to New York), has been assisted by a supply of 192 gallons of soup and 48 quarters loaves during the month. In the asylum, 194 women and 443 men, making a total of 637 persons, have had the comfort and protection of a home, and the supply of a morning and evening meal. Amongst the persons relieved are many female servants, footmen, and butlers, who, having been long out of employ, are not able, from want of clothes, to apply for situations, but are now, from aid granted by the institution, endeavouring by "jobbing" to obtain suitable apparel, whereby they may reinstate themselves in their former positions. The names of upwards of 700 individuals of all classes of domestic servants, artisans, and labourers have been registered, and their characters carefully investigated—of whom 13 men and 66 women have been sent after respectable situations. Applications are daily being made at the office, personally and by letter, for servants, &c., which are immediately attended to by sending suitable persons on the registry to wait upon the parties. Several of the metropolitan clergy have followed the example of this institution and established free registries at the vestry-rooms of their respective churches. From the facilities afforded to employers and unemployed by this method, local advantages would be derived in parishes by the general adoption of free registries in every vestry and workhouse in the metropolis.

CURIOUS APPLICATION.—Mr. Davenport, the solicitor, applied to the magistrates at Liverpool during the week, on behalf of Mary M'Court, for a summons against the captain of a ship, which, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday last. The girl (as she stated) had gone on board the vessel at New Orleans, to see a female friend, named Miss Grace, off, when the captain forced her into the cabin, and would not permit her to go on shore. She was accordingly (as she said) brought to Liverpool, and left on shore without money or friends. The summons was granted.

WATERLOO-ROAD RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The first annual meeting in support of these schools was held at Hookham-hall, Waterloo-road, on Monday; Mr. D. Wire in the chair. The chairman having addressed the meeting in advocacy of the system adopted by the promoters and supporters of the ragged schools, for reforming the juvenile population of the metropolis, called upon the secretary to read the annual report. It appeared that the schools had been opened about eighteen months ago, and since that period between three and four hundred children of both sexes had entered, and many of them turned out most useful and creditable members of society. The receipts of the past year amounted to £102 16s. 11½d., and the expenditure to £104 3s. 3½d., leaving a debt to the treasurer of £1. Mr. Josiah Conder and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting. At the close of the evening a liberal subscription was made; and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the assemblage separated.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Tuesday last, the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal children honoured this theatre with their presence; and not the least gratifying circumstance in the performance was to observe the delight evinced by "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" in the Royal box; her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert repeatedly giving the most gracious and marked applause to Mdme. Sontag. The first scene of "Il Barbiere" passed with considerable applause; but the impatience of the public to behold the great *Rosina* was very strongly marked, and her entrance was hailed with the loudest applause. The absolute silence that followed during the introduction of "Una voce" was the more striking when contrasted with the enthusiastic applause which marked the conclusion of the first musical phrase; and from that moment the *encores* and the recalls were constant. Since her trip to Paris the voice of Madame Sontag having attained strength has a more mellowed sweetness. Her store of notes appears inexhaustible, when she pours forth her vocal embellishments so infinitely varied -some sparkling, playful, and fresh as the warbling of a lark, and relieved by harmonic trills and pathetic tones which strongly appeal to the feelings.

The part of *Bartolo* is essentially the creation of Lablache. Beaumarchais never wrote it; Rossini never composed it. Who has it will die. Fortunately, it still lives in all its matchless charm, to the delight the public, and to the enduring honour of the great Neapolitan whose genius has nobly rescued so many secondary parts from their supposed inferiority. The improvement of Belletti and of Calvari since last year was most signally marked in the "Barbiere." The whole performance was a scene of constant excitement It was with difficulty, and after prolonged resistance, that Mdme. Sontag caused singing Rode's variations three times. Recalled with the other singers at the fall of the curtain, she was also once more recalled alone.

On Thursday, Madame Sontag appeared, for the first time in this country, in the part of *Zerlina*, "Don Giovanni," Don Giovanni. Her debut in her character in this character, with her native music, the highest expectations were entertained: they were not only realised, but surpassed. She played with that timid *espiéglerie* which is the characteristic of the part; and to the music, sung with traditionary respect for the score; she maintained "the magic of sound" by the pure simplicity and pathetic sympathy of her utterance. Only those who have witnessed her performance of *Susannah* in the "Nozze," can form an adequate idea of her interpretation of *Zerlina*.

Parodi, in her tragic part, showed herself a worthy pupil of the great Pasta; and Giuliani gave its full value and a real charm to the character of *Elvira*—so essential to the scene in the graveyard. The grim visage of Don Giovanni, Coletti, has returned from St. Petersburgh, with the full plenitude of his former voice, but a much better actor in *Don Giovanni*, in which last year he lacked the elastic gaiety and the gallant grace characteristic of the part. Lablache was loudly applauded and justly encored in "Il mio tesoro." The two great dancers, Carlotta Grisi and Marie Taglioni, were rewarded by the warmest greetings, for the flitting bonnet Monsieur Monnet, by dancing the "Tarantella." The choruses were in admirable voice, and "Viva la Libertà" sung with the dramatic assistance of the mute mimic performers, was one of the great successes of the night. That which surpassed all others was "Vedra Carina."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Grisi and Mario's return on Tuesday night, in Donizetti's opera, based on Victor Hugo's terrible drama "Lucrezia Borgia," was hailed with peals of applause. The tenor was the first recognised in the crowded house, and welcomed with a loud hum; it seemed as if the audience would never cease from the expression of their welcome. He sang his opening air, "Di pescatore ignobile," to perfection; and in the cantabile, in the second act, with Grisi and Tamburini, the delight of execution was equally beautiful, but indulgence was claimed for him before the third act, on the ground of sudden hoarseness, and he omitted the interpolated air of "Alla." In the death scene, which he acted with much truthful feeling and power, there were not the slightest traces of hoarseness. Grisi's *Lucrezia* was a grand triumph. Her vocal and histrionic genius shone supreme in the *aria d'entrata*, to the concluding outbursts of the mingled grief and despair at *Gennaro's* death. Her novel cadences in the cavatina were exquisitely executed, and the delicacy of her piano passages could not be surpassed.

Tamburini's fine acting of the *Duke* contributes much to the general effect; and it is to be regretted that his vocal powers are not equal now for the execution of the grand scena.

Mdlle. de Meric was to have appeared as *Orsini*, but bills were posted at the doors, announcing her indisposition, and the substitution of Mdlle. Dworzki, whose name appears on the prospectus, and who sang in the National Anthem on the opening night. To state that this *débût* was a complete failure, scarcely suffices, without the expression of our amazement at the hardy attempt to introduce an *artiste* for whose pretensions we, in vain, sought a single redeeming point. We have already alluded to the loud and angry hisses heard in *Orsini*. Some of the most striking situations in the opera were ruined by this disastrous exhibition, which, although received with the polite forbearance of profound silence, was only the prelude to the hisses. Negliati, Polonini, Lucchesi, Marini, Rache, and Salvi, gave effect to the subordinate parts; but Marini's thundering tones were missed in the Chorus of Masques; and it was curious that neither Formes nor Lablache were to replace him in the music.

"Norma," and the second and third acts of "Massaniello," with the new tenor Tamberlik, and Massol, were Thursday night's entertainments, Mario's only appearing the performance of "I Puritani," as originally announced. In "Norma" there were changes from last season's cast, Mdlle. Vera succeeding Mdlle. Corbari in *Adalgisa*, Mdlle. Cotti replacing Madame Bellini in *Clotilde*, Formes being *Oroveso*, vice Marini, and Tamberlik following Salvi in *Pollio*.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of "Norma" with their presence; the house was quite crowded. Grisi was again in magnificent voice, and created the part of *Norma*. The part, in which she was last year armed every favourable impression that was raised by his *Masaniello*, but he proved himself to be the first *Pollio* ever heard in this country, bold and decided. Anything more manly and impressive than his opening cavatina was never heard, and he acted and sang throughout with passionate energy and the most refined taste. The Druid High Priest of Formes was also a great part, totally differed from the Italian mode of playing the character; he invested it with German mysticism, until the feelings of the father found vent in the concluding scene on the discovery of *Norma's* dishonour, when Formes displayed tragic powers of a most elevated school. His powerful organ told grandly in the concerted pieces. Mdlle. Vera's *Adalgisa* was highly interesting, and she sang with the greatest expression and taste. The first duo between her and Grisi was perfect—the second one will gain by more rehearsals. On the whole, the *ensemble* was the most finished interpretation of "Norma" ever given in this country—the working up of the crescendo by Costa, in the finale was transcendently grand.

ST. JAMES'S.

The season or French plays commenced on Friday, and was inaugurated with M. Scribe's "Bertrand et Raton," the character of *Bertrand* being confided to M. Bressant, the original representative, when first produced at Paris, in 1834. His performance was throughout admirable for its *sang froid* and courtly bearing.

On Monday, "L'Ecole des Vieillards" was presented, the part of *Danville* being performed by M. Leach: the latter had also made her first appearance, as *Hortense*, and as *Rosaline* in "Les Projets de Mariage," in which latter piece M. Samson took the part of *Pedro*. The house was well attended.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Stirling Coyne's version of "The Vicar of Wakefield" was performed on Thursday, and we are thus enabled to compare it with Mr. Tom Taylor's, at the Strand Theatre. The former drama is in two acts, and that of presents only the "Autumn" and "Winter" adventures and perils of the worthy Vicar, in a sort of "new edition, with the latest additions and improvements." The dramatic personæ are the same as those portrayed by the author of the Goldsmith drama, but as Mr. Coyne has retouched them. This remark particularly applies to Mr. Buckstone's *Moses*, which was exceedingly absurd. Mr. Wallack's *Primrose* was good, its scenes good as the whole, it was better. The principal characters were, indeed, Mr. Selby's *Captain Scuggers*, and the *Lady Blarney* and *Miss Skeggs* of Miss P. Horton and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Miss Fortescue was provided with a song which proved effective. *Olivia* was impersonated by Miss Reynolds, who acted with nature and feeling. The piece was frequently applauded, and, though towards the conclusion it proved rather heavy, may be pronounced successful.

STRAND.

We have seldom seen a new piece which has so well pleased us as a drama in one act, produced at this theatre on Monday, under the title of "Poor Cousin Walter." It is by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, who has shown in it much skill and facility in both modes of dramatic dialogue: he passes from grave to gay with the utmost ease and tact The general style, too, is one of remarkable elegance. The scene is laid in Hazelton Hall, in the middle of the 17th century, the present possessor of which, *Jasper Hazelton* (Mr. Norton), has come into possession of the estate by means of a forged will; but he ease his conscience, has brought up his brother's son, the rightful heir, in a way to command his gratitude. The boy is of a pure and generous disposition, but esteemed as a bumpkin by himself and his cousin, *Philip* (Mr. W. Farren, jun.), whose better fortune, as the son of *Jasper*, makes him a little vain. But he is romantic withal; and being in love with *Helen* (Mrs. Stirling), the daughter of *Sir Argent Busyant, Knt.* (Mr. G. Cooke), feels desirous to learn whether he is loved for himself alone or for his wealth. *Philip* accordingly practises a ruse upon the lady, and passes himself off as his "poor cousin *Walter*," much, as we may readily conceive, to the annoyance of his father. Matters, too, are soon hurried to a crisis. *Sir Argent*, fond of surprises, makes a sudden visit, with his daughter, to the hall, and both are soon introduced to the real "poor cousin *Walter*," whom, however, they mistake for the son. It is a case of love at first sight; and, in a delicately managed scene, the situation is beautifully brought out. But the secret of *Jasper's* fraud is known to *Helen*, from the written death-bed confession of an accomplice in it; and, being a girl of generous principles, she resolves upon testing her lover, by showing him the document and insisting upon the restoration of the rights to the defrauded heir. In this way the important evidence alluded to comes into *Walter's* keeping. Strong and wild is the temporary struggle he suffers; but after a while he is enabled to resist the temptation, and commits the proof of his uncle's guilt to the flames. Mistaking the young man's motive with his person, poor *Helen* gives him up all for lost. But an *éclaircissement* soon takes place; *Philip* and his father enter to explain the mistake that she has made between the cousins; and, in so doing, place the conduct of *Walter* in its true light before him, therefore she now devotes herself without any moral reservation whatever; and, after admonishing *Jasper* of his guilt, and reconciling *Philip* to his disappointment, concludes the piece with appropriate reflections, and leaves the audience in a state of delightful sentiment.

This little drama was capitally acted. Mr. G. Cooke, who made his first appearance here, will prove a great acquisition to the company. Mr. Leigh Murray acted with modesty and force; his delineation of the rustic gentleman was perfect; while Mrs. Stirling, in the heroine, performed with that exquisite propriety which distinguishes her best impersonations. It is needless to add that the piece was perfectly successful.

MARYLEBONE.

T. is theatre has been re-opened under the management of Mr. Kinloch and Mr. Stirling. On Monday "Othello" was performed; Mr. Brooke performing the *Moor*, and Mrs. Seymour *Desdemona*

DRURY-LANE.

"The Passing Cloud," a domestic drama, in two long and elaborate acts, by Mr Bayle Bernard, produced on Monday night, is one of the best, if not the very best, of that gentleman's productions. In it he has aimed at, and in a great measure attained to, the dignity of a poet. The plot is simple, perhaps common and melodramatic enough; but the tone, colouring, and general purpose entitle it to be considered as a work of art. In some part, it is an experiment on the public taste, and calls for more patience than English audiences are willing to accord; but, in these particulars, the latter need educating into that appreciation of dialogue which distinguishes the French and German theatre. The scene is laid in Bremen, where one *Albert Bannanen* (Mr. Vandenhoff) has risen into wealth and importance as a merchant and magistrate, by no blast with a taste for the arts, and living in elegant style, with one *Linda*, his reputed daughter (Miss Faucit), and her supposed father, *Linda* is, however, the child of his brother, *Moritz* (Mr. Anderson), who, many years ago, at Leghorn, was convicted of felony, and condemned to the galleys. *Linda* is, however, unconscious of all this, being brought up from her cradle by her uncle, in ignorance of her parentage, and as his own child. But it happens that *Moritz*, although a criminal, is yet human: impelled by his paternal feelings, he has come to enquire, at Bremen, after his daughter, and, as a ragged wanderer, receives benevolence from his daughter, much to his joy, which, however, he permits not to betray him into a declaration of their relationship. Here he perceives, as a distinguished guest in his brother's house, the accomplice of his crime, *Colonel Rhenberg*—and, at his personal peril, remains on the spot, to baffle his evil purposes. In possession of a certified copy of *Moritz's* trial and conviction, this wretch causes the Christian name to be altered, and thereby forges the false alliance. The beauty of the dialogue and situations held the audience enwrapt, and extorted the loudest applause. The elaborate development, however, of inner feeling attempted by the author was towards the end misunderstood, but this inconvenience was but indeed as "a passing cloud" in the course of representation, and the piece concluded triumphantly. When some needful reductions are made, there is no doubt that the success of this really fine drama will be complete

On Wednesday, Mr. Bunn took his annual benefit at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared in "King René's Daughter;" Mr. Leman and M. Jullien in the comedy of "Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard." Other entertainments were also provided, Mr. Bunn delivering the first part of his "Monologue," Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper performing on their grand piano, and Madle. Carlotta Grisi and M. Silvain dancing the "Truandaise."

A theatrical demonstration in favour of the Royal Exposition of 1851 is advertised as about to be made at SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. One night's benefit in its favour has been announced, under the patronage and presidency of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. It is recommended that the artists engaged should second the good intentions of the management, by volunteering their gratuitous services on the occasion.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," two performances of which took place at Exeter Hall on the 10th and 12th inst. (last night), and which, under the direction of Birmingham Festival, has never been heard with such an approximation to perfection in this country, not so much from the effectiveness of the principal singers as from the chorus and orchestra, was given on the occasion of the present week, however, unexceptionable as regards Miss Dolby, the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Mr. Lockey, who are thoroughly conversant with Mendelssohn's work. Miss Catherine Hayes and Herr Formes are as yet not altogether familiar with the composer's intentions. The German singer has certainly improved in his interpretation since we first heard him at the Liverpool Musical Festival; but he has yet to combine refinement of style with his great dramatic power, before he can approach those of the first rank; still, in point of vocalisation he is superior to Phillips. Miss Catherine Hayes seems to have studied the notation of the chief soprano part more than the words; hence it was that the celebrated scene of the Prophet and the Widow was coldly received, and the air lacked all declamatory feeling. The great air opening the second part, "Hear ye, Israel," was not sufficiently impressive; her upper notes in the two quartets, "Holy, holy," and "Oh, come every one that thirsteth," and "Elijah." Was exactly the tone of the standing works of the sacred *répertoire*, certainly as long as the present generation is in existence, it is of importance that every English singer should be as familiar with the music as the text of the Bible. The execution of the three elaborate instrumental movements was admirable; the feelings of despair and sorrowful supplication in the two opening choruses were finely depicted by the singers, and the solemnity of the chorus "Yet doth the Lord" adequately sustained. The choruses of the Priests of Baal were splendidly done; and the "Hear and answer" was thrilling. In the chorus "The watching over Israel," was given with exquisite light and shade, the trebles singing delicately, as also in the short chorus "He that shall endure." The grand picture, "Behold, God the Lord passed by," was remarkably vivid; "The still small voice" was most poetically rendered. In point of massive grandeur, the chorus "But the Lord from the north," was one of the finest displays of the night, and the finale was a stupendous exhibition of choral force. The entire performance advanced the reputation of this excellent body of amateurs in the highest degree, and the strictest evidence of their extraordinary improvement under Costa's artistical guidance.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The symphonies at the third concert, last Monday evening, were Spohr's in C minor, No. 3, Op. 78, and Beethoven's in B flat, No. 4; and the overtures, Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits," and Ferdinand Ries' "Don Carlos." Spohr's work abounds with his peculiarities of instrumentation and unconventional bearing, it is destitute of original invention. Right welcome was the glorious B flat of Beethoven: the surpassing loveliness of the adagio, the captivating piquancy of the minuetto, and the colossal proportions of the opening and last movements, were the highest possible treat. The overture, like the symphonies, was an antithesis: the one was sublime, the other ridiculous. Weber concluded gloriously the first part; Ries' was a walking-out piece of music for the amateurs.

The solo performer was Mr. Cooper, a member of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, who last season made such a successful *début* at the Philharmonic concerts. He selected Mendelssohn's violin concerto, the only one the composer wrote for that instrument—a fact much to be regretted. Mr. Cooper made a powerful impression on his auditory by his masterly interpretation of the work, particularly in the andante, in which his breadth of tone and impassioned style quite startled those critics who regard the execution of intensity as the part of an English player as an impossibility. Mr. Cooper's mechanism is that of a thorough master, and he appears to combine all the necessary ingredients of a great player. In his style an increase of refinement is the desideratum. He was much applauded at the close of the concerto, both by band and audience. Amongst the latter was the Duke of Cambridge. The vocal portion of the concert comprised "Ah perfido" from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens;" Nozze di Figaro;" Mendelssohn's quartett, "When the west;" and Rossini's duo, "Quis est homo," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" sung by the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Benson and Bodda. The fourth concert will be on the 22d inst.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The 11th anniversary festival was celebrated on Tuesday night, in Freemasons' Hall; the accomplished President of the Society, Lord Saltoun, in the chair. The poetry wedded to music by the ancient Madrigal composers is so full of gallantry and devotion to the fair sex, that it is not surprising the members of the society are anxious to invite living illustrations of the poet's enthusiasm and the musician's impassioned strains at their festivals; and the gallery of the beautiful hall was, therefore, filled with ladies—realizing the words in Wilbye's Madrigal

Where smiling roses and sweet lilies sit,
Keeping their spring-tide grains all the year.

After the banquet, the usual disposition of the company took place—some airy visitors, non-vocalists, occupying tables behind the chair, and the singers being classed in the body of the hall, exhibiting an effective of some forty-eight basses, thirty-six tenors, and fourteen altos, which, with the fifteen boys of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey, made, with the conductor, Mr. Turle, the organist of the Cathedral, 114 voices, amongst whom were the Rev. Mr Helmore. Professor Day, or, Messrs. Lawler, Land, Genge, Fitzwilliam, Brinley Richards, Anderson, Gray, Forbes, Clinton, King, Oliphant, Bishop, Keppingham, Banmer, Hall, Walmesley, J. Calkin, Donald King, W. Seguin, Barnby, Howe, Coward, Griesbach, Banting, Rawlins, A., Novello, &c.—a com-

bination of professional and amateur talent which ensured the effective performance of the selection. The scheme comprised R. Farrant's Full Anthem, &c. (a.D. 1580), "Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake;" C. Ferrabi's Madrigal (1576), "My Lady still abhors me," J. Ward's "Hope of my heart" (1613); T. Weelkes's "When Thoralis delights" (1600), and "Now is my Cloris" (1598); J. Farmer's "Now each creature" (1598); J. Wilbye's "The Lady Oriana" (1601), and "Sweet Honey-sucking Bees" (1609); T. Morley's "First fire" (1595); H. Purcell's "In these delightful" (1676); J. Benet's "All creatures now" (1601); Luca Marenzio's "So saith my fair" (1580), and the customary finale, J. Jarvis's "Waltz" (1797). There were numerous encores in this judiciously selected and well-executed programme. The usual loyal and occasional toasts were drunk, little time being lost in oratory. A just tribute was paid to the indefatigable zeal of the worthy President in upholding the Society, and to the great exertions of Mr. Budd, the honorary secretary, whose absence, from severe indisposition, was much to be regretted.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Duke of Cambridge and a numerous assemblage of aristocratic and literary amateurs were present at the second meeting, on Tuesday, to listen to a highly interesting programme, executed by a "quadrumvirate" of the Germ, French, Italian, and English artists. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's quartet, Op. 44, in E minor, beginning with the "Allegro," and ending with the finale, but for the two original middle movements substituting fragments from composer's posthumous work, Op. 81, including an andante in E major, and scherzo in A minor. We cannot approve of this kind of arrangement, even although it bears the high sanction of Beethoven's name. Two such interpolated movements are "gems of art," no doubt, but the principle of introference with a composer's work is bad; and there can be no objection to listen to these posthumous works as the lamented composer has unfortunately left them, without mutilation of his other compositions. Beethoven's quatuor, Op. 10, in E flat, was also given in magnificent style by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. With Sterndale Bennett's Beethoven's sonata in G, No. 3, for piano and violin, the inimitable Ernst found an admirable coadjutor. The playing of Bennett in some of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words" was distinguished by poetic feeling as well as perfect mechanism.

The third *matinée* will be on the 23rd instant.

MDME. SCHWAB'S EVENING CONCERT.

The annual concert of the above *pianiste* took place, on Wednesday night, at the Princess's Concert-room. She performed in Mozart's quartuor in E flat with Mr. Thirlwall (violin), Mr Hill (viola), and Mr. Reed (violoncello); with Signor Briccialdi (flautist); and in a duo for two pianofortes, with Mr. T. Prosser, the composer. The vocalists were Mdlle. Nau, Mdme. F. Lablache, Misses Poole, Messent, Pyne, Thirlwall, Leslie; Signor Matras, Herr Mengis, Messrs. Burdini, and Whitworth. Miss Messent was encored in Sir H. R. Bishop's air "Tell me, my heart," and Mdme. F. Lablache, in a Scotch ballad.

MR. G. A. OSBORNE'S MATINEE MUSICALE.

This clever composer and pianist gave the first of a series of three *matinées*, on Thursday, at the Beethoven Rooms. He performed in his own trio in G, with Herr Ernst and Signor Piatti; and the same artists executed Beethoven's trio in D for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello. Mr Osborne also played some of his own pleasing compositions, and, with Ernst, Musgrave's sonata in A minor. Miss Catherine Hayes was encored in Mr. Osborne's elegant ballad "Oh! sing to me," which she sang very nicely. Mrs Hampton, the sister of Mr. Osborne, sang expressively one of Lover's songs—she has a speciality in her style of rendering Irish melodies. The room was filled to overflow with a fashionable assemblage.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Mr. Henry Phillips and Mr. Henry Smith gave musical entertainments on Monday last, the former at St. Martin's Hall, and the latter at Crosby Hall; a concert also took place at the Horns tavern, given by Mr. W. Wilson, at which Misses Poole, Cubitt, Thornton, Harris, Ransford, and Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Genge, Smith, Ransford, and Ford, were the chief singers.—The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place next Monday.——On Tuesday, an evening concert will be given, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on behalf of Mr. Henry Boys, a much respected professor, who has been disabled from following his career by paralysis: the most eminent *artistes*, native and foreign, will give their services.

——On Wednesday will be the fourth and last musical evening of Mr. Lucas, Mr. Wilcox's concert at Exeter Hall, Mr. Szczepanowski's *matinée*, and Mr. Chandler's evening concert.——On Friday, Miss Chandler will give an evening concert at the Music Hall.——On the same evening, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, will perform Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," with the Misses A. and M. Williams, Stuart, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Wilkins, and Bodda as chief vocalists.——On Thursday Mr. Lumpedan gave his second lecture on Music at the Wellington Club.——A meeting of the committee of management for Mr. Platt's Farewell Concert on Wednesday, the 24th, met at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 10th inst., Sir George Smart in the chair. It was announced that Mr. Lindley, who is about to retire from the orchestra, will perform on this occasion, in a trio by Corelli, assisted by Messrs. Lucas and Howell; Mrs. Anderson will play a pianoforte fantasia; and the splendid band, consisting of the entire Royal Italian Opera orchestra and Philharmonic Concert, will, under Costa's magic *ôdion*, execute either three overtures, or a symphony and two overtures. The vocalists will be Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Ellen Lyon, Miss Sessano, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Shaw, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Do by, Miss Birch, and Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr Benson, and Mr. Lockey, tenors, and Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Machin, and Signor F. Lablache.——Mr. Wyle's *matinées musicales* will commence next Monday, at Willis's Rooms.——Mr. G. and A. Case's concert will be at the London Tavern, on the 19th.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "CONCORDIA."—The crew of this ship landed, from her Majesty's brig *Alert*, Commander Dunlop. The *Concordia*, registered 411 tons, belonged to Mr. Thomas Peake, of Plymouth, and was commanded by Mr. Barrett, who, with a crew of fourteen hands, left Plymouth about Christmas last, bound to Sierra Leone, for timber. The barque had 250 tons of ironstone for ballast, and, on the 18th of February, in 11 N. lat., when under a.l plain sail, steering S. by W. half W., with a light wind from the N W., thick hazy weather, strong westerly current, struck on a sand-bank at low water. Got boats and provisions ready in case the ship's boats. By the time the ship bumped up three miles further inland, and they found that they were in the Bay of Yoff, to the south of Senegal, near Cape Verde, and seven miles north of Goree Island. The natives, robust, tall men, continued to increase in numbers in the vicinity of the ship, and in the course of three days numbered, perhaps, 8000 persons on the shores, and from 800 to 1000 in the ship. Captain Barrett, on the 19th, went to Goree, and, on the 20th, returned with two French men and an interpreter, who erected tents on shore, but the natives were gnawed, and eventually stole everything off the decks and out of the hold, all loose wearing-apparel, chests, &c., and tore away the deck-house, uniwarks, stanchions, &c. The French commodore King Joseph sent a post-captain and a lieutenant to inspect the condition of the barque, which was irretrievable. Her crew, by the help of canoes, were, with the remnant of their luggage, conveyed across the tumultuous surf, by the Pap mountains, to the French station at Goree, and placed, on the 23rd of February, on board *L'Etile razée* line-of-battle ship, now used as a guard-ship, where, among other prisoners from the French fleet, there was the crew of a brig-cutter, the master of which, an Englishman, had been murdered by them, and his vessel run ashore. The *Concordia*'s crew complain that, for eight days, they had the same poor fare and foul water as were served out to prisoners, and that at night they lay where they could. Five of them subsequently had the yellow fever, and one died on board the *Alert*. On the eighth day, the 2nd of March, they took passage in a French merchant barque, and in twenty-four hours reached the Gambia, where they were held in charge by the English Consul until the 13th, when they joined the *Alert*, and thus reached Plymouth on the 4th inst.

THE HULKS.—A somewhat serious case of insubordination has occurred on board a of the convict hulks at Portsmouth harbour. A telegraphic despatch from the Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard at Portsmouth was received at the Admiralty on Monday forenoon, announcing that the convicts on board the *Stirling Castle*, moored near the entrance of the harbour's mouth, had been in a state of insubordination during the whole of Friday night, which still continued. Sir George Grey immediately despatched Mr. Voules, superintendent of convicts, to Portsmouth, to investigate the circumstances attending this proceeding, happily so infrequent. The convicts on board of that hulk are amongst the most unruly of the able-bodied portion of those condemned to various terms of transportation, who are placed there to undergo the preparatory stage of their discipline before they are selected for transmission across the seas, and the complement on board is from 400 to 500. This *ennuie* was followed by one on board the *York*, on Monday, when the convicts refused to go to work and commenced with the legs of their stools for bludgeons, and to use all sorts of abusive language to their keepers; but the officer who had charge of the ship promptly seized two of the ringleaders: one of these men received two dozen lashes, and he then asked for a glass of water, which being given him, he told the officer he did not care, and that he might flog away; his request was complied with, and he was ordered to receive two dozen lashes more. The disciplined labour force

THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

No. 681.—Crystal Tazza. No. 635.—Goblet and Cover. No. 626.—Glass Cup (Lower Empire). No. 636.—Tall Goblet, Rope Stem. No. 657.—Goblet with Lace Work.

ROMAN AND VENETIAN GLASS.

(*Continued from page* 232.)

In resuming our notice of this Exhibition, we cannot avoid remarking that the great success attending the present collection is conclusive evidence of the interest taken in the subject of Ancient Art; it is also clear that the public will not remain satisfied with an Exhibition which, being exclusive in its character, limits the display to such objects as can only be strictly considered works of Art, thereby causing the rejection of many relics of the highest historical value. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the year 1851 (destined to disseminate so much utilitarian knowledge throughout the world) will not be suffered to pass away without an attempt on the part of the Archæological Institute to illustrate the past. With the single exception of the British Museum, there is literally no place in this great metropolis to which the thousands of enquiring foreigners who will visit these shores can resort for the purpose of acquiring any information relative to those treasures of antiquity which this country is well known to possess; and there can be but little question that an Exhibition of Antiquities on a large scale would form an agreeable contrast and relaxation to minds fatigued with the contemplation of improved spinning jennies, or the latest inventions of Sheffield, Paris, Calcutta, or St. Petersburgh. Such a scheme, if carried into effect, would tend materially to assist the formation of the department for British antiquities in our national museum, which has been for some time in progress. It is becoming every day more desirable that records should be preserved of "merrie England in the olden time." A few years hence, and perhaps all traces of our former condition as a nation may be lost sight of or swept away in the restless torrent of "improvement." Nor is it by any means improbable that some useful hints may be derived by the modern artist from having the opportunity afforded him of studying the productions of bygone ages. Many of these will stand the test of comparison with those of the present day: for instance, in the article of glass, some of the forms of which cannot now be imitated.

We have elsewhere remarked on the popular fallacy regarding the early manufacture of this material; nor is this surprising, considering the great diversity of opinion upon the same subject entertained even by the best-informed. The story of the Phœnician navigators having accidentally made the discovery from kindling a fire on the sand of the sea-shore, is, of course, a mere traditionary legend; but it is not improbable that, in their intercourse with the natives of Britain, they may have introduced the knowledge of its manufacture, which was, in fact, successfully carried on at Sidon, whence even Imperial Rome itself was supplied. The East, indeed, seems always to have been the cradle of this science; and, in later times, Byzantium acquired great celebrity for the various methods practised there of engraving, stamping, and cutting glass. Of this, a more beautiful specimen could scarcely be desired than is presented by the tazza belonging to Baron Lionel de Rothschild, which is richly ornamented with a Bacchanalian subject, executed in bas-relief. This cup, as a work of art, must doubtless be highly prized; but, as an almost unique example of the productions in glass of that period, it is of priceless value. The dark green colour of which it is composed assumes a bright ruby or amethyst hue when held against the light, and it is represented in our Engraving as forming the centre of a very interesting groupe of objects formed of the same material, but of much later date.

After the taking of Constantinople, in 1204, it is probable that for a long period the method of ornamenting glass and many other arts which had formerly flourished there, and for which it had become famous, languished under barbaric influences, and became for a time almost extinct; but the Venetians, who soon after became the principal merchants for the supply of the civilized world, did not fail to avail themselves of so profitable an article of commerce, and, accordingly, we find the glass wares of Venice, and its adjacent city, Murano, soon became in great demand. At the latter end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, therefore, these towns had attained the height of excellence in this manufacture; and it is to this period that the beautiful crystal tazza, of which we give an Engraving, the property of Sir Charles Price, Bart., must be assigned, as also the other specimens we have engraved, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch and Mr. Slade.

Our next Engraving represents a figure of the Madonna and child, exquisitely carved in box-wood. It is attributed to Martin Schongauer, and must be considered a fine specimen of the German school, which is remarkable for its strict attention to the folds of the drapery, and the minutest details indicative of character or costume. This carving is the property of Mr. Magniac.

We have also selected the very curious steel casket, belonging to Mr. Hailstone, as a subject for the engraver. This ingenious specimen of the work of the sixteenth century, which possesses no less than thirty-six bolts, is in all probability the product of the metal manufactories for which Augsburgh and Nuremberg were celebrated. It is difficult to define the exact use to which these caskets were applied, but it is not unlikely that they were made to contain the *trousseaux* of brides, in accordance with the custom prevalent in old times, and hence they have been frequently called marriage coffers. In addition to this specimen Mr. Hailstone has contributed largely to this Exhibition, and was, we believe, one of the originators of it.

Amongst the numerous objects which we perceive have considerably swelled the catalogue, is a most valuable square silver dish of Roman workmanship found near Newcastle, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. On it are represented raised figures of Apollo, Diana, Juno, and Minerva. It is of considerable weight, and, as no other similar example is known to exist in England, its value must be great. We notice also some ancient British armlets of pure gold, twisted, which were dug up near Egerton, in Cheshire, and are the property of Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart. Then there is a head of Henry the Seventh, executed in stone by Torregiano, who also constructed his tomb in Westminster Abbey; and the cup given by William Camden to the Paper Stainers' Company, with several other less important additions

We have previously alluded but slightly to the rather large number of enamelled works which this collection contains; not because this section of the Exhibition does not present many attractions, but because, these specimens deriving their value from colour rather than form, any engravings of them should be illuminated to do them justice. We cannot refrain, however, from mentioning the fine Hunting Horn said to have belonged to Francis the First, on which the whole history of Saint Hubert is depicted with all the accuracy of a finished painting. It formerly formed part of the Strawberry-Hill collection, but is now the property of Mr. Magniac. These enamels

No. 165.—Engraved Steel Casket, 16th Century.

No. 201.—Carved Boxwood Figure of the Virgin and the Infant Jesus.

present a consecutive series of specimens of the art, from the earliest periods to the time when those of Limoges, in the sixteenth century, attained the height of perfection, and when artists of high renown did not disdain to furnish designs for the enameller; they are, consequently, particularly valuable as illustrative of the rise, progress, and decline of this branch of ancient art. In the earlier examples of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, we particularly noticed a very primitively formed Pyx, belonging to Mr. Rodhe Hawkins; and the Croziers, the property of Mr. Hailstone. Amongst those of later date our attention was arrested by the two Tazze exhibited by Mr. C. Tucker, on one of which the subject is painted *en grisaille* from a design by Giulio Romano.

Under the head of "Textile Fabrics," have been classed a variety of objects of considerable interest, amongst which are the embroidered Palls of the Fishmongers', Saddlers', and Ironmongers' Companies. There is a richly ornamented Cope of the thirteenth century, the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, of which the morse and orfaries is covered with coats of arms of the Ferrars, Derbys, Granvilles, Champernoun, Newburgh, Mortimer, Percy, Despencer, and other noble families of that period. There are also some specimens of needlework exhibited by Lady Katherine Bolteau, the Earl of Enniskillen, and Mr. A. Lawson; and truly, if these objects were to be the means of re-introducing the taste for this or any other kind of female handicraft, by which the thousands of our distressed needlewomen could obtain a decent livelihood, their proprietors will have rendered both them and the State no small service.

BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—"THE COVENANT OF JUDAS."—PAINTED BY J. FRANKLIN.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

This effective picture, its painter, Mr. Franklin, has designated in the catalogue "The Covenant of Judas." The event is told in these words:—

14 Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went unto the chief priests,
15 And said unto *them*, What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.
16 And from that time he sought opportunity to betray him.—*St. Matthew*, chap. xxvi.

The subject, we need scarcely observe, is of the highest class that has ever exercised the art of painting, in which the old masters maintain unapproachable excellence. Mr. Franklin's picture does not lack vigorous composition; the figures remind one of those in Haydon's large performances.

"The Covenant of Judas" hangs in the North Room of the Institution: its dimensions are 5 feet 2 inches in height, and 6 feet 6 inches in width.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN HAMMERSMITH.

On Thursday last, this Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a large and highly-respectable congregation, and a number of the metropolitan clergy, who had been invited to attend. The Church, which has been erected in little more than six months, by the Messrs. Bird, of Hammersmith, from designs by Mr. A. Salvin, of Argyle-street, is a light and elegant structure, situated on the south side of the road at Shepherd's-bush; and its lofty and elegantly-proportioned tower and spire, rising to the height of nearly 150 feet, forms a conspicuous object from every point of approach. The visitors and residents of the district, who had been invited to witness the solemn ceremony of the consecration, began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and in the course of an hour the Church was filled in every part; the appearance of the interior, with its richly-stained glass windows, and the display of plate upon the communion-table, with the large number of clergymen in their official robes forming a very interesting and striking scene.

The Lord Bishop of London arrived precisely at half-past eleven o'clock, and was received at the western entrance by the clergy, who were ranged in two lines from the entrance-gate to the Church door. The procession was then formed in the following order:—The beadle, members of the committee, with the architect and builder on either side; the verger; the members of the choir, in their white surplices; the clergy of the choir, the parochial clergy, the church-wardens, the apparitors, his Grace the Bishop of London, the Chancellor, the Archdeacon, the Chaplain, the Registrar, the Archdeacons, and Rural Dean; the procession being closed by the clergy, two and two. On arriving at the communion-table, the Bishop was attended to the vestry by the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Chaplain, and the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Atwood; and, having assumed his robes, was again conducted to the communion-table, where the Rev. Mr. Atwood presented the petition praying his Lordship to consecrate the edifice. The petition having been read by the Registrar, the Bishop and Clergy proceeded from the east to the west end of the Church, returning up the nave, reciting alternately the 24th Psalm, commencing "The earth is the Lord's, and all that therein is." The Bishop having taken his seat on the north side of the communion-table, the deed of conveyance was presented to him by the Minister, and his Lordship then rose, and addressed the congregation as follows:—

Dearly beloved in the Lord: forasmuch as devout and holy men, as well under the Law as under the Gospel, moved either by the secret inspiration of the Holy Spirit, or by the express command of God, or by their own reason and sense of order and decency, have erected houses for the public worship of God, and separated them from all profane and common uses: which godly practice hath a manifest tendency to advance the honour of God's holy name, and to enliven the devotion of those who are engaged in his service: let us humbly hope that our Heavenly Father will favourably approve our present purpose, of setting apart this place in solemn manner, for the performance of the several offices of religious worship; and let us faithfully and devoutly pray for his blessing on this our undertaking.

After a solemn prayer from the Bishop, in which the blessing of God was invoked upon the Church and the various ceremonies to be performed therein, the Chancellor read the sentence of consecration, which was then signed by the Bishop and handed to the registrar.

The service of the day was then read by the officiating minister; and after the lessons and collect, the Bishop read a very impressive prayer in reference to the dedication of the Church. The morning service terminated with the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th verses of the 84th Psalm. Then followed the Communion service, which was read by the Bishop; and the Rector announced that divine service would be performed in the Church in future every Sunday morning at eleven, and every Sunday afternoon at half-past six, and morning prayers daily at eight o'clock. The 100th Psalm was then sung by the congregation—the organ, at which Sir George Smart presided, pealing out its solemn tones in harmony with the voices of the choir.

The Rev. Mr. Humphrey, the Bishop's Chaplain, then ascended the pulpit, taking his text from the Second Book of Chronicles, c. vi., v. 8. The rev. gentleman, in the course of a very eloquent and impressive discourse, alluded to the magnificent temple erected by Solomon in token of his homage, and as an acceptable offering to the Lord; and they were now, after an interval of 3000 years, imitating his glorious example; pointing out, at the same time, the marked and important distinctions that existed between a Jewish temple and a Christian church—between the sacrifice of goats and oxen, which were offered to propitiate God's mercy and goodness in this life, and the commemoration of the death and passion of our Saviour, which had opened up to the Christian the life everlasting in the next world, which enabled him to look across the Valley of the Shadow of Death to a world of immortality, which added earnestness to his supplication, and shed a ray of hope on his death-bed. However humble and unadorned the

THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—CONSECRATED ON THURSDAY.

church of the Christian might be, the magnificent temple of Solomon, in all its glory, was not arrayed like one of them. The rev. preacher then referred to the great moral and social improvement that was observable in the neighbourhood of every newly-opened church, and the blessings it was calculated to confer upon the poor of a district which hitherto had not the advantage of a place of worship. In an age when a portion of the Church's children were perplexed, and when their enemies were resorting to every means of aggression, it was gratifying to see such visible marks of union and membership as were evinced on occasions like the present. These, indeed, were not times for sitting still and with folded arms, as if they were in security; on the contrary, they had great need to be up and doing, and he trusted they all would be found ready to aid in promoting the good work. After referring to the liberality with which his Lordship (the Bishop of London) had come forward to promote the present undertaking, he stated that the Church was already completed, and that no further funds were required for that purpose; but there was another building, next to the Church itself in importance, for which funds were required—he meant a school-house, in which the poor and the ignorant might receive that instruction of which they stood so much in need. The rev. gentleman concluded an eloquent address by calling upon all present to contribute according to their means for this benevolent object.

After the Offertory and the prayer for the Church militant, the Bishop offered up a prayer to God to bless the religious solemnity of the day, and to grant that in this place then set apart for His service, his holy name might be worshipped in truth and purity to all generations.

At the conclusion of the service, the Bishop, attended by a procession arranged in the same order as at his entrance, proceeded down the aisle to the western door. The collection made at the Offertory was then understood, of very considerable amount, and will enable the trustees forthwith to commence the erection of a school-house, for which ground has been already procured.

The Church, of which we annex a front-and West View, consists of a nave with side aisles; a chancel, and a lofty pinnacled tower, with spire at the west end; and side entrance porches; the several gables having enriched crosses and other ornaments; the whole in the best periods of our ecclesiastical architecture.

The interior is entirely fitted with English oak; and the walls are decorated with appropriate inscriptions and diapers. The aisles are laid with Staffordshire red and buff tiles; and the chancel with Minton's encaustic tiles.

The donations have been numerous. The east window, of stained glass, has been presented by members of the Bishop's family; the west window by some residents in the neighbourhood of the Church; the two north windows in the chancel by Mr. W. Scott, resident in the neighbourhood; the south window in the chancel by the architect and builder; the two windows at the east ends of the north and south aisles by a number of the Essex clergy; as a mark of respect and regard for the bishop of the diocese. The small window near the roof of the chancel by the Bishop's chaplain; and the two quatrefoils in the nave by Mr. Willement; the organ, by some personal friends of the Bishop; the communion plate by his family; and the brass alms-dish by a number of the Essex clergy; and the font by the church-wardens of the Holy Trinity, Finchley, in testimony of their gratitude for the great assistance rendered to that district by the Bishop.

The Church is built at the expense of the Bishop of London, who endows it with £150 per annum out of the revenues of his see. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners add £40 per annum, being the amount of the reserved rent payable to them on account of the sinecure impropriated Rectory of Fulham and Hammersmith. It is to be the church of a new parish, which is to be named St. Stephen's, Hammersmith; the patronage to be with the Bishop of London for the time being.

The site has been given partly by the Messrs. Gomm, of Hammersmith, and partly by the Bishop, as Lord of the Manor, who has also purchased a piece of ground for a garden to the Parsonage House, which the Bishop is about to build; and it is expected that schools will be erected by the parishioners.

THE GORHAM CASE.

SINCE we last noticed the Gorham case, it seems to have grown in interest and importance. The most conspicuous step of the party which sides with the Bishop of Exeter, is the protest of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Exeter, in which they "solemnly repudiate the opinion or position that the civil power of the realm has, or ought to have, any authority or rightful power to appoint a *lay* court of appeal in matters affecting the doctrine of the Church of England, without the sanction and consent of that *Church* in sacred synod assembled." At the head of those who sign this protest stands the name of Dr. Coleridge, Prebendary of Exeter, and it is followed by the names of sixty-three other subscribers, prebendaries, incumbents, or curates of the Archdeaconry.

The rector of Falmouth, two rural deans, thirteen incumbents, and seven curates, in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, Penzance and Helston, have addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, declaring, in opposition to his statement in the House of Commons, which they expressly refer to, that the decision of the Privy Council has not given satisfaction to the great body of the clergy, that, on the contrary, they are highly dissatisfied with it. At the same time, they declare that the question at issue is of the highest importance to the Christian faith, and fundamentally affects the system of the Church.

Mr. Denison, who has already solemnly protested against the decision of the Privy Council, has published a sermon preached by him on Palm Sunday, in the parish church of East Brent, Somersetshire, in which he says, amongst many other things, "That decision tells the people of England that *baptism does not* them to believe two things, *the exact opposites* the one of the other, touching the holy sacrament of baptism: a decision which tells the people of England that a minister who teaches his people, according to the Catholic faith, that their children are regenerate or born again in, and by the grace of, holy baptism; and a minister who teaches his people, contrary to the Catholic faith, that their children are not regenerate, or born again in, and by the grace of, holy baptism, but in and by something else—whereof Holy Scripture and the Church are wholly silent—that these two ministers are, both of them, equally fit to *have care of souls*, and to teach in the Church of England."

The Rev. William Burdsnell Barter, Rector of Burchlcere, in Hampshire, has published a form of sympathizing address with the Bishop of Exeter, and suggests the opening of a subscription to defray the expenses of his Bishop's defence.

At a meeting of ninety or a hundred clergymen of the Archdeaconry of Chichester Archdeacon Manning presiding, a resolution was voted by a large majority, "That it is desirable to take steps to procure an alteration of the present court of appeal for the determining of questions of doctrine and other matters purely spiritual."

We give these extracts that our readers may know how solemn and serious in the estimation of some gentlemen is the present state of things, and how much is now at stake.

Out of the dispute a new society has grown into existence, called "First Principles Association," which met at Harlow, Essex, on Tuesday. The object of this society is "to unfold and call into action the social and other parts of the system of the Church, to point out a remedy for existing evils, and supply an antidote to the false philosophy which has occasioned and is perpetuating them." The Rev. Charles Miller, vicar of Harlow, was in the chair; and perhaps the views and objects of the society may be guessed at by what he said at a church festival on the same day—"Things were in just now a lamentable confusion. I am sorry to speak with disrespect of the Government of my country, but a regard to truth compels me to say that ignorance is the chief characteristic of the Legislature." "Those who direct it seem to have no knowledge of first principles." "The Church is so ordered and arranged in connexion as to be entirely independent of the State." "She has a revenue in herself." "As she is independent in her endowment, so is she in her jurisdiction altogether independent of the State." "We are to look to nothing else but the Church to see that they comply with the principles on which the Church is established." "To gain and give force to first principles like these, by appealing to the people, is the association formed. It is properly and justly called a 'First Principles' one, as it is thoroughly awakened the members of the Church throughout the length and breadth of the land." Whatever may be the result, the foundations of the union between Church and State will never be lifted and examined.

On the other side, the clergy of Hull, Beverley, and other parts of the East Riding of Yorkshire, to the number of forty-five, have "embraced an early opportunity of expressing" to the Archbishop of York, "under the present painful—not to say alarming—crisis of the Church," their "deep sense of the Divine favour and goodness towards us, in the appointment of your Grace to the high and responsible office you now fill with so much honour." They add, "But especially we desire with lively gratitude to acknowledge the hand of your Grace and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the approval and sanction you have each given to *the wise, dispassionate, and conciliatory decision of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council*, in the case of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter.' We are surprised at the violence with which this judgment has been assailed, as it appears to us merely to establish the right of the clergy to maintain doctrine which is recognised as true by the Articles and Liturgies of the Church, and which has been held by many of our most distinguished divines from the period of the Reformation."

Mr. Gorham's own flock of St. Just-in-Penwith assembled in vestry on Easter Monday, and, with one dissentient voice, congratulated him on the successful issue of the suit between him and his diocesan, involving, as they believe it did, vital Christian truth.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—In a Convocation holden on Wednesday, the proctors of last year resigned their offices, the senior proctor, Mr. May, making the usual proctorial speech recounting the events that had occurred during his term of holding office. The new proctors, having been previously elected by their respective colleges, were then presented for admission to the Vice-Chancellor—the Senior Proctor the Rev. George Marshall M.A., student of Christchurch; Junior Proctor the Rev. William George Henderson, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College. The former was proposed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Christchurch, the latter by the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, one of the Senior Fellows of Magdalen College. After making the parliamentary declaration, taking the usual oaths, and being admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, the new proctors nominated the following gentlemen to be pro-proctors for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Charles Edward Conybeare, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Stokes, M.A., Students of Christchurch; the Rev. Henry Harris, M.A., and the Rev. John Rigaud, Fellows of Magdalen College.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. William Corfield, to the Rectory of Llanfoist, Monmouthshire. The Rev. W. Wilkinson, to the rectory of Mambledon, in Surrey. The Rev. W. S. Thompson, M.A., to the rectory of Fobbing, Essex. The Rev. Charles Henry Hoskyn, to the vicarage of Cubert, Cornwall. The Rev. E. Bulmer (not the Rev. Dr. Layng, as given in our last), to the vicarage of Holmer, with the perpetual curacy of Huntington, Herefordshire. The Rev James Archibald, to the vicarage of Avonbury, near Brevyard; patron, the Crown.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The Anti-state Church Conference are calling upon their supporters to send delegates to the approaching second triennial conference of the Anti-state Church Association. This association first met at a conference of upwards of 700 delegates from all parts of the country in 1844, and its constitution provides for a similar assembly every three years, at which its basis of action and principles of general policy, will be open to such them to the varying circumstances of the times. The Anti-state Church Association disavows all theological or sectarian preferences, while the committee "wish it to be distinctly understood that all persons—whether previously connected with the society or not—who concur in the society's fundamental principle, and in the propriety of organised efforts for giving it effect, are eligible both to appoint and become delegates."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday a special general meeting of graduates of the University of London and proprietors of University College was held at the College, to consider the supplemental charter recently granted to the University of London. The Right Hon. E. Strutt was called to the chair; and having introduced the business of the meeting, Mr. Key and Mr. Wood addressed it. The latter gentleman moved the first resolution, which was met by an amendment proposed by Mr. Sharp:—"That whereas the charter of the London University empowers it to grant degrees after examination of the candidates, and does not empower it to grant degrees without examination of the candidates; and whereas the Senate by the new by-law proposes to confer a part of the Bachelor of Arts degree on the faculty of medicine, without examination from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; therefore this meeting of proprietors of the University thinks it right that all candidates should undergo the same Bachelor of Arts examination." Disapproves of the new by-law. This was seconded, Mr. Wood withdrew his original resolution, and the amendment having been put as a substantive motion, was agreed to *nem. con.* Mr. Wood then moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting regrets the acceptance by the Senate of the University of London of the supplemental charter, enabling them to grant certificates in isolated branches of knowledge, apart from any proof of the candidates having gone through a regular and liberal course of education." Professor Key seconded the motion which was also agreed to. Mr. Wood then proposed the third resolution, which requested that the above resolutions should be sent to the Home Secretary and the Senate, with a request to Sir G. Grey to declare to the House of Commons his signature. Mr. Warburton objected to the latter part of the motion, which was after a short discussion withdrawn, leaving only a few lines of the commencement. The meeting separated, after thanking the chairman.

RESTORATION OF WORKSOP CHURCH.—His Grace the Duke of Portland has lent the parish of Worksop, free of interest, the sum of £1600 to pay the bill incurred by the restoration of the fine church at Worksop, completed in 1848, bonds being given for the repayment of the loan in six years.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The general meeting of the members of this society was held on Tuesday at the offices, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Lord Bishop of Exeter presided in the letter from the Bishop of Cape Town, that he had been invited by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissary of British Kaffraland (Colonel Macfarlane), to found a mission among the Kaffirs, which his Lordship had undertaken to do. He stated that he must look to the mother Church to aid him in his object; and added, "We want both men and means, and I doubt not that God will provide them." The Bishop enclosed a copy of the *South African Almanack* for 1850, printed in Cape Town.—The Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land stated that considerable local efforts were making at the Red River for the building of new churches: the exertions of the people had been most praiseworthy.—St. Andrew's Church, which his Lordship was about to consecrate, being entirely raised by subscriptions on the spot. Supplies of books were granted on his application. The society voted the sum of £75 towards building a church at Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, and £50 towards building a new church in Swellindan.—Aid was also voted for churches in the diocese of Fredericktown.—The sum of £700 was placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, for the purpose of erecting five new churches, and one existing church, in his diocese.—An important communication was read from Archdeacon Macartney, from Geelong, in Australia Felix (Port Philip), describing the satisfactory condition of a large number of emigrants, who had arrived there by the *Andromache*. The healthy condition and the moral and religious character of these settlers, as far as could be judged on their arrival on the Australian shores, the Archdeacon considered to be owing to the judicious selection of Mr. Hawkesford, who had been recommended by the society as an emigrant teacher in that ship. A grant was made towards a new church and school-houses in Prince Edward's Island.—Rev. Mr. Hill, of Sydney, New South Wales, announced a mission of which he had given notice, with a view of restricting the terms of a grant of £100, passed by the board at the disposal of Bishop Gobat, for educational purposes in Palestine, the object of such motion being to prevent misunderstanding with the authorities of the Greek Church. This communication was received from the standing committee, by which it appeared, that, in reply to a letter from the Bishop, the committee had directed a communication to be made to his Lordship, not restricting the grant to the Greek Church, but requesting the strict observance of anything likely to lead to dissension on the subject; upon which Mr. Sherrett, with the gentleman who seconded it, withdrew the motion. The Secretary also stated that a communication had been received from Bishop Gobat, in adv

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KING and CO., SILK-MERCERS, &c., respectfully beg to announce that on MONDAY NEXT and following days, they will have a first-rate Instrument of this description, by Messrs. Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent makers, for SALE or LETTING on Hire.

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FRENCH CHINE SILKS,

at 2/6 6d the full dress.

The richest qualities,

45s the full dress

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4½ Guineas the Full Dress,

Usually sold at 5½

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The New Gaze Arabians and

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BLACK GLACE AND WATERED SILKS,

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The richest qualities, 2 wide,

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at 6½d, 8½d, 9½d, and 11½d per yard.

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LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, are supplied by

JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Greenbench-street, LONDON,

in a Separate Department,

under competent Female superintendence, where prices are economical, the materials and needlework excellent.

BABY LINEN, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, &c.

Parcels of £5 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.

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JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Greenbench-street.

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MESSRS. BEECH and BERRALL, 83 and 84, EDGEWARE-ROAD,

Have much pleasure in informing the gentry, and the public generally, that their newly-manufactured silks for the Spring of this year are now quite ready for inspection, being the largest stock by one establishment, in this particular branch, ever this season unparalleled, as no single article in the extensive Silk Mercery business has been more previous to the great advance which has taken place on all Silks since that period

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New Striped and Checked Silks, 2 wide, at 1s 4½d and 1s 11½d per yard.

Elegant Glace, and Satin Stripes, 2s 4½d to 2s 9½d

Beautiful Glace Silks, 2 wide, at 2s 6d per yard.

Upwards of two thousand pounds' worth of plain Black Silks, Satin-cords, Bands Watered and Diamond Checks, Ottomans, Armures, Satins, and Black Dress Satins, at the same proportionate low prices.

For the convenience of Ladies in the country, patterns forwarded as usual, Postage free

N.B.—All parcels to the amount of £5 sent to any part of the country, carriage paid

Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 83 and 84, Edgeware-road

PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER respectfully inform the Nobility and Public that their Parasols this season are much larger than usual, but, owing to the peculiarity of their make, do not look so. They are made of plain and striped silks, of perfectly new mixtures of colours, of the most striking and elegant description. W. and J. S. have also a very extensive and much admired swiss Parasol, upwards of 30,000 of which were sold last season—10 Regent-street, 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

THE FLORIFORM PARASOL

Registered, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65.

Some time ago, a Number of the "Art-Union" Journal contained a letter from Mr. Loudon, on the Art of Forming, the writer of which tastefully suggested that a great improvement could be made in the Parasol, by altering the form, and thus imitating the configuration of Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.

This suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the Inventors of the FLORIFORM PARASOL, which, when open, the elegant outline of an expanded flower.

The FLORIFORM PARASOL may be purchased of all first-class Silkmen and Parasol Dealers throughout the country, and wholesale, of JOHN HOWLAND and SON, Manufacturers, 36, Eastcheap, London-bridge

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—A new and elegant preparation for the Hair, compounded on rational principles, and which must commend itself to all those who prefer the filthy stuff sold as Bear's Grease, Circassian Cream, or various other vile compounds, the names, which possess not the slightest power to render a beautiful MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT is of the purest description as the hair sold with each pot, will soon render the Hair clean, lustrous, and curly. Price 3s. per pot.

Sold by all perfumers and medicine vendors in town and country. Wholesale London Agents—Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards, 64, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 64, Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Janney and Co., Oxford-street.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush combines the advantages of a hair and bristle brush, is used in more extraordinary manner, hairs never come loose; it is peculiarly penetrating hair-brushes, with the double unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Cushion-bristle, that cleans harmlessly to one-quarter the price. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'s only Establishment, 130A, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—Observe the Corner Shop, 130A, Oxford-street.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The Baisamic Properties of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL nourish the Hair in its earliest growth, prevents baldness in maturity, and continues the possession of healthy vigour, long and soft curls, and luxuriant redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary.

*** Many spurious imitations are offered for sale, the purchasers of which have not been aware of the imposition until the advent to all loss of their Hair has convinced them that they have been using a compound of deleterious ingredients, instead of the original ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that those words are on the wrapper and on the 7s. family cottles (equal to four small), 10s 6d., and double that size, 21s.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PIANOFORTES.—TOLKIEN'S splendid toned Piccolos, with 6½ octaves, G G. Full, Metallic Plate, only 25 guineas. Parties requiring a first-rate Instrument for a small money, will do well to purchase at TOLKIEN'S old established house, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London bridge. Drawings, list of instruments sent post free. Old instruments taken in exchange

PIANOFORTES.—CHAS. HOLDERNESSE and Co., Manufacturers, 444, New Oxford-street, London, have always on Sale, at the very lowest prices for which a really good and warranted instrument can be made, a choice stock of new Pianofortes, which, for elegance of design, beauty of tone, and durability of manufacture, cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade, a variety of good Secondhand, by Erard, Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent makers. Four £10 Pianos, every description of musical instrument taught, repaired, and taken in exchange

BARLOW'S PIANOFORTE INSULATORS.

Important to all who value quality of tone they possess, simplicity of action, fine power, brilliancy, and sweetness of the best stops, which can never be obtained (where the piano is used in a carpeted room) without them. JAMES BARLOW, Inventor and manufacturer, 14, King William-street, Mansion House Price, 6s 6d, the set

C. OLLIFIER'S Registered "Album of Ornaments" sent for Four Stamps. Also sole inventor of the new FLORAL BRACELET, which can be made, of the shortest hair. Every description of Hair Ornaments made and mounted in best Gold, for inspection —3s, Old Compton-street, Soho

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. With ball, small shot, and fish with harpoon and line, &c.—Prices from 65s, pump and apparatus complete.—REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

Post-Office Orders out 3d.

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PAPER-HANGINGS.—Cheapest in London! Also papers, 3d per yard; Satins, 8d; Flocks 8d per yard, 30,000 Patterns in Stock. Panel Decorations, flowers or oak, at cheap as other papers Terms Cash Established 20 years.

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COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. Offices, Oxford-street, East-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 24s per ton

FIRE and ROBBERY.—Safety for Plate and Cash.—CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES and CHESTS are the most secure depositories for deeds, cash, plate, account-books, &c., both from fire and burglars. All are fitted with the detector locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool, and 16, Market-street, Manchester

BARLOW'S NEW INVENTED SYPHON CAP REQUIRES NO VENT PEG; prevents ale, beer, cider, or other liquors from becoming flat or sour, so that the last pint draws as good as the first. Sold by all chemists, glass-sellers, and wine-merchants, at 6d. each, glass-plated, for sherry &c., 8s 6d. JAMES BARLOW, 14, King William-street, Mansion House.

FIRES OF LONDON.—LEADBEATER'S Strong Wrought-Iron Filled FIREPROOF SAFES, BOXES, and DOORS, of best make, possessing all the latest improvements of security against Fire and Thieves Patent Detector Locks, Cash, and Deed Boxes.—LEADBEATER'S Manufactory, 125, Aldersgate street.

DR. CHOWNE'S PATENT AIR-SYPHON. —The novel and effective mode of Ventilation, and every kind of Apparatus for economical applying Gas Heat to Chemical, Culinary, Manufacturing, and Domestic use, may be seen in operation at DR. RICKEE'S Gas Stove Manufactory, Agar-street, Strand, opposite Cavendish Hospital.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by all the leading grocers, oilmen, and other shopkeepers in the kingdom. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to Mr. R. WESTERTON, 2, Bunhill-row, Finsbury.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK, the original and by far the best, requiring no preparation, offers the surest means of protection for every variety of household linen and wearing apparel against the confusion of mixture, for which we are wanted to ask for the genuine article, prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 69, Long-acre, London. Sold by Sutton, Bow Church-yard, and most chemists, stationers, and medicine vendors Price 1s. a bottle.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, &c.— FAULDING, STRATTON, and Co.'s Linen Warehouse, 13, Coventry-street. Families supplied with every description of House hold Linen at wholesale prices.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Gentlemen Genuine and obtaining Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. Six most unique, and the only perfect fitting Shirt made. Detailed catalogues, containing list of prices, and directions for self-measurement, sent post-free. Patterns of all the new coloured shirtings sent post-free, on receipt of a post-paid envelope.—FORD, 10A, Regent-street, London.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS, Inventors, 24, Regent-street, St. James's.—Gentlemen can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures, taken tight, round the throat, wrist, chest, waist, thigh, and height of wearer.—Excellent Long Cloth Shirts, with fine linen fronts, Three Shirts, and Waists, every price from 10s. 6d., and Linen Shirts 10s. to 25s. each. Additional charge for Dress Fronts, 2s. to 5s. Gentlemen's own Shirts can be sent, carriage paid, to the kingdom, on receipt of a money order for the price of the Shirt, with addition of two shillings, which addition is deducted from the amount of the set.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS. Patentees, JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.—Six years' experience has proved the value of this invention. The great durability, the lightness, and extreme comfort of these Hats, together with their sensible mode of ventilation—by means of a valve—thereby preventing an accumulation of perspiration, render them at once superior to any that have hitherto been manufactured and introduced to the public. JOHNSON and CO. beg to the Queen and Royal Family, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street

THE NICOLL PALETOT, or Patent Coat; Registered pursuant to the Act 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 65). The West-end Warerooms, for the sale of these graceful and useful articles of dress, are in Regent-street, and extend from No. 114 to No. 120 inclusive; and the City Depôt are at 22, Cornhill, the shipping department being in the rear.—Sir Charges-a-by. Many have assumed the use of the word paletot, but 114 and 120, Regent-st. are the sole proprietors and patentees of either dress or material. The paletot is a garment for all seasons, according to the climate or purpose for which they are required

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, &c.

PASSENGERS to the COLONIES, generally, may obtain their OUTFITS from S. W. SILVER and Co., CLOTHIERS, &c., 66 and 67, CORNHILL, and 8, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C. Messrs. S. W. S. and Co. study the whole of the articles comprised in an outfit to secure durability, so that the Cabin Folding Furniture may become a comfortable household Furniture on arrival in the colony.

They also make, and give ship-sailing INFORMATION, but they neither receive nor pay a commission, their object being to give PASSENGERS who call the benefit of their knowledge every benefit; and they forward small packages for their customers (gratis) through their AGENTS in the COLONIES.

N.B.—To Australia, per ship GRYFFLDDA, at sixty days' sight, of £.53 for every £100 paid here.

An EMIGRANT'S OUTFIT and Guide is at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, opposite the London Tavern, where a comfortable Set-out for MAN or BOY, including bedding, can be obtained for FOUR POUNDS.

A branch of same at ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—CUTTERELL BROTHERS, 500, Oxford-street a few doors from Holles-street, invite attention to the very superior character of their PAPER-HANGINGS, for the present season, consisting of the most elegant French and English manufactures. A stock of from 30,000 to 50,000 pieces is always on hand, so that they can at all times supply any quantity, of every grade, class, and colour, for immediate use. Parties in the country should write for the Table to measure rooms, which, with a specimen of Cutterell's celebrated Penny Paper for bedrooms, will be sent post paid on receipt or two postage stamps. CUTTERELL BROTHERS' complete assortment of Borders for walls and ceilings are well worthy the notice of persons of taste. The Oxford-street Paper Hanging Warehouse, No. 500, a few doors from Holles-street, also at Bristol and Bath.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly invented instrument for Deafness, entirely different from all others, restores hearing of the kind that cures are effected are the result of a disordered state of the blood. To remedy this, the occasional use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is recommended. [illegible] to, and by the use of this instrument the [illegible] are restored to perfect hearing. Pamphlets containing [illegible] tions, "D

THE "DUKE OF PORTLAND," EMIGRANT SHIP, FOR PORT PHILLIP.

SLEDGING IN STOCKHOLM.

A CORRESPONDENT in "the Venice of the North," as Stockholm has been well termed, informs us that great preparations are making in that capital, to celebrate the marriage of the Prince Royal of Sweden, fixed to take place in June.

The accompanying Sketch is a scene from the Swedish metropolis, and represents a young Diplomatist (a striking likeness) crossing the North Bridge in his sledge. The peasants on foot are from the province of Dalecarlia; and the whole presents a very characteristic scene of Swedish life.

In the very amusing "Life of a Travelling Physician," we find some pleasant glimpses of the peculiarities of Stockholm. Our tourist says:—

"The women in Stockholm perform operations which in other countries are monopolised by the male sex. They labour, too, for a pittance. Still are they no race of Amazons; but a pretty set of women are the Wacker Flikas and the sight of them proves to you that you are not in Russia."

"The people bear the character of great good-nature; but this is even carried to a fault, and is a national weakness. They have not sufficient firmness when it is necessary, and can hardly say no to a request where prudence demands a negative. Hence they are continually getting into scrapes by lending their names as security upon bills, &c. The poorer classes are reckless, and live much for the day, which for them is sufficient. They are given to intoxication. They fare hardly, living upon black bread which requires a hatchet to break it, and which you see selling in the street, in the shape of round cakes with a hole drilled through the centre. By this means it is hung on hooks to the beams of the hut: and sometimes Sancho's proverb proves too true—that you often see hooks in the ceiling where there is no bacon to hang upon them. Herrings and potatoes are not within the reach of all."

THE "DUKE OF PORTLAND" EMIGRANT SHIP,

1000 TONS.

EMIGRATION has now become like a great and rapid stream, which draws into itself, and hurries along with it in its course, a very miscellaneous assemblage of interests. Of this, example was afforded in the living freight of the *Duke o Portland*, a noble specimen of an emigrant ship, which left Gravesend for Port Phillip, on Wednesday last.

There were emigrants on board o. very different ranks and degrees; among them an unusual number of that class called "respectable," in whose dress and general aspect one had to seek some other cause than pressing poverty for the long voyage, and new and uncertain future on which they were venturing. Among these there were leave-takings; and on the part of friends returning on shore were tokens of sorrow. There were, of course, others belonging to that great class who *make* wealth; and who, let us hope, will make the wealth of the antipodes on such terms as to acquire for themselves a larger share of it than would have been their lot in the old country.

The *Duke of Portland* is also freighted with the third instalment, to the number of sixty, of that female emigration so nobly planned and carried forward by the Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert—as they were described by a Gravesend boatswain (with a tone and context gentler than the phrase), "a parcel o' needlewomen." These arrived on board on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. S. Herbert and a few gentlemen interested in their welfare. The *Star*, Gravesend steamer, which conveyed the party, is seen in our Illustration, running down for the ship, just previous to rounding to and ranging up alongside.

The spacious cabin in which the poor needlewomen were speedily assembled, mustered, and arranged, presented a strange and interesting scene. The noble-hearted and high-born promoter of the emigration plan, the clergy, and others employed in superintending the arrangements, the emigrants themselves sitting in quiet order, with their looks of cheerful hope, all combined to form a scene characteristic of our time.

Others among the emigrants were sent out in like manner by means of funds charitably raised among a few individuals. We observed a clergyman taking leave of some of the poor of this great city, who owed their bettered prospects to his exertions. Others of the clergy were bidding adieu to members of their flocks.

The *Duke of Portland* is a very fine ship, of about 1000 tons, and she and her commander, Captain Cubitt, appear to understand making quick voyages. The spiritual interests of the emigrants, and of their children, will not be uncared for; for, besides a good supply of books put on board by Mr. S. Herbert, and those associated with him, the ship is provided with a "religious instructor," accredited to his mission on the voyage by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

SLEDGING IN STOCKHOLM.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 422.—Vol. xvi.] SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1850. [Sixpence. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

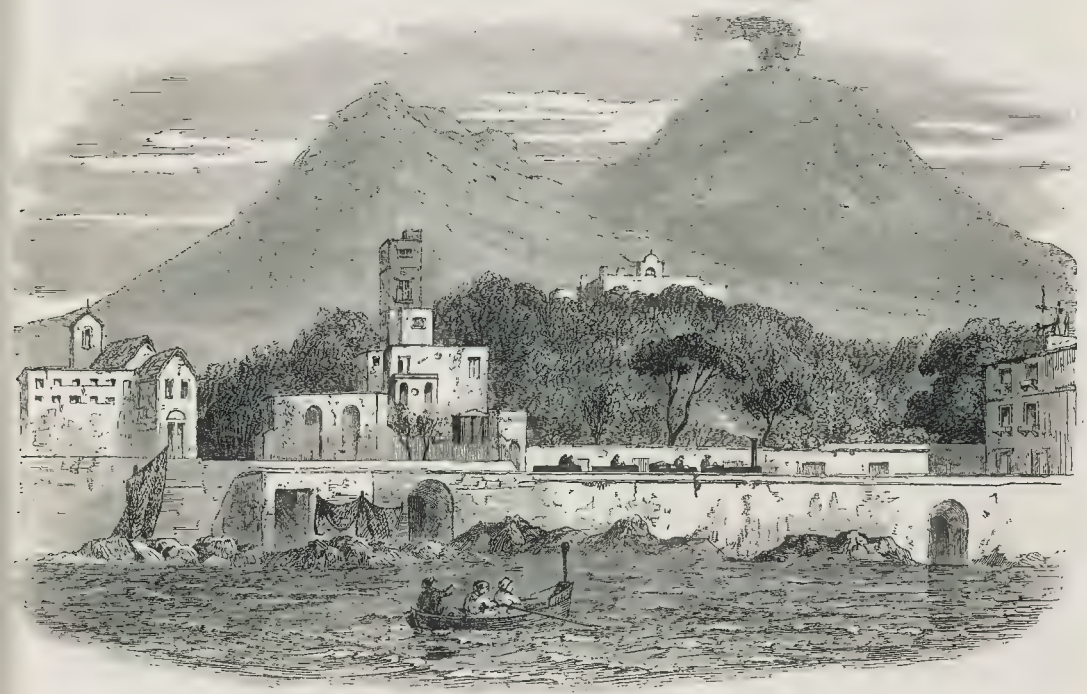
THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE AND OPINION.

The motion of Mr. Milner Gibson for the Repeal of the Taxes on Paper, Newspapers, Advertisements, and Foreign Books, though opposed by a Government that seems to have as great an antipathy to the mental as it has to the physical enlightenment of the people, if either of these questions threaten to give it trouble in the equalization of income with expenditure, is one of those motions which defeat cannot destroy, or even postpone for any lengthened period.

We have already expressed our opinion at considerable length upon the two most important of the four subjects—all closely related—which Mr. Milner Gibson, in his very temperate and effective speech, brought before the notice of the Legislature, on Tuesday evening. We can do no more than reiterate generally the arguments we have previously used in support of the immediate abolition of the Excise Duty on Paper and upon Advertisements in Newspapers. In a purely trading or commercial point of view, those taxes are highly objectionable. They prevent the employment of vast numbers of industrious people; they restrict the business, not only of the paper-maker, but of the rag-merchant, the machinist, the type-founder, the compositor, the bookbinder, the bookseller, and the author. The Advertisement Duty stands between the buyer and the seller, and between the employer and the employed; and is, in effect, a tax upon commerce and upon industry. All these points were well argued by Mr. Gibson, and have been so often brought before the public, and so often proved to the satisfaction of all intelligent minds, that they have become truisms. The question, however, stands upon higher grounds than these. It is not merely a commercial matter, but one which affects our national character for intelligence and morality, and upon which the future fate of this country, amid the troubles of Europe, may ultimately depend in no inconsiderable degree. It is well known to all persons connected, however remotely, with literature, and ought to be known to the legislators of the nation, that, under the present law, the vilest and most degrading fictions, the most libellous, scurrilous, and paltry publications, abominable for their matter, contemptible for their manner, and printed on the most wretched paper and in the most inferior style of typography, find a large and increasing sale; whilst periodical works conducted with honesty and ability, capable of elevating the minds and polishing the manners of the people, and of instructing them in their duty to God and to one another, are crushed under the operation of the Excise duty upon paper. These facts may be said to be patent, and to be incapable of contradiction by any friend of the truth. Upon these points, as upon those which were merely commercial, Mr. Milner Gibson put his case with great clearness and energy. Should there be still in England any persons in the condition of those antediluvian intellects who dread that a reading people must necessarily be a dangerous people, we advise them to study well the whole bearing of the facts which have been brought forward; and decide whether it is better that the people should continue to read the abominations of the Holywell-street press, as they do now, or that they should be enabled to store their minds with the reading placed weekly before them, for the inculcation of honesty and truth and the laws of social well-being. This matter is indeed a serious one, and has lately assumed a character so alarming as to call for the prompt interference of all who value English morality and religion; and who do not desire that this country should be indoctrinated with the vulgar, heartless, and godless licentiousness, which always precedes and hastens revolution.

The question of the repeal of the Import Duty on Foreign Books is a very simple one. There is not a syllable to be said in its favour. The amount it yields is paltry; its opposition to the true principles of commerce is palpable; and the injury it inflicts upon those learned men who cultivate a love for foreign literature, and diffuse what is good in it among the people of England, is considerable. Never had an impost a more wretched leg to stand upon; and we suppose that even our present Chancellor of the Exchequer would yield it up in a moment upon its own merits, were it not that, by so doing, he would weaken to some extent the citadel of his opposition to the other three taxes with which it is associated.

The Stamp Duty on Newspapers appears to differ from the other branches of the subject, but it only differs because a question of the Post-office has been mixed up with it. The two, however, are easily separated. As regards the first, we are aware that numbers of very estimable people are of opinion that newspapers are rightly subjected to a stamp, for the sake of the public interest, and to keep the highly important business of newspaper-making in the hands of men of capital and responsibility, in order that private character may not be assailed by men of straw, and that the State may have some little guarantee that the men who wield such great and increasing power may not be altogether irresponsible for its exercise. Unhappily, however, the Stamp Duty on Newspapers—if this be really its object—does not attain the end in view. Men of straw and men of infamous character publish periodicals; and, as long as they do not promulgate the public news of the day, and the facts of our social and political condition, which we see in the stamped journals, they pay no duty, and carry on an unimpeded and unrestricted trade of libel and defamation. We will not serve the purposes of such literary bravos by even mentioning the names of their despicable journals. As Mr. Milner Gibson expressed it, "under the present system of Stamp Duties, truth is taxed, and lying is untaxed." If this tax were abolished, the principal and speedy result would be an extended sale for newspapers of the superior kind, and the gradual extinction of the infamous class of publications. At present the newspaper is rendered so dear by the combined operation of the excise duty upon paper and the stamp duty upon each impression, that the poor man cannot afford to purchase it. He goes into a public-house to read it, and pays for the liquor which he consumes over the operation more money than would enable him, if those taxes were repealed, to purchase a good paper and read it to his family at his own fire-side. We think



Portici—The recent residence of the Pope sketched from the sea.—(See next page.)

that even Sir Charles Wood might confess that it would be better for the poor man, better for trade, and better for the morality and happiness of the country, that such should be the case.

As regards the plea that this tax is necessary for the purpose of the Post-office, we hold it to be entirely an error and a misconception. No one desires that the Post-office should be compelled to carry newspapers post free; but surely it would meet the necessities of the Post-office, and the justice of the case, if the penny stamp, instead of being branded on the corner of all newspapers, in order that a proportion of them may pass the Post-office, were affixed, as it is now, upon letters. By this means the Post-office would lose nothing; and those only who have occasion to send newspapers through the post would have to pay for the accommodation. Nay, the Post-office would actually gain very largely by the change. At present a newspaper may pass and re-pass a dozen times through the Post-office; but if the stamp were affixed, as upon a letter, it would have to pay each time of transmission; and thus the Post-office would gain an amount of revenue which would be probably a four-fold, or six-fold, increase upon the sum at present derivable. The plea is in other respects unfair, as will be at once understood from the fact that the Post-office grants no exception to newspapers passing through district posts. A newspaper posted in London and sent to any part of London pays a penny postage, notwithstanding the stamp upon it. This Post-office plea for the retention of the stamp, we therefore hold, on every ground, to be utterly worthless.

The plea that there is no surplus of revenue to enable the Government to grant the boon demanded, which was obstinately urged by Sir Charles Wood, and more feebly by Lord John Russell, is one that will not stand. A government has a right to the money necessary for carrying on the affairs of the State; but it has no right to raise the sum required by taxes that impede trade and thereby diminish the public wealth, or that injuriously affect the health or the morals of the people. It cannot be said that the excise duty upon paper, the stamp on newspapers, and the advertisement duty do not injuriously affect trade, and prevent the dissemination of healthful literature. It is the business of members of Parliament, speaking in the interests of their constituents, to press for the repeal of unjust or impolitic taxation. It is not their business to suggest a substitute. Mr. Gibson is quite right in stating that if a member of Parliament were to wait, previous to asking the House to express an opinion upon the policy of particular taxes, until there was a clear surplus, and no way pointed out of applying that surplus, he would never have an opportunity of submitting such a motion. At all times Government managed to spend as much as it could get. The expenditure was always up to the revenue.

A wise Minister, by a judicious reduction of taxation, increases not only the public satisfaction and prosperity, but the national revenue; and the power of doing this is the test of a good financier. This, however, is not the forte of the present Government, as nothing seems more alien from the thoughts of Sir Charles Wood than that he should be driven into any such personally inconvenient piece of public usefulness. Lord John Russell wavers more than his financial colleague, and begins to see that, at some future day, it will be advisable to consider this great subject; and, notwithstanding the present defeat of the motion, the best friends of the prosperity and morality of the British people, and the stability of their institutions, will continue to press it upon the attention of this and every future Ministry. Even this first object arrived at by Mr. Milner Gibson would be a blessing to the country: it would tend to spread abroad truth—to encourage temperance—to strengthen the religious sentiment, and to forward every good and holy work; and yet the Ministry that recklessly and mischievously throws away upon the African squadron double the amount acquired by the Exchequer from this impolitic tax, has the bad taste to talk of being unable to afford the sacrifice. If it were inconvenient at present to have repealed the Newspaper Stamp and Advertisement Duty, the Government might easily have postponed those questions for an indefinite period, and entitled itself to the gratitude of the country by taking the excise man out of the paper-mill. This it has not done, when it had the chance; and for this, as well as other gross errors, it will pay the penalty sooner or later, and be replaced by a Ministry which shall have the courage and ability to consider our system of taxation as a whole, and to re-model it upon principles which shall unfetter industry, trade, and commerce; and leave religion, education, and all sorts of intellectual pursuits of more importance, to reach the multitude. It is an idea with some people, not considered altogether insane, that all this may be done without diminishing the national income. They even go so far as to assert that a judicious reform of our financial system would attain these desirable objects, and increase the national revenue at the same time. Whatever may be the Ministry that shall attempt this great task, it is quite clear it will not be one in which Sir Charles Wood is Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE POPE'S CHATEAU, AT PORTICI.

THE Royal Palace of Portici has of late been a place of especial interest, as the abode of PIUS IX., which his Holiness quitted on the 4th inst., for Rome. The details of his departure, and his journey to the Eternal City, will be found in the adjoining column.

The Palace of Portici lies at four miles distance, by railway, from Naples. The building does not present any remarkable features; on the contrary, it is an ugly pile, of quadrangular form, through which the main road passes, under arches at either end. A Correspondent, on a late visit there, found the courtyard of the Palace occupied by a few officers, and one or two Cardinal's carriages, which were so oddly built, as to remind him of those designed by artists in gingerbread. There was a melancholy quiet about the place. He heard nothing but the footfall of the sentinels, who guarded every doorway, and gave the Palace a prison-like appearance. His Holiness occupied that portion of the Royal residence which faces the sea. The building was erected by the Bourbon Charles III., about a century ago, and its foundation is formed of the lava which destroyed Herculaneum. Here the statue of Balbo the younger was found, and some curious pavements, which now decorate the Palace—the interior of which, however, presents little attraction, with the exception of one or two rooms decorated by the portraits of Napoleon, Murat, Massena, and others, which recal the French occupation of Italy.

The village of Portici was destroyed in 1631 by the same Vesuvius that still appears to threaten the Elysian coast. The town is long and straggling, with many imposing palaces, which the Neapolitans use for a few weeks in autumn. The lower, or ground floors of these palaces are chiefly used as maccaroni shops; and here may be seen many a long row of yellow pipes baking in the sun. On either side of these pipes there are stalls, or shops, for the sale of bread and cake, the latter, in varied circular forms, being nailed to long strips of boarding, as if the "staff of life" were for works. The accompanying Sketch, taken from the sea, represents the village of Portici, at the point where the railway passes, and affords by far the most pleasing view of the residence of the Pope, peeping over the *bosco*, the pleasure-grounds of the palace, backed by the grand old mountain.

A letter from Naples of the 1st inst. thus describes one of the Pope's latest receptions at Portici:—"The officers of the French squadron, headed by the Admiral and the Ambassador, M. de Rayneval, were received by the Pope, in the *Cortile* of Portici, on the 20th ult. There is nothing remarkable in the residence, except the situation: the furniture is very modest, the decorations faded, the saloons deserted. The staff assembled in a vast apartment which precedes the throne-room, and in which were several chamberlains, and a private secretary of the Pope, Monsignor Borromeo. On the invasion of the chief of the *camerieri*, and in conformity with the ceremonials adopted by the Court of Rome, all the officers took off their gloves before entering the throne-room. The Holy Father was standing, wearing a white cassock and cap. The arms of the Holy See were embroidered on his red-leather slippers. Pius IX. is of middle height, and somewhat stout. His features are soft, calm, and intelligent, his [illegible] and abundant. The Admiral, after having expressed to the Pope the name of the officers of the squadron, and the books they owed him for the audience he had deigned to accord them, said that he should have proud to have been able to escort him to his States. The Pope replied in Italian:—'I am happy, gentlemen, to receive the officers of the French squadron. I shall never forget what France has done for me, for the sake of the Church, and of the right which I derive from our divine religion. I know several officers of the French army, and always see them with pleasure; they have procured me during my stay at Gaeta all sorts of consolation. I could desire to bless France as I now bless you.' At these words, all the officers inclined themselves, and M. Perseval and M. Lacuée, kneeling, kissed the Pope's ring. The three chaplains of the squadron, who were present, kissed the Pope's slipper; and all then retired backwards from the presence of his Holiness."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris this week communicate intelligence of a dreadful catastrophe. On Tuesday last, while the 11th Regiment of Light Infantry were crossing the suspension-bridge over the Loire, at Angers, a great portion of the chain-work gave way, by which between 200 and 300 men fell into the river and were drowned. This melancholy fact was announced to the Assembly, on Wednesday, by the Minister of War, where it created a deep sensation. The Minister afterwards promised to afford all possible relief to the families of the unfortunate sufferers.

M. Eugène Sue, the well-known novelist, has been selected by the Socialists as their candidate at the ensuing Paris elections. The Conservative party are divided between M. Foy and M. Leclerc.

The Electoral Union Committee, who are not pleased at some of the Moderate party bringing forward M. Leclerc, have determined that a preparatory ballot shall take place, in order that the conservative candidate shall be duly selected from a list that is then to be submitted to its members. The Moderates, on the other hand, have resolved to pay no attention to the demands of the Electoral Union; and insist on M. Leclerc being brought forward as their candidate. M. Leclerc is the gentleman who, when acting as a National Guard, and witnessing his eldest boy fall at his side pierced with balls, in the June insurrection, went home for his second son, and returned with him to the conflict.

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday evening, the subject of discussion being the budget, the Minister of Finance proposed that 717,000 francs be voted, in order that assistance might be granted to those distressed persons who should have a claim on the Government. M. Murin (de la Drôme) objected to the motion, upon the ground that political refugees ought not to partake of this vote, for it was offering a premium to rebellion. He concluded by proposing, as an amendment, a reduction of 300,000 francs, which was put and carried, amidst much unseemly violence of language and gesture. Another uproarious scene took place in the Assembly on Tuesday evening, upon M. Schneider moving an amendment restoring the grant to political sufferers. Members of all parties were speaking at one and the same time, and in the most vehement manner, so that it was difficult for the persons present to understand what was going on. At length the previous question was moved, and carried by 406 to 305.

At Wednesday's sitting, the credit of 1,200,000f. for foreign refugees having been moved, M. Joly, of the Mountain, attacked the Government for expelling those individuals from the country instead of succouring them. The Minister replied, that those only had been expelled who had mixed themselves up with factions that threatened the peace of the country. The proposition was carried by 412 to 307.

The President of the Republic still assiduously pays court to the army. On Monday, he visited the military prison at St. Germain, where he granted a pardon to sixty of the convicts.

A Socialist riot occurred at Saumer, a day or two since, which rendered the interference of the military necessary. Some of the mob were injured in the affray, but the disturbance was soon put down.

ITALIAN STATES

ROME.—At length the return of the Pope to Rome is a *fait accompli*. His Holiness left Portici on the 4th instant, escorted by Neapolitan and Roman Dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of the Royal family, together with their Eminences the Cardinal Antonelli, pro-secretary of State, and Cardinal Du Pont, Archbishop of Bourges; his Excellency Signor Garribaldi, the Apostolic Nuncio at Naples, and the whole of the Pontifical Court. On the 6th he crossed the frontier, and entered his own dominions at Terracina, where he passed through a triumphal arch, amidst the roar of artillery and the acclamations of the people, compelled to procure; including throughout, with some clumsy circumlocution and much infelicitous point, that we and our contemporaries, the "high-priced" organs of opinion, take rank together with the *littérateurs* of Hyde-park street—with the writers whose Muse is Cloacina, and whose type is the *Père Duchesne*.

After all, it would be idle to defend our order against the insults of the Whig leader, if his lordship were entitled to such honours by notice. Is the claim to this exhibition to be seized in the famous confession of Lord Althorp—"I never read newspapers"? and are we to conclude that the great families have given the political machine *another* engineer who systematically neglects the greatest of its moving powers? Is the polished "leaf of the untamped press"? The latter hypothesis may be rejected as implying not only an inability to distinguish the treatment from the abuse of a subject, but an absence of the common æsthetic power of discerning between the opposite. In fact, there is no plausible solution but one. Lord John Russell became angry from angry grew imprudent—and then gave vent to a little of the acrid bile which, nourished by the pride, family and political connexions, secretes in some remote corner of his heart of hearts. Shall we say, in the names of ourselves and our contemporaries, that it is well for him our position is so well secured? As things are, we can afford to be calm; but a minister of less unique influence smaller and Lord John's larger than it is, we might, when we meditated on the qualifications for our dudes and for his—when we reflected how little mere respectability of character would compensate to a journalist for a meagre philosophy, a frigid imagination, and a schoolboy pen—be tempted to employ against him, and perhaps with more formidable effect, the anti-social weapons of that very anarchical press to which he injuriously assimilates us.

Just one word, however, on the feature of resemblance between the two schools of journalism on which his Lordship thought fit specially to animadvert. It appeared that the literary Yahoo whom Mr. Gibson cited had been attempting to defile Lord Grey. "The character of Lord Grey," observed Lord John Russell, "I almost thought might have been written by Jacob Omnium, or one of the writers for the daily press." We are almost afraid we insult the intelligence of our readers by explaining that, between the performance in question and the inimitable letters of Mr. Omnium, there was absolutely nothing in common but the introduction of Lord Grey's name. The inference is, that the grace and refinement of composition are immaterial, in the Premier's judgment, to preserve censure of the Colonial Secretary from the odium of the assassin. A wrong-headed partiality is sufficiently extraordinary; but, after all, the most curious reflection suggested by Lord John's comparison is this—that there is extant another "character of Lord Grey," besides those of Mr. Jacob Omnium, Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, and the "writers of the daily press." Who has forgotten that portrait sketched by one of the most eminent of masters, though with coarse colours and a hasty hand? "A most captious, the most ill-tempered, the most impracticable, the most" &c. &c. of mankind.

It is a little odd that, in that circle of the Inferno where the galleasyers of Whig patriotism struggle chin-deep in filth and mire, we should find ourselves alongside of the late colleague of the Premier—the great illustration of his party and of our age. But justice is even-handed, of course.

CALIFORNIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Salmon Falls, South Fork of American River,
Alta Ca fornia, January 3, 1850.

SIR,—There has lately been a new discovery respecting the gold in this country, and great interest has been awakened on the subject. On the western slope of Sierra Nevada veins of gold-bearing quartz have been discovered, the richness of which will quite change the manner of mining in California. In June last T. Butler King commenced his investigations, and devoted two months to the subject, assisted by Mr. Wright. They have since made the results public. The specimen of quartz rock in possession of Mr. Wright are generally of a brownish tinge, and in some instances present the appearance of a slight incipient decay or decomposition of the rock formation. The gold points or particles are seldom visible to the naked eye, but the microscope reveals them plainly. Mr. Wright, however, has one specimen of the same rock weighing some 10 or 12 lb., from ad parts of which the gold protrudes plainly, in a state almost pure. This specimen, from the most careful specific gravity test, as applied by Mr. Wright, contains about equal dollars worth of pure gold.

But the interest or importance attaching to this or any other isolated specimen, however peculiar or rich in itself, is very inconsiderable in comparison with that which belongs to the average class of specimens. The astonishing results brought out by the investigations is, that 4 lb. of the quartz rock yielded upon an average 11 dollars worth of gold (valued at the rate of 16 dollars per oz.) The largest yield from the 4 lb. of rock was 12 dollars, and the smallest yield was 10 dollars.

In other veins of quartz rock in the same mountain range, many specimens have been tested, but in no instance has the yield been less than 1 dollar to the pound of rock, and the average yield has been from 12 to 2 dollars to the pound of quartz.

From these facts, it is clear that in future the principal mining operations will cease to be located on the rivers and ravines, but will be carried on in those primeval masses of rock in which the gold was formed, and in which it is now embedded, inexhaustible. All the gold hitherto found in this country is but the chance washings and abrasions from these mountains.

GEORGE WARDE.

court-martial ordered to inquire whether that officer did his utmost to quell the mutiny of his guard. The colours of the 66th were to be delivered over to the Nusseeree battalion, who will be in future denominated the 66th or Goorka Regiment.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of India (Marquis of Dalhousie), returned to Calcutta on the 7th March, where he was received with the most rapturous acclamations.

Sir Willoughby Cotton's resignation of the command of the Bombay army has been accepted; and it is expected that he will be relieved from that post of honour in October next.

The troops were enjoying tolerably good health, no great amount of sickness being prevalent. Small-pox was doing deadly work at Calcutta and its neighbourhood; and among other victims to that disease was Captain Hanfield, of her Majesty's 29th Foot.

The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell against the mountaineers in the neighbourhood of Peshawur had not been attended with the expected results. The expedition had returned to Peshawur.

The Hindoo and Mussulman populations in Mirzapoor had risen against each other under the influence of religious fanaticism; and in the disturbances which followed, the city was burnt to the ground.

The rest of India was profoundly tranquil.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to the 27th of February. They contain nothing of interest in the domestic intelligence, but they state that the news recently received there from San Francisco had once more given an impetus to Californian speculation. Provisions—and indeed almost every article—were in great demand, to supply the places of those destroyed by the late conflagration. Several vessels had departed for the land of gold during the month, and others were on the eve of departure. Something in the nature of a slave trade was springing up at Hong Kong, which was either not known or was connived at by the consular authorities there viz. contracts with artificers (Chinese) were made for three years, and these men were conveyed to San Francisco, and their services openly sold there for 400 dollars. A regular stream of emigrants was thus moving towards California from China, east.

[CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The latest intelligence from the Cape informs us that the *Neptune* convict ship took its departure from the colonial waters at eight o'clock a.m., on the 21st of February. In the evening of that day, a general illumination took place, when the city on our readers to have witnessed a brilliant scene. The houses of the poor as well as those of the rich contributed their portion of light to the dazzling blaze, while the streets were thronged with spectators, gazing with rapture on the splendid view around them.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE PRESS.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Thursday.)

We are well aware that Prime Ministers, whose oratory must be ready to brave all weathers, are occasionally apt to be at a loss for a retort; but we are really astonished that even Lord John Russell's poverty of resource should have betrayed him into the suicidal argumentation of the speech which he delivered on Tuesday night. Our readers will remember the debate and its occasion. Mr. Milner Gibson, after moving resolutions condemnatory of the stamp and paper duties, had pertinently urged that the factitious price at which the Excise and Stamps cause first-class newspapers to be sold was rapidly driving the people, in their hunger for knowledge, to feed on the obscene or envenomed garbage of the unstamped sheets. The Government thought it could not afford to abandon the taxes on knowledge. Well and good. An appeal *ad misericordiam* is tolerably certain of favour with the House, and the Premier might easily have softened the disappointment of his suitors by a little of the oil of compliment or the saccharine solvent of partial concession. But spleen, or dyspepsia, or Mr. Roebuck, had exasperated his Lordship's temper, and he riposted with a thrust which almost forced Mr. Gibson's seconds to take the affair out of the hands of their principal. The "extracts read by his right honourable friend"—which consisted, be it observed, of mere anti-social nonsense and brutality—"seemed to him very much like what we read in stamped newspapers." This was the key-note which Lord John continued for some time in the same strain, affirmed that "much of the matter contained in newspapers cannot properly be dignified by the name of knowledge," and hinted that the chief superiority of the highest to the lowest class of journals lay in the expensive machinery which the former employed to procure it. Imitating throughout, with some clumsy circumlocution and much infelicitous point, that we and our contemporaries, the "high-priced" organs of opinion, take rank together with the *littérateurs* of Hyde-park street—with the writers whose Muse is Cloacina, and whose type is the *Père Duchesne*.

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From these facts, it is clear that in future the principal mining operations will cease to be located on the rivers and ravines, but will be carried on in those primeval masses of rock in which the gold was formed, and in which it is now embedded, inexhaustible. All the gold hitherto found in this country is but the chance washings and abrasions from these mountains.

GEORGE WARDE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord Stanley, in presenting a petition from the agriculturists of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and from five places in Lincolnshire, called the attention of their lordships to the fact that the abolition of the Corn-laws had reduced the price of corn much below the price which had been admitted to be the lowest that would be remunerative to the farmers. The noble Lord referred to the general cry for a reduction of public salaries and pensions as an example of the extent to which the effects of "Free Trade" made it felt. He did not consider that it would be safe to reduce public salaries, and, by that means, the efficiency of the administration of public affairs, in the way in which the petitioners desired; but, as the policy of the present Government had increased the burdens of the agriculturists very materially, he thought their claims were entitled to consideration.

The Brick Duties Bill and the Exchequer-bills Bill passed through committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL DOCTRINES.

In reply to a question from Lord Redesdale, the Bishop of London stated that it was certainly his intention to proceed with his Bill for the Establishment of a Court of Appeal other than the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in cases of False Doctrine held by Ministers of the Established Church. The course he should propose would be a Church court; but he had not yet had an opportunity of consulting his right reverend brethren on certain of the clauses of his bill. As soon as he could obtain their opinion on those clauses (which, however, would not touch the question of the proposed new court of appeal), he should proceed with the bill.

Lord Redesdale expressed a hope that the right reverend prelate would not delay pressing his measure.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

QUESTIONS.

To a question from Mr. Hume, Mr. Labouchere stated that steps had been taken to reduce the expences of our quarantine establishment to the lowest practical amount. There are now only three establishments, the total cost of which was but £1500. He did not think that it wou d be advisable to abolish our quarantine establishment altogether, without the concurrence of other powers.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would, on the 6th of May, move for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to appoint a fourth Secretary of State.

STAMP DUTIES.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Stamp Duties Bill,

Sir Henry Willoughby inquired if it were competent to the House to go into Committee on the bill, considering that it deviated in a very material degree from the preliminary resolutions agreed to in committee of the whole House.

The Speaker ruled that the preliminary resolutions were sufficient Committee of the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that, since the introduction of the bill, a great number of communications had been received, setting forth objections or suggestions, and that ninety-nine out of the hundred objections had been altogether removed by the alterations subsequently made in the measure.

Mr. Gouldburn pointed out some objections to the bill as then framed. It had been brought forward with the professed intention of giving relief to the landed interest, yet in the case of mortgages it increased the stamp duties on large transactions enormously. The right hon. gentleman showed how, in the instance of a property heavily mortgaged, it would operate as a preventive to the reduction of the high interest now charged.

After some critical remarks of Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Sadleir, the House went into committee on the bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then said that he had not proposed the bill as a relief to all parties, but as a relief to small interests, agricultural and commercial; and this he sought to do by adopting the *ad valorem* principle of duty throughout, as far as practicable. It appeared to him that large transactions should pay, in fairness, an equal percentage with small transactions. With respect to bonds and mortgages, and also to leases, and to the consolidation with the Chairman of Inland Revenue, to make the reductions equal, and to fix the duty at 1 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., as was first proposed in the bill. He should add to the large amount of reduction of duties on small transactions, and increase of duties on large transactions, the loss to the revenue would be somewhere about £320,000 his original estimate of loss having been under £300,000.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that the right hon. gentleman had so had introduced the measure as a benefit to the landed interest; but it turned out that his proposal was to tax one portion of the landed interest for the advantage of another. Whether any opinion whether or not such a measure was politic or necessary, he (Mr. Disraeli) could not avoid protesting against the underhand mode of its introduction.

After a desultory discussion, Mr. Bright suggested an adjournment, as he did not think the subject had been maturely considered by the Government.

Lord J. Russell said the principle of the measure had been for a month before the House, and all objections to its details should be discussed rather at the Chairman of Inland Revenue, to make the reductions equal, and to fix the duty at 1 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., as was first proposed in the bill. He should add to the large amount of reduction of duties on small transactions, and increase of duties on large transactions, the loss to the revenue would be somewhere about £320,000 his original estimate of loss having been under £300,000.

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Lord J. Russell said the principle of the measure had been for a month before the House, and all objections to its details should be discussed rather in committee than on the clauses. The greatest inconvenience would be caused by further delay, for many transactions were kept in abeyance pending the decision of the House upon it.

The bill passed every disposition to agree to the remission of duties on small transactions, but, such was the general impatience of taxation, he had no disposition to agree to an increase of duties on large transactions.

The clauses of the bill were agreed to.

On schedule B, by which it was proposed to establish an *ad valorem* duty on bonds, beginning at 2s. 6d. on sums under £50,

Sir H. Willoughby moved, as an amendment, that the duty should begin at 1s., and go on increasing *ad valorem*.

Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Goulburn, and a great many hon. members supported the amendment as the principle of an *ad valorem* duty was to be adopted, it would be best to begin at the lowest practicable amount.

The committee divided.

For Sir H. Willoughby's amendment	..	..	164
Against it	..	..	135
Majority against the Government	..	..	—29

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately moved that the Chairman report progress, in order to allow him to consider what course he should adopt in consequence of the decision of the committee.

Progress was accordingly reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

SECURITIES FOR LOANS (IRELAND).

The Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the Securities for Advances (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. J. Stuart thought, that, as this bill was introduced with the intention of aiding the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, the House ought to be informed how many sales had been actually effected under that act, how many orders had been made for the sale of estates by the Commissioners, and in how many cases applications had been made to have sales effected on payment of half the purchase money, and the other half in the mode provided by the bill. The honourable and learned member moved the adjournment of the debate until this information should be before the House.

Sir J. Walsh supported the adjournment. He thought that the information required by Mr. Stuart should be laid on the table before the discussion on the second reading of the bill, and he thought, moreover, that twelve o'clock at night was too late an hour to begin a debate on so important a measure

Mr. Hatchell and Mr. Anstey urged the necessity of proceeding without delay.

The debate was ultimately adjourned to Thursday next.

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Sir W. Somerville moved the second reading of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bi l, the objects of which he shortly explained. The principle of the bill was the establishment of a medical board. The right hon. gentleman announced that he had several alterations to make in the bill.

Mr. Hamilton agreed that the medical charities in Ireland required amendment, but he had many objections to the bill.

The bill was read a second ti e, on the understanding that it should be committed *pro forma*, in order to have the amendments proposed by the Irish Secretary introduced into it, and that the general discussion should then be taken.

The Money Payment of Wages (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS

Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the interment of the dead in and near the Metropolis. The right honourable gentleman recalled the House to the report of the Board of Health, though it did not follow the recommendation of the Board of Health, in all its details. By its enactments, interments within the metropolitan districts would be prohibited, and a board or commission would be appointed. The metropolitan districts would be as near as possible the same as the Registrar-General's districts. The board would be authorised to provide burial-grounds, to fix the fees for interments. They also would be empowered to take any existing cemeteries, making compensation to the present proprietors. The burial-grounds under this bill would be in part consecrated according to the rites of the Established Church, and in part unconsecrated, for all other denominations of Christians. Power would be given to the Queen in Council to order burials in churchyards in the district to be discontinued, with certain reservations of existing rights.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.—Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Their Lordships sat for about half an hour.

The Earl of Hardwicke, in presenting some petitions, expressed his regret at the recent dismissal of the naval surgeons on the subject of grievances complained of by the assistant-surgeons in the navy

The Brick Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

CANES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. M. Gibson, after presenting petitions in favour of this object from several printers of the metropolis, from Manchester, from Sligo, from Wells, from Ipswich, from Staleybridge, from Cumberland, from Halesworth (near Manchester), from Marylebone, and from the members and friends of the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, rose to move the following resolutions :—

"Whereas all taxes which directly impede the diffusion of knowledge are highly injurious to the public interests, and are most impolitic sources of revenue, this House is of opinion—

"1st. That such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to repeal the excise duty on paper

"2nd. That it is expedient to abolish the stamp duties now payable on newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland.

"3rd. That it is expedient to abolish the duties now payable on advertisements in Great Britain and Ireland.

"4th. And that the customs-duty on foreign books ought to be repealed."

The hon. member said,—Sir, before I enter upon the merits of the particular resolutions that I am about to submit to the House, I think it right to make a few preliminary observations, in order to explain to the House why I have thought it consistent with my views to submit the motion in its present form of separate resolutions; also to explain to the hon. House exactly what it is I wish my motion to be understood by hon. members who are inclined to vote for any of these resolutions; and also to explain why I consider it right to move for what some might consider a large reduction of taxation after the financial arrangements of the year had been concluded. With regard to the last of these points, viz. in reference to the difficulty which honourable gentleman naturally feel to entertaining any proposition for the reduction of the taxation of the country, after the financial arrangements of the year had been made, I wish to say that, if members of Parliament are to wait previous to asking the House to express an opinion upon the policy of a tax until there is a clear surplus, and no way is pointed out of employing that surplus, I very much question whether we will ever be an opportunity for an independent member to submit the policy of any taxation to the House. At all times Government spend as much as they can get. You can at no particular moment point out what it is you have found that the expenditure of the country is equal to its revenue. If you are to wait for the time when Government has a surplus with no plan for its disposal, I say that you will scarcely have an opportunity to raise objections to any part of the taxation. In 1842, when the right honourable gentleman the member for Tamworth (whom I see opposite) entered into power, with a large deficiency, the expenditure having exceeded the revenue, that did not deter the right hon. gentleman from dealing with taxation as a matter of policy, and from making financial arrangements, that, without impairing the public revenue, he was able to repeal many taxes which rested on the springs of industry and fettered the operations of manufactures. I, therefore, without reference to the question, whether money is lying idle in the coffers of the State, am justified in bringing forward these matters as matters of policy, with a view to ask the House whether any particular tax is the fittest one for permanent part of taxation. I do not ask any gentleman to do anything rash, nor do I myself wish to do anything rash connected with finance. It has been contended that the amount of population is rising up sometimes : I do not think so now ; but I do not feel myself precluded from examining the consequences of particular modes in which taxation may press on industry, to see whether we can make any progress in such a manner as will leave the public revenue without checking the diffusion of knowledge or pressing on the important branch of trade and manufactures. The mode in which I ask the House is simply this : I ask them to declare at this moment that the paper tax is the one. I ask them to declare that such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to repeal the excise duty on paper. I ask them whether they think it a thing that such a tax at this moment remain a permanent source of revenue? I apprehend I am not departing from the legitimate functions of a member of the House of Commons in asking the opinion of the House on so important a question of policy as to any part of taxation. Although it is true that these resolutions are headed by a preamble, yet they will be put to the House separately, and I do not presume to ask any member of this House to vote for all these resolutions on one motion of my own, submitted in a form that should embrace every part. All that I do is to declare my own opinion, that all of these taxes ought to be repealed, but I only ask the House to vote for each separate resolution as it stands ; and if any gentleman may have difficulties as to the removal of the stamps on newspapers, he is not to be precluded from voting for the excise on paper, or if any other gentleman may not vote for the repeal of the duty on paper of £800,000 per annum, he is not to be deterred from voting for the repeal of the duty on stamps on papers. I wish to explain this matter to the House before my motion is placed in the hands of the Speaker, that hon. members may know to what extent they may give a favourable vote. The resolution that stands first is that on the duty on paper. This duty upon paper yields a revenue of something like £800,000; but if we were to deduct from that £800,000 the amount which is supplied to be paid by the State itself in duty upon the paper that the State consumes in all public departments, perhaps we might lower the amount. It consists with not less than something like between £30,000 and £300,000 ; and I do not think I should be far from the mark, if I put the paper duty on the whole at £750,000. Now, if we consider the duty on paper simply in relation to its effect on an important manufacture, I think we should find in it a convincing case for taking into our early consideration its repeal. Without going into the more immediate object of my motion, viz. the effect of this duty in impeding the diffusion of knowledge, I will call the attention of the House to its effect on the paper manufacture itself, upon the employment of labour, and upon some other considerations of a commercial character, that perhaps are not so immediately connected with the diffusion of knowledge. I hold it to be fatal to a tax, if you cannot protect, by any device you can adopt, the honest trader from the fraudulent trader. I would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would ask any experienced member on either side of the House, whether he would undertake to say it was in the power of Government, by any device they may adopt, to protect the honest manufacturer from the arts of the fraudulent manufacturer, and give him a fair chance in competition in supplying goods to the market? What a monstrous thing it is, if it be true that the Excise in Ireland are unable to protect the honest manufacturer, that you should continue a tax of this description? I am sure you ought to be fatal to the tax. We have heard of the competition of smuggling imported goods, but I do not think the competition of the smuggler is to be talked of for one moment in comparison with the competition of the fraudulent manufacturer of paper with the honest manufacturer who pays the duty. A list was published last year of the names of many persons who had been proceeded against by the Excise for carrying on a systemsale violation of the law in order that they might cheat the honest manufacturer from the fraudulent manufacturer, what do you do? You have recourse to a system of most vexatious interference, of constant prying into and meddling with all the affairs of the manufacturer of paper. You are obliged to do this—which I think anyone would hardly think to be true of any country, even Algiers—to protect in some slight degree the honest manufacturer from the unfair competition of the fraudulent manufacturer. I will give an instance of the sort of way in which it is thought necessary to interfere with the manufacturers of paper. Mr. Baldwin says :—

"It costs me in labour alone to help to charge myself with the duty on paper above £100 a year. I make about twelve tons per week ; and, in consequence of these excise laws, have to weigh every ream four times over, besides taking the number of every ream, and writing the weight on each. There are seven or eight paper-makers in Birmingham, all of whom, like myself, pay the duty of £50 a year duty ; while the time occupied by the excise man and supervisor in charging them with this amount costs the country five times that amount."

Is that there is no interference with the process of manufacture ; but you do interfere with the process of manufacture if you frame an act which is to be laid down that paper should be manufactured of certain materials in a wet state. And then it was found out that paper could be made of those materials in a dry state ; and the manufacturer producing articles from dry rags without paying the duty was competing with a man paying duty levied on paper made in a wet state. It was necessary to take some steps to make regulations to obviate this anomaly. A compromise was entered into with the manufacturer which permitted paper materials got up in a dry state. This manufacturer still defies you ; for he found some other invention which does not infringe your regulations, and is making out paper without paying duty which competes with paper paying the regular duty. You will say, these are matters not peculiar to the manufacture of paper ; that they are true of other manufactures to which the excise laws apply. It may be so to some extent ; but I will mention some additional reasons which render it most expedient that the House should consider the question of this duty on paper. With regard to the employment of labour, I would just ask you, gentlemen opposite, inter. ted as they are in the employment of the labourer of the rural districts, to consider how materially the paper manufacture is connected with the employment of labour in many agricultural districts. The manufacture of paper is the only rural manufacturer we have. The paper-mills are to be found in almost every county of the United Kingdom. We require a large amount of labour, and if it be the tendency of these duties, as I believe it is, to lessen the number of paper manufacturers, to lessen the production of paper, by the export of which from this country we are enabled to purchase the rags which are the materials of paper. Mr. Crompton has made a calculation as to the employment of labour. He has calculated that the repeal of the paper duty would employ 40,000 additional people in London alone. Mr. Crompton says that a single newspaper that purchases as much as £3000 value in one year in paper, employs as much as £15,000 per annum in labour. When an important consideration it is, when we see societies springing up to export from this country the female population, because they cannot earn their own living! For it is in the manufacture of paper that females are most employed. Instead of raising a large sum of money to export the female population, consider whether it would not be well to do something towards the removal of those fiscal obstacles to the employment of labour which are mainly instrumental in bringing about the evils which you deplore. I ask on these grounds alone, in reference to the employment of labour, and in reference to the success of the manufacture, and in reference to the vexatious interference of the excise, whether of itself there would not be a *primâ facie* case against this tax? There is no reason why we should not manufacture paper in England and Ireland, and make it as cheap as any country in the world. (Hear, hear.) At this time Canada and other colonies are taking the paper of France, the United States, and Germany, rather than have it from the manufacturer in this country, who is driven to increase the cost of the paper in consequence of the interference of the excise regulations, and the additional cost he is put to by the actual duty itself. It is true he gets the drawback, but that is not equal to the additional cost he is put to. It places him to some extent on a disadvantage with the foreign manufacturer in colonial markets. We do not see any increase in the export of paper, if I may judge from the amount of the drawback; on the contrary, the drawback on the paper is pretty much what it was many years ago. It appears to be stationary trade—(a laugh) —and if there were not something sapping the root of the paper manufacture in this country, considering the great facilities that we have, we should see it, like other branches of our exports, increasing and we should observe a corresponding accession of prosperity in that branch of our manufactures with the other heads of exports. But the view that I base it, that the operation of the paper duty is the most important as to its effect in preventing the diffusion of knowledge amongst the great body of the people. I hope

newspaper stamp, it goes free of advertisements through the Post-office; and this, we are told, is necessary, in order that newspapers should go free. This is a most anomalous and absurd system, and I contend that you ought to do by all the other newspapers as you now do by these fifty-three registered newspapers and by Savory's book. I would make it a rule that all should be stamped at all times, or that all should be stamped when they go by post, and unstamped when they do not. It would be fair for the House to call on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do this, if he does not like the present system to break down, as I feel it will certainly do, and will thereby bring that department of the stamp duties into disrepute. I contend that, on the ground of simplicity alone, inasmuch as all the most learned men had totally failed to define what they meant by a newspaper, that you ought to abolish the stamp duty to that extent, because, by maintaining it, you do a great injustice by allowing many papers which give news to go untaxed, whilst others have to pay. (Hear, hear.) I deny the ingenuity of any man to lay down as a definition of a newspaper that which includes, sometimes, their names, their places of residence, and everything that could make every person identify them and know who they were, and utterly truly or untruly, mostly untruly, state the most shameful libels. But there was another point which I wish to call the attention of the House. This paper libelled a clergyman at Barking, and said that this clergyman had been guilty of some improper connexion with one of his female servants. The Stamp-office was consulted, and the solicitor to the stamp department, Mr. Keogh, says, that the paper called *Sam Sly* is not liable to the newspaper stamp duty, so that it appeared that, without paying a tax, you are at liberty to circulate statements concerning individuals, affecting their private characters. Now, I ask the House if this is not news, sy, and news of the worst description, but, according to the solicitor, Mr. Keogh, you circulate these things without being liable to the stamp duty. (Hear, hear.) The clergyman proceeded against *Sam Sly*. How was he obliged to deal with him? Why, according to the ordinary law, and in point of fact, the securities of the Stamp-office, and the stamp itself, were of no avail whatever. The defendant pleaded in his defence that he got his living by circulating that description of intelligence. (Hear.) This is the most anomalous and extraordinary tax that ever existed in any country at any period. The solicitor for the stamp department tells us to say, that *Paul Pry* and the *Town* are not liable to the newspaper stamp duty, but are regularly assessed for advertisement duty. But I contend that these papers do circulate news, and their exemption from the tax is the most glaring anomaly that can be conceived. I see another extremely useful papers, which you will not allow to publish the smallest fact, or if they did you would come down on them immediately for the tax. It is said that the stamp is to prevent papers getting from being sent among the working classes. I could bring down to the House a large bundle of unstamped newspapers, if it were not irregular to do so, which are weekly periodicals, and which are circulated amongst the great masses of the community. These papers contain those very theories which some gentlemen think they have kept within certain limits by the means of the stamp. I believe that some of those unstamped newspapers are very respectable, but I understand that they are at liberty to promulgate their political theories. Now, the Newspaper Stamp Act says, "That any man who publishes any intelligence, news or facts, or any remarks or observations thereon, shall be made liable to the stamp duties." Now, I mean to say, that with regard to the latter part of the passage which I have quoted from the act, I apply to all those periodicals which I have made, and I observe that most of them are giving their views and sentiments to the world. The law has not the effect of preventing them from doing so, and from giving their political theories without let or hindrance. (Hear, hear.) It does not hinder any man from circulating his speculative opinion, provided he does not give those facts which are necessary to test the accuracy of his theory, and which are necessary to guide the people who read it to form a just idea on it. (Cheers.) You may give any opinions you please—you may speculate on religious and political matters to-morrow, but you cannot give those facts. You may publish as many falsehoods as you please, and you will not be liable to a tax; this fact is, that there is no tax on lies, but there is a tax on truth. (Cheers.) A man may publish the most false calumnies, and the most wicked libels against the Sovereign, or the Minister who advises her. You may accuse the latter of being guilty of acts of the greatest unworthiness, and nothing could be done to you; but if you told the public the truth, if you gave them facts, you could be made liable to the stamp duties. You, or your solicitors, are before the courts of justice, or what falls which occur in this House, the proceedings in the courts of justice, or what falls from the judges on the bench—if you told them of these things, which it is necessary for them to know—if you told them of these facts, which would prevent them from adopting dangerous errors—then the Solicitor of Excise would come down on you, and tell you that you had inserted in your paper matter which brought you within the Newspaper Act. I will ask the House if this is right, if you wish that sound views should be published in the public papers, and that the truth should be made known among the great body of the people. To give some idea of the host of comments and the extent of comments that the Newspaper Act allows, I shall observe that it allows to the Excise officers do not interfere to prevent. I will quote from the *Lamp*, a penny publication, and a religious paper, in which the writer is commenting and remarking on published intelligence. He thinks to take a slice out of the Excise of Exeter," and having commenced with the following quotation from Shakspeare—

Sir John. "That was a hard case—a singular case—an important case."

Justice. "Nay, your honour; it was simply a ludicrous case."—

He says:—

"For months past, as all the world knows, the minds of the English public have been kept in a state of feverish excitement by the theological squabbles of the two Anglican worthies whose names head this paper. The good men and true of the Establishment became regularly pitted against each other, ranged themselves into two parties, they prepared for a smashing encounter—the one stoutly maintaining, in the person of their right rev. leader, the old and orthodox dogma of spiritual regeneration by infant baptism; the other as stoutly maintaining the opposite view, and cheering their chosen champion to the skies. What a scene to laugh at for those who had neither spiritual nor temporal interest at stake! How the Dissenters might chuckle and sneer, and turn up their nose in disgust, while witnessing these solemn tomfooleries. How they might scourge these grave puerilities which their own code of belief boldly repudiates, and which, to do them justice, they could neither sanction nor understand. But to what light did Catholics view this clerical set-to? Why, to them there was nothing strange to be seen; it was merely a repetition of some of the antics and vagaries of the mutinous crew of a leaky, shattered old barque, whose cable they wickedly cut some three hundred years ago, and set her adrift without compass or rudder, and have kept her ever since beating about through rocks and shoals upon the stormy sea of uncertainty and error."

I quote this as an anomalous instance. If you allow them to comment and to make observations of this description you must allow them to state the facts—the actual trial and the proceedings thereat. Let them tell the whole case, and do not limit them to observations. (Hear, hear.) But you cannot enforce the act; if you attempted it you would involve yourselves in a chain of prosecutions, and in such a system of fining and imprisoning that you would bring the whole thing about your ears. I will quote from another publication *Reynold's Political Instructor*—which, in descanting on the Government in very strong language, says:—

"Lord Palmerston flared and blustared in the House about the independence of Hungary; but not one bullet nor one musket found its way from the Government stores to assist that noble people in their glorious struggle for freedom. In foreign lands our policy has been a perfect piece of perfidious and dastardly meanness. Never, perhaps, were the following lines of Lord Byron, when alluding to the position of England, more appropriate than at the present time:—

Alas! old she but really, truly knew,
How prize great name is now throughout abhorr'd,
How all the world is eager for the blow
Which shall lay bare to them the sword.

The condition of our colonies, under the flagrant misrule of Earl Grey, is deplorable in the extreme. Notwithstanding the floggings and shootings of those aspiring Haymans in the Ionian Isles and Ceylon—Ward and Lord Torrington—the people of these possessions are more discontented sooner or later, to throw off the merciless yoke of England. One by one, our colonies, following the example of America, will free themselves from the chains of aristocratic domination."

All that was said without rendering the paper liable to stamp duty. I hold in my hand a paper which professes to mount on the necessity for an entirely new organisation of society, based on principles not opposed to, but in accordance with, nature. (Laughter.) Then here is *Cooper's Journal*; or, *Unfettered Thinker and Plain Speaker for Truth, Freedom, and Progress*. That is a most unstamped paper, and the writer descants on the speech from the throne in a letter headed "Men of the Future." It begins by saying:—

"The concluding paragraphs of the Queen's Speech merely confirm the report that it would allude to the ministerial purposes of altering the law relative to the franchise. I have always looked for such an act as to what little concession is intended, and how far it will be an extension. The Delphic oracle was never more enigmatical: 'The favour of Divine Providence has hitherto preserved this kingdom from the revolutions and convulsions which the two years have shaken so many of the states of the Continent of Europe. It is her Majesty's hope and belief that by combining liberty with order, by preserving what is valuable, and assembling round the throne all orders of her people, our institutions, as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people.' If the *Weekly Chronicle*, professing to have official sources of information, had not told us that "an extension of the suffrage" was included in the Royal Speech as a ministerial intention—if Admiral Dundas, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, had not assured his constituents at Greenwich that the Government he served would most positively introduce a measure for the extension of the franchise this session—if expectation and belief had not thus been created who could have ventured to interpret the peroration of the Queen's speech as having any such substantial meaning? Lord John, during the recess, has evidently been studying Herodotus—perhaps in Mr. Bohn's newly translated edition, for one cannot give him credit for much Greek scholarship—and has noted the slippery skill with which the priestess was wont to give her reptiles from the tripod. 'Combining liberty with order,' said 'preserving what is valuable, and amending what is defective,' may mean not attempting the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, or any other curtailment of English liberty, temporary or permanent—that is to say, doing nothing relative to the franchise; or it may be explained, in the course of the session, to mean the abolition of the ratepaying clauses in the Reform Bill of 1832, or almost any other peddling 'improvement.' In short, the last sentence of the Queen's Speech is a very pretty stroke of Whiggery, and may be made to mean anything that Ministers may be compelled to propose, in order to keep their places. If the President of the Council turn out blusher, and the financial reforms prove as 'decorous' as in the last session, it can be shown to mean the 'preservation of our venerable constitution,' by simply letting it alone."

This is allowed apparently under the act, but you will not allow a systematic record of facts; and you will not let cheap newspapers go into the field to compete with unstamped publications, to which you leave the extensive monopoly of forming the minds of the great working body of this country, without allowing the papers the power of correcting the effect of their errors by the promulgation of facts. I do not wish to see the country deluged with publications that would do harm; there would be no such effect from a free unstamped press. Having stated these arguments, I believe that I have laid before the House what it behoves it calmly to consider and thoroughly to understand, because I believe that it is most important that we should give to the man of capital and respectability the power of giving to their newspapers faithful records of facts to the great body of the working-classes of this country. (Cheers.) There is another description of unstamped paper as a substitute for newspapers. It is a description of paper calculated to excite the nerves of the people; and as you will not let the proprietors of these unstamped periodicals publish recorded facts, you must let them rack their brains for something that will excite the nerves or the imagination of the people. I hold in my hand a paper called *The Weekly Mirror and Laughter*. That is for the nervous. There is another paper which contains a horrible account of a Duchess murdered by a maniac, and another giving "The Adventures of a Countess; or, the Life of Lola Montez." As there seems to be a desire amongst the people for something of this kind, I do not blame persons for selling what they can get a livelihood by. The sale of such publications rises because you will not allow newspapers to go into competition with them. I was told by an eminent bookseller in Manchester that he sold over his counter—I think he said between 80,000 and 90,000 per week of these penny publications to the working-classes. He told me that the working-man comes into his shop on Saturday, and buys his penny publication. "Sometimes," added the bookseller, "he is political, and sometimes he is a man for the imaginative. He takes his book home to his family. But, if there were, also, on my counter a penny newspaper, which gave a fair account of the leading events of the day, the proceedings in Parliament, and the courts of law, I do not believe that there is one man in fifty who would not prefer the newspaper to the other publications." (Hear.) But the working-man cannot have a high price for a newspaper; and you cannot circulate newspapers at the present price among the working-classes. Now I will quote the evidence of Lord Brougham, when Lord Chancellor, before a committee of the House of Commons, on which was given the responsibility of a man holding the Great Seal, and is of great weight. It is as follows:—

"The people wish to read the news, in which they take an interest, and in which it is fit they should take an interest. In public affairs they are nearly concerned, and it is both their right and their duty to attend much to public affairs. I am of opinion that a sound system of Government requires the people to read and inform themselves upon political subjects, else they are the prey of every quack, every impostor, and every agitator who may practise his trade in the country. I do not read—I do not profess to read—if they do not digest, by discussion and reflection, what they have read and learnt—if they do not thus qualify themselves to form opinions for themselves, other men will form opinions for them not according to truth and to the interests of the people, but according to their own individual and selfish interests, which may, and most probably will, be contrary to that of the people at large. The best security for a Government, and for the Legislature, for the Crown, and, generally, for the public peace and public morals, is, that the whole community should be well informed upon its political as well as its other interests; and it can be well informed only by having access to wholesome, sound, and impartial publications. Therefore, they will and ought to read the news of the day, political discussions, political events, the debates of their representatives in Parliament and of the other House of Parliament, and on not one of these heads can any paper be published duly or regularly without a stamp duty, and consequently, the people at large are excluded by the dear form in which alone the respectable publishers can afford it, while they pay the duty. They can only have it in a cheap newspaper form by circulating publications under the description of libels, and thereby by paying for no stamps, and also break all other laws by the matter they publish. If, instead of newspapers being sold for sixpence or a shilling, they could be sold for a penny or a halfpenny, no doubt a very large addition would follow the greatest possible improvement in the tone and temper of the political information of the people, and, therefore, of the political character and conduct of the people. I cannot help thinking that the reduction of the duty, that I propose, would lay the stamp on newspapers, instead of increasing the facility to set up libellous publications, you greatly lessen it by increasing the number of good publications, and by destroying the monopoly in the hands of a few men, who neither mind the old law of the land nor a breach of the stamp laws."

The present Chief Justice, Lord Campbell, went still further than Lord Brougham. He said that he wished the day would come when he should see newspapers published for one-halfpenny. A penny stamp imposed a duty on every newspaper of two hundred per cent. A halfpenny stamp would be two hundred per cent. (Hear, hear.) Does not this affect the circulation of knowledge and truth among the people? It is right that the people of this country should be in possession of information, and, instead of keeping back knowledge from the masses, and that suspicion must be entertained by them when they see the way that this question is argued and dealt with in this House. It has been avowed, and the avowal has been received, that the object of the penny stamp was to prevent the cheap newspapers from getting into the hands of men who are not respectable, and to keep them in the hands of men of respectability and capital. I would ask the House if it is right that the people are treat of. It would be better to found this tax on revenue. And do not let any one say that in these days we are to make it a matter of public policy to prevent by fiscal regulations our fellow-countrymen getting cheap information. Such facts of importance. (Cheers.) In regard to the *Times*, and other influential newspapers, it is not to be doubted that the effect of the tax is to limit their circulation. There are many who tell us that they have an interest in maintaining the stamp duty, and are not favourable to its removal. I will not enter into that argument, and I think that no honourable member wishes me to do so. What! was a monopoly in intelligence to be supported by fiscal regulations? No; the people would be willing to pay that; I am now addressing. (Hear.) I do not believe in this monopoly. I do not believe that papers of established reputation lose by the repeal of stamps; but I am confident that they would be willing to run with others the advantages to be derived by the removal of the duty. The relative positions of newspapers would not be changed at all by such a change of duties as would be common to all the newspapers, and I understand perfectly that those who are opposed to expunging that there is any ground for the fear that the removal of the stamp duties would materially injure those papers which now circulate among the wealthy classes. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the *Times* newspaper pays 40,000 a year in stamps, and it would be of very little importance to the proprietors of that duty. It is not, however, with reference to this class of newspapers that my motion is addressed: it is with reference to that class which I have alluded to already, and the small class of whose prices (fourpence and fivepence) are a prohibition to the poor, and which, nevertheless, are prevented by the stamp act from giving facts which would be beneficial to the people, and which they ought to give. I will now refer to the case of a publication called *The Reasoner*, which has given rise to how obscure and uncertain is the meaning of the Stamp Act. The Solicitor of Stamps gave its proprietor a caution, that his publication was violating the Newspaper Act. The correspondence on this head is as follows:—

"Inland Revenue, Somerset House, 7th March, 1850.—Gentlemen,—The attention of this board having been directed to some articles of public news contained in Nos. I. and II. of your publication, the *Reformer*, under the head of the 'Record of Progress,' of a character that cannot lawfully be published in any but a stamped newspaper, I have been directed to acquaint you with the circumstance, and to caution you against any future insertion of like matter.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. TIMM, Solicitor of Inland Revenue."

To which the Editor returned the following reply

"Norwich, March 12th.—" Sir, I have received your intimation that the intelligence given in the *Reformer*, under the heading 'Record of Progress,' cannot be lawfully inserted in any but a stamped newspaper. I should feel greatly obliged if you would inform me on what grounds the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *United Service Magazine*, *Tait, Edinburgh Magazine*, *Curwen, Observer*, *Popular Journal*, with others that might be mentioned (including unstamped copies of the *Freeholder*, *Athenæum*, &c.) are permitted to furnish similar information. Also, why the reports of the Geological Society, philanthropic, and scientific character are allowed to contain details of their respective operations, while that privilege is denied to the journal of a political association. Thanking you for your caution, and soliciting information upon these points,—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, the Editor of the *Reformer*."

The Solicitor wrote again as follows:—

"Inland Revenue, Somerset House, 13th March, 1850. Gentlemen,—I am this morning in receipt of a letter without signature, but purporting to come from the editor of the *Reformer*; and, as it is written in reference to mine of the 7th instant, addressed to you, I reply to it as coming from you. The publications to which allusion is made are not before me, either officially or otherwise I know, therefore, nothing of their contents; but, assuming them to be unstamped papers, and to contain matter which they ought not to publish, it is not my wish to offer any explanation upon the subject, nor can the circumstance justify irregularities in others. I may, however, remark, as I am aware that the subject has been under notice, in reference more particularly to learned societies, that articles, although of public news and intelligence, yet, as partaking of the character of a review, are not looked upon as matters to be objected to in unstamped publications. So, also, with regard to dramatic performances and such like.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, J. TIMM, Solicitor of Inland Revenue."

Now, I submit it with all possible respect to the House, that, considering how enormous are the penalties to which a man is liable for infringement of this act, the seizing of his machines and presses, and other dire casualties, we ought to have something more explicit, in the way of legal definition, than simply telling a man that he might write something that merely serves to news, but that he must not regularly or formally convey intelligence to the public. (Hear, hear.) I hope that the noble Lord, or some member of his Government, will tell us what is meant by this definition of the Solicitor's. Because, remember that this is a penal statute, and all its provisions, and the reading of it, should be perfectly clear and explicit. (Hear, hear.) To tell a man that he may savour his writing with intelligence, but not give it, is to leave him in a position, with reference to a penal statute, in which no British subject should for a moment be left. (Hear, hear.) Here is some correspondence from another person whom you have prosecuted at Greenock, but who has found a very novel and ingenious way of evading the Stamp-office. His letter is dated March 18, 1850:

"GREENOCK, Wednesday, 13th March, 1850.

"Sir,—I sent per post yesterday, one each, periodicals on paper and cloth. The former was abandoned, in consequence of an Exchequer process; the latter is still continued, and No. 27 will appear to-night. The prosecution was for breach of the last act restraining liberty of the press. In it every paper is held to be a newspaper which contains 'news, events, intelligence, or occurrence, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter in Church or State. On the proposal of this measure, Mr. Wakley sounded a proper alarm to no purpose, as the public were ignorant and unheeding, and 'the best possible public instructors,' the stamped press, from interested motives, favourable to the destructive bill. 'Chambers's Journal,' 'Hogg's Instructor,' in truth, every publication not less than 25 inches square, or sold for less than 6d., is illegal. The law is rarely enforced; yet, because some articles in mine gave offence to a 'little brief authority' here, I was served with a 'Victoria, greeting,' &c., and fined for five pounds—£20 south. In January, 1849, a second attempt was made to put my brochure down; but having studied this oppressive act, I observed that a cloth was not prescribed, I might adopt it instead of paper, save the penny stamp, and escape the bonds, &c., to which newspapers are liable. I therefore, in conformity with the law, 'use no more than is necessary for the medium for the diffusion of knowledge. But I hope you will see the utility of exposing the anomaly, that while others all over the kingdom, or queendom, safely despise or set at nought the law, I am compelled to respect it in an absurdity—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN LENNOX, printer, news agent, &c."

And here it is! The right hon. member here produced a printed cloth newspaper.] I have another letter here, in which he mentions that the fines have been remitted, but still continues to publish his paper as before, and others are every day publishing around him without a stamp—namely, certain general observations upon public events. He is not even granted that permission to "devour" with intelligence which is graciously conceded to the *Norwich Reformer*. (Hear, hear.) I should mention that, in harmony with his altered material, he has altered the name of his journal, and now calls it the *Greenock News Cloth*. (A laugh.) I say, then, that if you are to insist that no man shall observe on public events unless he has a newspaper with the stamp, you ought to enforce your law universally, because it is fatal to its efficacy when you only single out particular cases for prosecution. (Hear, hear.) It involves you in a virtual censorship of the press—a censorship more dangerous in its degree, what it should read, and what they should not. Are you prepared to establish such a censorship, presided over by the Solicitor to the Stamp-office? If you are not prepared for that, you must do one of two things, whether repeal the stamp duty on newspapers, or enforce it fairly upon all. (Hear.) Let us have no evasions. Make all pay equally, or relieve all equally. If you do not do this, you involve yourself in this dilemma, whether parliament, which, no man in this House will, I am sure, attempt to justify—that of setting up in Somerset House a censorship on what is to be read by the community. (Hear, hear.) These are the grounds upon which I call upon you to vote with me for the second resolution, providing for the repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers. The revenue arising from it is stated to be about £350,000 per annum; but you will not lose all that by repeal. You will still have the stamp on all that go through the post, and will pay 70 millions still on matter published as heretofore. I do not mean to say that the post if this compulsory stamp were removed, but I think it fair to presume that a considerable number would still pass. I am confirmed in this opinion because there are fifteen registered papers which only stamp for posting, a clear proof that people will stamp newspapers for postage alone. (Hear, hear.) It is, I think, fairly to be presumed that the same rule would apply to the whole, and the payment of sending them by post would cause a great many of them to be stamped. (Hear, hear.) It is clear, then, that I am not asking you to sacrifice the whole of this £350,000; all I am asking the House is to risk the sacrifice of a portion, and to confer, in risking that sacrifice, a inestimable boon upon the whole body of the people. There is no reason why, under favourable circumstances and fair legislation, newspapers should not be as cheap in this as in any other countries. We might have a penny weekly, and a halfpenny daily paper, and a penny paper, while for a higher class of newspaper a higher price would still be paid; and the penny publications would become penny newspapers. (Hear, hear.) But it is reasonable to suppose that working men would sustain an abridgment of the reading fact of the day as may be sufficient for him for a penny, and that penny and even halfpenny publications of a wholesome nature may come into general circulation. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances publications calculated to instruct him in the best means of procuring employment in his occupation, to assist him in earning his livelihood, and in fine, as I believe, preventing that unconstrained opinion and feeling which proceeds from a free press, and the adoption of proper information upon which to reason, which causes the working people of this country to keep down any plans upon which their ears have been fled, in the hope of an employment which is, practically speaking, dead or ever, thus depriving themselves of opportunities of improving their social condition. I would therefore, in conclusion, have been wrongly legislated. (Hear, hear.) I believe that cheap newspapers would be of infinite advantage in discussing all those questions respecting the factory population, and in giving facts upon which the working men form just and impartial judgments in their own case. (Hear, hear.) Besides, let me say one word with reference to the laws of the land. You hold it necessary that every man should be acquainted with the law, and you will not allow ignorance as an excuse for crime. Therefore, why prevent spreading through the country accounts of proceedings in your courts of justice through the medium of cheap newspapers, which are the only practical means by which the working man can obtain a knowledge of the law. (Hear, hear.) Is it likely that a working man would study Blackstone or Coke's Institutes? He cannot; but accurate accounts of the proceedings in courts of justice would give him the necessary information. I say that you are bound to let him have it; at least you are bound to remove any obstacle in the way which he is expected to obey. (Hear.) Are we to infringe this great principle for the sake of some paltry £130,000 revenue? (Hear, hear.) On these grounds I trust I shall have a favourable consideration for the newspaper stamp as for the duty on paper. My next resolution I hardly feel at liberty to enter upon, because the subject is in the hands of my honourable friend the member for Montrose, who pays great attention to it. But I placed it as one of the resolutions in my motion, because I felt that it came under the generic name of taxes upon knowledge, and that the motion would be incomplete in which it was not included. It is a tax of great inequality in its operation, and pressing with great unfairness on the poor—making the poor servant pay as large an amount of advertisement duty on his application for a place as a person of rank. Suppose that when the public crier through the public crier, and he puts a case. Suppose that when the public crier has about to announce the sale of the effects of a bankrupt's stock, or some important event in the way of news, or to inquire after some lost child claimed by a distracted mother, the excisemen should be close at his heels, and when he stamp that upon pain of being fined stop him, and insist upon eightpence as a necessary preliminary to each announcement (for it is a tax upon each), what any difference being that by being put on paper the announcement is given more correctly? Mr. Mills goes on to say that the excisemen making such a demand would be met with universal execration: indeed, he is not sure whether the people would not in such a case try physical force as a means of testing the law. Why, the advertisement duty is a monstrous tax upon calamity. (Hear, hear.) You cannot put down a subscription to a ragged school, or the sufferings of some deserving individual, without paying a large fine to the state. People do not know, when they give their money towards the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, how much of that money goes to swell the revenues of the state. I must add that this advertisement duty is one that gives only a small amount of revenue—about £130,000 a year, and if you deduct what the state itself pays for advertisements, it will be much smaller. (Hear, hear.) How absurd it is to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who advertises in every paper in the kingdom, calling the revenue £153,000. He ought to deduct all that he pays for the Government advertisements. I should have been glad to have waited for returns which have been moved for on the subject, but I did not like to lose my chance of bringing the question forward. What is this paltry sum of £150,000 compared to the injury it must do to trade, to industry, and to those in distress. (Hear.) I could mention cases of great oppression, to show how this works in reference to newspapers. I will take the case of the *Daily News*. That paper, some time past, proposed to give a list of all the births, deaths, and marriages; and it also proposed to give hunting appointments and law notices at present; this matter very valuable and interesting to the public, and likely to be a useful feature in the paper. But what said the stamp office? You must not add that to the price of your paper without payment of 1s. 6d. on each announcement; and the paper was consequently obliged to discontinue a practice which appears to me to have been quite as reasonable as to negotiate a piece of paper as the hunting appointments in the *Morning Post*. Why is it necessary to come down so harshly on trade and knowledge? (Hear, hear.) Why do we single out those two interests for all our fiscal severities? We grant pensions for much less useful purposes? (Hear, hear.) I believe that the expense of advertisement in the United States, as compared with this country, differs so much that I am almost afraid to name the sum. The cost of a single advertisement in a banner, six or seven times as much in this country as in the United States; and I believe that when you advertise by the year, that which would cost £200 a year in the *Times*, may be done for £6 or £7 in the United States, and that, too, in papers of equal circulation; brades which, the advertiser gets a copy of the paper. I do not mean to say that the analogy is strict, because the habits of this country are different, and we could not be expected to conform to such a system immediately, although I believe that, ultimately, the system would be adopted. But if there were a disposition to advertise so generally as it is done in the United States, all I say is, that your advertisement duty would be a fatal objection, making their cost about

a year which, in the United States, could be done for £8 or £9. Is not this an enormous drawback on trade and industry, and on the ready communication which is necessary among civilised men, not only for commercial, but for social purposes? (Hear, hear.) I will simply say further, on this part of the subject, that my hon. friend means to bring it forward as a substantive motion, and therefore, it is not necessary I should trouble the House with more lengthened observations. My last resolution refers to a small, but not unimportant matter, only £3000 or £9000 a year, which may amount to a very considerable advantage on the articles books imported into this country. It was mentioned before the committee that it formed a very important obstacle to the supplying of libraries with expensive works, and gave rise to a great deal of irregularity, and, therefore, I trust that I shall have the consent of the House to its removal from the tariff. It is really a duty which ought to be removed, being so small that it is not worth collecting, while at the same time it obstructs that free intercommunication of books which should subsist between civilised countries. I do not anticipate any first resolution with reference to the paper duty, and I do earnestly hope that it may receive the favourable consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.) My conviction is, that if you do not remove these taxes you are not justified in expecting that your object is to hinder the spread of knowledge among the great body of the people, and that you are laying in a store of great evils, which will fall on this country at some future time, and be a vast tax upon the contribution for your present economical policy (Loud cheers.) The right hon. member concluded by moving the first resolution.

Mr. Cowan, in seconding the motion, gave some results of his own experience in proof of the loss and inconvenience in the manufacture that attended the levying of the excise duty upon paper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made no complaint against his right hon. friend for bringing forward his motion; but still less did he complain of having had to listen to the very able and eloquent speech. To the success of his motion, as some of his friends, and as a tax with the public for present convenience

cessitated matter—a surplus revenue. The first consideration was, that any suffering interest in the country ought to be relieved. And if there were no particular interest in a depressed state requiring relief, then the next duty of the minister ought to be to relieve all the interests in the community by a general reduction of taxation, and a diminution of the public debt of the country. Such, in his mind, were the influences which should guide a minister of finance in dealing with a surplus revenue. When it was announced that we had a surplus revenue, believing that there was an interest in the country which was suffering more particularly than any other, a matter which was admitted by all the members of that House, he had brought forward a proposition to devote a portion of that surplus to the relief of that interest which was oppressed (Hear, hear). What had been the conduct of the Government upon that occasion? They had opposed that proposition. They said that, under all the circumstances of the case, they felt justified in resisting the proposition of the opinion of the surplus revenue of the country to the relief of that particular interest. He failed in the object he then attempted to effect. What had been the conduct of Government after that? Did they devote that surplus to the reduction of the public debt or the diminution of the burdens which pressed upon all classes? (Hear.) They did not. They came forward with a proposition which he thought he was justified in saying was most insulting to the country. They proposed a reduction of the excise duty on bricks (“Hear!” and laughter.) He could say with truth, that that measure was accepted by those for whom it was announced as a measure of relief, with utter derision. (Hear.) They had reduced 2s/6m in the revenue from one and a half million to half a million. They proposed to apply the surplus revenue of a surplus revenue of one million, and they were asked by the hon. member for Manchester to apply part of that to a reduction of the duty upon paper. Before he referred to that, there was one observation which he had to make in reference to the present question. It was true that the proposition to repeal the excise duty on paper, so far as it applied to the customs duties, was not a proposition to discontinue a tax pressing upon an interest represented at his side of the House. Now he did maintain that there was nothing more dangerous in principle than to make the question of the reduction of taxation a question as between town and country. (Hear.) He condemned those who wished to confine the public, that the only relief from taxation on which they at the opposition side of the House wanted to enjoy, was relief for one class and for no other. The question of relief from taxation was a national matter. If a measure of relief was brought forward for one particular class, it was because that class was the only suffering one. (Hear.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer (continued the hon. member) having declined to be influenced by either of those considerations which I think ought to direct the conduct of an administration, and finding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a surplus revenue, and taking into account the present proposition, I am to consider whether it is most for the advantage of the country that the excise duty on paper should be repealed, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer left in the possession of those funds, for the discreet exercise of which I have no security; because the Chancellor of the Exchequer, let it be remembered, after the events of last night, did come forward at half-past four o'clock to say, and frankly tell us, what he intended to do with his surplus, and whether he proposed to proceed with his measure with respect to the stamps or not. He left us in complete obscurity upon that point, and he perm ted us to consider, under the most favourable circumstances, the first proposition of the right hon. gentleman the member for Manchester. What is that proposition? Is there any man in this house who has two opinions on the abstract merits of that proposition? Is it possible, that on its abstract merits any person can entertain an opinion different from that of the right hon. gentleman? (Hear, hear.) There may be two opinions as to the effect of the advertisement duty; there may be two opinions as to the effect of the stamp duty on newspapers; and as we have not yet arrived at the resolutions on those subjects, I decline for the present to express any opinion with respect to them. But that there is no greater evil abstractedly than an excise duty that the abstract evils of an excise duty are aggravated in an instance in which to material injury moral injury is added, is a position which I think no one will contest. I shall not here enlarge on those commercial details on which my right hon. gentleman dwelt, and with which many of us are already familiar. But when the expression “tax on knowledge” is sneered at as fantastical by the First Minister of the Crown, I may be permitted to remind the House that at this very time Mr. Chambers has given up a publication of 80,000 numbers a week one of the most instructive and rational publications that ever appeared, and one of the most calculated to good government and public morality, the fact being that he was beaten out of the market by a publication in Holywell-street, which he preceded his in circulation, and which, from the cheaper form in which it appeared—a form not suited to his work—carried the town before it; and that a publication dedicated to the most indecent and blasphemous purposes (Hear, hear.) Then I ask, can we, in the present state of the revenue—the Chancellor of the Exchequer having declined to relieve that interest—and having been supported by the House in his resolution upon that subject—when nothing was proposed to relieve, and not having offered us the alternative of a reduction on any considerable scale of the general taxation of the country—can we do better with the resources at our command than assent to the proposition of the right hon. gentleman the member for Manchester? In my opinion it would be a prudent, a politic, and a beneficial motion to assent to. And we are to be prevented from assenting to a resolution so justified by circumstances, so practical in its character, and so beneficial in its results, by the exaggerated assertion of a revolutionary republic being conjured up before us, and the possible catastrophe of a change of ministry being intimated in Delphic utterances? (Hear, hear.) I believe we are not near such a result. The effect of this motion, separating that portion by which it was proposed to give summary jurisdiction to magistrates in cases of petty larceny by persons at and under sixteen years of age, from the portion by which it was proposed to give a summary jurisdiction to magistrates in cases of adults.

The committee having divided, there were—For Mr. Law's amendment, 102; against it, 89: majority, 13.

The bill was, consequently divided into two parts, and that referring to adults was expunged.

On the clause for extending the provisions of the Juvenile Offenders Act to persons up to sixteen years of age, Mr. Law moved that the Chairman report progress

On a division, there were—For reporting progress, 61; against it, 70: majority, 9.

Mr. Roebuck objected to the extension of the power of summary jurisdiction by magistrates, and opposed the clause.

Sir George Grey supported the clause, and the committee divided—For the extension to 16 years, 84; against it, 78: majority, 6.

On the clause giving the power of inflicting punishment on offenders summarily convicted up to 16 years of age,

Sir George Strickland moved a proviso declaring that the magistrates should not have the power to order the infliction of the punishment of whipping on any offender under 14 years.

On a division, there were—For the proviso, 170; against it, 89: majority for the proviso, 81.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

The Tenants at Rack Rent Relief Bill passed through committee on the motion of Mr. Sotheron

MARRIAGES BILL.

Mr. J. S. Wortley moved the committal of the Marriages Bill.

Sir T. Temple objected to go on with a bill of such immense importance at an hour (near midnight) when it was impossible to give it due consideration. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir George Grey suggested that the bill should be allowed to go into committee *pro forma*, but

Sir R. Inglis insisted on a division.

The House divided—For going into committee, 89; against it, 152: majority, 63.

Captain Boldero moved the adjournment of the House, and a division took place—For the adjournment, 89; against it, 147: majority against adjournment, 58

Mr. Forbes moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House again divided—For the adjournment, 48; against it, 133: majority, 85.

Further opposition having been threatened, Mr. J. S. Wortley yielded, and agreed to the adjournment of the debate.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

WILLIAM KEOGH, ESQ., M.P. FOR ATHLONE.

The subject of our memoir is the eldest son of Wm. Keogh, Clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, by the only daughter of the late Austen Ffrench, Esq., of Galway. The family is one of the most ancient in the county Roscommon, and has for several generations held property in the immediate neighbourhood of Athlone, where Mr. Keogh was also known as one of the most distinguished members of the Western Circuit. He was born at Galway, in 1817, was educated at the school of the Rev. Thomas Huddard, the largest in Dublin at that time, and obtained the science premium, and in October, the certificate, being the highest science honour of the year, and for which five honour men of the same class were his competitors. During the subsequent years of his course he not only maintained the early character as a classical scholar, but continued to obtain first-class science honours. He was also a successful competitor for the Vice-Chancellor's prize for the best essay in English; and, as a member of the College Historical Society, then, as of old, distinguished as a school of oratory, and for the spirit of its debates and energy of its speaking, he carried off the medals both for debate and English composition. His contemporaries in the society were—amongst others who have since obtained more or less of professional or political distinction — Isaac Butt, Q.C.; Wm. Torrens M'Cullagh, M.P. for Dundalk; the late Thomas M'Nevin, author of the “Life and Speeches of Shiel,” the “State Trials in Ireland,” the “History of the Irish Volunteers,” and many other works; and the late Thomas Davis, whom men of all ranks loved to call their friend, the originator of the Young Ireland party (who caught his fervour, but let his sense die with him): founder, and for a long time principal writer of the *Nation* newspaper, and author of many songs and ballads after the manner of Beranger, and having no less force and exciting scarce less spirit than his.

In 1838, Mr. Keogh entered Lincoln's Inn as a student for the Irish bar, to which he was called in 1840, being then just of age. In the same year he published the “Practice of the Court of Chancery,” and which continues to be the text book of the court. He joined the Western Circuit, and at the bar, as in college, soon distinguished himself, so much so, that during the last four years, although but a stuff-gown, he has had by far the most leading business on the Circuit, both on the civil and Crown sides: until the period of his entering Parliament, he had also an extensive business practice both in the Rolls Court and Court of Chancery. He married, in 1841, Kate, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Roney, an eminent surgeon; and, at the general election in 1847, came forward as a candidate for Athlone, and, after a severe contest, was returned.

He first spoke in Parliament upon the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury struck for the first trials of Smith O'Brien and others for sedition, dwelling upon the grievance in a most unconstitutional, unjust, and calculated to perpetuate and increase the religious and party animosities of Ireland. It was felt that he understood the subject; he was listened to with marked attention, and established for himself the certainty of being well heard on all occasions when, with knowledge of the matter in hand, he might choose to take part in the debate. He has since gained additional credit by sharp and telling replies made on the spur of the moment, to Mr. Roebuck's attacks on Irish members, and opposing to Mr. John Stuart (Dungarvan, I suppose), on law reform, and which the *Times*, in a leading article commented upon, as a speech conferring infinite credit upon the learned member. Except the Hon. George Smythe, he is the only member of Sir Robert Peel who has voted with Mr. Hume for extension of the franchises.

Mr. Keogh is a Free-Trader, voted with the Government for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, and against Mr. Disraeli's motion. He is in favour of retrenchment and reduction of taxation; has spoken in support of the Irish Encumbered Estates Bill and Sir John Romilly's Chancery Reforms; and is in favour of such a system of tenant right both for Ireland and England as shall ensure the tenant compensation for improvements without interfering with the just proprietary rights of the landlord.

During the past week, in an able reply to Sir John Hobhouse, he supported Mr. Sadleir's motion relative to the subject of the omission, during a long period, of members of the Irish bar from all appointments to the Indian bench, and again afforded evidence that he has fully established for himself the good hearing of the House.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Kilburn, of Regent-street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 21.—Third Sunday after Easter.
Monday, 22.—Duke of Sussex died, aged 70, 1843.
Tuesday, 23.—St. George.
Wednesday, 24.—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.
Thursday, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.
Friday, 26.—Sun rises 4h. 43m., sets 7h. 14m.
Saturday, 27.—Sir William Jones died, 1794.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27, 1850

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 15	10 35	10 49	11 29	11 40	Tide	0 20	0 45	1 10	1 35	1 55	2 10	2 35	2 50

ARCTIC REGIONS, PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, JUST OPENED, and showing the VIEWS as seen in SUMMER and WINTER, from Drawings taken by Lieutenant Browne, R.N., of her Majesty's ship “Enterprise,” during the late Expedition under Sir James Ross in search of Sir John Franklin, which ensure protection to Mr Barford by the Admiralty; comprising also Portraits of her Majesty's ships “Enterprise” and “Investigator,” and the Sub ine Effects of an Aurora Borealis. The Views of Cashmere and Pompeii are also New Open, but the former will shortly be closed.—Admission to each View, or 3d. 6d. to the three. Schools, half-price.

A NEW PANORAMIC MOVEMENT, accompanied with MUSIC by Dr Wallis, has been adopted at the PICTORIAL EXHIBITION, 309, Regent-street (adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution), of VIEWS of the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, SNOWDON, on a Grand Scale, the Size of Nature, painted by J. W. ALLEN, Esq.—Admission, 1s; Visitors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Schools, and Ch dren, Half-price. Open from 10 till 5.—Exhibition “Day and Night” Half-past Seven, and Nine o'clock.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS. VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered at the MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL, FENCHURCH-st, on MONDAY, APRIL 22, at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, on Tuesday, April 23; at Greenwich, on Monday, April 29, at the Athenæum, Shefield, on Tuesday, April 30; at the Assembly-Rooms, Salisbury, on Monday, May 6; at Reading, on Tuesday, May 7; at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Guildford, on Wednesday, May 8, at the Institution, Gravesend, on Monday, May 13; and at the Mechanics' Institution, Maidstone, on Wednesday, May 15. Begin at Eight. Books, containing programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on SCIENCE, by Sir HENRY R. BISHOP, resumed, with an increased number of Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations, on Monday at Eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three o clock. Dr. Bachhoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of MECHANICAL SCIENCE, daily at Two, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at a quarter-past Nine. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of the ELEMENTS, with numerous Experiments. A splendid Set of Machinery by Bablous Pyrotechnic and other signals to Sir John Franklin, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Three and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the ARCTIC REGIONS and CRYSTAL PALACE. New Views of London in the Sixteenth Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. Analyses and Chemical Experiments conducted in the Laboratory, under the direction of J. H. Pepper. Part

TRAFALGAR.—A Large and Interesting MODEL of the BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR is now exhibiting at the NEW PANORAMA, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel. This great work of art is modelled to a scale of 50 feet to an inch, thereby rendering it portectly di-tinct. It also possesses this great advantage over all paintings on the same subject, that each individual ship can be viewed from all sides at once, as she was brought into action, and producing at the same time a series of beautiful pictorial effects. Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening. Admission, 1s.—Saturdays 2s. 6d. Children, half-price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Constant Subscriber, Brighton.—The *Athenæum*, 61 guns, was wrecked off Sardinia, Dec 30, 1808, 347 souls perished. “Sewage” has of late been used for “sewerage”
C W, Leeds.—Railways have not yet been made in Austria is
H S, Birmingham.—The “Guide to the Stage” is published by Cumbyan, Catherine-street, Strand
Nemo, Exmos.—Her Majesty's Theatre usually opens in February or March, and closes in August
Bald Pancier, Bradford.—See Bechstein on Cage Birds
A Subscriber, Manchester.—Memoirs of Shelley may inform you
An Old Subscriber had better consult a solicitor as to the property
A Constant Reader.—Matches for ignition are composed of chlorate of potass, 10 parts; sugar, 3; sulphur, 3, wheat flour, 1, vermilion, 1, spirit to mix
A Subscriber.—See a reply as to “Mean Time,” in the Supplement given with the present Number
X Y Z, Ashton.—The compilation would be absurd
An Old Subscriber should apply to the magazine in question. Madrid was visited by cholera in 1833
Hydrogen, Aberdeen.—Apply at 175, Fleet-street
C H, Russell-square.—Dr Forbes has written a tract against Mesmerism, published by Churchill
T W W, Louth.—There is a collection of Specimens of recent British Manufactures now exhibiting at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, already noticed in our Journal
F B.—Apply to Messrs Beard, photographers, King's Mall arcade, City
C.—See Mr Christopher's new work on Natal. There have been published several Guides to California
Polymnia.—Mdlle Jenny Lind's most popular character is *Amina*, in “La Sonnambula
An Orphan Subscriber.—Subscriptions to the Botanic Gardens at Kew are open every day, Sunday excepted
A D B, Norwich, is thanked; but we have not room for the subject at present
An East Kent Farmer.—The proposition will, doubtless, be advertised
E K L, Portsea.—Colonel Hawker's pamphlet on the Game-Laws
Ignoramus, Dublin.—The Turnpike Trust Debt Commissioners are a considerable portion of the public dept of this kingdom; the famil tar term being Consols
R U S must have verified from coins by Mr Cuming's memoirs
A Constant Reader should apply respecting the investment at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry
A Liverpool Reader.—See Mr Kenny Meadows's “Illustrations of Shakspeare”
Clericus is recommended to apply to a music publisher
X Q L R, Jersey.—We cannot determine until we have seen the Sketches
W J, Isle of Wight.—We cannot decide the point of Churchwarden law
Nemo.—The Lieutenancy of her Majesty Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms is purchasable for about £7000. The Gentlemen-at-Arms obtain their places for about £1000
A Subscriber.—The half-pay of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy is 4s a day, increased to 5s and 7s by seniority. The half-pay of a Lieutenant in the Cavalry is 6s 8d a day; of a Lieutenant in the Infantry, 4s
Test.—The crest of Magee is a lion sejant collared
A Constant Reader.—A young swinger on a rope is not entitled to a Coroner
A Constant Subscriber.—The present Lord Talbot de Malahide is brother of the deceased Peer
S B S.—The arms of Blower are “Or on a chev. between three balls vert, a crescent, gold. *Crest*: Out of a mural coronet or, a demi-eagle displayed vert, wounded in the breast with an arrow proper, feathered arg.”
Sigma.—The arms of Seys of Monmouthshire are “Sa. a chev. between three spear-heads arg. Lodowick Seys. *Crest*: A demi lion rampant.”
Cuthlaus.—The present Mr Barkley is second son of the late John Scandrett Harford, Esq. of Blaise-castor.—Here, a crest salient, and the surname be bears on succeeding to the estates of his kinsman, William Battersby, Esq.
Warrior.—The arms of M'Carthy are,” Quarterly arg. and sa., in the first and fourth quarters a martlet or, a l within a bordure”
T W W.—The legitimate children of an illegitimate son would not be entitled to any arms, unless their father got a grant
Incredulous.—The exact state and eventual succession of the Earldom of Newburgh invested in the Salvin family is a matter of history for himself to search here
W S.—We do not know where to refer our correspondent for the pedigree and arms of Colonel Lodowick Stevens
Subscriber.—There are no arms to the name of Blechers, of Yorkshire
Presentator.—Here, a crest salient, and “are the arms of Mone;” Arg. a lion rampt. az. first quarter a lozenge of the second” for Lee, of Surrey
A Faversham Subscriber.—Immediately before the closing, December, 1844, the price marked 10½

S E I is liable to the tax
Civis, Kington.—We cannot advise
Novatus at Oxford
J L B, Pontefract.—We cannot recommend
T M.—The Guarantee Society

J F.—We cannot inform you
Francis, Penrith.—We cannot advise you
L A M, Great Yarmouth.—We have no room
W W.—The publication has been discontinued
R C R H.—We are not in the secret

*** For replies to several Correspondents, see the Gratis Supplement, page 276, delivered with the present Number.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Bailey's United Service Record.——Money versus Life.——Pleasant Pastime.——My Old Pupils.——Webster's Royal Red Book——Visit to Sherwood Forest.——The War in Hungary.

With each Number of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
For this day, April 20, 1850, is delivered
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1850.

IF the Government carry no other bill during the present Session than the one just introduced by Sir George Grey, for the abolition of the practice of Intramural Interment in the metropolis, its labours will not be wholly unproductive of good. The bill in question—which was introduced with the approbation of all parties, promising its speedy transformation into a law of the land, is founded upon the report of the Board of Health, which was published several weeks ago, and commented upon at the time in this Journal. The metropolitan parishes affected by the provisions of the bill are enumerated in a schedule appended to it, and constitute what is popularly known as the Registrar-General's London district, with the exception of some few outlying, and as they may be termed rural parishes, which it has not been thought necessary to include. We have already given an abstract of the principal provisions of the bill. There can be no doubt, from the unanimity displayed upon the subject, both in and out of Parliament, that it will be carried without any essential modifications; and that intramural interments, so long the disgrace of our age and the peril of the public health, will cease in the metropolis. It will now become the interest, as well as the duty of other large towns, which suffer from the same evil, to apply to Parliament for powers to remedy it in a similar manner.

THE Ultra-Democrats and Socialists of Paris have agreed to support the candidature of M. Eugène Sue, the well-known writer of fiction, for the representation of Paris. M. Emile Girardin, who, after trying all parties, and being rejected by all, has been finally coquetting with the Social Republicans, has not been deemed trustworthy enough for the privilege of representing them, and the struggle will lie between M. Sue and some Moderate candidate not yet named. The Government, as if resolved to force the extreme party into violence, has absolutely forbidden public meetings to be held to debate upon the merits of the various candidates; and, in this violation of the Constitution, it has been supported by the Legislative Assembly. This is another and very striking proof of the truth of the allegations we made last week, that Liberty, in the name of which the Revolution was accomplished, has been ignominiously expelled from the soil of France, and that the present Government is neither more nor less than an absolute tyranny of brute force, without the slightest regard to the law or constitution from which it derives its only right to existence. The principal feature of the Constitution, of 1848 was the right of public meeting. That right was partially annulled in 1849, after the failure of the wicked project of M. Ledru-Rollin and his party to establish the Red Republic; but an exception even in those days of peril and mistrust was expressly made in favour of meetings for the purposes of election to the Legislative Assembly. Such meetings were allowed to take place during the period comprised between the promulgation of the decree convoking the electors and the day of election—a period limited to forty days. The present Government has at length annulled this last remnant of the right of public meeting; and the Prefect of Police has officially announced that no public meetings, upon any subject whatsoever, will be allowed. Several meetings have accordingly been closed by the police; and although the officers did not arrive in time to prevent the assemblage of delegates—which ultimately fixed upon M. Eugène Sue as the Socialist candidate—they arrived soon afterwards, and formally declared the meeting to be at an end, and the law of the police, and decreed that the hall should be closed. If the Socialists and Red Republicans are certain of carrying their candidate, they will probably content themselves with peaceably protesting against this violation of the Constitution, in which case they will ultimately array on their side a large portion of Moderate men who now hold aloof. The situation is an exciting one for all parties; but the Government is so clearly in the wrong, that, unless the army be more staunchly attached to the existing state of things than is generally supposed, nothing but its utter discomfiture can be the result. What France is driving to, unless it be to new convulsions, no one can predict.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The incidents of Court life during the past week have been comparatively few. Her Majesty continues, we rejoice to learn, in excellent health and appeared in public at the Opera on Tuesday last.

On Friday last, the Queen and the Prince, with the younger members of the Royal Family, inspected the presents sent to her Majesty by the Emperor of Morocco, consisting of nine barbs, with the dress saddles of the country and horse furniture complete, whose presents were delivered to the Queen and Prince Albert by Hadj Abdallah Lamarty, Kaid Abdekrim, and Hassan Bouchetta. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse, and the gentlemen of the Royal household in waiting, attended on the occasion.

On Saturday morning three of the horses were inspected in the Riding School, and Hadj Abdallah Lamarty and Kaid Abdekrim, together with a groom (Boojmar), exhibited feats of horsemanship, with which the Queen and Prince, and the younger members of the Royal Family, were much gratified. Hadj Abdallah Lamarty, Kaid Abdekrim, and Hassan Bouchetta, with the attendant (Boojmar), are under the charge of the officers of the Master of the Horse, by whom they are to be shown the different objects of interest in the metropolis. The Queen and the Prince, with Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena, took a drive in a carriage and four on Saturday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lord and Lady John Russell dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated. The Royal family took their usual exercise during the day in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince again took a drive in an open carriage and four. The equerries in waiting, Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieut.-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, attended on horseback. During the afternoon La Contesse Rossi attended at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of singing to the Queen.

On Tuesday, the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, took a drive, attended by the Honourable Caroline Dawson, in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback during the morning, attended by Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour. The Royal children also took a carriage airing during the day. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence. The party consisted of the Viscountess Canning, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon. Caroline Dawson, the Earl of Listowel, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Wednesday, the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, again took a drive in a carriage and four. The Prince Consort also rode out on horseback during the day. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty. The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer had the honour of joining the royal party.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince took a drive in an open carriage and four. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, the Equerries in waiting, attended on horseback. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty during the day, and in the evening dined with the Queen and the Prince Consort. The band of the Coldstream Guards, and her Majesty's private band, attended during the evening.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—A vacancy has occurred in this foundation by the almost sudden death of Lieutenant John Allen, one of the military knights of Windsor, who died on Monday last, after two hours' illness. This veteran officer entered the army as Ensign in the 1st Royals, and afterwards served in the 84th Foot in the Peninsular, under the Duke of Wellington.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE this bill was read a second time.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTION BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, this bill was read a second time.

A long conversation on the subject of the Irish Poor-law was originated by Lord WESTMEATH, in presenting a petition complaining of its operation; at the close of which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that on the 30th inst. he should ask the hon. member for Nottingham when he intended to bring in a bill to wind up the affairs of the National Land Company?

Mr. O'CONNOR said he would answer the question at once. He had had a consultation with a Mr. Walmsley, and he found that it would be necessary to insert advertisements three times in the provincial newspapers published in the counties where the estates were situated, before he could introduce a private bill into the House. A question as to the right of the registrar of joint-stock companies to register the National Land Company would shortly be decided by the Queen's Bench; and if the judges were of opinion that it ought to have been registered, he would then bring in a bill to wind up the affairs of the company under the new Winding-up Act. It was his intention, in case the decision should be an adverse one, to petition the House to enable him to bring in a private bill on the subject.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the following hon. members be appointed as the Select Committee: Lord John Russell, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Bright, Sir John Yarde Buller, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Becket, Mr. Napier, Mr. Home Drummond, Mr. William Evans, Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Henley, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Deedes.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill. Clauses 3, 4, and 5 were agreed to without discussion. On clause 6 being proposed,

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, with a view to having two chambers instead of one, moved as an amendment, in line 26, to omit all the words after the word "That," down to the word "and," in line 29, for the purpose of inserting these words, "there shall be established in the colonies of Van Diemen's Land and South Australia respectively a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly." If this amendment were agreed to, he should proceed to propose other amendments by which those two chambers would be made elective.

After considerable discussion in the course of which Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. HAWES, on the part of the Government, opposed the amendment—the Committee divided, rejecting the amendment by a majority of 118 to 100.

Mr. ANSTEY then moved as an amendment, that the nominees of the Crown should not sit in the same chamber as the elected members; and this amendment was likewise rejected, by a majority of 180 to 37.

The clause was then agreed to.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, an explosion of an oil boiler took place on the premises of Mr. J. Hinde, pine oil and grease manufacturer, York Wharf, Prince-street, about a quarter of a mile westward of Lambeth Palace, and abutting on the Surrey shore of the Thames. Flames issued immediately from every part of the manufactory, which were fed by the oil and grease that escaped from the exploded vessel. The premises were closely surrounded by small dwellings, densely inhabited by very poor people, several of whom, in endeavouring to rescue their furniture, were scorched, though not much injured, except a man who was carrying his infant in his arms, both of whom were considerably burnt about the head and neck. The fire raged nearly two hours, when it had exhausted itself, as it was useless for the firemen to throw water upon the burning pile, from the nature of the element with which the flames were fed: they therefore confined their attention to endeavouring to save the contiguous buildings from destruction, in which they succeeded, although the grease manufactory was entirely destroyed. Mr. Hucks was uninsured, as no fire office would undertake the risk of an insurance, notwithstanding that the proprietor had offered a large premium. His loss is therefore considerable.

TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE AT ABERDARE.—The whole of the colliers in the Aberdare Valley—or, rather, as many of them as the masters would take into employment—have signed the agreement and returned to work.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts from Paris last (Friday) night refer principally to the fuller details which have been published relative to the catastrophe at Angers. It appears that the chains of the suspension-bridge at first gave way on one side only, when the soldiers on the bridge, feeling the movement of the floor, naturally rushed to the other side, when the chains there also gave way, and the whole floor of the bridge fell. From one bank to the other the river was completely blocked up with the soldiers struggling to reach the shore. If the weather had been calm, the greater number of them would, in all probability, have been saved. The wind, however, blew a perfect hurricane, and the waves were very rough. Instead of being able to assist each other, the waves every moment dashed those of them until only one remained. Beams of wood, planks, and every article that could be laid hold of were launched, to enable the men to keep afloat until further assistance could arrive. Of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd companies, there only remain 14, 16, and 19 men respectively. The number deficient amounts to 219, to which must be added 33 dead, and 30 wounded in the hospital, making the total loss to the battalion 282. Some of the wounded were among the men met their deaths previous to reaching the water, the bayonets affixed to their guns having pierced them through while in the act of falling. So great was the pressure, that many of the barrels of the guns were bent double. Several of those who were rescued from their precarious situation had met with severe wounds from coming in contact with their field arms, or from fragments of the bridge falling upon them. The President of the Republic left Paris on Thursday to visit the spot where the melancholy accident had occurred, in order to obtain the best information regarding its cause, and to sympathise and relieve those who should need his assistance.

Some important changes have been made by the President of the Republic in superior military commands. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, whose appointment in Rome was only a temporary one, returns to France, and is to be replaced by General Gemeau, who now commands at Lyons. Gen. Castellane, one of the most energetic officers in the service, replaces General Gemeau at Lyons, and General d'Arbouville takes the command at Bordeaux.

The Electoral Union have withdrawn M. Foy from the contest for Paris, and chosen M. Leclerc as their candidate.

GERMAN STATES.

The Prussian party in the Parliament at Erfurt have sustained another defeat. A telegraphic dispatch of the 17th, published in the *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung*, mentions that the bill containing the charter of the constitution had been brought forward in the Upper Chamber on that day, and that Potsdam's resolution, which had passed the Lower House, had been agreed to, by 72 against 19, in the Upper House also.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW MILITARY PRISON AT GOSPORT.—The new military prison at Forton, Gosport, is now completed, and in about a fortnight the establishment now occupying Southsea Castle will be moved over. It consists of a governor (Captain J. Curtis, late 60th Rifles), a chaplain (the Rev. Mr. Davis), a surgeon (Mr. Dowse), a schoolmaster (not yet named), with about seventeen or eighteen warders. The new prison will contain about 180 prisoners, each with a separate cell. The cells are capacious, airy, and well-lighted by a small corrugated glass window, placed high up. The glass admits light freely, but is impervious to sight, and a small pane can be opened by the prisoner to admit air, if he requires it. The cells, and, indeed, the whole building, are kept perfectly warm by hot-air pipes that run under the floorings. Each cell is provided with a bell-pull, which strikes a gong; and the act of pulling the bell throws out an indicator that points the warder the cell from which it has been rung. The building is three stories high; the cell doors face each other in three tiers, with iron verandahs running along. The centre or nave between the doors is lighted from the top by a glass roofing. The lower tier of cells contains the solitary and dark prisons for punishment; but these are also warmed by hot-air pipes, and are well ventilated. Four baths for the use of the prisoners also occupy the basement, and in each there are places for washing, shaving, and a number of water-closets. The food is brought from the furnace-room by means of a trap-door in the floor, and a railway then conveys it to the door of each cell. At the back of the prison is a capacious chapel, and underneath the chapel room is a large school-room. The prisoners are constantly in their cells, and within the walls are three class-yards. The prison has been erected at an expense of £30,000.

On Tuesday, the annual general meeting of the Windsor and Eton Auxiliary Bible Society took place at the Town Hall, Windsor; Charles Palmer, Esq., took the chair, in the place of the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor, who was unavoidably absent. The report was read by the Rev. J. B. Mozley, secretary to the society, and adopted. The Rev. J. G. Coakesby, in a very eloquent address, condemned those principles which unfortunately have so recently occasioned such discord in the religious world. The Parent Bible Society was represented by the Rev. J. Frost, who entered into a lucid description of the proceedings of that society, both at home and abroad, mentioning that the funds are in a flourishing condition, and that thirty-seven millions of Bibles had been distributed, out of which only [illegible]. The Rev. J. Gore also made an able speech on behalf of the society. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a liberal subscription was afterwards entered into.

POCKET-PICKING NEAR THE DOORS OF A CHURCH.—On Sunday evening last, a gentleman, on coming out of Christ Church, Salford, had his pocket picked of a small black roan pocket-book, containing a promissory note for a £100, a £20 dividend warrant, and various memoranda.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The past week has been almost exclusively devoted to the Craven—the first of the trio of Spring meetings at Newmarket: the sport was averagely good, nothing wonderful. In the ensuing week we shall have a couple of days' racing at Malton, and the same number on Lansdown (Bath); a third, however, has been ranked on, for steeple-chasing solely: the country is well adapted to sport of this description, requiring horses that can really "jump" as well as race, which was not the case at the recent steeple-chase meeting, so called, at Epsom. The Bath people do their best to "command success;" we hope they will not be disappointed. In our next we shall have to announce the opening of the cricketing and aquatic campaigns. It is so far fortunate they have not already commenced, inasmuch as the elements have not favoured out-of-door sports.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

3 to 1 agst Bee-hunter	6 to 4 agst Pinsford
	3 to 1 agst Hardinge

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	15 to 1 agst Voltigeur	30 to 1 agst Punang	
7 to 1 —— Dhuleep	18 to 1 —— The Italian	33 to 1 —— Nutshell	
8 to 1 —— Gladiateur	18 to 1 —— Mildew	40 to 1 —— Blarney	
8 to 1 —— Mavis	20 to 1 —— Pinsford	50 to 1 —— Hardinge	
15 to 1 —— The Nigger	25 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel	50 to 1 —— Delocco	
	66 to 1 agst Cariboo		

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, for colts (Handicap). Mr. Barnett's Abdallah (Sly) 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's Ione (Chapple), 1. Lord Clifden's Sagacity (Pearl), 2.

HANDICAP of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Gurney's b c by St. Francis (W. Harlock), 1. Mr. Payne's Saucy Dick (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Combe's Necklace (W. Cotton), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Rippla (Templeman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Col. Peel's Hardinge (Flatman), 1. Mr. Combe's Tomboy (R. Cotton), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutshell walked over.

TUESDAY.

The TUESDAY'S RIDDLESWORTH of 200 sovs each Colonel Peel's Hardinge (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Norman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Tiff (Templeman), 1. Mr. Combe's Tomboy (R. Cotton), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Norman), 1. Lord Exeter's Ghio (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Bishop of Romford's Cob (Norman), 1. Sir J. Gerard's Jest (Bartholomew), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwicke's The Nugger (Flatman), 1. Mr. Ford's Satire (Bartholomew), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Airlie's Clincher (F. Butler), 1. Duke of Richmond's Compass (Flatman), 2.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 50 sovs each. Mr. Gratwicke's Cheerful (Collson), 1. Mr. Stevens's Knight of Gwynne (T. Smith), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Major Martyn's Fernando (W. Abdale), 1. Duke of Rutland's Ondine (W. Boyce), 2.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Honeycomb (Pearl), 2.

The COLUMN STAKES of 50 sovs each. Colonel Peel's Longinus (Flatman), 1. Mr. Greville's Carriboo (A. Day), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Haram Scarum, 1. Warner, 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Beaucleve, 1. Sibaran, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Offspring, 1. Falcon, 1.

FRIDAY.

HANDICAP.—Telegraph, 1. Colt by Miss out of Virago, 2.

FORT STAKES.—Osterley, 1. Lady Evelyn, 2.

MATCH, 200, h ft.—Preshaw beat Canada colt.

GRAND METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE AT EPSOM.

YESTERDAY week the experiment of a Steeple-Chase meeting at Epsom was made with perfect success. Last year, an attempt made to get up such a meeting failed, from the opposition of the resident gentry, who considered a steeple-chase would be a misappropriation of the Downs. The endeavour was this year renewed, the ground being changed from Epsom Downs to Epsom Common; and the stakes were duly filled.

The line commenced on Epsom Common to the right of the Leatherhead-road, about one mile and a half from Epsom, starting from the distance-post beyond the stands, over two flights of hurdles; it then passed over a cut hedge placed on a bank, with rather an awkward ditch on the taking-off side, on to a piece of heavy ploughed land, in the middle of which a red flag was placed, round which it proceeded down the hill, and over another cut fence with a slight drop on to a sod piece. Still descending the hill to a stiff fence on to the common again, which had been carefully levelled, and a regular track laid out, it then skirted the lower ground, bearing obliquely towards Newt-own Wood, crossing an artificial fence of posts and rails well brushed, with a made drain on landing. It now rose slightly to the right, over another obstruction of a similar character two hundred yards further on, passing in front of Mr. Hutton's wood house, and running parallel with the wood side—this portion of the ground, from the recent rains and bottoming nature of the soil, being knee-deep and sticky. It then crossed the brook with a 5 feet of water, defended on the taking-off side by a made hedge, and proceeded in a direct line towards Clay-hill, turning again to the right in front of Mr. Stone's farm-house, up the hill, leaving Squire Trotter on the left, and then entered the straight run in on the brow of the hill a quarter of a mile from home, over two flights of hurdles, the finish being cut, topped and staked, forming an oblong of two miles, which had to be passed over twice for the four miles. The ground, from (as we have before stated) the nature of the soil and the effect of the weather, was extremely heavy and distressing to the horses, especially in the lower portion, where it was all but impossible for them to make a trot of it. The fences were light and unimportant.

Barnard's two stands were erected and were filled with company, and the enclosure was thronged.

The assemblage on the ground, *malgré* the frequent showers, and the dreadful muddy state of the ground, was immense. Both sides of the straight run in was lined two and three deep with carriages of every description. Amongst the lions of the day were the four natives of Tangier, who recently arrived in this country in charge of the presents from the Emperor of Morocco to her Majesty.

The proceedings, as set forth on the card, commenced, and at the time fixed, with the Surrey Hunt Steeple-Chase, for which nine came to the post, and, after one of the longest and most severe races, terminated in favour of the Hero by a head only.

Next came the Metropolitan Steeple-Chase of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 if declared, with 100 added by the lessee; a winner of 100 once, four times, after the weights are published, once 7lb, twice 12lb extra; the second to save his stake; the winner to pay 30 sovs towards expenses; four miles; 25 subs, 7 of whom declared.

Mr Stafford's ch m Fugitive by Rust, 10st 8lb	..	..	(H. Bradley) 1
Mr Treadgold's b m Maria Day, aged, 10st	..	..	.. (Frisby) 2
Mr Skipworth's b m Rachel, 6 yrs, 10st	..	..	.. (Taylor) 3
Mr Elsegood's (Bath) Yeoman, aged, 11st 7lb	..	..	(W. Archer) 0
Mr H Bird's Sir Peter Laurie, aged, 11st 5lb	..	..	(Mr Goodman) 0
Mr T. Mason's Proceed, 10st 10lb	..	..	(J. Mason) 0
Mr E. Haggard's Miss Collingwood, aged, 10st 2lb	..	..	.. (Tanner) 0
Mr Cartwright's Thurgarton, aged, 10st 7lb (including 7lb extra)			(T. Oliver) 0
Captain Knight's Leo, aged, 9st 10lb	..	..	.. (Boxall) 0
Mr F. G. Dixon's Falcon, aged, 9st 10lb	..	..	.. (Britton) 0
Mr Pettifor's The Last Forrester, aged 9st 6lb	..	..	.. (Rackley) 0
Mr G Symond's Ploughboy, 9st 6lb	..	..	(C. Boyce) 0
Mr M. Stubbs's Skim, 9st 5lb (carried 9st 9lb)	..	..	.. (Webster) 0
Mr Mol ny's Moly, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb	..	..	.. (Owner) 0

Betting: 3 to 1 agst British Yeoman, 4 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie, 5 to 1 agst Proceed, 7 to 1 agst Maria Day, 10 to 1 agst Thurgarton, 12 to 1 agst Fugitive, and 20 to 1 agst Rachel.

The horses, having taken their preliminary canters, were got to the starting post in capital order, and an excellent start effected. Miss Collingwood being first on her legs, jumped away with the lead over the first flight of hurdles, followed by Rachel second, British Yeoman third, Sir Peter Laurie fourth, and Ploughboy fifth, the rest lying in a cluster, headed by Proceed, two or three yards in the rear; but soon after clearing the fence into the ploughed land, British Yeoman took up the running, followed by Rachel, Sir Peter Laurie, Miss Collingwood, Maria Day, Skim, and ploughboy, the others forming at this early part of the race an extensive tail, the last of whom was Falcon. With little or no alteration in the order of running the lot progressed to the brook, which the British Yeoman took in advance, Rachel stalelying second, then Sir Peter Laurie, Miss Collingwood, Maria Day, and Skim, in the order we have named them, a long interval separating the rear division. In rounding the turn opposite the farm-house, Miss Collingwood gave way to Skim, who became second, the others, on breasting the hill, lying wide of each other, and in which form they ran to the distance, where they gradually closed, and proceeded in close order to the flight of hurdles opposite, which was cleared in succession by the British Yeoman, Skim, Sir Peter Laurie, Maria Day, Miss Collingwood, Proceed, and Fugitive. Descending the hill, Maria Day obtained the second place, Sir Peter Laurie lying third, Rachel fourth, Miss Collingwood and Fugitive fifth and sixth, the others being disposed of; and at the brook the second time, nothing apparently had a chance, with the exception of those we have named. On breasting the hill, the British Yeoman and Sir Peter Laurie gave way, beaten, to Maria Day, Rachel, [illegible]ve, who went on nearly abreast to the last flight of hurdles, which [illegible]ther. A fine race home then ensued, which ended in favour [illegible]ond, Rachel third, the rest nowhere.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

PRESENTATION OF A MEMORIAL TO DR. TAIT, AT RUGBY SCHOOL.

RETIREMENT OF DR. TAIT FROM RUGBY SCHOOL.

THE appointment of the Rev. Dr. Tait to the Deanery of Carlisle, has led to his retirement from the Head-Mastership of Rugby School, of which Thursday week being the last day, the great School was the scene of a very interesting ceremony. At eleven o'clock, immediately before the first calling over on the three-quarters holyday which had been given for the occasion, the Dean of Carlisle and Mrs. Tait took their seats on two chairs in front of the master of the week's desk; the masters, the sixth form, a deputation from the town, and a large body of old Rugbeans, were assembled on either side; the masters' wives and some other ladies occupied the raised benches on the right; and the whole of the body of the School was filled with boys. On a table, immediately in front of the desk, lay a piece of plate, a clock, a pair of candlesticks, and Richmond's portrait of Dr. Tait. The plate consisted of a group in frosted silver, representing Faith supported by Philosophy and History, elaborately executed, and inscribed "Viro admodum Reverendo A. C. Tait, LL.D., D.D., scholæ Rugbensis alumni, 1850."

Mr. Shirley, scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and son of the late Bishop Sodor and Man, in presenting the portrait to Mrs. Tait, read the following address in the name of the old Rugbeans:—

I have been requested, Mrs. Tait, on behalf of the subscribers, most of whom are old Rugbeans, to beg your acceptance of this portrait of our former Head Master, which, we trust, you will consider not less as an acknowledgment of the genuine kindness and courtesy which we have ever experienced at your own hands, than of the high qualities which we have all had occasion to admire in Dr. Tait. It is our privilege, indeed, to be able to say even more than the present members of the School. His unwearied energy, his warm interest in his pupils, and his high talents as a master, we have had the same opportunity of appreciating as they, while every year that separates us from the School only enables us to understand them better, and to value them more: but we have had most of us the additional advantage of knowing him on more friendly terms, as old Rugbeans, and of feeling how much both we individually, and, as I am sure I may add, the School at large, owe to his having, by his con-

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—GREAT METROPOLITAN STEEPLE-CHASE: THE JUMP AT THE BROOK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

stant hospitality and true friendship, kept alive and gathered round himself those strong feelings of attachment which caught to bind every Rugbeian to the place of his education. We have also had the opportunity of observing—though, from our age, we can but imperfectly understand—how much the general cause of religious and liberal education in this country owes to his influence, which, we rejoice to think, will not be withdrawn in the more dignified position which he has now been called to occupy, and in which it is our earnest prayer that every blessing may attend both him and you.

The place of plate was then presented to the Dean by Mr. Gilechan, the head of the School, after a short speech full of excellent taste and feeling.

Mr. Moultrie, Rector of Rugby, afterwards read an address from the town, testifying their high sense of respect for Dr. Tait and his excellent lady.

On each occasion the Dean made a short reply, delivered with earnestness and depth of feeling. He spoke of the great happiness which he had enjoyed at Rugby—of the public and domestic blessings which he had received in connexion with it—and still more of the happiness which he had felt in taking part in a great and noble system, from which he had learnt far more than he had taught, and had derived lessons which would abide with him during his life, and after his life was over. He said that there was a spirit of good at work in Rugby, which he was sure would continue; and while he acknowledged that those set over the School had many anxious moments (for there must always be anxiety and care where many people are assembled and exposed to much temptation), yet the knowledge of their weakness was the secret of their strength; to be aware that evil existed, was the first means, under God's blessing, of changing it into good. He rejoiced to see the old Rugbeians rally round their old School and their former teachers, and still more to think that many of them were dispersed in spheres of usefulness in every profession, every part of the kingdom—almost in every part of the world. When at college, he had often wished that he had been a Rugbeian in his boyhood, and felt it a real privilege to have become one only in his manhood. He spoke of the cordial cooperation of the masters in their common work, of the assistance which they also received from the parents; but assured the boys, that, after all, the welfare of the School depended mainly on themselves—not merely the welfare which is proved by large numbers and University honours, but the higher welfare which consists in making the School a place where God is feared and loved. He alluded to the one dark cloud which had hung over him during his head-mastership, his severe illness two years ago—a cloud which, by God's mercy, had cleared off, and left on his mind only a refreshing influence. This led him to thank his neighbours and fellow-townsmen for the kindness then shown to him. Towards the end of his reply to the town address, he noticed the large number of foundationers who are now doing themselves credit in the School, of whom no less than thirteen are now in the sixth form.

The above is a very inadequate account of a succession of speeches, listened to with breathless interest, and received not only with enthusiastic applause, but with every manifestation of real and earnest affection. The candlesticks and clock were a present from the boys of the School-house to Mrs. Tait, and the masters sent the Dean a copy of the Benedictine edition of St. Chrysostom, in 13 vols. folio, with the following inscription in the first:—

ARCHIBALDO CAMPBELL TAIT,
PRÆSIDI SUO
D.D.
SCHOLÆ RUGBEIENSIS MAGISTRI
STUDIIS DESIDERIO CARITATE
DECENTEM PROSEQUENTES
A.D. III. ID. APR.
CIↃIↃCCCL.

On Friday Dr. Tait quitted Rugby. When he was ready to start, the boys (having procured 500 yards of rope) took the horses from the carriage, and he was drawn to the station by nearly all the School. The road was filled with hundreds of the townspeople; and Dr. Tait was greatly cheered at the station. the carriage he was in was surrounded by the applauding crowd. The train started for about 20 yards, then stopped, when the cheering was renewed; it started again, and the cheering continued until the train was out of sight.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—No. 45. "GALLIOTTI, THE ASTROLOGER, SHOWING LOUIS XI THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF PRINTING." PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

In the Supplement to the Illustrated London News, given with the present Number, will be found a critical notice of this new Exhibition of Pictures, which was opened to the public at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

We have this week engraved one of the best pictures—perhaps the finest in the collection—No. 45, "Galliotti, the astrologer, showing Louis XI. the first specimen of printing;" one of Mr. R. S. Lauder's seven contributions to the Exhibition. The scene is from the following passage in Scott's "Quentin Durward:"—

"You are engaged, father," said the King, "and, as I think, with this new-fashioned art of multiplying manuscripts by the intervention of machinery. Can things of such mechanical and terrestrial import interest the thoughts of one before whom Heaven has unrolled her own celestial volumes?"

"My brother," replied Martivalle, "can I look forward without wonder and astonishment to the lot of a succeeding generation, on whom knowledge will descend like the first and second rain, uninterrupted, unabated, and unbounded; fertilising some grounds, and overflowing others; changing the whole form of social life; establishing and overthrowing religions; erecting and destroying kingdoms——"

"Hold, Galliotti," said the King. "Shall these changes come in our time?"

"No, my Royal brother," replied Martivalle: "this invention may be likened to a young tree, which is newly planted, but shall in succeeding generations bear fruit as fatal as that of the Garden of Eden—the knowledge, namely, of good and evil."

Louis answered, "Let futurity look to what concerns them—we are men of this age, and to this age we will confine our care. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

OPENING OF THE ABERDEEN RAILWAY.

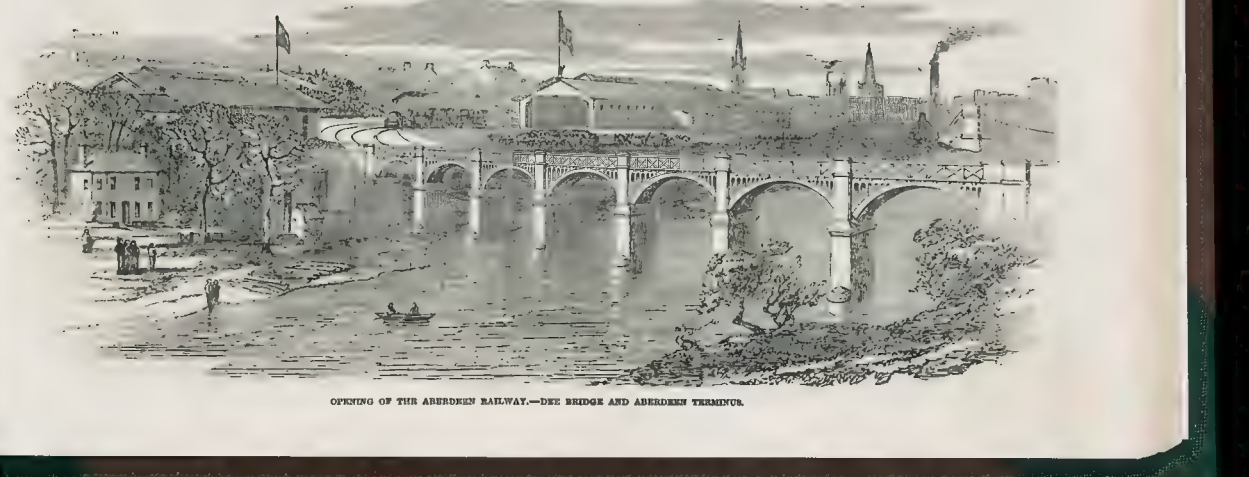
The accompanying Illustration shows the terminus, station buildings, and adjoining scenery, sketched on the occasion of the opening of the Aberdeen Railway for traffic throughout, on Saturday, the 30th ult. In the foreground is represented the elegant bridge across the Dee, from the designs of Messrs. Locke and Errington; and which, from the peculiar difficulties attending its construction over a rapid and shifting mountain river, causing more than one alteration of the foundations, is not the least creditable among the various tasteful structures which distinguish those eminent engineers. In the background are seen the suspension-bridge erected several years ago; and on the left the numerous steeples and factory chimneys of the enterprising city of Aberdeen.

By the completion of this last iron link, increased facilities will be afforded to the tourist, sportsman, and the commercial body. The former class may now, with ease and comfort, enjoy the beautiful scenery of Aberdeenshire, which, from want of rapid communication, was, till within a few years, comparatively unknown.

Aberdeen has, for some time, been the only town of its size in the Island without a direct railroad communication with the metropolis; and the commercial advantages likely to result from this establishment of a direct continuous route of upwards of 500 miles to London, cannot be too highly appreciated. The rising agricultural country to the northward of Aberdeen has hitherto exported considerable supplies of perishable commodities, such as provisions, game, fish, &c., and must be greatly aided by the quicker and more certain transit afforded in comparison with the precarious communication (in the winter season, at least) by steam or sailing vessels.

Trains for light goods have already been established; and we understand that direct passenger trains will run in the summer, thus affording passengers from Aberdeen or London opportunities of reaching either extremity within the compass of a summer's day, *i. e.* in 15 or 16 hours.

A new route will also be opened up for a considerable amount of traffic from the west of Scotland to Aberdeen and the adjoining counties. Many goods—for instance, those imported into Glasgow from the West Indies, and which must run risk of injury from frequent handling and change of transport—will now be conveyed direct, instead of the circuitous route by rail or canal to Leith or Edinburgh, and thence by sea. The manufactures and trade of Aberdeen have



OPENING OF THE ABERDEEN RAILWAY.—DEE BRIDGE AND ABERDEEN TERMINUS.

as yet scarcely recovered a period of unusual depression and the commercial crisis of 1847. We trust the opening of the railway will be the precursor to a renewal of an era of increased prosperity to those interests, and to all others of the populous and rising city of Bon Accord.

The appearance of our Illustration has been unavoidably deferred to this date, through prior claims upon our artist.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Although "Don Giovanni" had been announced, "Don Pasquale" was repeated for the fourth time on Tuesday, by special desire of her Majesty; and the performance was rendered with more brilliancy than on any preceding performance. On no occasion did Madame Sontag exemplify more admirably one of her great gifts that of concealing all the mechanism of art; for those marvellous *chefs-d'œuvres* of execution, she so appropriately introduces in this opera, intricate as the web of Arachne, were performed by Madame Sontag with as much apparent ease as a bird warbles its song, whilst she toyed with her fan, or tossed gaily her head with the most winning coquetry. Lablache gave the comic inspiration its full flow, introducing new devices and new jokes, practical and verbal, on the spur of the moment. Calzolari and Belletti sang with their usual effect, and shared the honours of the evening with Lablache and Madame Sontag.

On Thursday night the "Nozze di Figaro" was given Mdme. Sontag, in her celebrated part, *Susannah*. This favourite opera, with this great vocalist, and the cast, consisting of Lablache, Ronconi, Catherine Hayes, Bosseti, and Palermini, with the support, in the "Zarabanda," of Carlotta Grisi and Marie Taglioni, attracted the greatest house of the season. Every *morceau* except two was encored; and the trio "Io," was sung *thrice*, amidst general laughter and the most enthusiastic applause. The opera was concluded at last, much exhausted by the fervour of the encores, and, after a prolonged demand, Mdme. Sontag obtained by her mute gestures permission not to repeat "Deh vieni non tardar," which she has previously sung with a purity of tone, a taste, a feeling, and a finish which surpassed all precedent. It is needless to add the ovations that followed. The "Ice Ballet" was received with every possible demonstration of delight: the effect of its curious picturesque scenery and evolutions being enhanced by the dancing of Carlotta Grisi, Maria Taglioni, and Ferraris, Charles and Paul Taglioni. The next event will be the appearance of the celebrated Tamberlik from Naples, Baucarelli. He is 23 years of age, handsome, and possesses a powerful and melodious voice.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first appearance, this season, of Mdlle. de Meric, the contralto, took place on Saturday, as *Orsini*, in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." She was very well received; and although she had only arrived from St. Petersburgh on the day she made her *début*, she sang and acted correctly. Mdlle. de Meric has a most lovely organ, especially in the lower notes, the sympathetic quality of which is very touching. Her method is that of a thorough musician. In her vocalisation, being yet so very young in the profession, she has not the charm and finish of Alboni, and in her acting she has not the dramatic power of Angri; but her *Orsini* is attractive from its saucy vivacity. With experience, she may occupy advantageously the ground of her gifted predecessors in the contralto parts.

The acting and singing of Mdlle Steffanone on Tuesday as *Norma*, was on Saturday magnificent, and created the most exciting sensations: the death-scene was appallingly thrilling. To state that Grisi was sublime, will be only to echo the sentiments so rapturously expressed by the audience from the first to last of her matchless delineation of *Lucrezia*. Let us add, that the suggestion thrown out, in our last week's notice, of adding Herr Formes to the Prologue, was acted upon, and that the thundering accents of the German basso secured the *encore* for the Chorus of Magicians.

On Tuesday night there was a crowded house, to witness Grisi's second appearance in "Norma," with Mdlle. Steffanone as *Adalgisa*, and Signor Tamberlik's *Pollio*. This masterpiece of Bellini has never been more powerfully cast than at present: Tamberlik's *Pollio* is an invaluable acquisition. He sang in the second and third acts of "Casta diva," after "Norma;" but why not give the third and fourth acts on some nights, as a change, and then the public will hear Tamberlik's exquisite singing of the air of "Sleep," in the fourth act. Rossini's "William Tell" ought to be revived expressly for Tamberlik, on whom the mantle of Duprez has expressly fallen for the part of *Arnold*.

On Thursday night, Mozart's terrible lyric drama, "Don Giovanni," was announced, with Grisi as *Donna Anna*; Mdlle. Vera, *Donna Elvira*; and Madame Castellan, *Zerlina*; Tamburini, *Don Giovanni*; Taglioni, *Commendatore*; Polonini, *Masetto*; Herr Formes, *Leporello*; and Mario, *Don Ottavio*. The powerful dramatic situations, lovely melodies, gorgeous harmonies, and rich descriptive instrumentation in this work, render it particularly amenable to the test of more than half a century, and every new generation confirms the fiat of its predecessor. Of Grisi's intensity of graphic power in the description of the agonising faculties of filial devotion and Taglioni's endless grace and fantasy, still unapproachable even with his diminished vocal powers—of the unparalleled charm of Mario's singing in this opera—of Tagliafico's artistical style of rendering the music of the Statue, it is unnecessary to write, familiar as the attributes of the above *artistes* in these parts are to the musical public. Mdlle. Vera and Madame Castellan and Herr Formes are new in the present cast; but the German basso was unable to appear, owing to a severe cold, and Polonini was substituted as *Leporello*, acting vice Herr Alexander Herr Formes." He acquitted himself very creditably in this emergency—his sonorous bass voice telling in the concerted pieces. Tagliafico doubled the parts of *Masetto* and *Il Commendatore* with infinite ability. Mario sang "Dalla sua pace" with the purity, especially the difficult air "Mi tradì." Mdme. Castellan's *Zerlina* was a charming performance; she has never been heard to greater advantage, and was rapturously encored, both in the "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai carino." The other encores were Mario in "Il mio tesoro," Tamburini in the two airs "Finche del vino" and "Deh vieni," Mdme. Castellan and Tamburini in the duo "La ci darem," and Grisi, Vera, and Mario in the duo "Protegga." The overture and accompaniments were superbly played. The house was crowded.

PRINCESS'.

The five-act French opera "Gustave III., ou Le Bal Masqué," was produced for the first time in this country, last Monday night, as written by Scribe, and composed by Auber. An English adaptation represented at Covent-Garden Theatre, some years since, under Mr. Bunn's management, although mounted with great splendour, contained many important departures from the original text and score. At the Princess', with the exception of the cutting of repeats and the duo opening the fourth act between *Ankerström* and his wife, the opera was performed in its integrity; and, considering the resources of the establishment, was well put on the stage. "Gustavus," however, is a work exacting infinite care in the *ensemble*: it is more distinguished by its gorgeous spectacle, powerful choruses, dramatic concerted pieces, in which two actions are going on frequently, and beautiful ballet music, than as a ballad opera; and for this reason, a large arena, an extensive orchestra and experienced body of choristers, are required to appreciate the grand effects which are done at the Grand Opera in Paris, on its original production, on February 27, 1833. The music is, as every amateur knows, full of sparkling melody from first to last. Instrumented with Auber's peculiar delicacy and brilliancy, there is scarcely a theme in the opera which has not gone the round of the world, and many a barrel-organ has been worn out in grinding its galop or other dance pieces. The story is also well known. The Swedish Monarch, who was shot at a masked ball in Stockholm, in March, 1792, by *Ankerström*, who suffered the penalty of death, after the most horrible torture, is presented by Scribe as a love-sick monarch; and his assassin is depicted as a faithful subject of his King, but he discovers that there is a liaison between *Madame Ankerström* and *Gustavus*. A curious circumstance connected with this opera is, that Madame Ankerström, who survived her husband in 1833, wrote to Scribe to protest against his invention of any intrigue between herself and her fair fame—Ankerström being a political madman, and having no private reasons for the act of assassination he so daringly perpetrated, and which he explated on the scaffold.

The cast here was:—Mdlle Nau, *Madame Ankerström*, admirably sung and acted; Miss Louisa Pyne as *Oscar*, the page, who was naïve, and sang the bravura music successfully; Madame Macfarren, *Arvidson*, the fortune-teller; Mr. Harrison, *Gustavus*; Barker and Latter, the chief conspirators, *Riborm* and *Warting*; Mr. Wynn, *Christian*, the sailor; and Mr. Weiss, *Ankerström*: exceedingly well sustained, vocally and dramatically. The chorus, "Long live the King," ending the second act, was encored: it was well grouped, and energetically sung. The scenery was very good especially the snow-covered rocks and firs in the vicinity of Stockholm by moonlight, with the gibbet, &c.; and the last, a brilliantly lighted-up ball-room in the Swedish Opera-house, in which innumerable costumes were displayed, including visitors from the front of the house in dominos—a privilege which seemed to have been largely exercised by the curious, who are so anxious to have a peep behind the scenes

SURREY.

Mr. Marston's "Patrician's Daughter" has been acted during the week; the part of *Mordaunt* by Mr. Creswick, and that of *Mabel* by Madame Pomeli. The play was well mounted, and, notwithstanding its refinement, told on the sympathies of the audience.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Lord Byron's tragedy of "Werner" was revived on Monday. Mr. Phelps's delineation of the hero was a remarkably effective and intelligent performance. The night's proceeds benefit the treasurer, Mr. Bennett. On Monday, 1851, it will be paid by the management, leaving the entire receipts of the occasion applicable for the purpose intended.

ST. JAMES'S.

The vaudeville of L'Apprenti" was, on Monday, succeeded by M. Samson's comedie "Un Ventage," the character of *Menard* being exquisitely represented by the author and actor. The well-known comedy of "La Marquise de Senneterre," concluded the evening; Mdlle. Denain performing the part of *Henriette*. It is, however, to "Un Veuvage" that public attention will be directed; and critics will be reminded by it of his "Trois Crispins," with which it will support a favourable comparison. "Un Veuvage" is in verse, smoothly written, and artistically conducted. The plot turns upon the anxiety of a rich widower, *M Menard*, to escape from the importunities of parents of marriageable daughters For this purpose, he flies to the provinces; but in vain. His hostess, his former flames, and his rural neighbours, are equally bent on promoting his happiness at the expense of their own. They quarrel among themselves, and almost make him resolve to fly from mankind altogether. The object of a former attachment, who renews her addresses, is one *Mdlle. Avenel*, a poetess, who would fain conceal her interested motives under the thin gauze of sentimentality. This artificial style of comedy admits of much that may be termed ideal in its treatment; and it is the presence of this, indeed, which gives so much refinement and delicacy to the treatment both of the situations and characters.

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MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

It is now the full concert season, and every day, *matinées*, *soirées*, and grand concerts are given by native and foreign professors. To analyze individually each of these entertainments, would occupy infinitely more space than we can afford, and a passing notice must, therefore, suffice.

On Monday, Mr. H. Wylde, the pianist, commenced a series of *Matinées Musicales* at Willis's Rooms.

On Tuesday evening, the concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, under distinguished patronage, for the benefit of Mr. Henry Boys, the organist and pianist, incapacitated by an affection of the eyes from continuing his professional avocations was perfectly successful in its object. The *artistes* who gave their gratuitous aid were Misses C. Hayes, Rainforth, Pyne, Poole, A. and M. Williams, Dolby, Birch, Mdme. F. Lablache, Mdme. Anderson, Messrs. Reeves, Lablache, Signor Marras, Mr. Benedict, Herr Ernst, Signori Platti and Briccialdi; with Mr. Brinley Richards as conductor.

On Wednesday, M. Szczepanowski, the clever guitarist, gave a *matinée* at the Beethoven Rooms, assisted by Mdme. Macfarren, Misses Cole, Miss A. Nunn and three *artistes*, Mesdames Mora, Bongiouanni and Westwalewicz, from St. Petersburgh; whose names are new to us. Mdme. Szczepanowski's *pianiste*, and Mr. W. G. Macfarren, conductor.—On the evening of Wednesday, the Beethoven Quartett Society recommenced their meetings in Queen Anne-street; the quartets being Ernst, Cooper, Hill, and Rousselot, who played No. 1 in F, No. 9 in G, and No. 13 in B flat. Beethoven's trio in D introduced the celebrated composer and pianist, Stephen Heller, in the pianoforte part. We were unable to be present at this performance, but after the next *soirée* we shall notice these remarkable quartet parties —Mr. Lucas had his fourth and last musical evening also on Wednesday, at which the quartets were, No. 3, Van Bree; No. 80, Haydn; and No. 7, Beethoven; with Mozart's pianoforte sonata, No. 30, played by Mr. R. Barnett, and Weber's duo in E flat, in which Lazarus, the admirable clarionet player, appeared. Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, and Lucas have played together for so many years, that their rendering of quartets is as nearly an approach to perfection as possible.—Mr. Willy, the clever violinist, gave his concert at Exeter Hall also on Wednesday, aided by the accomplished Miss Kate Loder, Mr. Richardson (flute), and Mr. T. Harper (trumpet); the vocalists were Misses Birch, Lucombe, Dolby, A. and M. Williams, Ellen Lyon, Mrs Grosbacth, Messrs. Benson, W. H. Seguin, and Whitworth.—On Thursday morning, Mr. Charles Salaman, the pianist and composer, at the Hanover Rooms, made the fifth musical performance he has given on Wednesday last: Mr Salaman had the cooperation of Miss C. Hayes, Mdlle. Parkes, Wagner, Miss Bassano, Messent, Herr Franz Stahl a German basso, and Mr. Sims Reeves, Lablache, Benedict, Hausell, Lucas, Piatti, Regondi, G. Cooke, R. Blagrove, Card, Geffre, N. Mori, Watkins, Hill, Trust, in Mendelssohn's "Clello," and Hummel's Septuor in D minor.

MADAME DULCKEN.—In the Supplement published with the present Number is recorded the lamented death of Madame Dulcken. She was born at Hamburg, and with her brother were early associate of Mendelssohn, who, by a singular coincidence, also died in Hamburg this year. Madame Dulcken was married at sixteen, and in 1830 first performed here in public at Mr. [illegible] Soirées Musicales," in Herz's fantasia on themes from Mehul's "Joseph." Her fame was at once established, and her performance of Weber's *Concertstück* on her *début* at the Philharmonic Concerts, created a great sensation. Her remains were interred on Monday, in the Highgate Cemetery. A whole length portrait of Madame Dulcken appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 99.

MEMOIR OF MR. PLATT.

This famed player on the horn, whose farewell of the public will take place next Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the Nobility Concerts, given at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of a committee of gentlemen, of which his friend George Smart is chairman, including upwards of sixty of the leading musical professors and amateurs, and under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duke of Cambridge, at an early age displayed such promising talent for both the 2nd, or tenor horn, and the 1st or bass, of which his father was master, and in which he remained eleven years. It was the celebrated Braham, who, hearing Mr. Platt play a solo at a concert in Newcastle, suggested to him to go to London. His first engagement was at Drury-lane Theatre for two years; and he afterwards entered the orchestra of the King's Theatre (Her Majesty's), having been strongly recommended by Anfossi and Spagnoletti, the successor of Puzzi, in whose place Platt played one night, the former having met with an accident from that period Mr. Platt was engaged as principal horn at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, the Societa Armonica, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the theatrical festivals, until declared unfit for service, when he was compelled to retire, having lost the whole of his front teeth from continuous pressure in his arduous duties. Mr. Costa's opinion of Mr. Platt's tone, that, in "singing on the horn, he was the finest and most expressive he had ever heard," is that of the general body of the profession Mr. Platt was remarkably attentive and punctual in his engagements, and has for years been the foremost to play gratuitously for all charities, public and private, and during the whole of the long and sharp contest between the Philharmonic Concerts and the Ancient Concerts,

natural that the gentlemen in the gallery should take in some degree after the bad practices of the gentlemen in the House. Late one eventful night, Wilberforce was speaking; and a reporter named Prendergast, who ought to have been attending to him, was sound asleep, with his head on his note-book. The napping functionary was roused by a burst of laughter from the House. "What's that?" he stammered; "what are they laughing at?" he inquired of his next neighbour. Now this neighbour was what was then called a wag, and his name was Mark Supple—he being in fact the identical gentleman who, on another occasion, requested the Speaker to favour the House with a song. "Laughing at," says Mark, "take your pencil, and I'll tell you. Wilberforce has just said grace over the potato as an article of nourishment. 'Look at me,' he was saying; 'see what a lean scarecrow of a fellow I am. Why, if I had been brought up on potatoes, I should have been as stout and jolly a looking fellow as the hon. member for Galway" (the famous Dick Martin). Poor Prendergast was half asleep, and more than half tipsy, so down went the precious "point" in his note-book; and next morning it actually appeared in the *British Press*. Great, therefore, was the fun all day, *apropos* of Wilberforce's speech; and when he appeared in the House at night, there was a roar of laughter. Presently he rose, said that he was not usually in the habit of making a fuss about reporting errors, but that there really was a passage attributed to him in that day's *British Press*——here another shout of laughter interrupted him. The good-natured anti-slavery orator stood for a moment irresolute, then joined the laughter heartily, and it may be saw the rest of the House wiping its eyes. The matter as a joke, and that so, he was content to let it remain. So far, I believe, the debates in Hansard will corroborate the story; but there is a pendant to it to the effect that Prendergast, when he came down to the House, swore stoutly that Wilberforce *had* made use of the expressions—that he had heard them with his own ears—which he certainly had—and, finally, that he actually went round to the members' lobby, and indignantly told Mr. Wilberforce that the professed sanctity of character ought to be ashamed of himself for so disgracefully denying his own words! The last portion of the anecdote, however, is manifestly too good to be true.

A. B. E.

MERCANTILE MARINE BILLS.

A meeting of shipowners, shipmasters, and other persons interested in British shipping, was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, "to adopt measures for inducing the postponement of the bills affecting the British mercantile marine recently introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade, until a full and impartial inquiry shall have been instituted into the laws and regulations now in force relating to British marine commerce, with a view to such relief from all burdens and restrictions not absolutely necessary for the public interests; to the consolidation and simplification of maritime law; and to the establishment of a system adapted to the existing system of British navigation."

The meeting was fully attended. Amongst the gentlemen present were the following:—Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. Forster, M.P.; Mr. Anderson, M.P.; Sir J. Johnstone, M.P.; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.; Lord John Chichester, M.P.; Mr. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. Hudson, M.P.; Mr. Clay, M.P.; Mr. Moffatt, M.P.; Mr. Ross Mangles, M.P.; Mr. Geo. Fred. Young; Sir J. Pelley, Bart.; Mr. William Philips, Mr. Wm. Watson, Captain Gilmour, Captain Mangles, Mr W. L. Ogilby, Mr. G. Richardson, Mr Straker (North Shields), Mr. Hartley (Jarrow), Mr. Watson (Dustin), Mr Robinson (South Shields), Captain Henderson, Mr. Locket (Liverpool), Mr. Aiken (Liverpool), &c.

Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair.

Mr. Lockett, chairman of the society of shipowners in Liverpool, proposed the first resolution:—

That, from the assurances given by her Majesty's Government, more especially during the discussions in Parliament on the repeal of the Navigation-laws, the shipping interests of the United Kingdom confidently relied on the speedy removal of the many harassing impediments and disqualifying burdens to which shipowners are exposed from the operation of existing laws and regulations affecting maritime commerce.

Mr. Straker (North Shields) seconded the resolution, which was agreed to; as also were the following:—

That it is with extreme disappointment they have viewed the introduction into Parliament of the Mercantile Marine Bill, which, so far from extending relief to the shipping interest, is calculated to increase its burdens and embarrassments, and further to inequalize its position, were for the maintenance of that competition with the shipping of all foreign nations which he is now called to sustain, while many of its provisions are opposed to all sound principle, and are ill adapted to the character and condition of the British marine—a subject which this meeting cordially and anxiously desires to promote.

That in the present unsatisfactory position and defective state of our maritime law, it is of the highest importance that a comprehensive and impartial inquiry should be forthwith instituted into the various legislative enactments and regulations now in force affecting British shipping with a view to their consolidation and simplification as far as practicable, and to the establishment of a system adapted to the present times, and to the present position of the navigation of the empire.

That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, to prepare a petition to Parliament, founded on the foregoing resolutions, to be signed by the chairman, on behalf of this meeting, to wait upon the President of the Board of Trade for the purpose of representing the views now expressed and by the shipping interest in general on the whole question, before he brings forward the postponement of the bill, and for such other measures as the position of the proposed inquiry, and to adopt such other steps as they may deem expedient for giving effect to the above objects of the meeting; viz. Mr Forster, M.P.; Mr. Moffatt, M.P.; Mr. Anderson, M.P.; Mr George Frederick Young, Sir James Duke, Bart, M.P. Sir John Pelly, Bart, Mr J Clay, M.P., Mr George Moffat, M.P. Mr W Philips, Mr W. Watson, Captain Gilmour, Captain Mangles, Mr W L Ogilby, and Mr G Richardson, with power to add to their number.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL.—A considerable addition is about to be made to the hospital at the school at Chelsea, for the comfort and accommodation of the sick students, and a new and more suitable kitchen is to be built for the use of the establishment.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.—Since the 1st of April, the following vessels have been paid off, or are under orders to be paid off:—*Cygnet*, 8, sloop, at Devonport, paid off; complement, 80. *Rosamond*, steam-sloop, Woolwich, paid off; complement, 160. *Columbine*, 16, Captain Hay, to be paid off at Chatham, on the 15th; complement, 120. *Bull-dog*, 6, steamvessel, Commander Willcox, to be paid off at Portsmouth, on the 16th; complement, 150. *Alert*, 8, sloop, to be paid off at Devonport, on the 16th; complement, 80. *Griffon*, 8, brig, to be paid off at Portsmouth; complement, 80. *Ariadne*, 26, *Thetis*, 3, troop-ship, Master Commander Fearn; complement, 40, to be paid off at Woolwich, on the 17th. The total reduction, therefore, since the 1st of April, will be 7 vessels, 1,000 seamen, and 710 officers, seamen, and marines.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S EXPEDITION.—The Admiralty have taken up the *Emma Eugenia*, transport, Deptford, to take out the coals and surplus stores for the expedition. Light gatts pervola sledges are to be provided for the expedition, on a plan proposed by Lieutenant Hallett, R.N.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Lady Franklin*, Captain Penny, and the *Sophia*, Captain Stewart, sailed from Aberdeen on Saturday last, for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin. The two vessels were hauled out of the dock at two o'clock, and left the harbour amid the cheers of a large crowd of spectators. *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia* have 25 men each, including officers, and are provisioned for three years.

THE ANNIVERSARY of Lord Rodney's glorious victory was celebrated on Thursday, by a meeting of the members of the Navy Club, who dined together at the Thatched House, on the 12th, Captain Rodney Mundy, a descendant of the gallant Admiral, filled the chair.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.—The Duke of Norfolk has been pleased to give a donation of 100 guineas, and the Duchess 20 guineas, in aid of the tunds of the Spinal Hospital, Portland-road, Regent's-park.

MR. LAYARD'S ASSYRIAN RESEARCHES.—By the Overland Mail we have intelligence from Mosul to the 4th of March. Mr. Layard and his party are still carrying on their excavations at Nimroud and Koyunjik. A large number of copper vessels, beautifully engraved, have been found in the former, and from the latter a large assortment of fine slabs, illustrative of the rude conquests, domestic life, and arts of the ancient Assyrians, are daily coming to light, and are being emitted to paper by the able artist, Mr. Cooper, one of the expedition. Mr. Layard intends to make a trip to the Chaboor, the Chaberas of the Romans, and to visit Kelah Alita, the Resen of Scripture, where he hopes to find a treasure of Assyrian remains. The inundations about the north of Syria is unsafe for travellers, and strong escorts are requisite. The Ottoman Government, instead of favouring the cultivation of silk in the mountains, which are remarkably adapted for the growth of the mulberry, and which, in the course of a few years, would yield a staple export, are dreaming of further conquests in the southeastern parts of Arabia, down by the Persian Gulf and the districts of Oman. An Admiral and about 50 engineer officers and ship-builders passed through Mosul on their way to Bussorah, where they intend to make a dock, build ships, and swim a fleet in the Gulf of Persia.

THE AFRICAN AND AMERICAN SLAVE-TRADE is the subject of a series of moving panoramic views just brought to this country from the United States, and announced for exhibition at Leicester, on Monday next.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—On Wednesday, at the Southwark Police-court, Maynard, one of the turnkeys of Horsemonger-lane gaol, was brought up before Mr. Hugh Conway, James Maxwell Bryson, James Scouton, and Samuel Morgan, five men who, with others, were convicted, at the September sessions, 1848, at the Central Criminal Court, of being engaged in the Chartist riots that occurred at that period. The prisoners above named were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each in the above gaol, besides the infliction of heavy fines; but, in consequence of representations on their behalf, their sentences have been committed, and a communication was notified to Mr. Keene, the governor of the county gaol, directing the discharge of the prisoners on their procuring bail to keep the peace for five years each. It was for this purpose the accused parties were brought to the court, but the requisite sureties having been entered into, they were accordingly set at liberty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday morning, about nine o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Thomas Baxter, cotton-waste dealer, Cross-street, Manchester. The premises are situated in a very closely-built part of the town, and are surrounded by piles of warehouses, all containing a great amount of inflammable materials; and for some time destruction threatened the adjacent property, but, by the exertions of the fire-brigade, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, not, however, before damage to the extent of £2000 had been caused. The stock and premises are insured in the West of England office.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E D.—The word "Chess" appears to have been derived from the Sanscrit, where it is written *Tchatouranga*; this by successive changes, first by the ancient Persians and the ancient Arabians, and afterwards by the modern Persians, became *Schatrandj* or *Chatrang*. Of late the more modern Arabians and Turks have made *Satrang*, or, as Sarratt, adding the article, gives it, *Alsatrang*. The Spaniards, from *Satrang* got their *Ajuger* or *Escaque*, and subsequently *Acuedrez*, or *Acuedres*, from whence it has been transformed into *Scacci*, *Echecs*, *Echecs*.

BLACK AND WHITE.—Examine Problem No. 323 once more.

D. D.—Pray try your hand on something less complex. The last are only "Much Ado about Nothing."

W. G. Mate cannot be given in the first, as you propose

J B K, Glasgow.—At all times acceptable

J B W, Oxford.—It appears to us an obvious mate in two moves, if White play, 1. Q to K B 2d

F G K.—Your solution of Problem No 321 was perfectly correct, but was received too late to be acknowledged last week

A LOOKER ON.—There is little interest or merit in so cheap a victory. White's defence is chouldne

A B C Q.—White only protracted the game unnecessarily by advancing the Q to Kt 5th. He had an easy mate in five moves without calling in the assistance of the Q's Rook

BELLARY.—The last in three moves is smart enough, and shall have insertion

BETTS.—The Problem is crowded and inartistic, and the game evidently played by very inexperienced amateurs. At the 4th move, both parties overlook the fact that White's Kt may be won if Black's queen moves to Q R 3rd.

RHO SIGMA.—Much too obvious.

K T.—If a person in leaning over the chessboard touches a piece *by accident*, he incurs no penalty in so doing

H D M, B W F, CAMUS, W C, W I B.—are now under consideration

A CONSTANT READER.—Get Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," published by Parker, West Strand

CAROLUS.—Quite right

THE BLACK PAWN.—The right of taking a Pawn in passing must be exercised *at the moment* the Pawn to be captured is thrown forward, and cannot be claimed after another move has been made; you were perfectly justified, therefore, in advancing your Pawn as you did

VERAX is thanked for the game. In reply to your query of where Black lost his advantage, we think the chief error consisted in playing the P to K B 3rd, at his 11th move

ALCIDES, Brixton.—In the position you give, the game must be drawn

H L, Boston, Massachusetts, U S.—You are perfectly right in both particulars

E D R, Bath.—The second edition contains a correction of that part of the opening to which you refer

F G W.—Your second Solution is the true one. If Black retreat the B to Q Kt sq, you simply take it, and then play the Rook back again to Q Kt 6th, mating next move

T, Rectory, Chester, will find the real Solution to the "Brutgardt Problem" in our last Number

P H J.—We regret to admit there is an difficulty in the case. If Black play, as you propose, 1. Q to Q Kt 3rd, White checks with the Kt at K Kt 3rd, and taking P with P, checkmates in one more. Look to the Number stipulated

J S—You may rely assured the Solution you propose of No 321, is definitive, although, from want of room, we cannot give the variations to demonstrate the error

A CLERK, Islington.—There is a mess society, called "The City-rink Chess Club," 21, Cityroad—the terms of which, we are told, are extremely moderate—where you could, doubtless, obtain the practice you desire

M E D.—See Diagram No 9, page 14 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook." We have not space to explain the term so that you won d fully comprehend its meaning

SOLVERS by Q, of Glasgow; R F, Royal Artillery; F G H; REUBEN; J P, Hythe; M P; G W; Rev R M; Rev F W; RUGBIENSIS; EX S-HOTT; S S, Ghent; D D, Oxford; MUNDO, Φ, HARROW, T B, P, Bolden; J A W, J E, Ireland; QUEEN SARE, M E R, INTERPRETER, FERDINAND, K K, Liverpool; DEREVON, C B (No. 324), B D M, Q, MEMPHIS, URIAH, FAWN, P H J (No. 324), and others are wrong.

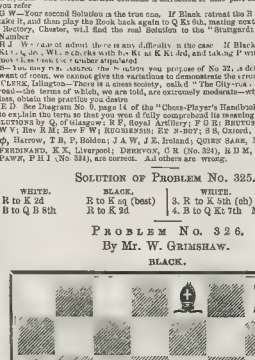
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 325.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 2d	R to K sq (best)	3. R to K 5th (ch)	R takes R
2. B to Q B 8th	R to K 2d	4. B to Q Kt 7th	Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 326.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
4. P to Q B 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2d

London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Games in a Match now pending between Messrs. HOREWITZ and GREENAWAY, the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Before playing over this game remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th		16. K Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to K 3d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d		K to K 2d
3. K B to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d	17. Q B to K 7th	Kt to Q Kt 5th (b)
4. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q B to K B 6th (ch)	K to K B sq
5. P to K 5th	P to Q B 4th	19. B takes R	Kt takes B (ch)
6. P to K 6th	P to K Kt 4th	20. P takes Kt	P to K R 3d
7. P to K 6th	K B takes K R P	21. K Kt to K B 3d	B to Q Kt 4th
8. Q to K 2d (ch)	K to Q 2d	22. K to K B 2d	K to K B 2d
9. Q to K 7th (ch)	Q to K 2d	23. B to K B 6th	R to K Kt sq
10. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	24. Kt takes P	B to Q R 3d
11. K takes B	Kt takes R	25. K to Q B sq	R takes P
12. Q B takes P (ch)		26. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to K Kt sq
	K to K B 2d	27. Kt takes K P	B to K Kt 5th
13. B takes Kt	P takes P	28. R to K Kt 7th (ch)	R takes R
14. K Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	29. Kt takes R	K to K B 3d
15. Q Kt to Q 2d	B to Q 2d	30. Q Kt to K B 3d	and Black resigned

(a) The attack up to this point is maintained with uncommon spirit and determination

(b) This appears to have been an oversight. Black forgot that his adversary would first drive the King back, and thus win the Rook o ne.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th		17. Q Kt to Q 2d	Kt to K 2d
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	18. K to K Q 4th	Castles (ch)
3. P to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	19. K to K 5th	R takes Q Kt P
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3d	20. K to K R 2d	Kt to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	21. Kt takes Kt	Q R takes Q Kt
6. P to K B 4th	K B to K R 3d	22. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2d
7. P to K R 4th	Q P takes P	23. K R to K Kt sq	K R to K B 7th
8. Q P takes P	Q Kt takes P (a)	24. Q to K Kt 8th	B to Q 6th
9. P takes Kt	B takes B	25. P to K R 5th	B to K 5th
10. K B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	P to Q B 3d	26. P to K R 6th (ch)	K to K R sq
11. P takes P (ch)	P takes B	27. Q R to K B sq	R takes R (b)
12. Q takes B	Q to Q 4th	28. B takes R	R takes P (ch)
13. K Kt to K B 3d	B to Q R 3d	29. K to K R 3d	R to K R 7th (ch)
14. Q to Q 2d	Q to K 5th (ch)	30. K to K Kt 3d	Q to K Kt 7th (ch)
15. K to K B 2d	Q to Q 6th	31. K to K B 4th	Q takes R (ch)
16. Q to K 3d	Q to Q 8th (ch)	32. K takes B	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
		And White resigned.	

(a) Well played, as he must win a piece in return, and relieve himself from the attack.

(b) He might also have taken the K Kt Pawn (ch) and won with equal facility, without his coup de repos.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 561.—This clever little End Game we owe to Mr. W. HORNER.

White: K at K B 3d, R at Q 8th, B at K Kt 7th, Ps at K 2d and K R 4th.
Black: K at K B 4th, K at Q R 6th, Kt at Q R 3d, Ps at K B 5th and Q B 6th.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 562.—BY E. H. G.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, B at K Kt 2d, B at Q Kt 8th, Kt at K B 3d; Ps at K R 6th, K 3d, and Q 6th.
Black: K at Q 4th, R at K sq, B at K B 3d; Ps at K R 6th, K 3d, and Q 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Monday, Lord Campbell took his seat for the first time as Chief Justice of England in the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster.

The Rev. Mr. Maskell, domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, who it was said was about to join the Church of Rome, states in a letter which he has just published, "I have resigned my cure of souls, because I have no doctrine and no faith to teach as certainly the faith and doctrines of the English Church; but, *for a time at least*, I leave not her communion. Brief time it may be: One alone can tell."

The following is copied from the *Jersey Times* of the 12th inst.—Drowned in the *Royal Adelaide*, on her passage from Cork to London, the 30th March, Anthony Le Ber, Esq., and his family, consisting of his wife and 6 children, 3 sons and 3 daughters, the eldest 16, and the youngest 8, leaving behind one daughter."

The Marquis of Granby had a narrow escape from drowning on Saturday last, while hunting with the Belvoir hounds between Melton Mowbray and Kirby. The fox crossed the river, and the noble Marquis charged it at full speed where it was an impossibility for any horse to leap over, and it was with considerable difficulty that the horse and rider were extricated.

There have been serious riots at Rouen again since those mentioned last week during the performance of *Turcaret*. As the observation in Moliere's play, "We live under a Prince who is an enemy to fraud," there was a loud yell, which was followed by a terrific riot; the military were called out, several prisoners were taken, and the whole town resounded to the echoes of the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ."

Letters from Bosnia in the *Austrian Lloyds* of Vienna state that Omer Pacha was marching at the head of 40,000 men against the insurgents of that province.

The Austrian Government has notified that it will pay 20,000 ducats to the person who will construct and deliver the best locomotive for the railway which passes by the Semmering, the mountain which separates Styria from the Archduchy of Austria.

Additional advices have recently been received from Mr. Layard, at Nimroud, by which it appears that in a part of the building not far distant from that containing the throne, the whole of the military apparatus of the Monarch of Assyria has been discovered. It consists, among other things, of an immense brazen cauldron, and more than 100 diadems, &c., of the same metal. No golden diadems have, however, yet come to light.

The Prussian Government has some intention of entering into a customs-union with Switzerland.

At the Isle of Ely sessions, last week, the Rev. H. Fardell, chairman, in addressing the grand jury, gave a statistical account of the state, within twenty miles of Ely, during a period of several years, which was truly appalling.

On Tuesday night last, about half-past eleven o'clock, an incendiary fire broke out on the farm premises of Mr. Thompson, of Dry Drayton (Cambridgeshire), in a straw stack standing in immed ate contiguity to the house. The stack was lighted in such a direction as to bear evidence of intention to fire the dwelling-house, but in this the vile incendiary was happily foiled, as the wind veered before his purpose was effected. Farm produce and stock however of the value of £300 were destroyed. This is the fifth attempt to fire these premises within a period of six months, and a party named John Wingham has been committed for trial for the offence.

Patrick Holton, the principal witness examined before the House of Lords as to the tombstone story in the Tracy peerage claim, was sentenced, at the last session at Borris-in-Ossory, to two years' imprisonment for cow stealing.

Dr. Cantwell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, is at present engaged in consulting with the rest of the clergy of his diocese, upon whom he has by circular called for that purpose, a "Tenant Protection Association," for the counties of Meath and Westmeath, which is designed to co-operate with the various tenant-right societies and meetings in Ulster, that is, the Orange North, for he wishes all sectarian feeling is fast vanishing in that quarter.

The total amount of window-duty assessed in the year ending the 5th April, 1849, was £1,893,988, and the net amount received £1,813,629. The number of houses charged was 487,411. The following towns comprise the largest amount to the window-tax:—Bath £21,275, number of houses charged 3732; Birmingham £14,686, houses charged 9473; Brighton £17,672, houses 3613; Bristol £30,000, houses 4350; Cheltenham £8767, houses 1407; Lisbon £8895, houses 1373; Leeds £7595, houses 2479; Liverpool £28,856 houses 11,342; Manchester £20,576, houses 7794; Norwich £8465, houses 1871; Newcastle-upon-Tyne £7842, houses 3864; and Plymouth £11,929, houses 4537.

The Duke of Marlborough has intimated his intention of giving a cup to be sailed for during the Royal Squadron Regatta week at Cowes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on Sunday, at St. James's, Holloway, in aid of the funds of the Holloway ragged School. His grace took for his text the 119th Psalm, verses 6 and 7: "He taketh up the simple out of the dust, and liteth the poor out of the mire, that he may set him with the princes, even with the princes of his people;" and in an eloquent discourse set forth the claims of these Christian undertakings. The collection at the door amounted to upwards of £50.

The farmers in the parish of Bothamsell, near Redford, having for years suffered to severely by the immense quantity of game on the estate, recently memorialised his Grace the Duke of Newcastle upon the subject. A reply to this has been received from the Duke, who regrets exceedingly that they have been so seriously injured, and assures them that he has given orders for its destruction, and that they shall have no cause to complain for the future.

The storm in the metropolis on Friday week was very destructive. A man, unknown, was struck dead by the electric fluid near the Nightingale, Lisson-grove, and removed to the Paddington dead-house. A billy-boy, 80 tons burthen, was also struck near to Hungerford Suspension-bridge, and instantly sank, the crew, three in number, escaping almost by a miracle. The enormous ballistead that fell have destroyed property to a considerable amount in the suburbs, more particularly in the nursery-grounds at Kilburn, Fulham, Deptford, Camberwell, &c.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* complains that the Health of Town Act is, in consequence of a decision of the Town Council, to be introduced at Norwich, and it makes the usual complaints against increased expenditure and centralauthority.

A plain, but neat monumental stone, executed by Mr. George Rochester, has been erected in Sunderland churchyard, in memory of the late Captain Coulson Douglas, who perished behind the South Pier, whilst endeavouring a few weeks ago to save the life of his fellow-creatures.

The office of Judge-Advocate in Ireland is now held by Mr. Walker, and the entire establishment, it is understood, are to be abolished, and the duties to be transferred to the office of the Judge Advocate-General in London.

Captain Douglas W. F. Lascelles, of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, in the place of Captain Hay, who has succeeded Sir Charles Rowan as Joint Commissioner with Mr. Mayne.

The total number of newspaper stamps issued in England and Wales in the year 1849 was 75,868,330, or which 66,159,324 were of the value of a penny, and 10,309,223 of a half-penny; in Ireland 6,384,070, of which 6,343,727 were penny, and 39,343 half-penny; in Scotland, 6,983,203, of which 6,286,205 were penny, and 200,000 half-penny. The number of advertisements inserted in the London newspapers in 1849 was 886,106, paying a duty of £665,448 2s.; in the English provincial newspapers, 834,729, yielding to the Crown a revenue of £625,604 12s. 6d.; in the Irish papers, 220,254, paying £11,026 4s.; and in the Scotch papers, 240,961, paying in duty £18,079 16s. 6d. The total number of newspapers published in the United kingdom in 1849 was 603; viz. 160 in London, 324 in the English provinces, 117 in Ireland, and 94 in Scotland.

On the Rolleaday of the 4d instant, the children of Mr. Dyson, proprietor of the Braganza Hotel, Lisbon, in going to pray on the roof of the house discovered their father lying dead, he having, in a fit of insanity, shot himself. A report of the suicid had been spread about, but, not the slightest suspicion of the dreadful circumstance existing, no notice was taken of it. No reasons can be assigned as to the cause which prompted this sad act. He has left a wife and a numerous family.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Enoc, mess-master of the 1st Life Guards, caught a pike in the River Thames, at Chewerpoint, near Windsor, weighing upwards of 22 lb., it was a male fish, and in an excellent condition.

A meeting of bankers was held at the London Tavern, yesterday morning, to take into consideration the effect which this measure will have upon banking, but the proceedings were strictly private.

A person named Joseph Cockburn, charged with embezzling £200, belonging to the London and Provincial Law Assurance Company, is in custody. The prisoner was a clerk in the station. The police are on the track of his accomplice, a porter named Monnseer.

At one of those dangerous sports called steeple-chases, an unfortunate jockey was thrown from his horse, last week, in the county of Waterford, and killed on the spot.

An important discovery is said to have been made in Oregon, which, in consequence of the great increase of commerce between that place and San Francisco, will have a material influence on trade. Coal and fine stones to the mouth of the Columbia River had been discovered by accident. The Southern Pass, as it is called, has hitherto been deemed impracticable, but two vessels, it seems, had passed through it into the open sea, and the least water found was about six fathoms. It was intended to be immed ately surveyed.

The Swiss papers state that M. Boichot, the French military sergeant who lost his arm as reprisal taken for Paris in consequence of the affair of the 13th of June, 1849, has embarked at Genoa for Africa, with the intention of joining Garibaldi

Lord Carlisle has appointed Mr. William Ramshay, of the Northern Circuit, to the succession of Mr. W. Lowndes, Judge of the County Court in Liverpool. Mr. Ramshay has been long on the circuit, and formerly attended the Liverpool Sessions.

During the ten years ending 5th January, 1850, the sum of £1,983,580 has been advanced in grants or loans for public works, relief of distress, &c., in Ireland. On the sum there has been paid in interest £70,870 6s. 3d., and £101,349 of principal has been repaid. There remained unpaid on the 5th of January last principal to the amount of £1,882,230 19s. 6d.

It is stated as a statistical fact that the population of the county of Durham is, with the exception of Glamorganshire, increasing faster than any other county in England and Wales.

GRAND BANQUET TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, AT HASTINGS.

GRAND BANQUET TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

HASTINGS was, on Wednesday week, the scene of perfect holyday, in consequence of the long-expected visit of the Lord Mayor of London to the borough taking place on that day. At twenty minutes to one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by several of the City dignitaries and private friends, arrived by railway, and was met by the Mayor of Hastings and the Town Clerk, who, with other corporation authorities, in carriages and on horseback, started from the station in procession through the town, the Lord Mayor in his private state carriage, drawn by four splendidly caparisoned horses, preceded by an outrider. With the Lord Mayor were his Lordship's chaplain, sword-bearer, and mace-bearer. The procession having reached the Castle Hotel, the civic party alighted amidst loud cheering.

Shortly before six o'clock, the Lord Mayor proceeded to the Swan Hotel in his state coach, followed by two or three private carriages. Having alighted, his Lordship entered the presentation-room, which was prepared on the ground-floor of the hotel.

The ceremony of presentation having been fully completed, the whole party adjourned to the banqueting room. The more distinguished of the guests occupied a table placed across the room in the upper recess, being situated on a slightly elevated dais. Behind and above them were the national colours and the corporation arms. The remainder of the guests were ranged on either side of two tables, extending the whole length of the room.

The Mayor (G. Scrivens, Esq.) took the chair, supported on his right by the Lord Mayor of London, the Recorder of Hastings (W. W. Attree, Esq.), and Viscount Chewton; on the left by Earl Waldegrave, Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., and the Mayor of Rye (J. Smith, Esq.) The remainder of the guests occupied the other two tables—the Town Clerk of Hastings (F. G. Rose, Esq.) being deputy chairman to one table, and Mr. Councillor Emary deputy chairman to the other.

The banquet was of a very *recherché* character, and was provided by Mr. Carswell, of the Swan Hotel, assisted by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, of London.

A corps of singers, under the superintendence of Mr. Hobbs, performed some musical pieces in the course of the evening. Mr. Harker performed the office of toast-master. Several of the company appeared in uniform, and others in Court costume, which united with the splendour of the general arrangements to compose a striking *tout ensemble*.

The "loving cup" having been passed round, "Benedictus" was sung.

The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been drunk with the accustomed honours and enthusiasm, the Mayor of Hastings proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor of London." "We welcome your Lordship," said the hon. gentleman, "as a native of this town; we welcome you as an honourable merchant and banker; we welcome you especially to-day as the chief magistrate of the first city in the world, and as the first Sussex man who has ever held that proud office. (Loud cheers.) I hope, beyond the present of this day, a moral lesson may be conveyed to my townsmen by your Lordship's visit—that in this free country the path to fame which you have walked is open to all, and the eminence they may be attained which you have reached." (Great acclamations.) The Lord Mayor gratefully returned thanks. "Amidst the cares of a merchant's life," said his Lordship, "I have not forgotten the place of my earliest associations, nor, surrounded by the honour of the chief magistracy of the City of London, do I desire to overlook my old friends. It gave me much satisfaction to see you at the Mansion-house, and I consider this day one of the proudest of my life." (Continued cheers.) The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Mayor of Hastings." After several other toasts connected with the county had been drunk, "The health of the Mayor of Manchester" was proposed. The Mayor of Manchester, in returning thanks, said "he represented the youngest city in the three kingdoms, but one which was a monument of the skill, industry, and enterprise of our countrymen. Our institutions (continued he) are connected with the land, but we are still dependent upon manufactures. I trust the commerce, manufactures, and agriculture of our empire may flourish together." (Cheers.) When the toast of the "Corporation of London" was drunk, Alderman Humphery said—Country people and young people are taught that when they visit London, they will find the streets paved with gold. It is true. The streets of that great city are paved with gold, and you have proof today that any man who goes to London will find it so, whose course is marked by industry, honour, and religion. After a day passed in splendid conviviality, the party, which consisted of upwards of 100, broke up at midnight.

We have engraved the scene of the Banquet, which took place in an elegant room, embellished with statues of the Muses. On a table, in the centre of the room, stood, amongst other articles of plate, the vast silver punch-bowl presented by the Barons who attended the coronation of King George II and Queen Caroline, A.D. 1727. It weighs 164 oz. 18 dwt., and holds about seventeen quarts. The following inscription is engraved on one side:—

This Silver Bowl was presented to the Corporation of Hastings (the premier cinque port) by the gentlemen whose names are hereon inscribed, who had the honour to be unanimously elected the Barons of the said town, to support the canopy over their sacred Royal Majesties King George II. and Queen Caroline, at the solemnity of their inauguration at Westminster, the 11th day of October, 1727; and the same was made out of their shares and dividends of the silver, &c., belonging to the said canopies.

On the opposite side:—

CANOPY BEARERS TO THE KING.	CANOPY BEARERS TO THE QUEEN.
Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bart.	The Hon. Thomas Townsend, Esq.
Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, Esq.	James Pelham, Esq
Edward Dyne, Esq.	John Collier, Esq.

Between the inscriptions, on one side, the King is represented sitting in his coronation robes, with the crown, sceptre, and orb; and on the opposite side, the Queen, sitting in her coronation chair, crowned and robed, holding a sceptre and orb.

As punch is now disused, and has long ceased to be a fashionable liquor, and the Corporation preferring wine at their public festivals, a framework of wood has been made to fit the inside of the bowl, to hold decanters: by this means it still forms a handsome appendage at their dinners, and constitutes a grand centre ornament to the table.

We have engraved this fine old piece of plate, appended to the initial letter in the previous column.

The reporters of the local press justly complain that they were not admitted to the banquet; and they were justified in refusing to attend to report the after-dinner proceedings.

SUPERB TESTIMONIAL.

THE richly digit box represented in the accompanying Engraving has just been manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of 35, Bruton-street, for presentation to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Regiment of Cameronian Highlanders, now and for some time past stationed at Gibraltar. The box bears the following inscription, which indicates its donor and its object:—

"To the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Regiment of Cameronian Highlanders, in testimony of cordial and sincere friendship, from Prince Anatole Demidoff."

This beautiful work is 2 feet 2 inches in length, 16 inches in breadth, and 10 inches in depth; it is of the finest ebony, elaborately inlaid over the entire surface of the lid with silver, in laurel and grape leaves around the edge, the corners surmounted with the Scottish thistle, all superbly chased in silver, as is also a volant eagle at each end. On the lid, also, within a frame of gold, is a water-colour painting by Eugène Lami (a pupil of Horace Vernet), the subject, the colours of the 79th Regiment of Cameronian Highlanders; whilst on the inner lid is a water-colour painting of the rock of Gibraltar, by Harding.

The box is interiorly divided into six compartments, and lined throughout with cedar. It stands upon four feet of chased silver, whilst a lock, escutcheon, and key, all of silver, complete this beautiful work. It is intended for a mess-box for the regiment, and its value is estimated at about £350.

The design is by M. Eugène Lami; the workmanship by Mr. Hancock, and the result is highly creditable to the taste and skill of both gentlemen.

THE "AZORIAN" ORANGE SCHOONER.

THE Azores and Spain are known to afford the best oranges. The trade carried on in this produce is of considerable value and importance, and the present season of this fruit has been unusually productive.

A certain class of schooners, during six months of the year, viz. from November till May, are employed in the importation of oranges into this kingdom from the Azores. This trade has, of late years, considerably increased; and during the present season has employed from 200 to 230 schooners, greater part of which are first-class vessels. We have engraved one of these schooners, the *Azorian*, as being a medium specimen of this class of vessels. She measures about 105 tons, N.M., and brings about 730 chests of oranges. Among the largest and finest in the fleet are the *Susan*, *King Alfred*, *Queen of the West*, *Torch*, and *Quiver*. Vessels of smaller tonnage, however, are principally sought after, since those of large burden, such as the above, fill the market too quickly when arrivals take place in close succession, which is very frequently the case.

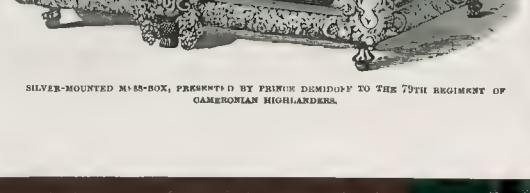
The orange-tree, being a native of warm southern latitudes, is a remarkable instance of one which gives employment to, and forms even an article of commerce from, the southern to the more northern European nations. Thus it is exported from Italy and Malta, as well as from the south of Spain and Portugal; but in very large quantities from the Azores. Its cultivation is profitable, not only on account of the esteem in which the fruit is held, but also from the extreme productiveness of the tree; so that the fruit is sold even in England at a price not much above, and sometimes even for less, than our own apples and pears.

Mr. Macculloch states the number of oranges imported into Great Britain in one year to exceed two hundred millions. They are chargeable with duty, which is thought questionable: they are very apt to spoil; and as no abatement is made from the duty on account of any damage, its influence on their price is much more considerable than might at first be supposed.

AMUSEMENT IN COLOUR.—Underwood and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, have issued a box containing a number of triangular coloured cards, the halves of two-inch squares, with which an infinite variety of coloured patterns and ornaments can be constructed. A sheet of many-coloured diagrams is given, to show the manner of combining the pieces. The simplicity of the forms, and the love that children have for bright colours, combine to make this an entertaining and instructive toy, while it appears well calculated to illustrate the elementary laws of colour for persons of all ages. So far as we know, this is the first attempt to bring down colour from the higher regions of art to the nursery or infant school.

A Treasury order, just issued, declares Runcorn no longer a port after the 5th inst., and that after the same date the limits of the Port of Liverpool "shall commence at the termination of the Port of Chester, being a place called the Red Stones, in Hoy Lake, on the Point Wirral, and so along the coast of Cheshire into the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver, and thence returning along the coast of Lancashire till it meets the termination of the port of Fleetwood, at a place called the Hundred-end-Water."

On Friday morning week a gentleman of Oxford University undertook to ride from Oxford to London and back, a distance of 108 miles, in six hours, unlimited to horses. He started from Magdalen bridge at five o'clock, and arrived in London at twenty-five minutes past seven, and returned to Oxford one minute before ten; thus completing this arduous task one minute under five hours.



SILVER-MOUNTED MESS-BOX, PRESENTED BY PRINCE DEMIDOFF TO THE 79TH REGIMENT OF CAMERONIAN HIGHLANDERS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JAMES BATHURST, K.C.B.

This eminent officer was the son of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, by his wife Grace, the sister of Henry Charles, Lord Castlecoote. He entered the army in 1794, as Ensign in the 70th Foot, and served in Gibraltar, the West Indies, Egypt, the campaign in Poland, the sieges of Stralsund and Copenhagen. He was afterwards in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Vimeira, Vittoria, Corunna, Talavera, and Busaco. He also filled the office of Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington. He was latterly Governor of the garrison of Berwick. General Bathurst was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1831. He married, in 1815, Caroline, elder daughter of the first Earl of Castle Stuart. Sir James Bathurst died on the 13th instant, aged 68, at the residence of his kinsman, the Rev. E. Bathurst, M.A., of Kilworth, Beauchamp, Leicestershire.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, ESQ.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, an eminent American lawyer and statesman, was born in 1782. He was the descendant of an Irish family, which emigrated to America when his father was about three years old. He was educated at Sale College, where he graduated, in 1804, with distinguished honours; and, after studying the law at the celebrated Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut, he was admitted to the Bar in 1807. As an advocate, he rapidly attained high celebrity and large emoluments. He was elected a member of Congress in 1810; in 1817 he was appointed Secretary at War; and in 1824 he was chosen Vice-President of the United States, an office which he filled a second time in 1828, and which he finally resigned in 1832; he was then returned to the Senate by the Legislature of South Caro-

THE LATE J. C. CALHOUN, ESQ.

lina. In 1844 he became Secretary of State, and so remained until the close of President Tyler's administration. After that he was re-chosen senator, and continued in the office until his death, which took place on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Calhoun enjoyed in America a reputation for vigour, boldness, and independence unsurpassed by any of his fellow-statesmen. For more than forty years his name has been a leading one in American politics, and he ranked, in his influence over the destinies of his country, with Clay, Benton, and Webster. In all the relations of private life Calhoun's character was beyond reproach. The loss of so great a man is very generally felt and deplored.

ADMIRAL HILLS.

ADMIRAL HILLS was born the 8th November, 1777; he was the only surviving son of Lieut. William Hills, R.N., of Buckland, Kent, who lost his life in a storm while commanding H. M. cutter *Sprightly*. Admiral Hills entered the navy the 13th June, 1792, and, after a distinguished career, attained his rank of Rear-Admiral in 1849. He had received a medal for his services. He married, in 1813, Diana, daughter of the late Thomas Hammersley, Esq., by whom he leaves three sons and four daughters. The gallant Admiral died on the 4th instant, at his residence, Asher Hall, Essex, in his seventy-third year.

THE REV. CANON EATON.

THE Rev. Joseph Eaton, a Minor Canon and Precenter of Chester Cathedral, was the eldest member of that ecclesiastical establishment. He also held the appointment there of Chapter Clerk, and in that character he was presented with numerous testimonials for the improvement he effected in the Cathedral property. The new gentleman possessed high scientific attainments, and was one of the best mathematicians of his day; he was among the oldest members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. Besides his appointment of Canon, he held in the Church the living of Handley and the perpetual curacy of St. Michael's, Chester. The Rev. Canon Eaton died on the 8th inst., in the 82nd year of his age.

LIEUT. SKENE.

LIEUTENANT JAMES SKENE, R.N., was the son of Mr. Skene, a surgeon in the army, and the nephew of Captain Alexander Skene, R.N. Lieutenant Skene, during an active career, saw much service: he was present at the taking of Washington and the attack on New Orleans. He was several times severely wounded. He was made a Lieutenant in 1815.

Lieutenant Skene died suddenly at Gillingham, on the 3rd inst., aged fifty-three.

THE REV. JOHN ROWLAND BERKELEY, OF COTHERIDGE, COUNTY WORCESTER.

THE death of this respected gentleman, the descendant of the ancient and eminent house of Berkeley, of Cotheridge, occurred a short time since. Mr. Berkeley was eldest son of the late Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D., rector of Writtle, in Essex, and succeeded to the family estates at the decease of his cousin, in 1840. He inherited also the distinguished honour of quartering, in his armorial shield, the Royal arms of Plantagenet, being sixteenth in a direct descent from King Edward I. Never having married, he is succeeded by his brother William.

WILLIAM BEER.

WILLIAM BEER, a well-known savant, was a native of Prussia, and brother of the famous author of "Le Prophète." William Beer early in life served in the army; but, having attained the rank of lieutenant, he quitted the pride and pomp of war for the peaceful occupation of assuding his father in his business as a merchant, and of devoting his leisure hours to the study of astronomy and the acquirement of other scientific knowledge. He became, in time, one of the first astronomers of the age. His celebrated Map of the Moon, "Mappa Selenographica," constructed by him and Medler, received the approbation of most of the learned men and societies of Europe. The Paris Academy of Science awarded their Lalande prize to the authors. Messrs. Beer and Medler jointly published many other eminent works, among them the "General Compared Selenography."

M. Beer obtained honours and crosses from various Sovereigns of Europe; and his firm adherence to his own government, in his position of Municipal Councillor, in 1848, procured for him a seat in the First Prussian Chamber. He was also Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin. M. Beer died recently at Berlin, at the age of 53.

MADAME TUSSAUD.

THIS famous exhibitor of the greatest collection of wax-work ever known was a native of Berne, in Switzerland. At the age of six years she was sent to Paris to be placed under the care of her uncle, M. Curtius, an eminent professor of the fine arts, and *artiste* to Louis XVI. Instructed by this relative, she became a great adept in drawing and modelling, and she had numerous pupils among the French noblesse just previously to the revolution of 1789. The unfortunate Princess Elizabeth, who was so foully murdered by the Jacobins, was one of those to whom she imparted her knowledge. Madame Tussaud came to England in 1802; her well-known career in this country is familiar to every one as an exhibitor of the waxen effigies of the heroes and heroines of all ages, whether of good or evil fame. Her reputation is unrivalled. Her emporium of characters, historic, literary, and criminal, in Baker-street, is of cosmopolite renown. Madame Tussaud several years since published some memoirs of herself, which were by no

THE LATE MADAME TUSSAUD.

means without interest. The distinguished lady died on the 15th inst., after an illness of five days, in her 90th year.

In the volume of Reminiscences to which we have alluded, Madame Tussaud tells us that during her stay with M. Curtius, his house was the resort of many of the most distinguished literati and artists of France: she well recollected Voltaire, Rousseau, Dr. Franklin, Mirabeau, and La Fayette; she was an especial favourite with Voltaire, who used to pat her on the cheek, and tell her what a pretty dark-eyed girl she was. The personal appearance of the *célebrités* is minutely described in Madame Tussaud's volume. At that time, modelling flowers, fruit, &c., in wax, was much in fashion; and to such perfection had this lady arrived in giving character and accuracy to her portraits, that, whilst very young, to her was confided the task of taking casts from the heads of Voltaire, Rousseau, Franklin, Mirabeau, and others; her cast from the face of Voltaire was taken only two months before he died.

The volume of Madame Tussaud's "Memoirs and Reminiscences," to which we have alluded, is a very curious and interesting book, not only describing the most striking events of the old French Revolution, but portraying the different characters of the period, and painting their costumes with the nicest attention to details; such, indeed, as might be expected from a woman of Madame Tussaud's turn of observation. Many a leader of the Revolution might be "dressed" from her clever descriptions, which have more than the exactness of the records of fashions in the present day.

THE REV. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES.

THE family from which this distinguished poet descended is one of some note.

It springs from John Bowles, of Bristol, who was living in 1499; and whose great-grandson, Rowland Bowles, a volunteer under Sir Thomas Arundel at the siege of Gran, in Hungary, in 1595, received on that occasion the honour of knighthood, and the addition of the crescent to his arms. The poet counted Sir Isaac Newton among his nearest relatives; his own immediate parentage were clergymen for two generations; his grandfather was vicar of Brackley, in Northumberland; his father was also in orders; he was himself the eldest of seven children. One of his nephews is the present Mr. Justice Erle.

William Lisle Bowles (such was the poet's name) received his education at Winchester School, where he was placed in 1776. In five years he rose to be senior boy of that seminary, and won the particular notice and favour of the then master, Dr. Warton. Bowles, while at Trinity College, Oxford, obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem on the siege of Gibraltar. In 1792 he took his degree of M.A.; and his father dying, he quitted Oxford, entered into holy orders, and became a curate in Wiltshire. In 1797, Mr. Bowles married a daughter of Dr. Wake, Prebendary of Westminster, which proved a most fortunate and happy union. Lord Somers presented him, soon after his marriage, with the living of Dumbleton, in Gloucestershire. In 1803 he was made a prebendary, and afterwards a canon, of Salisbury Cathedral; and from Archbishop Moore he obtained the rectory of Bremhill, a beautiful and romantic spot, which he subsequently rendered famous in his verse. Bremhill is near Devizes, and near also to Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and to Slopeton Cottage, the residence of another, alas! now scarcely living poet, the illustrious Moore. The life of Bowles, like that of country clergymen in general, has been little diversified by incidents. One of the only occasions in which he came before the public in any other way than as a poetic or literary character, was as a magistrate of the county of Wilts, which he did good service to the cause of humanity by energetically and effectually remonstrating against a sentence of unparalleled severity inflicted by a fellow-magistrate on an unfortunate woman for a very trifling theft. His conduct at the time met with the approbation of Lord Lansdowne, then Home Secretary; as well as with that of every thinking and honourable mind.

Bowles's first publication was his "Sonnets," brought out, according to the fashion of the day, in quarto, in 1789. These were followed by "Verses on Howard's Description of Prisons," "The Grave of Howard," and "The Sorrows of Switzerland." "The Spirit of Discovery," probably his best work, came out in 1805. His edition of Pope, which gave rise to the celebrated controversy, was published in ten volumes in 1810. Bowles in this edition advanced certain doctrines respecting the "invariable principles" of poetry, which, if admitted, tended to lessen Pope's reputation as a poet. With the truth or fallacy of these principles the whole fame of that great poet was connected. Campbell first began the controversy on behalf of Pope; Byron also took the same view; while a host of pamphleteers on both sides of the question completely occupied the public attention, and kept alive the literary warfare. After a long contest, the combat may be said to have ended in a drawn battle. This renowned dispute, however, did infinite credit to the talent and perseverance of Bowles, who disputed the ground

THE LATE REV. W. LISLE BOWLES.

inch by inch, and was not dismayed by the lofty names and widely-extended arme of some of his antagonists.

Bowles wrote much both in verse and prose. His poetry, always good in style and pure in sentiment, bears the stamp of a virtuous and reflective mind; its deficiency lies in the absence of passion or the stronger emotions of the heart; it has all the elegant evenness and cold correctness of the scholar, but elevation and novelty of thought are wanting. Nevertheless, the poems of Bowles will ever afford pleasure and satisfaction to the reader, whose kindlier feelings and social affections they will not fail to move and engage in their favour. The prose contributions to literature of Mr. Bowles are very valuable. His "History of Bremhill," his "History of Lacock Abbey," and last, not least, his delightful "Hermes Britannicus," are works which alone would establish for him a lasting reputation. In private life Mr. Bowles was much beloved: he was a man thoroughly amiable and virtuous the pleasantness of his manner, and the varied extent of his information, gave a charm to his society which few could resist, and which made him a universal favourite. Bremhill, his charming residence, formed a centre of attraction to a circle which included some of the highest in rank and the greatest in talent of the age. To numbers, indeed, high and low, came with heartfelt sorrow the news, some years ago, that this gentle poet was gradually sinking, under the accumulation of years, into a state of mental and bodily imbecility. From that condition the Rev. Canon never rallied: he died on the 13th instant, in the 88th year of his age. Bowles may be truly lamented as a poet of many virtues, and "to each fine feeling true."

The accompanying portrait is from a clever characteristic sketch which appeared some years since in *Fraser's Magazine*.

THE "ARCHAN," ORANGE SCHOONER.

THE GORHAM CASE.

The new features of the Gorham case are not unimportant. An old law has been disinterred, the 24th Henry 8, cap. 12, which enacts, in regard to the Church, that in any cause in which the Sovereign is concerned, the party grieved shall appeal from any court of the realm to the Upper House of Convocation: and this law it is affirmed, is yet in force. It is contended, that Brampford Speke being a Crown living, the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter" falls under this law, and that the appeal should have been carried before the Upper House of Convocation. It is, therefore, asserted that the law expressly vests the Privy Council, and all other courts, from jurisdiction, except the Convocation, and that the decision of the Privy Council is literally waste paper. The Bishop of Exeter has accordingly, by counsel, made an application to the Court of Queen's Bench to interdict all further proceedings under the order pronounced by the Queen in Council. The motion was made on Monday, and the Judges, who took time to consider the application, have, as yet, given no opinion on the question. It may be mentioned as curious, that it was the first motion Lord Campbell heard on taking his seat as Chief Justice, and that he was himself a member of the Privy Council, whose judgment, so contrary to law, was impugned.

The clergy of the rural Deanery of Hampton have petitioned the Bishop of London, that he would advise with his episcopal brethren as to the means of remedying the evils by which the Church is now menaced. The reply of the Bishop is not known; but in the House of Lords, on Monday, the right rev. prelate informed Lord Redesdale that it was his intention to proceed with the Clergy Offences Bill, which contains a clause constituting a new Court of Appeal in cases involving charges of false doctrine. It is understood that the late decision has made the right rev. prelate suppose that the existing clauses of the bill will not exactly meet the present difficulties, and he expressed a hope that he should be able to frame a clause that would give satisfaction to the Church and the country at large. It will be long before this crisis will be passed through at the expense of reviving obsolete and enacting new laws.

A body of the clergy and laity of his Lordship's diocese have deliberated as to the steps proper to be taken on the present occasion, and have resolved to remain quiet, thinking that time and patience will be the best cure for the divisions.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Bagot, taking a different view, has issued a declaration, dated the 12th inst., to his clergy, "on account of the great disquietude which prevails in the dioces in consequence of the decision of the Privy Council." He expects them to sign it. And it sets forth that "the construction put by that decision on the Articles of the Church of England, implies that the remission of sin to all who receive the rite of baptism is declared in the Church of England, although such remission of sin is held to be affirmed by an article of the Nicene Creed;" that the decision casts doubt on the doctrine of the Church Catechism, "that in baptism we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven, in and by their baptism:" and the Bishop declares solemnly, "that it is the doctrine of the Church of England, as of the whole Church Catholic in all ages, that original sin is remitted to all infants by the application of the merits of our Lord and saviour Jesus, in and by the sacrament of baptism." The declaration was courteously sent by the Bishop to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A numerous meeting of the "clergy and laity of the county of Dorset" has expressed dissatisfaction with the decision of the Judicial Committee, and a determination to take every lawful means for reversing it.

The Bishop of Peterborough has been entreated to take counsel with his right rev. brethren as to the best method of remedying the evils arising out of the late judgment of the Privy Council, and "especially to take steps for vindicating the Church's doctrine touching the sacrament of holy baptism."

The Bishop of Exeter has replied to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Exeter—that de sate the highest value on the imitation of their "faithfulness, and zeal, and watchfulness, and determination, by God's grace, to stand by the Church of England in all her difficulties." "He believes that, though clouds and storms arise, the faithful ministers of the Church will never be driven from it."

Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, has addressed and published a letter to Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., on the present crisis in the Church, in which he strongly dissuades his brethren from leaving the Church of England for that of Rome; points out that persons holding Mr. Gorham's opinions have been found in the Church for three hundred years; and that Protestantism, to which Dr. Hook belongs, are not placed in a worse position by the decision of the Privy Council than they were in before. He hopes that the decision may lead to explanations amongst those who have the light and the zeal to separate Romanism from Romanism, and increase the number of those who are determined to walk in the *via media*. Dr. Hook, by making light of the difference, attempts to reconcile the contending parties, and restore peace to the Church.

One of the most curious though trifling incidents that has grown out of the dispute, is the correspondence between Miss Sellon and the Lord Chief Justice Campbell. This lady is the director of the Plymouth Sisters of Mercy, a charitable association which has the reputation of doing a great deal of good. It receives contributions from charitable persons, and Lord Campbell had subscribed to the society. His name was on the list, when the committee, but, on the decision of the Privy Council being known, she wrote to Lord Campbell, requesting him to withdraw his name, "which, noble and honoured as it is, is connected most painfully with a decision which for the present brands the Church of England with uncatholic teachings." The noble Lord remitted the collection with but in a sensible letter, but the lady, though courteous, was stern and inexorable, spoke in her reply of the decision as endangering the Church; and the noble Lord, with more humility than was shown by the lady, submitted to her sentence, and withdrew his name from the committee. So a dispute, which Dr. Hook regards as merely verbal, separates those who were united by charity and benevolence.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—At a congregation holden on Tuesday last, the following graces were offered to the Senate:—1. John Disney, of the Hyde, in the county of Essex, Esq., having offered to present to the University a valuable collection of ancient marbles and statuary, with the view of its being placed on one of the public buildings of the University, and that the same or such archæological collection bearing his name: to accept Mr. Dis[illegible] offer on the condition above specified.—2. To authorise the Syndicate appointed for the management of the Fitzwilliam Museum to receive the collection of Mr. Disney for the removal.

THE DEANERY OF SALISBURY.—This preferment has been conferred by the Premier on the Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, M.A., the author of a recent able defence of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

PRESENTMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Henry Edward Abney, to the deanery of Derby; the Rev. R. Eldridge, to the rectory of Desford, Leicestershire; the Rev. J. H. Townsend, to the rectory of East Down, Devon; the Rev. John Miles Cox, to the rectory of Church-Knowle, Dorset; the Rev. Thomas Dix, to the rectory of Thwaite St. Saints, Norfolk; the Rev. William Wiltshire, to the rectory of Handscombe, Surrey; the Rev. Henry Butler, to the rectory of Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire.

VACANCIES.—Staverton Vicarage, Devon, diocese Exeter; value, £—, with residence, patron, Bishop of Exeter; Rev. W. Marshall deceased. Mastership of Durham United Blue Coat and Sunday Schools; salary, £100; testimonials before May 1. Aldenham Vicarage, Herts, diocese Rochester; value, £425, with residence; patrons, Trustees of R. Treslinson, Esq.; Rev. F. Benbow, deceased. Camberwell, Surrey, parish church, Surrey, diocese Winchester; value, £800, with residence; patron, Sir E. B. Smyth, Bart, Rev. Robert Rayner, deceased. Cradley parish church, county and diocese Worcester; value, £116; patrons, trustees; Rev. John Jones, deceased.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S CATTLE-SHOW.—The spring show of cattle, pigs, poultry, farming implements, &c., took place on Tuesday, in the grounds attached to the Royal Dublin Society. A meeting of the society took place in the evening. Shortly after eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Lord Lieutenant. His Excellency was accompanied by his private secretary, Sir William Russell, Bart., Master of the Horse, Captain Bernard, aide-de-camp and Captain Robert Williams. Amongst the personages present were the Lord Chancellor, the Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Bishop of Meath, Sir Hercules A. F. Nugent, Lord Plunket, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Viscount Bangor, the Lord Bishop of Tuam, Viscount Lorton, Viscount Monck, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, the Earl of Mayo, Lord Garvie, Sir Percy Nugent, the Revs. Francis T. Gregg, Andrew J. Gregg, and T. A. Stopford, Colonel D. C. La Touche, the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, the Hon. Thomas Pelham, the Rev. John Warburton, Sir Edward Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Baron Lefroy, the Lord Mayor, &c. The list of premiums having been read, Mr. Sproule and Dr. Allman read papers. Mr. Foote adverted to the objects of the society, and thanked his Excellency, on the part of the society, for being present on that occasion. His Excellency said, he begged to return his sincere thanks to the society for the kind and flattering expressions with which Mr. Foote, upon their part, had addressed him. He was very slender proficient of his knowledge in there is at evening. He then adverted at some length to the progress of agricultural industry in Ireland, and urged the increased cultivation of flax. Before he sat down he would take the liberty of congratulating them on their meeting and on their exhibition, respecting the object and utility of which he entirely agreed in the observations which had fallen from Mr. Foote. He wished all success to the exhibition, and he hoped they would become general and frequent in Ireland, because experience had demonstrated their advantage in bringing together in harmonious combination those whose interests, when rightly understood, were strictly identical, by stimulating that competition which was the greatest incentive to human progress. He trusted that they might be, at least, by axe taking altogether matters of political or sectarian difference (hear); for if there is a spot in the world where men of the most opposite sentiments may meet in friendly rivalry of opinion that is the Royal Dublin Society. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings of the evening then terminated.

The newspapers from the various provincial sea-ports describe emigration as going forward without intermission. The *Waterford Mail* says:—"More persons have left our port destine. for America than any other during the season. The great majority were of the better class of farmers." The *Cork Constitution says*: "A numerous body of respectable-looking farmers, with their wives and children, from the midland counties, arrived in this city on Thursday by railway, all intending to emigrate. Same day, the *Woltron* and *Saxon* sailed from Queenstown, with emigrants."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LORD MAYOR'S GRAND BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained her Majesty's Ministers and their ladies and a large party in the Egyptian Hall, which was prepared for the occasion in a style of great magnificence.

Amongst the company present, which consisted of about 260, were:—Lord and Lady John Russell and Miss Lyster, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Palmerston, Earl and Countess Grey, Marquis of Breadalbane, Lady Grey, the Danish Minister and Countess Bille Brahe, the French Ambassador and Lady Mary Wood, the Netherlands Ambassador, Lord and Lady Langdale, Mrs Fox Maule, Lord and Lady Rosseberry, Earl and Countess Zetland, Earl and Countess Arundel, Earl and Countess Charlemont, Earl and Countess Morley, Earl and Countess Listowel, Miss Stone, the Earl of Essex, Lady Ann and Miss Tufnell, Lord Ebrington and Lady Ebrington, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord and Lady Clifford, Lord and Lady Canning, Sir Thomas and Lady Wilde, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Dinorben, the Earl and Countess Mulgrave, the Earl of Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord Elphinstone, &c.

After the various loyal and complimentary toasts had been duly honoured,

The Lord Mayor gave the toast of the evening. He said: My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—The toast I am now about to propose to you I am quite sure will give satisfaction to every one present. I need not attempt to impress upon you the health of the eminent statesman who presides over the dignities of this kingdom, my Lord John Russell. (Loud cheers.) And in so doing, allow me to couple with that toast the name of her Majesty's Ministers. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL: My Lord Mayor, my Lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I rise to return to you my respectful thanks for the honour which you have done me. Permit me, in the first place, to say, that I greatly regret that the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council have been prevented from availing themselves of your kind hospitality. In receiving the hospitality of the City of London, I can never do so without reflecting upon the mighty changes that have taken place in the history of this country, and with what this great city is connected. With the institutions which have existed from its very beginning, we now behold that city uniting all the improvements of modern civilisation. I am happy to perceive that, in connection those pursuits of commerce which, while they add to the wealth of the country, are connected with every species of improvement which tends to unite us with the other nations of the globe in the bonds of amity, and tends to the improvement of mankind. My Lord Mayor, you have done me honour in the spirit in which those difficulties were met was no unworthy of Englishmen; it was worthy of the great country whose affairs we had to preside over. Let me assure you that we shall endeavour to conduct affairs in future in the same spirit, and that we shall consider that the institutions of the country are never so safe and never so honoured as when they receive those amendments from time to time of which they are capable, that we shall never throw aside anything as useless merely because it is old, that we shall never retain anything merely because it is ancient, and that we shall never reject anything as strange merely because it is new. It is, in my opinion, by combining a due reverence for antiquity, by preserving proper respect for the spirit in which our institutions were founded, and at the same time adapting them to the wants of the present day—it is by that combination of respect for antiquity, and a regard for all modern improvements, that the freedom and happiness of this country can be secured. (Cheers.) I am happy to say that I approach you on the present occasion at a time when peace from France, whom I have on former occasions heard say that his presence in this hall was a token of the intimate union between the two countries (Cheers.) May that union long subsist! May the two such mighty nations! I believe that the intimate communion of two such enlightened countries—countries which have so brilliantly proved their prowess in arms, and who have shown in their abilities in every department of the pursuits of civilisation—the union of two such countries cannot but lead to the peace of the world, and promote the welfare of mankind. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of the Foreign Ministers," coupling with the toast the name of the French Ambassador.

The toast having been warmly received, and M. Drouin de L'Huys, the French Ambassador, in a few words acknowledged the compliment, Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston subsequently responded to the complimentary toasts of the Houses of Lords and Commons, with which their names were associated.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDIA-HOUSE.—A special general court of directors and proprietors of the East India Company was held on Wednesday at the Company's house, Leadenhall-street. James Shepherd, Esq., chairman of the Court of Directors, presided. Mr. Sullivan moved four resolutions, in which he propounded the justice and necessity of admitting the right of adoption, on the part of the native Princes. He quoted and read sixteen different instances, in which he maintained that the Indian Government had acknowledged that right; but the late case of the Rajah of Sattara was an exception, and for that of becoming a general rule with the Government to refuse to the other native chiefs the same rights as they had done to the Rajah of Sattara, he had brought forward these resolutions to assert the undoubted right of appointing a successor, by adoption, on the part of the native Sovereigns of India. Colonel Dickenson seconded the resolutions. The chairman said, if the resolutions now proposed were to be carried, it would be by the votes of the proprietors, a question of the Indian Government. (Hear.) Mr. Sullivan said, if he stood alone, he would have the resolutions recorded in the minutes of their proceedings, and should therefore press for a division. Mr. Lewin opposed the resolutions, as being a waste of time, and not likely to lead to any practical result. Mr. Marshall begged to remind the court that the hon. proprietor was one of the republicans who had called the present court together. Captain Gordon supported the motion, as did also General Briggs. The resolutions were put to the vote seriatim, and negatived by considerable majorities, only six or seven hands being held up in their favour. The court then adjourned.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Commission in Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair, Mr. Alderman Moon, pursuant to notice, moved—

That the medical officer of health of the City of London, who is employed in his report, that "it is absolutely necessary, for the present progress of sanitary measures within the City, to have accurate periodical statements of the sickness of the people, and the mortality which may ensue," that the Committee on Health appointed by the Commissioners having, in their report, expressed an opinion that it is quite indispensable that any committee of health should receive the largest and most accurate returns which can be procured of all sickness occurring among the poorer classes, and particularly in respect of all epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases; and that the same recommendation be again contained therein; it is the opinion of the Court that Mr. Simon be, and he is hereby, instructed to put himself in communication with the members of the several boards of guardians of the City of London, so as to obtain the said information for the use of this commission, at a cost not to exceed the sum of £500 per annum.

He said that the last court having decided by a majority of one only against the recommendation of the committee which considered Mr. Simon's report, namely, that £2500 should be annually voted for the purpose of obtaining the information required by their medical officer of health, and that occasion having been very thin, he felt it due to the importance of the question that the subject should be re-examined in a fuller court that day, and therefore it was he had given the notice of motion. The object of the hon. alderman's motion was, that Mr. Simon's original suggestion for granting £500 for the same object be accepted instead of £2500. The Chairman seconded the motion. Mr. Whitmore moved an amendment that an annual grant of £250 per week, to the present salaries of the medical officers of the City unions be allowed to them for making out the requisite returns. This would altogether amount to £2345 annually, and would secure an approximation of that amount in proportion to the varying duties of the different medical officers. The motion was then seconded, and adopted the £250, that that amount would procure all the information that was wanted; otherwise they would never have recommended that vote. Mr. Rathbone seconded the amendment. After considerable discussion, the chairman put the question to a show of hands, when the motion for voting £500, and the amendment for granting £245, were both rejected—the majority against the former being 19 to 8, and against the latter 19 to 11. The effect of making only the requisite returns. This would altogether amount to £2345 annually, and would secure an approximation of that amount in proportion to the varying duties of the different medical officers. The motion was then seconded, and adopted the £250, that that amount would procure all the information that was wanted; otherwise they would never have recommended that vote. Mr. Rathbone seconded the amendment. After considerable discussion, the chairman put the question to a show of hands, when the motion for voting £500, and the amendment for granting £245, were both rejected—the majority against the former being 19 to 8, and against the latter 19 to 11. The effect of making only the requisite returns. This would altogether amount to £2345 annually, and would secure an approximation of that amount in proportion to the varying duties of the different medical officers. The motion was then seconded, and adopted the £250, that that amount would procure all the information that was wanted; otherwise they would never have recommended that vote. Mr. Rathbone seconded the amendment. After considerable discussion, the chairman put the question to a show of hands, when the motion for voting £500, and the amendment for granting £245, were both rejected—the majority against the former being 19 to 8, and against the latter 19 to 11. The effect of the foregoing is, that the decision of the previous court to make no grant whatever, remains unaltered. The court then broke up, leaving the concluding paragraphs of the Committee of Health's report for discussion at the next meeting.

ST. JOHN'S SERVANTS' SCHOOL.—The seventh report of the state of this school has been recently published; and as this valuable institution appears to be but little known in comparison with its great merits, we feel it only due to its patrons to state briefly the object of the establishment. It was founded in 1842 for the purpose of training young girls for the service of those who were old enough to be instructed in the different branches of household work. The children are admitted into the school on payment of a sum of money apportioned to their age, and are taught to read, write, and cast accounts for a less cost than would be required for board and lodging in a family, without including their clothing and education. The school was originally opened with one or two children. It is now in full working order, and the present time its numbers amount to 113. This great increase in the number of children has required corresponding exertions from those benevolent persons by whose subscriptions it has been supported. The distressing circumstances under which many families are left at a very early age, has led to the admission of younger children than was at first intended; but the institution is in a most efficient state, and only requires to be more extensively known to secure its sympathy and aid of the public. The school is situate at 22, Great Ormond-street, and an inspection or inquiry into its objects and results will afford ample gratification to every one disposed to promote the education and welfare of the working classes.

IONIAN BANK.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on Thursday (last week), at the offices of the company, No. 6, Great Winchester-street, City, Oliver Farrer, Esq., in the chair. The chairman stated, that, as the present meeting was convened solely for the purpose of electing a director in the place of Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Hankey, who had retired, there would be no report, and it only remained for him to propose John Rankin, Esq., to fill up the vacancy. The resolution was carried unanimously; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Essex and Middlesex Roads, at Old Ford, on Thursday, permission was refused to this Company to lay down mains from their proposed works at Bow along the line of road under the management of the trustees, for the purpose of supplying the City with gas.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—A special meeting of the governors and directors of the Hospital for Consumption was recently held in the board-room. The Rev. Sir Henry Foulis presided; and among the numerous influential noblemen and gentlemen present were the Earl of Germyn, M.P.; the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P.; Captain Gladstone, R.N.; the Hon. Col. Damer, M.P.; the Hon. Admiral Percy; the Hon. J. W. Percy, &c. Business relating to the standing rules of the institution was entered into, and the report of the committee appointed to revise the same was presented; after which a power of attorney to the treasurer, John Labouchere, Esq., to receive dividends upon stock, received the seal of the Corporation; as did also a contract for the internal fittings of the new chapel. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday the 25th instant.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—The 110th anniversary festival of this charity was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday evening, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. It appeared from the statement made in the course of the evening, that the number of patients relieved at the hospital during the past year was 4402, of which number 3783 were discharged, 288 died, and 321 remained in the house on the 1st of January last. During the same period the number of out patients was 16,813, including a total of 20,906. The total number of patients, since the foundation of the Hospital in 1740, has been 99,946. During the evening a collection was made, amounting to upwards of £2300

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A quarterly court of the members of this institution took place on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, Lord Radstock (the president of the society) in the chair. The statement of accounts showed the receipts for the last year, including a balance of £902, amounted to £2153, and the disbursements to £666, leaving a balance in favour of the society of £1487. A resolution was made to the effect that £10 should be given to the widow of a Naval Female School, and on its vacancy for 40 votes to that institution. The motion was lost by a majority of five, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman and auditors, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—A general meeting of the members of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, Holborn; Mr. Ware, vice-president, in the chair. Mr. Walker, the secretary, then read the report, which stated that the receipts amounted to £1308 14s. 10d., including a balance of last year of £276 7s. 4d. After discharging the necessary claims, there was a balance in hand of £221 12s. 2d., and a further sum of £200 stock, balance of £490, 4l 8s. 5d. invested. There were now receiving assistance from the funds thirty-seven widows and sixteen children of deceased members, while £39,978 had been distributed in relief by the society. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.—The anniversary festival of this charity, which was instituted in 1758, was celebrated at the London Tavern on Thursday evening; Mr. John Remington Miles presiding. The number of children now in the school amounts to 214. Altogether, 1414 children have been admitted to the schools, and most have been placed in situations, where, by their good conduct, they have been able to maintain comfortable positions in society. In the course of the evening, subscriptions and donations to the amount of nearly £800 were announced, including 200 guineas from her Majesty, who had promised to become patron of the society, and purchased a life nomination, which entitles her always to have a child in the school.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary dinner of the friends of this institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester, the Right Hon. the Earl Talbot, the Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P., Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Mr. Henry Bingley, the Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., Mr. Frederic Percy Chappell, Mr. James William Gilbart, F.R.S., Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., Mr. Charles Lushington, M.P., Mr. Charles Podmore, Mr. William Jesse Street, Mr. Joseph Webster, Mr. Williams, Mr. C. E. Wraisley, Mr. S. C. Hall, &c. The usual loyal toasts having been drunk, his Royal Highness rose to propose the toast of the evening, and in doing so expressed the great pleasure he experienced in being able to take the chair for the fifth time, notwithstanding the society had only been established about seven years. The objects were of such importance, that he almost wondered it had not been established at an earlier period. The success which the society had been enabled to attain, it had obtained an act of incorporation under Royal charter, and the same objects which it proposed to accomplish had been thus carried out:—

1. The Ladies' Committee had themselves investigated 778 individual cases. They had had 3160 applications from distressed ladies, and had had the pleasure of giving aid [illegible] with an amount of £9260 14s. 6d.

2. Besides this, the aged had been steadily increased, as fast as could be done from [illegible] capital, not from income, and there were now thirty-five ladies regularly receiving a weekly allowance, and had also granted [illegible] of these, twenty received only a year, but the kind exertions of the Honourable Mrs. William Ashley had [illegible] a-year, so that in a few months there would be no annuitant on the society's book with less than £30 a year. The sum invested was £4000 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

PLUMSTREE-COURT RAGGED SCHOOL.—A public meeting of the friends and patrons of this society took place on Thursday evening at the Inquest-room, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn: John Buckmaster, Esq. (in the absence of Sir James Duke), in the chair. The report stated the gratification the committee experienced at the amount of good they had been enabled to perform from the adoption of these schools. An average number of 30 boys had regularly attended, while there were 89 names on the books; and 20 girls were constant, so, in their attendances, while there were 64 names on the books. The report was adopted; and several resolutions unanimously passed confirmatory of the advantageous results of these ragged schools. Several clergymen and gentlemen addressed the meeting, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

WESTMINSTER AND NORTH-WESTERN LONDON PENITENT FEMALE ASYLUM.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Wednesday night at the Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the charity, of which the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Blandford, and the Hon. William Ashley are patrons. Mr. John Labouchere occupied the chair. From the report read, it appeared that during the last year twenty-nine females were received into the asylum, twelve were placed in situations of comfort and respectability, and five were restored to their friends. Since the establishment of the institution, in December, 1847, no less than 96 had been received, the average number of inmates is 91. The balance sheet showed that the expenditure during the year had been £719 1s. 8d., less 19s. 7d., which remained as a balance in hand. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr Brock, Mr. Longdale, M.A., Mr. D. W. Owen, the Rev. John Robinson, Lieutenant Blackmore, and others, and resolutions declaratory of the benefits of the institution, and in favour of its objects, were unanimously adopted. It was also determined that an appeal should be made to the public generally to further the interests of the institution, by contributing to its enlargement and subscribing to its support.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—The annual meeting of the Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday; the Right Hon. the Earl of Talbot in the chair. A report was read, which stated that the act of Parliament which the Bishop of Oxford had caused to be passed last session, was found to be so surrounded with difficulties, as to render it almost impossible to be put in force for the protection of women, and the stopping of immorality. A step, however, had been taken in the right direction, and the committee proposed to follow it up by the introduction into Parliament next year of a measure which it was hoped would prove more efficient. The revenue for the past year had amounted to £1981 18s., of which there had been expended £683 17s.; the purchase of £500 stock, £191 10s.; and there remained a balance in hand of £606 5s. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions in promotion of the objects of the association passed.

FREE boards, either in Government or other emigration ships, is given, with separate accommodation and a small gratuity. Communications have been made with ladies at Sydney, Port Philip, and other places, with a view to their co-operation with the society, but answers have not yet been received in general time. The report concludes by expressing every confidence in the success of the society. The balance sheet shows the total receipts of the society to be above £1150 8s. 10d., and the expenditures £1 6s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £148 2s. 4d. The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

WHITELANDS TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR SCHOOLMISTRESSES.—On Wednesday a public meeting in aid of this institution was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Earl of Harrowby (in the chair) said that this institution was founded by the National Society in 1842, for the purpose of educating young women for the mistresses of parochial and national schools; but these and other similar establishments having become too heavy a burden on the society's funds, were now thrown on their own resources, and the object of this meeting was to enlist public support on behalf of the Whitelands Institution. Since its commencement, 163 young women had completed their education, and been appointed to schools containing from 30 to 200 children each, and the clergy under whom they were placed had borne the highest testimony to their conduct and qualifications: 75 young women were now in training. During the last three years the pupils had been annually examined by the Government inspectors of schools, and the certificates of second and general merit awarded to

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 22, will be produced M Scribe's Popular Comedy, in One Act, entitled LA FAMILLE POISSON; ou, Les Trois Crispins, in addition to LA BELLE MERE ET LE GENDRE, and Sedaine's Popular Comedy of LA GAGEURE IMPREVUE, in which M Samson and Mdlle Dinah will both perform.

Its also respectfully announced that, in compliance with numerous applications, Molière's Celebrated Play of LE MISANTHROPE will be produced during the ensuing week, in which Mdlle Dinah will personate the character of "Celimene" (as performed by her with the greatest success at the Theatre Francais, Paris), and M Samson the character of "Alceste," during the Only Eight Nights that the Company can be given.

Mr MITCHELL feels particular gratification, also, in announcing that in the production of Scribe's celebrated Comedy of LA CAMARADERIE, the Principal Characters will be sustained by those members of the Theatre Francais, Paris. M Samson in the character of Du Mesnieux; Mdlle Denain, Cesarine. M Regnier (who will make his first appearance this season), Bernardet; Mdlle Nathalie (also her first appearance), Zoe, presenting a combination of talent which could not be witnessed at any other theatre in Europe, the arrangements for which have been most generously accelerated by the administration of the Theatre Francais, Paris.

M LAFONT will also have the honour of appearing shortly in the popular Comedy of LES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR, which is in active preparation.

Subscriptions for the remainder of the Season may be arranged at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'Clock

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. ANDREW ASTLEY. Decidedly the Last Six Nights of that Extraordinary American Equestrian YOUNG HERKANIDES, the Wonder of the World.—On MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850, and During the Week, the Entertainments will Commence at Seven o'Clock, with Pitchalla's Enormously Successful New Grand Easter Spectacle of Equestrian Drama, (slightly increased in popularity), entitled THE FOUR SONS OF AYMON; or, the Days of Charlemagne. Most gorgeously produced, and including the Living Camels, Zebra, and all the vast resources of this theatre.—To be Succeeded by an Incomparable Routine of Horsemanship by HENRY THE HIPPODROME. Supported by the Accomplished Artistes of the Establishment.—To Conclude with the Melodrama, entitled MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS; or, The Fatal Glen.—On FRIDAY, YOUNG HERKANDES'S FAREWELL BENEFIT in LONDON, when he will appear, for the First Time, in the EQUESTRIAN SKETCH, entitled THE DEMI-CAMPAGNARDE, being most positively the Last Night but One of his performance.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Mr. Maynard, Treasurer. First Price Half-past Seven o'Clock.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD MATINEE. WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, APRIL 23.—Double Quartet, in E minor.—Spohr, Duet in D, op. 56, Piano and Violoncello—Mendelssohn; Nocturnes—Chopin, Op. 55; Quartet, C minor, No. 4—Beethoven. Artists: Salaton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; Goffrie, Watson, Mellon and Pilet. Pianoforte, Mr. CHARLES HALLE (his first performance this season in London). Strangers' Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had at CRAMER and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Members can introduce visitors by payment at the Rooms

J. ELLA, Director

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, the FOURTH CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, commencing at Eight o'Clock (M.S.) Potter: Concerto, Violin, Mr Sainton; Beethoven: Overture, "Ruy Blas" (MS.). Mendelssohn: Sinfonia in B flat. Herz: Duet, Pianoforte, Mrs Kate Loder, Bennett: Aria, Miss Fogg, Mozart, Vocal Performers, Miss C Hayes and Mr Wilsworth. Conductor, Mr Costa. Single tickets (with reserved seat), £1 1s.; double tickets (3 ditto), £1 10s.; triple tickets (ditto), £2 2s., to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON and Co., 210, Regent-street.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 24, will be held the EIGHTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS (Spring Series).—The Programme will embrace the usual variety of Vocal and Instrumental Music, illustrated by eminent artistes. The First Part of the Programme will consist exclusively of the works of Beethoven, among which will be performed, for the first time in England, Goethe's Dramatic Poem, EGMONT, with the whole of the Incidental Music. The Poem will be recited by Mr JOSEPH STAMMERS, his first appearance. For Programme, see the "Times" of Monday, April 22. Tickets, 3s. and 5s. Reserved Seats, Numbered, 4s. Stalls, 7s. May be had at the Office of the Concerts, No 6, in Exeter-Hall, and of all Music-sellers.

MDLLE. MOUCHELY du Conservatoire de Paris, has the honour to announce that her CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, at Half-past Eight o'Clock, at the new BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. Vocalists: Mdlle Corbari. Mr de Beunier, Mr Wilsworth. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte—Mdlle Mouchely and M Sedlatzek. Violoncello, Mr Rousselot; Oboe, Mr Gratian Cocks.—Tickets, 7s; Reserved Seats, 10s; Family Tickets, £1 1s. To be had of all Musicsellers, and of Mdlle Mouchly, 4, Wellington-square, Chelsea.

MR. AGUILAR begs to announce that he will give an EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Miss Dolby, Miss Lucombe, and Miss Messent, Mr Sims Reeves and Signor Marras. Violin, Herr Ernst; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Harp, Mr Aptommas; Pianoforte, Herr Pauer; Clarinet, Mr Lazarus; Horn, Mr Jarrett; Bassoon, Mr Baumann. Pianoforte, Mr Aguilar. Conductor, Mr Benedict.—Reserved Seats, 10s 6d. Tickets, 5s. To be had of all Musicsellers, and of Mdlle Mouchly, 4, Wellington-square, Chelsea. Upper Norton-street, Portland-road.

MR JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—Mr. John Parry will give his Entertainment Comique Daily, at Eight o'Clock, on Monday evening next, April 22, commencing at Half past Eight. Stalls, Tickets, and Programmes may be had at the Hall; at the principal street, Kirk and Prowse, Cheapside, and the principal Musicsellers in the City.—The last performance in London of Mr. John Parry's present Entertainment will take place at WILLIS'S Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Monday evening, April 29.

MR. PLATT'S FAREWELL CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 24, at Two o'Clock precisely, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, H R H the Prince Albert, and H R H the Duke of Cambridge Mr Platt has had the situation of Principal Horn in the Orchestras of the Italian Operas, the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts. He is now rendered unfortunately, no longer able to continue his professional duties having lost from great and continuous pressure, the whole of his front teeth. Many of the most eminent members of the profession, and a large body of amateurs, receiving Mr Platt's seal and pressure, during his long and arduous career, have formed themselves into a Committee of Management; Sir George Smart, Chairman; Sir Frederick Pollock, Q.C., &c; Treasurer, Mr T Chappell, Secretary, Mr S T Lyon.

The following celebrated Artistes have most kindly promised their valuable services: Vocalists—Mdlle Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Bassano, Miss S Birch, Miss Eliza Lyon, the Misses Williams, and Miss Dolby; Mr Sims Reeves, Mr G Hobday, Mr H Phillips, Mr Machin, and Signor F Lablache. Instrumental Solo Performers—Pianoforte, Mrs Anderson; Violin, Mr Blagrove and Queen; Violoncello, Mr Lindley and Mr Lucas. Contra-Bass, Mr Hobday. Conductor, Signor Costa. Mr Platt will contact of the entire Staff of the Royal Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Concerts.

Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; Reserved Seats, One Guinea each; can be obtained at all the principal Music Warehouses; and of Mr Platt, 4, (late 6), Manchester-street, Manchester-square; and of the Committee, by whom donations will be received; and of Mr Platt, 7, Mount-place, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the monuments of antiquity on its banks; to which is added the interior of the great rock-cut TEMPLE of ABOU SIMBEL; painted by MESSRS. GREENFIELD. Open from 10 till 5 and 7 till 10. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Stalls 3s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Children and Schools half price.

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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, PORTLAND GALLERY 2 6, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution).—The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Single Season Tickets, 5s. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

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By order of the Board,
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 422.] SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1850. [GRATIS.

HUSYN-ABDAL, IN THE PUNJAB.

THE charming scene engraved at the foot of the page lies near the east bank of the Indus, and is so called from containing the tomb of a Mahometan saint of that name. It is situate in a delightful valley, watered by springs which gush from amongst the rocks—Burnes states, "some hundred springs," Von Hügel, three. This last writer denies that the place is a valley; he also reproves Moore and Hamilton for giving too flattering a description of it; but it is not to be forgotten that the glorious Akbar expressed the feelings excited in his mind on viewing the spot by exclaiming "Wah!" the usual interject on of admiration: hence the ruined garden is so named. Elphinstone styles it a valley; and the authorities to which we have referred, and even the Baron himself subsequently, are warm in their praises of the beauty of the place.

Husyn-Abdal is on the high-road from Lahore to Attock. It is thus mentioned by Mr. Moore, in his exquisite Oriental romance "Lalla Rookh!"—

"They were now not far from that forbidden river (the Attock) beyond which no pure Hindoo can pass, and were reposing for a time in the rich valley of Hussun Abdaul, which had always been a favourite resting-place of the Emperors in their annual migrations to Cashmere. Here often had the Light of the Faith, Jehangueire, wandered with his beloved and beautiful Nourmahal, and here would Lalla Rookh have been happy to remain for ever, giving up the throne of Bucharia and the world for Feramorz and love in this sweet lonely valley. The time was now fast approaching when she must see him no longer—or see him with eyes whose every look belonged to another; and there was a melancholy preciousness in these last moments which made her heart cling to them as it would to life. During the latter part of the journey, indeed, she had sunk into a deep sadness, from which nothing but the presence of the young minstrel could awake her. Like those lamps in tombs, which only light up when the air is admitted, it was only at his approach that her eyes became smiling and animated. But here, in this dear valley, every moment was an age of pleasure; she saw him all day, and was, therefore, all day happy—resembling, she often thought, that people of Zinge, who attribute the unfailing cheerfulness they enjoy to one genial star that rises nightly over their heads (the star Soheil, or Canopus).

"The whole party, indeed, seemed in their liveliest mood during the few days they passed in this delightful solitude. The young attendants of the Princess, who were here allowed a freer range than they could safely be indulged with in a less sequestered place, ran wild among the gardens, and bounded through the meadows lightly as young roes over the aromatic plains of Tibet. While Fadladeen, beside the spiritual comfort he derived from a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Saint from whom the valley is named, had opportunities of gratifying, in a small way, his taste for victims, by putting to death some hundreds of those unfortunate little lizards, which all pious Mussulmans make it a point to kill; taking for granted, that the manner in which the creature hangs its head is meant as a mimicry of the attitude in which the faithful say their prayers!"

In the first Illustration, the Artist has portrayed a party of Native Troops in Camp.

THE PUNJAB.—NATIVE TROOPS IN CAMP.

PRIZES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE question of Prizes in the several classes of products at the Great Exposition of 1851 is a much more serious one than either the Society of Arts or the Royal Commissioners seem to think. At a first glance it is natural to suppose that prizes of some sort, and especially large money prizes, would be the surest attraction to exhibitors; that if twenty or thirty thousand pounds were to be given in absolute money prizes, it would afford the highest incitement both to Englishmen and foreigners to exercise the utmost enterprise, skill, ingenuity, and fertility of design in preparation for the Exhibition. The very contrary, however, is the fact; and, paradoxical as the assertion may seem, it is, nevertheless, perfectly certain that large money prizes would prevent the leading manufacturers of each class of goods from exhibiting at all; and it is even questionable whether prizes of any kind will not, to a considerable extent, have the same effect. The true prize is the lead of the market. All manufacturers of articles of taste, fashion, luxury, and even of common use, spare no amount of exertion and expense, to get the run of a season. In prints, silks, laces, shawls, ribbons, stuffs, or woollens, one such run of success would be of infinitely more value than the highest prize the Exposition could possibly afford. It would be a heavy loss to manufacturers, if they must turn from their regular trade to produce something purposely for the Exhibition; and, though standing deservedly high, if they exhibited merely the articles of their ordinary production, they might have the prize given against them, to some one who had produced especially for the Exhibition, and who, though absolutely inferior to them in the market, would, for a time, get the trade through the

HUSYN-ABDAL, IN THE PUNJAB.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE ESQ

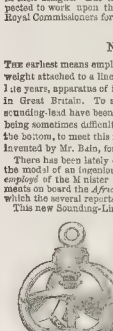
prestige of being a prize-holder. But, if there were no prizes, the Exhibition would have the character of a vast show-room. To exhibit would be an advertisement. Manufacturers of high standing would use the utmost exertion consistent with the ordinary progress of their business to keep their position in public opinion. They would not allow those behind them in the trade to have the show-room to themselves. But to no other judgment than that of their constant customers—the whole buying public, whether as traders or consumers—will they be content to submit any decision upon the excellence of their manufactures the fruit, it may be, of years of effort, immense expenditure of capital, and diligent study of the public taste. Such decision they will not find upon English soil—decision of any juries, however chosen. If we were beginners in manufacturing, with but a narrow market, there might be some use in prizes "for increased usefulness, permanency in form, improved forms and combinations of articles of utility, superior quality or superior skill in workmanship; new use of known materials; new combinations of materials; beauty of design in form or colour, or both; and cheapness and excellence of production." But, as we stand, competitors with all nations, in all the markets of the world, and with ports open upon equal terms to them all, prizes are quite a needless bone of contention. Like enough to give rise to ill-will and jealousies, both amongst Englishmen and between Englishmen and foreigners, but in no valid way to promote the completeness of the Exposition. The League Bazaar, held in Covent Garden Theatre in 1844, was, to a certain extent, like a prize exhibition: so far from there being any prizes, the goods were gifts; and yet manufacturers thought it worth while to produce purposely for the bazaar. It was an opportunity not to be lost, of showing the public what they could do. One table-knife manufacturer at Sheffield gave some attention for several months to selecting the most beautiful pieces of mother-of-pearl for the handles of a set of table-knives; another, with the lace cars, selected the choicest ivories and the most curiously-grained pieces of wood for the backs of his hair-brushes, workers of plated wares, electro-plate, and plate, also sent specimens of rare designs and superior excellence. Razor, scissor, pen-knife, tool, fender, stove and grate makers, all contributed articles of the best patterns and highest finish: even the file-cutters took a pride in showing their skill, by producing elaborate designs of Wentworth House and Windsor Castle in the cutting of the files; and one firm famous for their tools made in case-hardened steel, for the use of the Bushmen of almost every civilised, semi-barbarous, and savage people upon the face of the globe, sent a bar of iron, one end of which was in the first rough state in which it comes from the smelting furnace, and which showed, consequently the condition in which, for every purpose of tools and cutlery, it was brought by machinery or manual labour on to the most beautifully wrought burnished razor, which completed the series of the bar—an exposition in itself complete of the progress of iron from the ore to the keenest blade of most highly-tempered steel; and with the like spirit the manufacturers of Bradford and Halifax produced patterns of stuffs and carpets especially for the occasion; whatever they knew how to do in the way of design, or dye, or finish, they did, though there were no prizes. Galashiels made tartans of new design and especial fineness, for the occasion. One manufacturer at Paisley expended a thousand pounds in setting up a loom for the manufacture of a new description of shawl: there was no prize to be gained but the public approval to be expressed neither by medal nor money, nor decision of any jury, but simply by orders for the shawl. We might multiply instances as to Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, with lace and hosiery, Manchester, with prints; Coventry, with ribbands and watches; Dunfermline and Belfast, with damasks; Birmingham, with lamps, glass, and paper machés; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with porcelain; Colebrookdale, porcelain, iron, and ornamental castings; Crayford (Kent) and Norwich, with shawls; Clerkenwell, with watches; Durham, Glasgow, Kidderminster, and Axminster, with carpets; the North and West, with broad cloths; and so on through the whole round of the busy industry of England: from chain cables to carriages, something of almost every thing was sent, and the effort after excellence was general, although there were no prizes but the chances of attracting attention and gaining a customer. No one can doubt that this consideration would have tenfold importance with reference to the Exposition of the world's industry in 1851. There will be the new element of international emulation. We are, therefore, strongly of opinion that the Commissioners would act wisely to give up the idea of prizes, and to substitute some beautifully designed memorial to be presented to every exhibitor, as a testimonial of his having contributed to the excellence and completeness of the display, and for the design of this memorial let there be some large premium given. But if it be resolved to adhere to the system of prizes, at least let them have some variety and be of some artistic device, having appropriateness to the class of article for which they are given. We are not a medal-wearing people; medals to be thrown by in a case are useless.

If prizes are to be given, there is ample field for the exercise of artistic taste in their designs. But the premiums for these designs, if real artists are expected to work upon them, must be at least five times the sum offered by the Royal Commissioners for the reverses of their medals.

NEW SOUNDING-LINE.

THE earliest means employed for ascertaining the depth of the sea was a leaden weight attached to a line. This primitive system was in use for ages; but, of late years, apparatus of improved construction has been devised for the purpose in Great Britain. To show to what extent the uncertainties of the common sounding-lead have been provided for in this country, we may mention that, it being sometimes difficult to ascertain the precise moment when the lead strikes the bottom, to meet this inconvenience the self-registering apparatus has been invented by Mr. Bain, for the instantaneous communication of the desired effect.

There has been lately deposited in the Naval Museum of the Louvre, at Paris, the model of an ingenious Sounding Apparatus, invented by M. Le Comte, an employé of the Minister of Marine, who in 1841 commenced a series of experiments on board the *Africaine* frigate for testing the accuracy of his invention, which the several reports of the officers concur in stating to be complete.



The new Sounding-Line consists of a hollow truncated cone, of copper brass, 19½ inches in height, about 5 inches in diameter at the base, and 2 inches at the summit. The metal is very thick, and upon one of the sides is placed a strip of glass, rubbing the copper away to read the scale, which is 11½ inches in length. An endless screw, which is the axis of the cone, acts upon an index, or traverser. This screw passes through the upper part of the cone; and to the protruding portion, or shoulder, are attached two little wings, or fans, perpendicular to each other. Their inclination varies according as it is found to obtain more or fewer divisions of the scale; i. e. to ascertain the depth in metres or fathoms. The little wings are protected by a pierced dome, immediately above which is a ring for the reception of the Sounding-Line. To the bottom of the cone is attached a cylinder of lead, of sufficient weight to carry it through the water. This lead is concave at the base, and is filled with grease, in order that the nature of the bottom may be ascertained from the portions which adhere to it. When the apparatus is cast into the sea, the resistance offered by the water from below upwards causes the little wings to open, and, from their vertical position, to revolve. The screw, of course, obeys the movement, and the index quits the 0 to point, and travels down the scale. As soon as the lead touches the bottom, all motion ceases. The instrument is drawn on board, and its result read off.

M. Le Comte's apparatus has been tried upon known soundings, and its results found to be accurate. It is considered by French naval men as being especially valuable, since it enables soundings to be taken either from steamers or sailing-vessels without decreasing the speed of the ship as on the old plan, and, in fact, while going at the rate of eight or nine knots an hour, and in any weather, even sub-marine currents not operating prejudicially to its effective working.

Respecting the value of this instrument in navigation, and the ingenuity manifested in its construction, there cannot be two opinions; and the following statement of some eighteen years since proves that M. Le Comte has been anticipated, at least, in an important portion of his invention.

In the *Nautical Magazine*, 1832, is described and figured a machine invented by Captain Massey, which differs from that by Mr. Massey, in not requiring the assistance of a line; but which, in various experiments, was found to give true depth of water precisely as that by the measured line. The parts of Massey's machine are a valve and flaps, connected by two rods with a perpendicular axis, carrying two wheels of different diameters, similar to those of Massey's; to which are suspended a float glass globe, a catch with shoulders, and clasps disengaged by arms connected with a rod sunk by a leaden weight, and terminating with a foot, in case of oozy bottom. When the weight is disengaged from the rest of the machinery by the opening of the clasps, caused by the rod striking the bottom, it will remain there, and the globe will carry the other part to the surface.

We add a few details of other sounding apparatus.

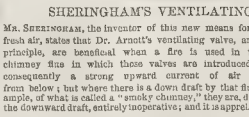
In 1839, Professor C. Bonnycastle, of the University of Virginia, made some ingenious experiments to ascertain the depth of the Gulf Stream. A powder-barrel fitted under-ship, measured by an instrument like a log, was the part of a second; but the experiments were unsuccessful.

In 1844, M. Lauriol, of Paris, invented a new apparatus, which, he says, was made to fall by the progress of the vessel. Pressure, he says, is the measure, way, as a side rises in the water. The lead descends, and the [illegible] action of the apparatus. [illegible] Union.

S. James C. Ramsden's apparatus consists of a solid cylinder of lead, 900 miles west of St. Helena, [illegible] 30,000 feet, the weight employed amounting to 450 lb. Another, made in lat 33°5, and long. 9° W, about 300 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope, occupied 45½ minutes, in which time 2226 fathoms were sounded. These facts are thought to disprove the common opinion, that soundings could not be obtained at very great depths.

SHERINGHAM'S VENTILATING VALVE.

MR. SHERINGHAM, the inventor of this new means for supplying rooms with fresh air, states that Dr. Arnott's ventilating valve, and the others upon that principle, are beneficial when a fire is used in the lower part of the chimney like in which those valves are introduced, and where there is consequently a strong upward current of air rarefied by the heat from below; but where there is a down draft by that fire, as in the case, for example, of what is called a "smoky chimney," they are, during the continuance of the downward draft, entirely inoperative; and it is apprehended that Dr. Chowne's plan is not free from the same objection. All those plans, therefore, are inoperative when a ventilator is much wanted. Dr. Arnott's valves and Dr. Chowne's syphon are not constructed for the admission of *external* air, but their proposal to accomplish the requisite supply of unvitiated air for the support of life, and other combustion, by drafts through the fortuitous cracks and crevices afforded by the imperfect fittings of our dwelling-rooms, or otherwise by open doors or windows. It is the design of Mr Sheringham's invention, that all the advantages of due ventilation shall be afforded without the agency of any such objectionable or adventitious draft.



SHERINGHAM'S VENTILATING VALVE.

Arrangements such as are sometimes introduced in the windows of churches resemble in some respects, it is conceded, the plan contrived by Mr. Sheringham, but they fail to satisfy the requirements of position, direction, cheapness, and susceptibility of general adaptation, without discomfort or defacement of internal decoration, which the exigences of the case, under its various aspects, demand.

The ventilator contrived by Mr. Sheringham is as follows: A flap, with quadrant ends at right angles to it, is constructed to fit into a frame in the form of a parallelogram: to each lower corner of the flap is a pin, which plays work in corresponding sockets at the lower corners of the opening of the frame. The flap, by mechanical arrangements, is susceptible of being thrown outward to an angle of about sixty degrees, or pulled up to any less angle, or the opening may be entirely closed by the flap, when it is pressed close to the frame for the regulation of all the above operations is brought within reach of the hand.

The flap proposed for a room about ten feet square is about nine inches long, by about three inches deep, working in a suitable frame.

A perforation is to be made in an external wall, fully as large as the ventilator, the upper part of which should be from four to eight inches below the ceiling of the apartment to be ventilated. Mr. Sheringham's Ventilator may then be fixed in the opening from within, so that the flap of the ventilator, when pulled into the frame, may be on the same plane as the inner surface of the wall. The whole face of the ventilator may be papered or painted in the same manner as the piece of wall which is removed for its introduction, but so that the flap may fall freely within the room, whenever an inlet of air is desired. If the dimensions or nature of the interior to be ventilated requires a larger opening, this can be externally closed by an air brick, or if the position of the building to be ventilated appears to demand an especial provision against the en rance of soot or other natant substances in the atmosphere, an iron frame, covered with perforated zinc, or grate work of adequate fineness, may be substituted for the air brick. The size and number of the ventilators will be regulated by circumstances.

It will be found that the oblique direction which is given to the flap of the ventilator, when opened, will induce an upward direction to the in-coming current of air admitted by it, and that this upward direction will be retained a sufficient length of time to enable it to become warmed, and dispersed through the warmer air within the apartment before it reaches the occupants; and hence there will be removed from such in-coming current of air, in sufficient time, all the injurious tendencies of a cold current of air frequently, and *frequently severely*, felt from an open window.

Mr. Sheringham's Ventilator may be left open in temperate weather, day and night, in reception-rooms, dormitories, and other internal structures, not only with perfect propriety, but with great economy and advantage to health. We can, from experience, recommend this improvement.

Mr Soerington's Ventilator, which is registered, is manufactured only by Messrs. Hayward, 196, Blackfriars-road.

SHAW'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER AIR-GUN.

THIS invention, which presents a singular combination of the elastic powers of vulcanised India-rubber and air, has been invented and patented by Mr. John Shaw, of Glossop, musical instrument-maker. It will doubtless be gladly welcomed by those lovers of ball shooting, as enabling them to enjoy their favourite diversion at a fractional part of its former cost. Without any previous pumping, the requisite pressure of air for one discharge is procured instantly at the pull of the trigger, by a single stroke of a condensing syringe, actuated by a previously extended India-rubber spring. There is no separate pump, no reservoir of condensed air, nor valve of any kind. The whole apparatus is enclosed in a case, which, being stocked, has the appearance of a light and elegant fowling-piece without a lock. The invention possesses several advantages over the ordinary air-gun, one of which is its superior safety, owing to the absence of a large reservoir of highly condensed air, and to the extreme simplicity of its mechanism.

FIG. I.

FIG. II

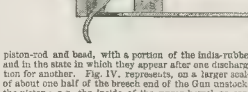


FIG. 3

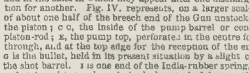


FIG. IV

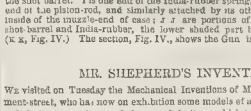


Fig I. represents the Gun complete. Fig. II. is an underneath view of the Gun unstocked, showing a slot (K K) in the case, through which are visible the piston-rod and head, with a portion of the India-rubber hereinafter described, and in the state in which they appear after one discharge, and prior to preparation for another. Fig. IV. represents, on a larger scale, a longitudinal section of about one half of the breech end of the Gun unstocked: A is the trigger; M, the piston; C C, the inside of the pump barrel or condensing syringe. B, the piston-rod; K, the pump top, perforated in the centre for the piston-rod to work through, and at the top edge for the reception of the end of the shot barrel, F; G is the bullet, held in its present situation by a slight contraction of that end of the shot barrel. H is one end of the India-rubber spring, attached to the hooked end of the piston-rod, and similarly attached by its other end to a hook in the inside of the muzzle-end of the stock. J J are the sides of the case, enclosing the shot-barrel and India-rubber, the lower shaded part being one end of the slot (K K, Fig. IV.) The section, Fig. IV., shows the Gun in act of discharge; the trigger being just pulled, releases the piston, which, by the reactive power of the India-rubber spring, rushes to the opposite end of the syringe, condensing the air therein, and which condensed air forcibly ejects the bullet.

To prepare the Gun for discharge, the ball, if the barrel be a rifled one, must first be rammed down; a charged hook must then be introduced into the slot (K K), between the head (H, Fig IV.) and the hooked end of the piston-rod, as plainly indicated by Fig. III. The butt-end of the Gun must then be placed against the top part of the thigh, and the hook pulled with both hands, in the direction of the breech, until the trigger, by means of the small spring at its back, catches the piston. With a smooth or unrifled barrel, 400 discharges per hour can be made; the bullet in that case requiring no ramming, it being drawn down by the partial vacuum caused by drawing down the piston. The spring consists of from sixteen to eighteen India-rubber bands.

MR. SHEPHERD'S INVENTIONS.

WE visited on Tuesday the Mechanical Inventions of Mr. Shepherd, 15, Parliament-street, who has now on exhibition some models of a new method of opening and closing gates, doors, windows, and shutters, which is certainly recommended by the facility and convenience of its action. It is, indeed, remarkably simple and effective. The doors, &c. open by the mere turn of a handle; and the arrangement is such as to add beauty to the apartment in which it may be adopted; so, when open, there is no appearance of doors, and when shut they can be converted into one. The invention is commended by some high authorities; and the inventor's testimonials include those of sovereigns, nobles, statesmen, engineers, architects, and persons of all classes. It is thus that the exterior of the mansions duly honoured; and the utility of Mr. Shepherd's mode must be especially apparent for railways, warehouses, and places where large gates are required; and there can be no doubt that it will be generally adopted.

IRON HOTEL FOR PORT NATAL.

MR. WALKER, of Gracechurch-street, has contracted for shipment to Port Natal, in a few days, of a spacious Hotel, of corrugated iron, one of the largest structures yet manufactured. It has a frontage of 78 feet, and a depth of 50 feet; and it contains twenty large rooms. The hall is 10 feet wide, 60 feet long, and 25 feet high. To the right is a club-room, 44 feet long, and 24 feet wide, which can be divided by folding-doors into two rooms. Behind this room are the three kitchens, 12 feet by 14 feet. To the left of the hall are the bar, bar-parlour, still-room for the family, and bed rooms. The principal rooms for the visitors: in all, fifteen rooms. At the extreme front of the building is attached the tap-house, a building 40 feet long, and 20 feet wide; behind which are two wash houses. The whole will be completely floored and ceiled when at Port Natal.

This building is very complete and compact in its arrangements, and has occupied a large gang of men some months in erecting.

THE MURDER OF THE COUNTESS GORLITZ.—This deeply interesting trial, at Darmstadt (Germany), which occupied the criminal terms of thirty-four days, was concluded on the 11th instant. It is scarcely possible to describe the intense anxiety with which the decision of the jury was looked for. The foreman of the jury, in answer to the several indictments, declared that the woman of the Count, Johannes Stauff, was guilty of the murder, of subsequently setting the dwelling on fire, of carrying off a quantity of the Countess' jewels, and afterwards attempting to kill the Count by putting poison into his tea. The Prussian sentenced Johannes Stauff to imprisonment for life, with payment of five-sixths of the costs. His father, Henry Stauff, was sentenced to six months', and his brother, Jacob Stauff, to three months' imprisonment for being abettors, and concealing the stolen property. The jewels were to be given up to the Count.

THE CONVICT HULK ESTABLISHMENT.—It appears by the annual reports of the manager of the convict hulk establishment for the years 1848 and 1849, just printed by order of the House of Commons, that the establishment consisted in the May of that year of five hulks, capable of accommodating 1760 able-bodied prisoners for employment in the public works. The prisoners were distributed as follows:—*York* hulk, Portsmouth Harbour, 400; *Stirling Castle*, ditto, 450; *Warrior*, Woolwich Dockyard, 450; *Hebe and Wye*, Woolwich Arsenal, 460. The daily average number on board was 1790, but was sufficient to supply all the demands for labour. The number at present is 1760. The total expense of the establishment in 1848 was £38,795 10s. 11d. The average number of convicts on board in 1849 was 1657; and the estimated value of their labour amounted to £17,851.

LAW OF PUBLIC MEETINGS IN SCOTLAND.—At the Edinburgh Police Court, last week, W. C. Sinclair, Esq., barrister, London, and Mr Russell, Edinburgh, were charged by the Lord Provost with [illegible] each of the panels, in a printed and secret circular amendments at a meeting called to oppose the Heritable Affinity Bill, of which he was chairman. The evidence showed that the meeting was on the side of the prosecution; but, for speaking without the consent of the chairman, Mr Sinclair was fined [illegible], and Mr Russell one guinea.

At Lutterworth (Northamptonshire), on Saturday last, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. [illegible]. It was discovered about nine o'clock, and [illegible] the flames, it was [illegible] without doing any further damage than [illegible] the roof of the [illegible] attempt near that place was [illegible].

USE OF THE EAGLE DESK IN CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I SEE that one of your querists desires to be informed the "origin of the use of the eagle as a reading-desk, and the date of its first introduction?" The last question cannot, I believe, be answered with any degree of certainty. A desk very similar to the lectern is represented in one of the illuminations of the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold, an Anglo-Saxon MS. of the latter part of the tenth century, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire; and we have examples of the use of the lectern as a desk in churches as early as the reign of King John. There is one of great antiquity in Crowle Church, Worcestershire; another is preserved in the Abbey-house of Westminster, and a third in the ancient church of Ramsay, Huntingdonshire. Now, as to the first branch of the question. From Du Cange, and other authorities, it would seem that their use is of very ancient origin, and that some lecterns were made in the form of an eagle to designate St. John the Evangelist, whose symbol the eagle is. That noble bird afforded a type of the strength and activity required from those who would carry the glad tidings of salvation among mankind; and the shape of an eagle is thought to have been adopted not merely to designate St. John, but as symbolizing the Angel flying through the heavens bearing the mission of the Gospel. On the lectern the Epistle and Gospel were recited, and certain commemorative offices were performed; and in the Church of England, after the Reformation, the Lessons, or portions of Scripture appointed to be used during the celebration of Divine services, were read to the people from the lectern, which was frequently in the shape of an eagle, or surmounted by it. Before the great Rebellion, most of our parochial churches possessed their own eagle desk or lectern, generally made of wood; but these beautiful ornaments were obnoxious to the reforming zeal and church spoilers in the civil wars, and few escaped. In 1643, when the martial reformers came to destroy the ornaments of Peterborough Cathedral, they found "the great bible laying upon a brass eagle for reading the Lessons." (Gunton's Church of Peterborough, 8311)

In the "Account of the Antient Rites and Monuments of the Monastic Church of Durham," as they existed before the Suppression, written in 1593, we read:—"At the north end of the quire stood the goodly fare lectern of brass, where they sang the Epistle and Gospel, with a great pelecan on the height of it, finely gilt, biting her blood out of her breast to feed her young ones, and her wings spread abroad, whereon lay the book. . . . There was, likewise, one in the south, another between of brass, with an eagle on the height of it, and their wings spread abroad, whereon the monks laid their books when they sang their legends at matins or other times of service." Bishop Cevin gave "a fair carved lectern" to his cathedral at Durham. (Hegd. Historical Account of Cathedrals, p. 83.)

King's College, Cambridge, has a lectern of brass, which is perhaps the most beautiful in England; another is in the cathedral church of Wells; one of early English date in the church of Bury, Hunts; a fine eagle in St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol; another in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Coventry; but it is unnecessary to enumerate further examples. There are instances in which ancient wooden eagles were used in some parish churches after the Reformation for the reading-desk at which the prayers were read. But the correct use of the eagle lectern is for reading the Lessons. Many upon ancient models, in wood and in brass have been presented to different parish churches within the last few years; and it is much to be wished that this appropriate and decorous ornament could be generally restored in our churches.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. W. S. G.

A curious incident took place a few days ago at Magdeburg, in Prussia, which affords a very singular proof of the manner in which personal liberty is respected there. A sentry on the ramparts, [illegible] perceived a individual [illegible] sketching, and on the approach of the guard, the [illegible] was found, sundry sketches of fortifications—of which every military schoolboy has done a dozen pens—were found upon his person; and, what was still more criminal, an Austrian passport. He was carried off prisoner to the citadel, and there rigorously [illegible] examined. No one knew what to make of it, I know what was to be done with so dangerous [illegible], who turned out to be a young officer of rank travelling for his amusement and instruction. The reply was, that he might [illegible] of school, with an admonition to beware how he extended his studies to [illegible] and ramparts. It was afterwards ascertained that the delinquent was his Royal Highness Duke Eugene Augustus of Wurtemberg, a youth of two years of age, son of Duke Frederick Eugene, the well-known Russian general.

LITERATURE.

FARMING, ETC. ETC. SECOND SERIES. By HEWITT DAVIS. A. Redford and Sons Londonroad, Southwark.

Never did agriculture so much engage as now the attention of public writers; and if it were fully established that much writing on a given subject is the surest and best method of improving it, we should at once conclude that agriculture was certain to make a most rapid progress, and to be the most successful and profitable of all occupations. This principle, however, may be doubted; and in the particular case of agriculture it happens, as Mr. Hewitt Davis remarks, and as we believe he has proved in his own person and practice, that "nothing like unanimity prevails, even as to what may be termed first principles in farming, but that, on the contrary, opposing opinions exist on the most important points of husbandry." For twelve or fourteen years Mr. Davis has sedulously inculcated the advantages of thin sowing; but we gather from No. 44, in the present collection, that practical agriculturists like Mr. Baker do not agree on this point with Mr. Davis; and that rational old Jethro Tull's practice appears, it does not meet the unanimous approbation of working farmers. The fact, we believe is, that the soil, situation, including the inclination or flatness of the surface, previous mode of cultivation, nature of the crops, &c., make a different treatment applicable, on the great majority of subjects, to almost every farm. On this account general principles are very difficult of application, and the practice which is advantageous on one farm may fail on another.

It must be observed, too, that of all the operations to which individuals, under the present system of division of labour, exclusively dedicate themselves, none is perhaps more composite, or requires more knowledge, than that of the farmer. A carpenter is required to know only the strength of wood, and be skilful in working it. A knowledge of the properties of iron, and the effects of fire, is nearly all that is necessary for a good smith. If a capitalist be well informed of the prices of goods in different places, he may make his fortune as a merchant. But a farmer, to be successful, must be acquainted with the properties of plants and animals, which are not so uniform and simple as those of wood or metals. He must know something of chemistry. Even before the modern introduction of complicated machinery into the operations of the farm, he had to handle ploughs and waggons; and at present the machinery about a farm is as complicated as that of a cotton-mill; and a farmer ought to be, to a certain extent, a mechanician. His operations depend on the seasons, which vary considerably from year to year; and on the weather, which varies from day to day. To be successful, he must anticipate the signs of changes that are to come, and be prepared to take advantage of them. He must vary his practices on the same farm, as the soil of his different fields varies; and he must change his seed, his plough, and his animals, as he finds them deteriorate or be defective in the properties he particularly requires. He cannot set successfully by nature; he must continually exercise his judgment. Besides being something of a chemist, a botanist, and a mechanic, he must be a merchant, and must adapt his products to the markets. He must be a bit of a mechanic too, and be enabled to mend many a little derangement in harness and gear, and in waggons and carts. He must be a hedger and ditcher, as well as a drainer, a ploughman, and a thrasher. Now though few or no persons pretend to direct the carpenter, the smith, or the merchant, in his comparatively simple operations, almost every theoretical gentleman fancies that he knows all about farming, and can direct the "Jobberheads," or "Hodgepodges," as the farmers are called, in the performance of their own peculiar business. From all the literary fountains of the empire, accordingly, advice and objurgation are now poured on the farmers; but, as we are slow to credit the laxity of those who casually direct their attention to the means to guide men who devote their lives to it, and have to get bread by their labour, we are not so sanguine as many of our contemporaries in expecting great improvements in agriculture by the instrumentality of public writers. We are extremely glad to see literature applied to this valuable art, and the practices of one farmer or one country made known to every other; but when principles, practices, and recommendations are extremely numerous and contradictory, as at present, they are more likely to beget confusion than improvement.

The essay in the present collection which is the most immediately interesting, concerns the question "why corn is raised cheaper abroad than in England." The author is both a theoretical and a practical man, who has introduced improvements and seen them generally adopted, and he comes to the conclusion that "the cheaper cost of foreign corn is principally due to no expensive incumbrance existing to grow it, but to the small returns actually obtained for labour in Russia, Poland, Germany, Syria, America, Australia, that the greater supposed natural fertility of the soil and lower prices of labour do not enable those countries to undersell us. He allows, too, that it is not due to the lesser charges on land abroad. In his opinion it arises from "the heavy expenditure which the English farmer alone incurs for the maintenance of fertility, and which costs from four or five shillings to £6 or £7 an acre. The expenses," he says, "incurred by English farmers to raise manure, are so much, in many instances, as to be fatal to profitable farming. In his opinion, the average cost of making, applying, and returning actually obtained for labour in Russia, Poland, Germany, Syria, America, Australia, that the greater supposed natural fertility of the soil and lower prices of labour do not enable those countries to undersell us. He allows, too, that it is not due to the lesser charges on land abroad. In his opinion it arises from "the heavy expenditure which the English farmer alone incurs for the maintenance of fertility, and which costs from four or five shillings to £6 or £7 an acre. The expenses," he says, "incurred by English farmers to raise manure, are so much, in many instances, as to be fatal to profitable farming." In his opinion, the average cost of making, applying, and returning

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

DRIVING HORSES TO THE STOCK-YARD.

from the hand of Nature, for his bodily wants. Does he feel tired of sedentary occupations, there is his staunch nag grazing in the paddock, ready to afford him the means of taking a 'burst' after an 'emu,' 'kangaroo,' or 'dingo,' accompanied by his faithful hounds; or he may prolong his gallop, and visit a neighbour, where he is sure to meet with a hearty welcome and sterling hospitality. Does, perchance, care or 'blue devils' intrude upon him,

> Or should, some wayward hour, the settler's mind
> Brood sad on scenes far ever left behind. CAMPBELL.

there is his never-failing remedy close at hand; seated before his large fire-place in the dim twilight of evening, with outstretched legs, the little 'black pipe' is made to do 'good service and true;' his eye watches the curling pyramids of smoke, as they gracefully ascend to his thatched roof; with every whiff he feels himself better, his thoughts are revelling in the fairy realms of imagination; when all his romantic ideas are suddenly dissipated by the boisterous chorus of his dogs, announcing the arrival of a neighbour, or traveller, and the necessity of providing for his wants in the shape of 'vulgar damper and tea.'"

We perceive, by the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, that a new produce connected with the agricultural interest in Australia has lately been added to the export articles. Some beef of excellent quality, and perfectly preserved in tin cases, has recently been imported from Newcastle, near Sydney, New South Wales, in considerable quantities, into this country. Many masters of ships have used this Australian beef, and certified to its general fine quality; and with emigrant and passenger ships it must come into extensive use, because it does away with the necessity for taking such large supplies of live stock; but a powerful recommendation is found in the fact that the Admiralty, aware of the great utility in using preserved boiled beef for the crews of her Majesty's ships, have required tenders for the supply of 1,000,000 lb. To shipowners this beef is expected to prove a valuable substitute and charge for their crews, once or twice a week, for salt-beef and pork, especially as it will not involve any extra expence.

We may here mention, too, that, following up the almost ubiquitous fashion of illustrating Emigration and Travel, now so popular with our Panoramic and Dioramic artists in the metropolis, Mr. Skinner Prout has chosen Australia for his land; and his Views in the Colony, now exhibiting in Leicester-square, are well worth a visit. Some of the scenery in the harbour of Port Jackson is remarkably fine.

BUSHING IT.—CAMPED FOR THE NIGHT.

THE WALLERSTEIN GALLERY.

NO. 7.—BYZANTINE SCHOOL.—VIRGIN AND CHILD.

NO. 53.—JAN VAN EYCK.—VIRGIN AND CHILD.

Or the light which the relics of mediæval painting handed down to us have thrown upon the history of the art in Europe, there cannot be the slightest doubt; and it is equally true that these memorials of antiquity have risen in value in proportion to their capability of establishing links in the gradation from school to school. To those who are acquainted with the Continental galleries of ancient pictures, and with some few private collections in our own country, it is no difficult task to trace in unbroken succession the peculiarities of almost every master of importance from an early period down to the revival in the 16th century. But this is a disadvantage of which in England the masses are not possessed; and, as an attempt to obviate this deficiency, a collection of early German and Italian works (many of them of high merit in consideration of the periods during which they were executed) has been introduced into this country through the instrumentality of his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and, we trust, will be offered for sale to the trustees of the National Gallery. This is an occasion of rare and singular occurrence. The pictures are deposited for the present in two of the rooms of Kensington Palace. A catalogue of the pictures has been prepared though it is to be regretted that it is in some few respects wanting in accuracy; for instance, in the description of a picture which it ascribes to Raphael, but which is in reality of a totally different school. This catalogue is, however, at least a valuable appendage; because, besides being to some extent to be depended on, it conveys the idea which has long been entertained of the pictures abroad, and represents the opinion on the subject of the present illustrious possessor, his Serene Highness Prince Louis D'Ottingen Wallerstein.

The history of the Collection is, perhaps, best gleaned from the preface to the private catalogue, containing the following facts:—

When, at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, a spirit of innovation threatened, in its first outbreak, to destroy not only customs and institutions, but also the monuments of science and art, some influential persons united to save what could be saved from utter destruction. Among those who so exerted themselves was Prince Louis of Ottingen Wallerstein, who already possessed a collection of antique paintings, which had been for centuries in his family, and which the convulsions of the times enabled him to enrich by many recent acquisitions.

"He arranged his Collection in four classes:—

"I. Paintings of the Byzantine school, comprising the productions of Eastern art between the tenth and the thirteenth century. This part of the Gallery was intended to represent that style which was adopted by Christian artists in the East after the time of Constantine the Great, and which, in consequence of the frequent intercourse between the East and the West under Charlemagne and his successors, through presents made by the Greek Emperors to the Carlovingian Kings, and by the Crusades and the pilgrimages in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, exercised so marked an influence on the fine arts of the West. To this class belong the pictures numbered from 1 to 9.

"II. Early Italian paintings, illustrating, by some eminent and characteristic specimens, the first steps of the art in Italy. To this class belong the pictures numbered from 10 to 26.

"III. A collection of the productions of early German art, comprising the principal masters of the schools of Suabia, Franconia, Saxony, and Upper Germany. This portion of the collection has passed into the possession of the King of Bavaria, who, by the acquisition of the celebrated Boisserée Gallery, has already completed his collection of the older ancient schools. To collection is, however, represented by a few specimens found under the numbers 27 to 49.

"IV. A collection of paintings of the ancient Flemish, Flemish, and Dutch schools, comprehending the remainder of the collection, from numbers 44 to 101, with the above exceptions."

As we have already spoken of other ancient pictures possessed on the Continent, it may be advisable to give a short list of the most celebrated foreign collections, to show how much connoisseurs abroad esteem these venerable artistic documents, and how much a collection of the kind as required by the British public to explain by what steps were realized the glorious efforts of Italy in the 16th century. The collection we have now under notice is the only private one existing that can enter into any rank of rivalry with the Munich Gallery. The Louvre still contains a fair sprinkling of these early painters. The King of Holland availed himself of his former position in Belgium to purchase every fine authenticated work of the early school of his country. These pictures are now at the Hague. The city of Bruges is also rich in such rarities, dispersed in a variety of civil and ecclesiastical buildings, and Ghent and Brussels contain in their museums much of great interest. The Museum of Antwerp possesses the most important in number and consequence of these schools, being the collection formed by one of the late burgomasters, Van Ertborn, who bequeathed the result of his acquirements, by the expenditure of a handsome fortune, to his native city. This splendid gift was not accepted until the learned in art had been consulted, and awarded their judgment upon the authenticity of the various pictures. Berlin, too, contains many capital performances of the same class, including the disreputable pillage of the Van Eycks from Ghent; and in England we possess a considerable number, entirely distributed throughout private collections, with the exception of the two specimens of ancient art from the pencil of Taddeo Gaddi, presented to the nation by Mr. Conyngham, and now placed upon the walls of the National Gallery.

From the Wallerstein collection we have selected four subjects for illustration, and these will serve to give a good idea of the general importance of the whole. The first is taken from the Byzantine class, and is evidently a work of very early date. The master is, of course, unknown. It represents a Virgin and Child, of a peculiar treatment, the drapery consisting entirely of black, edged with red, and heightened with gold. The usual monogrammatic contractions are introduced in the back of the picture, and both figures are provided with "nimbi." The painting is round and soft, and deeply toned in the flesh tints.

The next Engraving is from one of the marvellous works of Jan Van Eyck. This also is a Virgin and Child of exquisite execution, though slightly out of drawing. An artistic contemporary thus speaks of the work under consideration: "To offer a judgment upon the authenticity of works by the early masters which offer no other title than ocular examination, can only be safely done by those who are acquainted with the technical manipulation of the materials and an artistic acquaintance with their indisputable performances. Without presuming upon such qualifications in any high degree, we nevertheless fearlessly assert that the present picture is truly attributed to Jan Van Eyck; it possesses, independant of the analogy of its inventive qualities, precisely the same hints, the same mode of blending, touch, and pencilling the painter has employed in all the great works now existing in the several cities of Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, which we have recently investigated with the greatest attention. So little is Jan Van Eyck known in England, that, for many years, there has been before the eyes of all our connoisseurs, real and pretended, a picture by him in a public collection, frequented by all the lovers of pictures, and passed unnoticed under the designation of Leonardo da Vinci; it is called 'The Salvator Mundi,' and stands No. 277 in the catalogue of the Dulwich Gallery. No picture in the national collection invites the attention of the multitude, so much as the solitary example of this master there placed; a sterling proof that where the true qualities of art exist, they attract even those unlearned in its theories."

We now come to the remarkable specimen of Lucas Van Leyden, depicted in the centre of our page. The subject is a conversation between St. Peter and St. Dorothea, who stand in front of a magnificent curtain of green and gold embroidery, which is drawn before a column, over the top of which is seen a distant landscape. Nothing can be more wonderful than the perfect manipulation of this important production, which is upwards of four feet in height. St. Peter holds the Gospel and keys in one hand, and in the other a pair of spectacles, which reflect the quarried glass supposed to hold the position of the spectator. His beard and hair are short, grey, and curling, finished with a great degree of elaboration, and his face is square and broad, according to the usual type. The mantle of the saint is crimson over blue, while St. Dorothea is attired in an ample white robe lined with red and gold brocade over a dress of crimson and gold; her long fair hair, confined by a small garland of flowers, falls over her shoulders; in her right hand she holds a carnation, and the basket, shaped like a vase, which she has in her left, contains a variety of flowers. This painting, so remarkable for its technical skill, is one of a series, the three companion pictures being now in the Pinacotheca at Munich.

Our last illustration is from a long picture by Israel von Meckenen (Mecheln), and represents "The Presentation in the Temple." A dazzling performance. The scene takes place in front of an intricate and beautiful Gothic altar-piece of stone-colour and blue, supported by bronze figures. The background is of burnished gold, from which the groups stand out in clear and brilliant relief. The Virgin presents the infant Christ to the High Priest, who wears a cope of gold embroidery, presenting the subject of the Annunciation. Behind the Virgin stands St. Joseph, holding a torch, and searching his pocket for the money offering. On the same side are a youth and three women, the youngest of whom, perhaps St. Anna—with a torch in her hand, is speaking to him; on this side, also, the youngest of the women holds a dove. The whole picture strongly reminds of the manner of Van Eyck. The companion work, representing "The Marriage of the Virgin," is in the Royal Gallery of Munich.

Such are generalized descriptions of the four pictures we have selected from the Collection before us as being favourable specimens of the whole, and, at the same time, of less grotesque character than many of the pictures, which, it must be confessed, are, from other reasons, also interesting in their way.

We conclude our observations with a list of the entire Gallery, together with the masters' names appended to each picture:—

NO. 67.—LUCAS VAN LEYDEN.—ST. PETER AND ST. DOROTHEA.

MASTERS OF THE BYZANTINE SCHOOL.

1. "The Sudarium, with the Legend of King Abgarus."—2. "The Death of the Virgin." This picture was brought by a Crusader, Count Helfenstein, from the East, and was preserved in the treasury of a Sovereign German abbey until its secularisation.—3. "The Virgin as Queen of Heaven."—4. "Christ enthroned."—5. "Virgin and Child."—6. "Virgin and Child."—7. "Virgin and Child." This is the first of the pictures of which we offer an engraving. It is on copper. Size, 1 foot ½ inch by 9¾ inches.—8. "The Cloisters of Solowetzk, on the White Sea." 9. "The Nativity."—9a (36). "Virgin and Child."

EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS.

10. "Virgin and Child with St. Bernardino." Of the Siennese school.—11-14. "Subjects from the Legend of St. Margaret." Of the Florentine school. These pictures have been since the fourteenth century on the altar of the private oratory of the Abbesses of St. Margaret at Eichstadt.—15-23. "Coronation of the Virgin" By Gaetano of Padua, an early Italian master.—24. "Virgin and Child" By Bernardino Betti, called Pinturicchio; born A.D. 1454; died 1513.—25. "Virgin and Child." Ascribed (but we believe incorrectly) to Raphael Sanzio d'Urbino, born A.D. 1483; died 1520.

MASTERS OF THE EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL, COMPRISING THOSE OF SUABIA, FRANCONIA, AND UPPER GERMANY.

27. "The Holy Family." Master unknown.—28-30. "The Adoration of the Magi between rocks." Master unknown.—31. "The Death of the Virgin." Master unknown.—32. "Virgin and Child." Master unknown.—33. "The Holy Trinity." Master unknown.—34. "Virgin and Child in a garden." By Heinrich Aldegrever, born at Soest, A.D. 1502, died 1562, pupil of Albrecht Dürer. The whole composition of this picture is full of poetry and grace.—35. "The Martyrdom of St. Ursula and her Companions." By the same hand.—36. "Crucifixion." Master unknown, but probably of the school of Suabia.—37. "The Infant Christ learning to Walk." Master unknown.—38. "Holy Family, with Saints." By Sigismund Holbein, uncle of the celebrated Hans Holbein, according to Ch. de Mechein, born at Augsburg, A.D. 1456; flourished, 1500. This picture formerly belonged to the Hohenzollern family (a branch of which is the reigning family of Prussia), and contains several portraits.—39. "Virgin and Child." School of A. Dürer.—40. "The Daughter of Herodias with the Head of St. John the Baptist." School of Lucas Cranach.—41. "The Nativity." Master unknown, signed G. B.—42. "A Portrait." Master unknown, with monogram composed of M. and O.—43. "The Fall of Man." C. J. Behem; 1649.

MASTERS OF THE RHENISH, FLEMISH, AND DUTCH SCHOOLS.

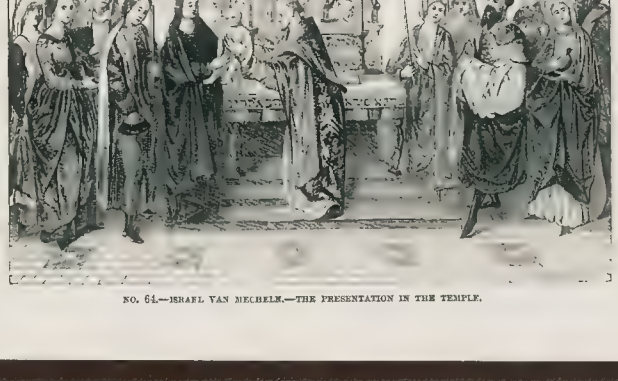
44. "Virgin and Child." Master unknown.—45 to 47. "A Tryptych." Master unknown.—48 and 49. "The Annunciation." Master of the School of Cologne.—50. "Virgin and Child." Master of the Lombard school.

MASTER WILHELM OF COLOGNE, THE VAN EYCKS, AND THEIR IMMEDIATE FOLLOWERS.

51. "St. Catharine of Alexandria, St. Mathew, and St. John the Evangelist." By William Von Coeln, the Chief Master of the School of Cologne; flourished about A.D. 1370-80.—52. "Ecce Homo." By Hubert Van Eyck; born at Alten Eyck, A.D. 1366, died 1426.—53. "Virgin and Child." By J. Van Eyck; born A.D. 1389, died 1472. This is the picture represented in our second Engraving. The Virgin wears a blue tunic, supporting the infant Saviour on a white cushion. The Virgin alone has the "nimbus." On wood: size, 1 foot 4 inches by 11 inches. 54. "Virgin and Child." By Margaret Van Eyck, sister of the former two.—55. "A Pieta." By Hugo Van der Goes; flourished about 1460.—56. "Deposition from the Cross." By Rogier Van Bruges; flourished 1440.—57 and 58. "Ecce Homo," and "Mater Dolorosa." By the same.—59. "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic." By Memelinck; flourished about 1480.—60. "Madonna and Child in a Landscape." Master unknown.—61 to 63. "Coronation of the Virgin." As extraordinary performance, which ought, it appears, to be ascribed to Antonello de Messina.

DUTCH MASTERS, AND FOLLOWERS OF VAN EYCK

64. "The Presentation in the Temple." By Israel Van Meckenen, born A.D. 1440; died 1503. This subject has furnished our fourth illustration. It is on wood; size, 3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 9½ inches.—65. "Portrait of a Lady of the maiden name of Hoferle." By the same.—66. "Virgin and Child in a Garden." By Cornelius Engelbrechtsen, born A.D. 1468; died 1533. 67. "St. Peter and St. Dorothea." By Lu. Van Leyden, born A.D. 1494; died 1538. On this picture we have already offered some comments in the description of our Engraving of it: size 4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 4½ inches.—68. "Holy Family, with Angels." By Quintin Matsys; born A.D. 1450; died 1529—69. "Judith." By the same.—70. "Portrait of a Female." By Bernard Van Orley; born A.D. 1490; died 1560—71. "Mount Calvary." By Jan Van Mabux; died A.D. 1562.—72. "The Magdalen." By the same.—73. "Christ and Mary Magdalen." By the same.—74. "The Holy Family." By Jan Van Schoreal; born A.D. 1495; died 1569.—75. "St. John in the Isle of Patmos." By Joachim Patenier, born at Dinant, A.D. 1490.—76. "St. Christopher." By the same.—77. "The Crucifixion." By the same.—78, 1 "Virgin and Child with Two Saints." By Dierick Stuerbout,



NO. 64.—ISRAEL VAN MECHELN.—THE PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE.

finished A.D. 1468 70. "Virgin of the Rosary." By Roger Van der Weyde; finished A.D. 1500; died 1529—30. "Adoration of the Magi." By Jan Van Beersen: born A.D. 1850—91 to 93. "Adoration of the Magi." By the same: completed 1891 to 94.—84. "Adoration of the Infant Christ." By Martin Van Heemskerk: born A.D. 1498; died 1574—85. "Portrait of Cosmo I., Grand Duke of Tuscany." By Antonio Moro; born A.D. 1519; died 1575.—86 to 88. "Adoration of the Magi." By Henri de Bles; flourished 1510.—89. "Portrait of a Young Man." By the same.—90. "The Circumcision." By Arnoudt Boghaert.—91 to 93. "Deposition from the Cross." By Michael Coxie (Coxcie); born A.D. 1497; died 1592.—94. "St. Francis receiving the Stigmata." Master unknown.—95. "Adoration of the Magi." Master unknown.—96. "Virgin and Child." Master unknown. 97. "Crucifixion." Master unknown.—98. "The Dead Christ Lamented by Two Female Saints" (formerly Magdalen and Mary. Master unknown.—99. "The Treachery of Judas." Master unknown: marked 'A. T., 1501.' 100. "The Archangel Gabriel." Master unknown.—101. "A Girl Writing." Master unknown.—102. "Virgin and Child." Master unknown.

We have now enumerated in full order the whole of the pictures in this important collection, and can only add our hope that so splendid and rare an opportunity of acquiring for the nation such a complete history of the art of painting from the earliest epoch to the 17th century, will not be lost.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

A very meritorious Exhibition of works of modern art has just been opened by a society of artists, twenty-six in number, calling themselves the National Institution. The Association originated with a number of artists, who felt that very inadequate accommodation for the exhibition of their works was afforded by existing institutions; that a society was wanting in which each artist might have the control, as far as practicable, of the arrangement of his picture, that every work should at least have the advantage of being well seen. The present Institution, it will perhaps be remembered, exhibited for the first time at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, and afterwards at the Hyde Park or Chinese Gallery, and that the first name was the "Free Exhibition of Modern Art." The expense, however, we are told, entailed by this primary arrangement, became so much more serious than was originally contemplated, that it was found necessary to abandon the principle in part, and to throw open the Galleries "free" for all the first period only. The Proprietary Institution, notwithstanding, will still retain the same leading principle for which it started, and the Galleries will, it is stated, "be opened at the end of the season for a fortnight, free of charge, for the benefit of the working classes." This is a step in the right direction, and one, moreover, which Lord John Russell the other night regretted that the Royal Academy had not adopted.

The National Institution consists of the following members:—W. Barraud (trustee), H. Barraud, H. W. Bave, Marshall Claxton, O. R. Campbell, T. C. Dibdin, L. W. Desanges, C. H. Dukes, A. D. Fripp, R. McM'an, R. S. Lauder (president and trustee), W. Lukeing, J. G. Middleton (treasurer and trustee), E. J. Niemann, Sidney Percy, James Peel, Samuel Rayner, Frederick Rumble, Bernard Smith (hon. secretary), J. Thomas, Godfrey Thomas, C. J. Underhill, W. Williams, G. B. Wilcocks, J. G. Waller, and E. C. Williams. The rooms are four in number, and have been built expressly for the Institution. The suite immediately opposite the Polytechnic Institution] is excellent, and the rooms are on the ground floor, large and admirably lighted.

The number of exhibitors is eighty four, and the number of works exhibited three hundred and seventy-three. In point of general quality, the president, Mr. R S Lauder, takes the lead, and is well supported by Mr. McLan, Mr. Desanges, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Percy, Mr. A. W Williams, among the members; and among the exhibitors, by Mr. A. Mutaar (celebrated for his pure portraits), Mr. J. E. Lauder, Mr. Deverell, and Mrs. M'Lan. The prices (an excellent practice) are stated to each picture in the catalogue. Some are high. There are two at £500; and twenty, in all, at prices ranging from £.00 to £315 inclusive.

As to general subjects, the principal contributors are by Mr R. S. Lauder and Mr. Armitage; the former sending (No. 240) "Christ Appearing to Two of his Disciples on his way to Emmaus;" and the latter (No. 57), a study of "Samson and a Firebrand to the Foxes' Tails." Mr. Lauder has the largest canvas and the most ambitious subject; but Mr. Armitage is broad and effective, and excels in colour.

Among the exhibitors from general history, the principal works are contributed by Mr. Desanges, Mr. Clax on, and Mr. Newenham. Mr. Desanges has sent a large, and in some respects clever picture, representing the accommodation of Robert, King of France, and Constance, his wife. Mr. Claxton's subject is "Marie Antoinette with her children escaping from Versailles, when the palace was attacked by the mob;" and Mr. Newenham's "The Princes in the Tower." Mr. Claxton has well represented the perturbation of hurry, joined with female terrors and strength; but Mr. Newenham has only given a couple of pretty boys, first fail to evoke a single feeling connected with their prison in the Tower and their uncle Gloucester.

In the class of subject pictures, the two Landers and Mr and Mrs. M'Lan bear away the palm of excellence. Mr. R. S. Lauder (the President) was seldom stronger than he is in No 45, "Gallerit, the Astrologer, showing Louis XI. the first specimen of Printing;" nor has Mr. J. E. Lauder ever had more advantage than in No. 179, "The Cradle and Spinning-Wheel," an interior, painted in a style something between Wilkie and Alexander Fraser. Mr. R. S. Lauder's second picture, from "Quentin Durward," is not equal to Mr. J. E. Lauder's "Mal-apropos, or One too Many," two female figures of the size of life, much to be commended for anything but its colour. Mrs. M'Lan has a most touching prison scene called "Constancy" (No. 114). A young mother in prison watching the swallows that fly within and without her prison walls. Mr. M'Lan, an able and ample contributor to the Hibernian, has a pleasing "Highland Ford" (No. 2), and an impressive prison scene (No. 55), called "Here's his Health in Water," representing a Highland gentleman of 1715 in Carlisle prison, receiving, the day previous to his execution, the last visit of his mother, wife, and children, and enabling into his cell (the future Highland gentleman of 1745) the principles of loyalty to the House of Stuart.

Among the painters who have sought for subjects in the vast body of English poetry, no one is more successful than Mr. Deverell in No. 143, a scene from "Twelfth Night," representing the *Clown* singing to the *Duke*. Amidst a certain odd lit. of treatment and hardness of manner, there is a right interpretation of the poet's drawing, and a minstrel and mediæval feeling not commonly seen in the works of English artists.

The stre gth of the Exhibition is in the number of excellent transcripts from English scenery. Mr Sidney Percy is contributed, for the first time, on a very large canvas, and shews his skill in rendering the beauties of vernal nature. Mr. G. A. Williams has a small but most exquisite circular picture (No. 170), "Barmar Church, Kent" marked "Sold, and, of course, "Sold." The elder Mr. Williams has a good moonlight scene on the Thames, at Putney (No 88); and a morning scene (still better), called "Hailing the Ferry" (No. 139), while Mr. T. C. Dibdin, in No 190 ("Sierra, Eas, the birth-place of Qualus the poet"), has transferred to canvas a scene which many have beheld with pleasurable feelings from the associations with which it is invested.

In portraiture there is a faithful full-length likeness of Sir James Duke, the late Lord Mayor, by J. Harris; and a three-quarter portrait of more than average merit, "Mrs. Gall" (No. 70), by F. Newenham. The best portrait in the Exhibition is a small half-length of the Rev. James White, the Canadist, by Mr. C. S. Lauder.

Some cattle pieces of average merit, and Mr. Barraud's Charity Children, "We praise Thee, O God," complete the notable lities of the Exhibition, which will be found to contain about 400 works.

We intend to give engravings of several of the works exhibited, at an early period.

FINE ARTS.

SCHEFFER'S "CHRISTUS REMUNERATOR."

This picture is an illustration of the text in Matth. c. iii, v. 12, and exhibits the Saviour in the act of gathering his Elect, by extending both his arms, to assemble them, as it were, "under his wings" while the Rejected, on a dark ground of the picture, are shewn in a state of despair. There are the crowned tyrant, the military assassin, with the rich and the powerful, in astonishment and terror, gazing at a distance on the poor and the afflicted, who are proved to be the favourites of the Messiah's promised care. The attitude of the Saviour combines majesty and grace, and there is much beauty in the repentant and suffering groups. A mother with her infant, and a child being taught the Gospel, are episodes well and expressively thrown in. As a companion picture to the "Divine Consolator," this picture of M. Airy Scheffer's deserves engraving, and is now on view for that purpose at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall.

CHUMBAL AND CHILLIANWALLA.

Captain C. B. Young, of the Bengal Engineers, has painted two pictures connected with the British Indian army, which, from their truthfulness, are deserving great praise. Each picture is indeed their literal Sikhery; but there is a cleverness beyond, which nevertheless gives them claims to art. The first represents the Passage of the "River Chumbal" by the army under the command of Lord Gough; and has many points of attraction. The troops, baggage, and camp followers are shown in motion on the march, with a liveliness and reality which cannot fail to interest. The second exhibits the "Battle of Chillianwala," and presents the army as moving into position. Both are now on view at Messrs. Dickinson's, New Bond-street, who are preparing them for immediate publication in the best style of tinted lithography, as companion prints. The subjects will, no doubt, prove extremely interesting.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

A model of the Battle of Trafalgar, by Messrs. Sherrin and Haines, is now on view at 168, New Bond-street. It exhibits sixty-five of the ships that were in action that occasion, in the positions which they actually occupied during the first two hours of the engagement. These are mounted on a composition board resembling the sea; and the spectator has thus the preliminaries of this splendid victory real zed for him: while the scientific in naval warfare may su ject the whole arrangement to analysis. The accuracy of the diagram, we are told, may be depended upon; and the exhibition has claims on public attention for the information it so attractively conveys.

AMERICAN SCENERY.

Mr. Harvey, at the Gallery of Illustrations, in the Haymarket, has been exhibiting a series of what he calls "Atmospheric Landscapes," taken from American scenes, with which he has become so familiar, as to be able to depict their minutest changes under atmospheric influences. The detail in these sketches is wonderful for its literal truthfulness and picturesque beauty. The seasons and the times of day are here most exquisitely illustrated. The artist, with great judgment, has confined himself to what is really characteristic in his subjects; and, according y, in flat, and tame, and wearisome as all American scenery is to the slightest and least-heeded touch. An exhibition of such peculiar interest and novelty deserves encouragement.

PASTEL PAINTING.

M. Victor Roberts has now exhibiting, in the Gallery in Oxford street, a rather numerous series of portraits and fancy pieces, which, from their artistic character, are likely to bring the pastel style of painting into fashion. The pastel is the crayon brought by chemical means to the utmost perfection; and, as illustrated in these examples, is known with great effect as to extraordinary advantage. A portrait of the artist's wife, for instance, is particularly powerful and brilliantly coloured. A Watteau imitation, representing the Princess de Lamballe at Trianon, is also a favourable specimen; and the whole will repay an hour's careful inspection.

MUSIC.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The fourth concert took place last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms. The programme was exclusively made up of English compositions; the first part opening with Mr. H. Leslie's Symphony in F, and the second with Mr G. A. MacFarren's MS. Symphony in D, entitled "Malvern." The overture to Sir Bishop's "Castle of Lymon" and Wallace's "Maritana," and there was also, Mr G. A. Osborne's "Marche Characteristique." Between the instrumental selections four madrigals were sung—Mr. John Hullah's "Song should breathe" (renewed), J. Barnby's "Waits," Mr. W. Horsley's "See the chariot at hand," and T. Morley's "Now is the month of maying" (1595). The above schemes is an indication of considerable spirit on the part of the society; and so long as it refines the fastidious, and gives encouragement to all efforts good, but we trust the members will devote their services solely to their own arena; it would, indeed, be a pity to be regretted that the large body of struggling professors should be in the slightest degree injured by amateur aid being extended to public concerts

The Symphonies were conducted by their respective composers—that of Mr. Leslie is more steady played than on the former occasion. The latter was presented for the first time. The scherzo, in which Mr Nowlands's cornet playing was to be remarked, was encored; and the symphony altogether confirmed the favourable impressions entertained of the talents of the young musician. Mr. Macfarren's production, with the exception of the andante in A, a charming movement, is in C, nine eight time, was but a scramble, and it would be therefore unjust to pronounce any definite opinion on its merits, intricate and novel as were some of the minor working. Mr. L. Negri conducted the remainder of the programme with ability. The fifth concert will be on the 29th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Next Monday will be the fourth Philharmonic Concert Mr. John Parry will give Albert Smith's entertainment of "Lights and Shadows" at Crosby Hall; and Mr. Milne and the Misses Smith their selection of Scotch melody at the Hanover Square rooms.—On Tuesday will be the third meeting of the Musical Union, at which Charles Hallé will perform.—On Wednesday morning Mr Platt's farewell Concert, at the Hanover Rooms; and Mr. Aguilar's concert in the evening.—On Saturday (the 27th), the Royal Academy of Music concert.—On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre; and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden; and English Opera every night, at the Princess's.——Miss Chandler's concert took place on Friday at the Music Hall, Fore street.——At Exeter Hall, last night (Friday), the London Sacred Harmonic Society performed Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," conducted by Mr Surman, with the Misses A. and M. Williams, Stuart, Messrs. Young Reeves, T. Williams, and Weiss.——On the same evening, Messrs. G. and J. Case, the concertina players, gave their annual concert at the London Tavern.——Sir H. R. Bishop delivered a Lecture on Music, at Crosby Hall, on Thursday night, on "Dramatic Music." Mr. Lucas performed on the chief organ for the last time, next Friday (the 26th), at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with Miss C. Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, A. Mortimer, and Herr Formes as chief singers.—Frequenters of the two Italian Opera Houses are often puzzled to find out the friends they may recognise in the stalls or boxes, and seeking for them are frequently in the wrong direction. Messrs. Lander and Cock, of 308 Bond-street, have issued neatly engraved pocket-plans of the interiors of both houses; and the amateur, at a glance, will easily ascertain the box or stall he wishes to engage, or to look for his acquaintances. These plans are not new, but are given in a then enlarged form.——Mr. Balfe's opera in "musical life," of some interest, took place on Monday; Mr. Balfe's eldest daughter being married to Maximilian Behrend, Esq., a banker of Dantzic.

DEATH OF MADAME DULCKEN.

We regret to announce the death of Madame Dulcken, *pianiste* to her Majesty, who received at her residence in Lancaster-gate, on Tuesday morning (the 18th inst.), after a short illness, a husband and six children to lament her premature decease. She was suffering for some time from abscess in the ear, and a final attack of delirium proved fatal in a few hours.

Madame Dulcken was a Miss David, and a sister of the celebrated violinist David, of Leipsic. She first came to this country in 1839, and her brilliant style of playing ensured her from many years the first position in our public concerts, besides obtaining the honour of playing before the Queen every year were marketable for a classical selection of music, and her annual concert was regarded as one of the events of the season. Madame Dulcken was a universal favourite; she was intelligent and animated in conversation.

THE SHROVE-TIDE CARNIVAL AT ST. PETERSBURG

(From our own Correspondent. Continued from page 271.)

Besides the doings in the Admiralty-square, which I have already endeavoured to describe in such a manner as to make those who have never been at St. Petersburg as familiar with them as I am myself, there are various signs throughout the capital that betoken a holiday. The Carnival is an inundation which, beginning with the lower classes, mounts until it has covered the very pinnacles and peaks of society.

The Winter Palace is a wonderful edifice, as compact as a cottage and as large as a town, stands on the water's edge, or rather on the edge of the ice. Thereabout, and in view of its windows, races are held day over those diamond flats with which the ultimate has paved the broad waters of the Neva. There is no pretension in these daily races, which, however, are occasionally interspersed, during the course of the winter, with others of a more elaborate character. But to these you may ride a Russ race, or all is a little more exciting, any day, between sledges drawn by the light, nimble horses which are here so cheap and so abundant. Nor is there a deficiency of sledges. Yoked to tiny sledges, you see of all sizes coursing over the congenial field; and for a few kopeks in it you may take a drive. Along each side of the course a line of fir-trees seem to grow in the ice a temporary umbrage suited to the temporary scene. The streets seem more animated, the Gostinoi Dvor more busy, the quays and bridges more crowded, and the whole city more brilliant. Parties of pleasure are made, large coaches with four and six horses are hired, and families of every form projected and executed. The very costumes of the people out of doors are more variegated than at other times of the year. The ice-hills on the canals, the river, and the bay, yet the sun of spring, bright, joyful, conquering and to conquer, rises day after day, and already sheds a foretaste of its true temperature, in the warmth of its noon-tide beams, and a languor and perspersed with other dreams, that recall the thoughts towards the West, the dear West. In a short time a thousand signs remind us, the sea will arise and shake off its tyrant, navigation will be restored, and many a severed circle reunited.

Such circumstance particularly arrested my attention among the motley characteristics of the Carnival. I saw a splendid coach, English built and English appointed, drawn by four superb horses in the finest condition, and attended by several servants. I noticed the Imperial livries. This carriage was followed by another equipage, its very counterpart; this by another, till twenty coaches and their eighty noble horses had passed in succession. No one was inside any of the vehicles. A little time afterwards I again observed one of these returning at a quicker pace, and full of young girls, all dressed alike, in the prettiest attire, chatting and laughing like so many birds. It was charming to see how they enjoyed themselves, as it is always charming to see the enjoyment of the young and especially of elegant little girls. "What are these?" asked I. "School-girls from the Catherina Institute," was the reply. "But the Emperor's carriages," persisted I; "how came the little rogues who are, I see, so pretty pranket out, to be dirty in his sledges?" "Simply because they are his," was the answer. "No one was inside any of the carriages," said my friend, "he always does this sort of thing during the Carnival."

With respect to the out-door amusements of the Carnival, they consist chiefly in a multiplication of all sorts of parties, breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers. A species of mutual feasting prevails. People go to theatrical representations in the morning, and to others in the evening. Amusement is pursued with furious energy. As the season advances it is more and more frequented the nearer it is to its close for a season, and to its transference to London.

It may easily be imagined that no ordinary measure of eating and drinking accompanies this general burst of festivity. But to those it is one: and, perhaps, it is in some degree owing to the sharp transition from the Shrovetide repletion to the jejune austerities of Lent (which among the Russians is far from being a mere form) that the Russian Carnival is so full of riot, and then again the equally sharp transition from Lent to Easter-fare, that the visitation of the cholera has nowhere assumed so aggravated or malignant a form as in the capital of Russia. When at its height, there was not time or care left among the living to properly bury the dead; and the proportion of the latter to the former was, it is well known, more appalling than in any other city in Europe. Many moreremains were carried through the streets, the last summer but one, not inclosed decently in coffins, but wrapped up carelessly in sheets or blankets the same bed-clothes which had borne their last wretches. It is now supposed, thank God, that the plague in question has done its mission for the present, and that it will not this year re-visit St. Petersburg. But, as I was remarking, it is conceivable that while its power prevailed, the customs of the Russians themselves—their extreme austerity during Lent, preceded and followed by excessive indulgence—must have prepared them, before the arrival of summer, for receiving and fostering the disorder in their disturbed constitutions; a result which several dishes, universally popular here—such as the *concombre* (a kind of small cucumber, very pleasant and refreshing, but equally gelid and crude) may have contributed to aggravate. And yet, how many horrible stories of conspiracies among the doctors or among Poles and other foreigners, took possession of the people's minds! But this farce subject of stories and rumours, and even fact, is now far away from the festival of Carnival, which alone I have at present undertaken to describe. And if, amid all the scenes I have endeavoured in a general and light manner to sketch, you conceive the prevalence of a character half speaking of the simplicity of a fair and half of the brilliancy of a great town and great court, you will have the picture before you.

At present it is not otherwise before myself. We are now in the shady road of Lent; and the boisterous gaiety of Carnival is like the receding sound of a water-fall. Even the structures in the Admiralty square have disappeared as if by magic; for, though they will be rebuilt at Easter, the very sight of them, untenanted though they should be, is not allowed to profane the spirit of this penitential season. The laughing face of the capital is already changed to reserved, sober, and ascetic looks.

PORTRAIT OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST.—The original portrait of Charles the First, that was supposed to have been lost in the time of the Commonwealth, and to prevent the discovery of the portrait, they reduced it in size by cutting it, has been found in Barnstaple. It was painted by Vandyck in the year 1640, when the King was forty years of age, one year before the painter died. The picture, which is in excellent preservation, has been thrown about as valueless; it was so black it could scarcely be perceived what it represented, and the frame so rotten that it broke away as it hung. For the last ten years it was in the possession of Mr. Ward, at the Seven Stars, Anchor-lane; and when he left the house and sold off, Mr. W. Lewis, furniture dealer, Silver-street, bought it and took it home. It was thrown about for a long time under the heap of rubbish; at last it was picked up and ordered to be scrubbed with the scrubbing-brush, and the dirt washed off, when it was found to be very much injured. Several people passed a remark, who asked the price of it, but thought they would consider the matter; at last Mr. Taylor saw it, and bought it for 28s.; within a week he was offered £5 for it; that offer was refused, and it was sold for £10. He then took it to the National Gallery, to know if there was such a painting missing, and had an answer there was; but finding it had to go through a process to bring it to its original, returned to Barnstaple again with it, and since that he has been offered as much as £2000; but it is considered worth £20,000, being one of the most valuable paintings known.—*Western Luminary.*

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.—The following letter from a gentleman of Beaufort gives exciting news of what, by this time, be the 'seat of war.' The old fellow has got into close quarters, and if he does not make a sudden and desperate rush, he nothing else than offering himself as an oblation on the altar of science: 'Beaufort, March 15, 1850. The report of Captain Bankenship and passengers has been verified by many other witnesses. This formidable sea-monster has been seen again and again, and in our waters. When discovered by those on board the steamer, 'his eminence' was in Port Royal Sound, a distance of seven or eight miles from this town. Since that time he has been hardly making as way up Broad River, and was seen by a gentleman, we understand, to-day, in White Branch River, an arm of the Broad. He is reported to be making his way higher up still, when, perhaps, he may be killed. He is described as being from 120 to 150 feet in length, and of proportionate bulk; has the head of a serpent, which he carries, when in motion, five or six feet out of the water. About ten feet from his head is a hump, resembling a huge logshead, and as far as he could be seen out of the water a succession of humps was observed. He was pursued for several miles along the bank of the river, at times the party in pursuit coming very near to him. He was shot at with a rifle and shot gun, when he at once set to work making his head and tail meet. On the same evening, Messrs. G. and J. Case, the concertina players, gave their annual concert at the London Tavern.——Sir H. R. Bishop delivered a Lecture on Music, at Crosby Hall, on Thursday night, on "Dramatic Music." Mr. Lucas performed on the chief organ for the last time, next Friday (the 26th), at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, with Miss C. Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, A. Mortimer, and Herr Formes as chief singers.—Frequenters of the two Italian Opera Houses are often puzzled to find out the friends they may recognise in the stalls or boxes, and seeking for them are frequently in the wrong direction. Messrs. Lander and Cock, of 308 Bond-street, have issued neatly engraved pocket-plans of the interiors of both houses; and the amateur, at a glance, will easily ascertain the box or stall he wishes to engage, or to look for his acquaintances. These plans are not new, but are given in a then enlarged form.——Mr. Balfe's opera in "musical life," of some interest, took place on Monday; Mr. Balfe's eldest daughter being married to Maximilian Behrend, Esq., a banker of Dantzic.

BUSTS OF MR. ALISON, AND MR. MACAULAY.

BY PARK.

Mr. Archibald Alison, author of the "History of Europe," is son of the author of the well-known "Essay on Taste." He holds the office of sheriff of Lanarkshire, and resides at Possil-house, in the county of Glasgow, where his official duties compel him to reside. Though educated for the profession of the law, and daily administering justice as the principal local judge of a populous district, Mr. Alison's tastes are entirely literary. Besides the "History of Europe," in 20 volumes—a work which, we believe, has exceeded in the pages of Constable's Annual Register,' long since discontinued—Mr. Alison has written a "Life of Marlborough," and various economic and political pamphlets. He is also a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine.* It is, however, upon his "History of Europe" that his fame principally rests. If Mr. Alison be not the most successful of modern historians, we know not to whom the palm can be justly conferred. His work is to be found in every library, and bids fair to rank hereafter as the most valuable historical production of the age in which he lived. This success is due not only to the importance and interest of his theme, but to the skilful, eloquent, and generally correct manner in which he has treated it. Many doubtless, have justly called in question the errors of opinion as well as of commission, as we have heard of a literary amateur whose chief amusement for some years past has been to make a list of his mistakes; but, after all deductions of this kind, enough of merit remains in the work to entitle its author to a place in the highest rank of contemporary authors.

The bust of Mr. Alison, of which we present an Engraving, from a drawing by Mr. Frank Howard, was executed by Mr. Patin Park in the year 1848, and presented in marble to Mr. Alison by a body of his private friends in Glasgow, as a testimonial of their friendship for him as an individual, of the esteem and respect due to him in his public capacity, and of their local judges; and of their admiration of his writings. It is considered a very excellent likeness, and one of the best of Mr. Park's recent works.

Mr. Macaulay, though ambitious at one time, and perhaps still, of a reputation for poetry—though an accurate, and a brilliant essayist—though a doubtless, high-minded and intellectual orator, who could command at all times the attention of an assembly that rather dislikes studied eloquence, seems at present inclined to build up his fame upon his historical writings. Most of his admirers consider that, in this respect, he has judged wisely. As a poet—however pleasing his "Lays of Ancient Rome," and some of his other ballads, may be—he could never have succeeded in retaining the affection of the public. Depth of feeling—earnest and far-seeing thought—fancy, imagination—a musical ear—a brilliancy of expression—and an absolute mastery of words, are all equally essential to him who, in this or any other time, would climb the topmost heights of Parnassus. Mr. Macaulay has fancy, but not high imagination; and though his ear is good, and his command of language unsurpassed by any living writer, he lacks the earnestness and the deep philosophy of all the highest poets. As a critic he is, perhaps, the first of his age; but his criticism is the best developments, is but a secondary thing to the art upon which it thrives. Mr. Macaulay has in him the stuff of which artists and originators are made; and we are of the number of those who rejoice that, in the vigour of his days, he has formed a proper estimate of his own powers, and that he has abandoned the poetical studies, in the prosecution of which he never could have attained to the rank of one of those critical corrections, which, however beautiful, must always have been placed in a lower scale of merit than the compositions upon which they were founded; and that he has devoted his life to the production of an original work in the very highest department of literature.

There was, at one time, a prospect before Mr. Macaulay of being one of the men who made, instead of those who wrote, history; but his recent retirement from Parliament and from public life has, for awhile at least, closed up that avenue. In cultivating at leisure the literary pursuits that he loves, we trust that he, as well as the world, will be the gainer; and that his "History of England," when completed, will be worthy of so high a title. As yet the field is clear before him. The histories that have hitherto appeared are mostly bad or indifferent. Some are good, but not sufficiently good to satisfy the wants of the reader, or to render unnecessary the task of more enlightened, more impartial, more painstaking, and more elegant writers. There never was a work of art, whether in painting, sculpture, music, or literature, in which lynx-eyed criticism could not detect a flaw, or something deficient which

(Continued on page 280.)

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BARLOW'S NEW INVENTED SYPHON TAP REQUIRES NO VENT PEG; prevents ale, beer, &c., from becoming sour, and will draw it as fine as required. Also Barlow's Patent Improved Bung, Bung Cutter, Bung Borer, Tap Borer, Tap Plate, Tap Cutter, Spile, Spile Cutter, Spile Borer, Shive William &c., Manson House-street, Moorgate-street.

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT.—A favourable opportunity is now offered to Ladies and Gentlemen, by entering the commercial part of PAPIER MACHÉ WORKS, to realize from £3 to £5 per week. No canvassing. Female preferred, as the articles are manufactured in a few streets, and, who is perfect employment will be given. Apply, personally, at 3, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where Papier Mache articles can be had cheaper than any other house in London. The Trade supplied. Wholesale Price List, 4s 8d per dozen. Ladies' work beautifully varnished and polished.

AN ACCOMPLISHMENT for LADIES.—The Art of forming Flowers of Human Hair for Brooches, Lockets, and Bracelets, so as to Artist in the above will give strict Instructions to Ladies by which they may convert the Hair of Friends into elegant Ornaments for the person or Dressing-room, the use of which can only be known to the possessor.—Address (enclosing 3s. 6d. and stamp) to E. STILES, 16, Exmouth-street, Commercial-road East, London.

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"

BUST OF MR. ALISON, BY PARK. BUST OF MR. MACAULAY, BY PARK.

BUSTS OF MR. ALISON AND MR. MACAULAY.

(*Continued from page 278.*)

the lynx-eyed critic, and he alone, could have supplied. Mr. Macaulay's History has not escaped the ordeal, neither was it desirable that it should; but the real public opinion of the country has pronounced itself in his favour, and longs for the worthy completion of a task which has been worthily begun.

The bust of Mr. Macaulay, of which we have presented an Engraving, was executed shortly after that of Mr. Alison, by Mr. Patin Park, and is, we believe, in Mr. Macaulay's own possession. It is a very admirable likeness.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE ADELPHI ARCHES AND THE OLD STRAND.

Those noble streets which open into the Strand, now known as the Adelphi, are built above the ground formerly occupied by Durham House and its princely gardens, from whence Lady Jane Grey, the "nine days' Queen" (as our old chroniclers call her), was led, with loud acclaim, to the Tower, and then—in tears, to the scaffold. The ground itself on which she walked, and meditated, and saw her garden-flowers blow, is at noonday overhung with midnight darkness, excepting where, here and there, a gaslight throws its dim rays, and feebly illumines the cavernous gloom: where her youth and beauty once threw their sunshine a melancholy blackness now reigns—deeper and more solemn than what our Artist hath here pictured. To us this dark land is filled with associations; and, though the grave hath long since closed over those who placed the crown upon her head, and then left her to bleed upon the block, we never walk through these sounding arches without thinking of their treachery.

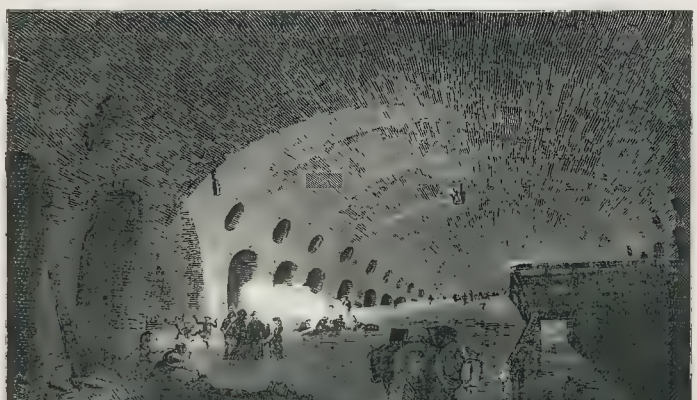
Thousands who pass along the Strand never dream of the shadowy region which lies between them and the river: the black-browed arches that span right and left, before and behind, covering many a rood of ground on which the rain never beats nor the sunbeam sleeps, and at the entrance of which the wind only seems to howl and whine, as if afraid of venturing further into the darkness. Many of our readers will, no doubt, conclude that such a dreary place as this must be deserted and tenantless: such is not the case. Here many of those strong horses which the countryman who visits London looks upon with wonder and envy, are stabled—strong, broad-chested steeds, such as may be seen dragging the heavily-laden coal waggons up those steep passages which lead into the Strand, and which seem "to the manner born."

Cows are also kept here, which, rumour says, never saw any other light beyond that of the gas which gleams through their prison bars, or, by way of change, the cheering rays from a lantern, when they are milked or fed; that here many of them were calved, and have lived on, giving milk to a good old age—buried like the main-pipe that supplies us with water, and finding its way into our houses, without our once enquiring how. We have often pitied the London cows, which we have seen driven up one street and down another, and have fancied that what little milk they had must have been churned into indifferent butter, as they run on, to escape the stones thrown after them by boys, while mongrels were ever sallying out, and either biting or barking at their heels; but we had not then seen those which are doomed to dwell in the unbroken darkness of the Adelphi arches, without ever breathing any other than the sepulchral air which stagnates in this murky purgatory. Assuredly, they ought to be taken out for a little fresh air now and then, and be led by the horns to

Fresh fields and pastures new;

for we can readily conceive how pleased and patiently they would go "blinking" along, compared to those horned blackguards who come with a butt and a "boo" at us as they return from Smithfield, and, before we have time to say "Now, stupid!" pitch us over the battlements of one of the bridges, and leave us to sink or swim.

The Adelphi arches form a little subterranean city; there is nothing like it in England: in some places you catch a glimpse of the river, a small loop-hole that lets in the light like the end of a railway tunnel, yet seeming to diminish



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—THE ADELPHI "DRY ARCHES."

more than these tunnels, on account of the steep descent, until one of the steamers, in passing, appears to fill up the opening like a half-closed door. Beside these arches there are narrow passages which go dipping down to the water-side, where on either hand houses stand looking at one another in the opening between the darkness. There is a dismal and solitary look about these tall imprisoned houses, you cannot conceive how they are entered, for there appears to be no way to them, and you conclude that they are empty. Or, if they are inhabited, you wonder if the people ever look out of those dim, dirt-encrusted windows at the dead-looking walls opposite. We have turned back, and hunted up and down looking from below, but nowhere could we obtain a view of the entrance to those murderous-looking houses. We once saw a butterfly which had lost its way, and got into the little light which had stolen out to look at the entrance of these arches: it went up and down, and hither and thither, seeming to become feebler every moment, as if it had given up all hope of ever winging with folded wings, like a pea-bloom, on the flowers again, and we doubted not but that it found a grave amid the green decay of some rotten water-butt.

But we must turn backward, and endeavour to obtain a view of this ancient neighbourhood, as it looked when the Roman city stood upon the hill; and this, as it is still called, was a low, waste, and ready Strand, over which the tide came and went, and rocked the tufted reeds which waved over many a surrounding acre. Something like what it was in ancient days may yet be seen in those reedy and willowy inlets above the Red House, at Battersea; and could we have stood and looked across the river while the spot on which Westminster now stands was an island, covered with thorns, and down to the water-edge green flags and rushes, we should have seen far below what was called the Long Ditch, where the river divided, beside a low, lonely shore, on which the waves went lapping and surging, as they still do about those dreary bends that skirt the marshes of Woolwich: the fisherman—in his wicker coracle, covered with skin—would have been the only figure that moved beside the sedgy margin of that trackless river, over which the piping of the tufted plover would be heard. Such was once the now busy Strand of London; such the scene we should have gazed upon had we lived a few centuries ago.

Compared with these remote times, the period when a petition was presented for the repairing of the highway between Temple-bar and the Palace of Westminster, and in which the petitioners complained that the foot-road was so overgrown with thickets and bushes that the wayfarer had difficulty to get along—compared with these ancient days, the briery and entangled pathway seems to belong to modern history. Besides the brambley and thorny footpath there were three old bridges to cross between Temple-bar and the village of Charing, which spanned the sweet streams that came tinkling all the way from Highgate hills, passing along and edging the velvet green of many a pleasant meadow, like braids of silver, before they sent their sailing foam-bells into the bosom of the Thames. Ivy Bridge-lane and Strand Bridge-lane still mark the sites of two of these old bridges. The third was only discovered a few years ago; and, as it was but eleven feet long, every ancient stone might have been preserved and built up again over the Lee or some narrow water-course, so that we might have had another relic of bygone days to have looked upon, a bridge over which conqueror and captive had passed tears and triumphs, from the Tower to Westminster, and from thence to the Tower again. Bolingbroke weeping—the hero of Agincourt—what a chapter could we have written on that old bridge, which was discovered while making a sewer near the Church of St. Clement the Dane! It had been buried so long that not an antiquary mentions it—nowhere is it recorded by our old historians. When it was discovered, it was broken up, removed, and no one seems to know what became of the fragments. Perhaps Alfred himself might have crossed that ancient bridge when he pursued the daring Sea-King Hastings; perhaps——But it is gone; and we should like to know the name of the surveyor who allowed it to be destroyed; in these pages he should have a "local habitation and a name" such as he deserves.

There are still standing in Holywell and Wych-street a few houses which bring before the eye the old London our forefathers inhabited when Bluff Hal beheaded a wife before he breakfasted; and Queen Elizabeth measured not her words to her ministers if they offended her, and thought nothing of fetching a nobleman a "buck hand rip," as she did the Earl of Essex, when not in a loving mood. In her endearing moments, we often picture her like a grim lioness, at play with the king of the forest. We often wonder where Shakspeare was during the Sunday Essex broke out, and locked up the Queen's officers. We dare wager a silver groat, that he looked on that stormy scene in the Strand, and that, were he here to answer, we could point our pen to passages in his works which were suggested by what he either saw or heard on that memorable day.

Who has not heard of the May-pole that stood in the Strand—how it was removed by command of the stern Protector Cromwell, and how, at the restoration of Charles, a new one was erected, amid the beating of drums and lond-sounding music, and the cheers of assembled thousands, who were weary of the puritanic gloom which had so long hung over Merry England. What a buzzing there would be in that neighbourhood on the occasion, while May-garlands hung across the streets, as we have often seen them in our day, in a few out-of-the-way old-fashioned towns, where the manners and customs of the people have undergone but little change during the last two centuries.

In contrast to these ancient merry-makings, we must introduce another picture—London with its gibbet-posts, and Temple-bar with its human heads "grinning horribly" from the high poles on which they were stuck, as Horace Walpole saw them in his day; while the street itinerants reaped a harvest by charging one halfpenny for a peep through their spy-glasses to the sight-seers, who congregated to gaze upon the revolting spectacle. Add to these horrors the moveable gallows, which came rumbling through the thoroughfares like the fire-engines in the present day, when the criminal was executed at the very door where he had committed the crime for which he was doomed to suffer death.

The history of the old Savoy Palace, and other residences of the nobility, which formerly stood in the Strand, would each form a subject for a separate article were we to recount the scenes which have been enacted in "these little theatres," but they are too important to come within the limits of a series of light and picturesque sketches like these. The homes of our ancient nobles are all swept away with the exception of Northumberland House, and in place of them we have Waterloo and the Suspension Bridges, spanning over and opening into those once quaint trim pleasances—spots where the summer-bowers of many a departed beauty formerly stood.

How the warlike old Barons would stare in wonderment, if it were possible that they could again "revisit the glimpses of the moon," and see the rent-roll produced from the ground on which their towered and loop-holed palaces stood—could peep at the productions exhibited at the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, and look back again upon the days when a flexible gauntlet, that could guard the hand, yet give freedom to the grasp—or a visor, through which they could see, yet with the bars so tempered as to resist the point of a lance, were considered as the greatest wonders of art. How they would rub their dim old eyes at the sight of an express-train; stare at a steamer, and think what a smash and a crash a couple would have made, to have run into each other at their water quintains. Then, to send a message from Tilbury Fort to Eachworth by the electric telegraph, where the amorous old Queen was coquetting with Leicester, and the ignorant of such an invention, to tell her that the Spanish Armada was coming, would have consigned the messenger who came from the station to something like the Spanish Inquisition, if not a stake at Smithfield. Oh, that we had a photographic portrait of the dear old lady, with all those nicely marked shadows to which she had so great an objection, down to the "cunning wrinkles round her eyes." But we have again reached

"The outmost shore, so drop our little sail."

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 20 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 423.—VOL. XVI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1850. [SIXPENCE.

RETURN OF THE POPE.

THE return of Pius IX. to his disconsolate, but somewhat volatile subjects, is a remarkable event. It is impossible for Protestant Europe to peruse the graphic accounts of his triumphal progress rom Portici to Rome without curiosity, or even without solicitude; while in Roman Catholic Europe, or at least in those portions of it where the religious feeling is still in existence, the event becomes one not of interest merely, but of political and religious importance. The Papacy seems a little stronger than was expected. Italian faith and French bayonets have propped it up for awhile; and Pius IX. will probably, if his Cardinals will allow him, continue to sit in the chair of St. Peter, without repeating any of the more remarkable or egregious of the errors which drove him into exile. His subjects—as is usual in the restorations even of Monarchs less deserving of popular regard than Pius IX.—are quite enthusiastic in their expressions of love and loyalty. Amid the firing of guns and the waving of flags, the "Man of Peace" has returned to the wolves of Rome. It remains to be seen whether their loyalty is founded upon impulse or upon reason—upon the volatility of an excitable people, or upon the well-considered judgment of their own wants, and his means of satisfying them.

The history of the Pope for the last three years has been a revival, on a grand scale, of the history of the poor fellow who studied magic under Albertus Magnus. In the absence of the sorcerer, the young adept got hold of the *grimoire*, or magic-book, and commenced reading. The ghosts and demons came readily to his call; but, unluckily, he was not in possession of all the secrets of his craft—he knew not how to send them back again to the Red Sea, from whence they had issued. They gibed and chattered in his face; they laid irreverent and violent hands upon his person; and he was powerless to bid them be still. In vain he entreated them to depart, or at least to behave themselves peaceably if they stayed. He knew not the right word; and they would have torn him to pieces, had not aid opportunely reached him in the person of a real conjuror, who knew something about demons. Such has been the fortune of the benevolent and inquiring Pope. In 1847 he let loose upon Europe the ghosts and demons of the revolutionary *grimoire*; and, after parleying with them in vain, at the most imminent personal hazard, he was only relieved from them by precipitate and undignified flight, and by the bayonets of General Oudinot, that came at a moment when he was well nigh exhausted. France, like himself, had raised a similar swarm about her ears; but France knew the secret of laying them by the sword and the cannon-ball. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Pius IX. will try no future experiments—that he will not attempt any more magic tricks; and that he will try to govern his people, without conjuring before them any visions of the Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity which well nigh lost him his tiara, and imperilled for ever the throne upon which he sits. It will be well for him if he have discovered in adversity that reforming and ultra-liberal Sovereigns are always unfortunate; and that, although they may, in the outset of their career, gather about their heads the intoxicating breezes of popular adulation, the breezes have an unlucky tendency to become ungovernable storms, from whose bosoms fly the thunderbolts of death. The true business of a chief magistrate is to originate nothing, but to yield in due time to the reason of his people. Nations always expect too much of Sovereigns who make promises before they are called upon to do so, and who commence great and astonishing projects of reform and amelioration before the minds of the public are sufficiently educated to appreciate their full value. In this respect it is likely enough that Pius IX. will not a second time be led astray. He ought to know the value of a popular cheer too well, to barter his power for it a second time; and the reforming Pope, if he speak his people in those fair unmeaning terms which prudent Sovereigns cultivate the art of expressing, but promise them nothing for the future, will do all that can reasonably be expected of him.

It is likely, however, that, after the first evanescent bubble of their enthusiasm has collapsed, the sensible people of the Roman States will debate seriously upon their own wants, and upon the future form of their government. If it be the business of the Pope to be quiescent, it is their business, after the disasters of their country, to consider well the basis on which their liberties are to stand, and the weight of liberty which they are able to bear. Any reaction attempted by the *camarilla* of Cardinals, or any endeavour to govern wholly by means of the priesthood, will inevitably lead to a renewal of past calamities; but the moderate and sensible men of the Papal States have it in their power to prevent any return to an antiquated and erroneous system, by insisting firmly and temperately upon the partial secularization of the administration—the extension of municipal freedom, the oblivion of past offences, and the gradual training of the people in the difficult art of self-government. If this party—however small it may be at present—have learned wisdom from past events, they will immediately commence operations in this conciliatory spirit, and act as mediators between the obstinacy of the Cardinals on the one hand, and the hot-headed violence of the Red Republicans on the other. It is in their power, and in theirs alone, to save the Papacy. Without their patient, persevering, and judicious support, notwithstanding all the enthusiasm of the present hour, and the benedictions which the Pope and people mutually lavish upon each other, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope will not last. It is a system opposed to common sense, and to the true interest of the Roman people, however convenient it may be to the Papal Sovereigns of Europe. It cannot outlive the present generation, unless it be modified and made accordant with the secular wants of the lower, middle, and upper classes of Rome—all equally at variance with a government administered entirely by priests. If such men be good priests, they cannot be good administrators of secular law, of finance, of police, and all the general affairs of a trading or industrial people. The whole world knows that

REMAINS OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT ANGERS, AFTER THE LATE ACCIDENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fact; and if the moderate men in the Papal States will urge it zealously yet discreetly upon the Pope and his advisers, they will prevent, in all probability, the renewal of violent revolution in their country. Both they and the Cardinals must remember that France is not likely to repeat the part which she has lately played in their affairs, should the Italian Red Republican party succeed a second time in goading the country into insurrection; and that, in any future struggle, the Pope possibly will have no other friend than the Emperor of Austria. It remains for them to decide the future fate of their country. Should they fail the Pope during the next few months, the present season of festivity and rejoicing at Rome will be but halcyon days, to be succeeded by a storm of greater intensity than that which preceded it.

FALL OF THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT ANGERS.

In our journal of last week we recorded this lamentable catastrophe. We have engraved the sad scene, and select the following details from the *Journal de Maine et Loire* of the 16th:—

"At eleven o'clock this morning, a squadron of Hussars, coming from Nantes, had crossed over the suspension-bridge of the Basse Maine without any accident, although the wind blew very heavily from the west, and the river was much agitated. The last of the horses had scarcely crossed the bridge when the head of the column of the 3d battalion of the 11th Light Infantry appeared on the other side. Reiterated warnings were given to the troops to break into sections, as is usually done; but the rain falling heavily at the time, the warning was disregarded, and the battalion advanced in close column. The head of the battalion had reached the opposite side—the pioneers, the drummers, and a part of the band were off the bridge, when a horrible crash was heard; the cast-iron columns of the right bank suddenly gave way, crushing beneath them the rear of the 4th company, which, with the flank company, had not entered on the bridge. To describe the frightful spectacle, and the cries of despair which were raised, is impossible. The whole town rushed to the spot to give assistance. In spite of the storm which was raging, all the boats that could be got were launched to pick up the soldiers in the river; and a great number who were clinging to the parapets of the bridge, or who were kept afloat by their knapsacks, were immediately got out. The greater number of them were, however, found to be wounded by the bayonets or by the fragments of the bridge falling on them.

"The suspension-bridge was built 12 years ago, but a year since underwent repairs which cost the town about 30,000f. The suspending chains at first gave way on one side only, when this accident on the bridge, feeling the movement of the floor of the bridge, naturally rushed to the other side, when the chains there also gave way, and the whole floor of the bridge fell. From one bank to the other the river was completely blocked up with the soldiers struggling to reach the shore. If the weather had been calm, the greater number of them would in all probability have been saved. The wind, however, blew a perfect hurricane, and the waves were very rough. Masses of men might be seen clinging to each other, the waves every moment washing away some of them, until only one remained. Beams of wood, planks, and every article that could be laid hold of, were launched to enable the men to keep themselves afloat until further assistance could arrive."

The 11th Regiment was on its way to Africa, not for punishment (as has been stated), but in its regular routine of duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Simonin, of the above regiment, miraculously escaped; and it is mentioned that the same officer survived the terrible catastrophe which occurred at the battle of Leipsic, where Poniatowski and so many others were drowned in the Elster.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The great topic of interest for the week in Paris is the approaching election. As far as the opinions of the electors can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in favour of M. Eugene Sue, who, it was said in the early part of the week, could not take his seat if elected, as he was under a judicial interdiction which his family had some years ago sued out against him, on account of his extravagant dissipation of property; but M. Sue has removed all doubt respecting his eligibility for the vacant seat, by proving that the interdiction imposed upon him by the judicial authorities was taken off two years afterwards, which act restored him to the full exercise of his civil privileges.

The Socialist newspapers having aspersed the character of the Conservative candidate, M. Leclerc, and denied that he had shown at the barricade of June the heroic conduct attributed to him, the officers and privates of the battalion of the National Guards to which that gentleman belongs, have drawn up a letter, to which they append their names, attesting the fact of that individual returning to the conflict in June, 1848, with his second son, after removing the dead body of his eldest boy from the scene of carnage. A meeting of electors, friends of the National Assembly, of National Guards, and of the representatives of the Moderate press, held on Monday evening in the Rue Bergère, it was decided that the letter before alluded to, in reply to the articles in the *Voix du Peuple*, should be placarded on the walls. M. Gratiot, director of the paper manufactory at Essonne, paid the highest compliment to the probity and honour of M. Leclerc, and declared that the reports that had been spread of his having at one time stopped payment were calumnious. He could also say that M. Leclerc's affairs were in good order, and that he was in possession of a modest fortune, honourably acquired.

The Chamber has voted, by 451 to 41, an extraordinary credit of 200,000 francs, for the celebration of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic by the National Assembly, on the 4th of May next

Frequent instances have lately occurred in the hasty dispositions of the Government of the Republic to the Opposition newspaper press of Paris. But this week the Prefect of Police "out-Herods Herod," by issuing an order that no evening papers should be sold in the streets in the early part of the week, until not take his seat if elected, as he was under a judicial interdiction which his family had some years ago sued out against him, on account of his extravagant dissipation of property; but M. Sue has removed all doubt respecting his eligibility for the vacant seat, by proving that the interdiction imposed upon him by the judicial authorities was taken off two years afterwards, which act restored him to the full exercise of his civil privileges.

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A characteristic anecdote is related in connexion with this oppressive regulation: On Monday night M. Emile de Girardin went, at half-past ten, to the woman who sits before Tortoni's, and asked for a copy of the *Evénement*. She said she had not the *Evenement*, and could not sell it. The editor of the *Presse* then demanded the presence of a *sergent de ville*, to take note of the refusal; a crowd collected, and soon after two *sergens de ville* arrived. In their presence M. de Girardin imperatively repeated his demand, and at length the poor woman sold a copy of the *Evénement*. The *sergens de ville* having made some observations to M. de Girardin, he replied "I am Emile de Girardin, arrest me, and take me to the Prefecture of Police." "If you be M. Emile Girardin," replied one of the *sergens de ville*, 'you must know your way to the Prefecture, and do not require to be taken there." M. de Girardin then went away, crying with much excitement, "I made Cavaignac pay dear for my eleven days' imprisonment; and I shall know how to make those who have done this, pay also." The subject was taken up in the Assembly, where M. Dupont (de l'Eure), head of the tyrannical conduct of M. Carlier, the Prefect of Police, in forbidding the newsmen to sell the *Evénement*, the *Estafette*, and the *Democrâtie*, while he permitted the sale of the *Gazette de France*, the *Patrie*, and the *Moniteur du Soir*. He had also prevented the wine-dealers from sub-letting their shops to newsvenders. M. Duprat concluded by wishing to ask the Minister of the Interior some questions upon this subject, but the request was not allowed by the Assembly to be answered.

On Tuesday evening the Boulevards presented a scene of great animation, the people who had purchased one or other of the forbidden journals reading the contents aloud to the listening crowd. The police looked on with apparent indifference, and no disturbance of the peace took place.

M. Flaers is going to quit Paris for Italy, for the benefit of his health. This is the alleged reason; but there is good ground for thinking that he finds himself distrusted by his former friends, and therefore deems a short retirement from public life indispensable.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—We noticed last week the return of the Pope to Rome on Friday, the 12th inst., from the Neapolitan dominions. His reception by the country people along his route, from the time he entered his own states until his arrival at the Eternal City, is described as being most enthusiastic and affectionate. Within the city itself the feeling exhibited at his Holiness's entry is said to have partaken rather of curiosity to witness the gorgeous pageantry of the military and ecclesiastical *cortège*, than of any other sentiment. On his entrance within the city walls his Holiness proceeded to the basilica of St. John Lateran, and after staying a short time in the performance of his devotions, he proceeded by the Colosseum, the Piazza of Trajan, and the Strada Papale to the Vatican Palace. The *cortège* was composed as follows:—A company of papal dragoons, one of Velites, one of French chasseurs of Vincennes, a squadron of French dragoons, a company of French gendarmes; Brigadier General Sauvan, commandant of the place, and his staff; a detachment of noble guards; his Holiness, in company with Monsignor d'Ornano and Monsignor Gazzoli. To the right of the carriage was General Baraguay d'Hilliers, to the left Prince Altieri. Next followed the French general staff, a squadron of French dragoons, Cardinals Patrizi, Della Genga Sermattei, Vannicelli-Casoni, Antonelli, Dupont, Castracane, Pallotta, Financial Minister Commission, and the diplomatic body. All the houses were decked out, and an immense crowd filled the street. The Pope was received at the basilica of the Vatican by the Chapter of St. Peter, by a chaplain of the Sacred College, which accompanied him to the altar. The oration of St. Austin was then recited, the Ambrosian hymn was sung, and the benediction given; after which the holy Father kissed the foot of the statue of St. Peter, and retired to the palace. In the evening the cupola of St. Peter's, the Capitol, the Strada di Borgo Nuovo, the Monte Pincio, the Piazza del Popolo, and the Via Condotti were illuminated. Not the slightest disturbance took place.

On the 14th there was a "Te Deum" sung in the churches to return thanks for the return of his Holiness. The illuminations were continued on the nights of the 13th and 14th also.

The Republic of Chili has sent the Pope a loaf of gold, value £6000; and the Prince de Monthelon has offered his Holiness a gold ink-stand adorned with precious stones, value £1000.

GREECE.

The latest accounts from the Piræus announce the failure of the mediatorial offices of the French Minister to effect an amicable adjustment of the demands of England on Greece, on account of the complicated nature of the case.

Since the arrival in London of this intelligence, it is stated that a special messenger has been dispatched by Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office to the British representative at Athens, with instructions so to the course to be pursued under existing circumstances; and we understand they are of that conciliatory character which are calculated, on their arrival, to alter materially the threatening aspect which our relations with Greece assumed on the 8th of this month.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts received this week from the West Indies convey tidings of disaster. From Nassau we learn, that on Saturday, the 30th of March, a terrific tornado passed over the Island, sweeping strong buildings and gigantic trees from off the earth. Every vessel in the harbour, although they had not a shred of canvas on, was blown down, and literally buried in the water, while the tornado was rushing over them. Even a new vessel that was on the stocks was turned completely over. Such was the extreme rapidity of the tornado in passing over the island, that, from the moment it was experienced approaching, to the instant it had vanished, scarcely one minute had elapsed. In the twinkling of an eye, as it were, it had swept over the island with a fell and fatal swoop, and had prostrated houses, devastated fields, and destroyed human life.

For three days before the tornado happened, the weather had been rainy at Nassau; and on the 30th the rain, about mid-day, fell in torrents. At a quarter to one in the afternoon there was a sudden lull, the horizon became darker than before, the barometer fell to 29.74, and suddenly there was a rush "as of a mighty river." On it came in irresistible and destroying strength from the south-west. Bain's Town first felt its fatal influence. A great many of the frail houses of the poor industrious labourers and artisans residing in that locality bent and fell beneath the penetrating blast, carrying in their ruins the male and vigorous man and the weak and tender child alike. In Grant's Town, also, many substantial buildings were partially demolished, and considerable damage occasioned to life and property. At the departure of the mail steamer, eight dead bodies had been found, and eight or ten persons had been discovered dangerously wounded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ST. HELEN'S SAVINGS-BANK.

On Monday Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law, held a public court in the Townhall, St. Helen's, for the purpose of deciding upon the liability or otherwise of the trustees of the late St. Helen's Savings-Bank, which may be due to the depositors, in the event of the present available proceeds not being sufficient to meet al. the demands.

Mr. Aspinall, barrister, of Liverpool, appeared on behalf of the trustees and managers. Messrs. Ansdell and Haddock, solicitors to the bank, and several other professional gentlemen, were present, as also many of the trustees.

Since the last meeting, Mr. Tidd Pratt had been engaged in a private investigation of the books, for the purpose of deciding upon the legality or illegality of those claims in cases where more than the sum of £30 had been deposited in one year, any excess over that sum being an illegal deposit, according to the Savings-Bank Act

The report of the official accountant employed to investigate the affairs of the bank, together with a statement of the accounts, was submitted. It stated that, as was shown by the balance-sheet and the abstract, the defalcations had gone on continually from year to year, without any intermission whatever, from, at the latest, 1833, down to the close of the year 1849.

The accounts showed that the total sum invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on the 20th of January, 1850, was £11,938 3s. 8d., and the defalcations, £12,113 6s 10d. The amount due to depositors on the 20th of January was £20,051 0s. 3d.

In reference to the alleged liability of the trustees,

Mr. Jackson, who appeared as the representatives of a friendly society, in whose name certain deposits had been made, strongly urged upon Mr. Pratt that all the trustees were liable for any deficiency.

Mr. Aspinall, for the trustees, denied that the trustees must be held liable. He promised that they would do all they could to see the depositors fully paid; but would not acknowledge that they must be held accountable if the funds available should prove to be insufficient.

Mr. Pratt intimated, that, having gone through the accounts, he should place them in the hands of the depositors on the footing of bankruptcy claims, providing for all the legal claims under £30 to be paid first in full.

Mr. Gaskell Taylor having spoken warmly in favour of Mr. John Johnson,

Mr. Tidd Pratt said, there could be no doubt either one or both of the Johnsons had committed a robbery on the bank to the extent of £12,000 or £13,000. With two exceptions, this amount, which was in the handwriting of William Johnson, was absconded with. Mr. Pratt then referred to the cases of depositors, and the liabilities of the trustees, in which he had been called upon to arbitrate; and, after referring to his conclusions named in the foregoing, said that his had received a dividend of 5s. at once, and would be paid 4s. 6d. in the pound, and suggested the appointment of joint committees of the depositors and trustees, hoping from that, that the full amount of the deposits might eventually be paid.

After some discussion, this was agreed to, and the Court broke up.

During the time of proceedings, the court was much crowded with depositors and others interested in the question.

CLOSING OF THE LEWES SAVINGS-BANK.—On Wednesday, the town of Lewes was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the publication of the following notice:—"Lewes Savings-Bank.—Notice to Depositors.—In consequence of the continued illness of the actuary, Mr. Henry Bartlett, and some unexplained recently discovered errors in the accounts, the bank will be closed until further notice, and the committee will take immediate steps to secure the more early payment of depositors' balances, which at present, from accident, have not yet been produced. For the present they may be left with the treasurer, G. Molineux, Esq., at the Lewes Old Bank. Lewes, April 23, 1850." It appears that, at the time the above notice was issued, there was in the hands of the depositors' pass books were not brought in. (At the last annual meeting it appeared, by the statement submitted by the auditors, they were 2125 ordinary depositors, whose accounts amounted to £46,575 18s. 10d.; 62 charitable societies, to £3060 2s.; and 3 friendly societies, £481 13s. 8d.: making a total of £50,417 12s. 6d.) The great feature in this transaction is the doubt which it throws on the trustworthiness of the late annual statements in every savings-bank throughout the kingdom. In every instance advertisements were issued of a similar character to that put forth by the examiners in Lewes; and should it prove that there is any defalcation in this instance, the result must be a fresh and more serious inquiry into the accounts of these important national institutions.

VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF LYMINGTON.—A writ was moved for on Wednesday for a new election for the borough of Lymington, Hants, in the room of the Hon. Colonel Keppel (late private secretary to the Premier), who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. We understand that Captain Yelverton is likely to be a candidate for the borough on Free-Trade principles. At the general election, Colonel Keppel was returned by a majority of sixteen only; and, in the event of a Protectionist candidate starting, a sharp contest is likely.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE CREW OF THE "JOHN R. SKIDDY."—On Saturday, several of the passengers who were on board the *John R. Skiddy*, lately wrecked on the Irish coast, appeared before his worship, the Mayor, at the Town-hall, Liverpool, in support of the charges preferred against the crew, by whom it was alleged the passengers had been shamefully ill-used and plundered. It is stated in the memorial that the sailors, including the mates, were very abusive to the female passengers and children, some of whom were knocked down and trodden on with the utmost brutality on deck, particularly the females A portion of the crew went below and broke open the boxes and other packages belonging to the passengers, their object being to possess themselves of the cash, in doing which much property was destroyed. The memorialists further state, that, so far from the inhabitants of that part of the Irish coast being the abandoned set of villains described by the captain, they behaved with kindness, many signal acts of which were experienced by the passengers. The memorial is signed by a dozen people, who represent their losses at sums varying from £20 to £60. A number of the parties complaining were examined by the Mayor and Mr. Rushton; but their statements were confused and indefinite, no single case of the nature complained of being spoken to; and eventually the matter was left for the investigation of Lieutenant Hoddon, the Government emigration agent.

COLLIERY STRIKE NEAR ST. HELEN'S.—The colliers in the employment of Messrs. Johnston, at their colliery at Laffock (Lancashire), numbering fully 200 hands, have, within the last week, turned out, in consequence of the masters having recently appointed a person named Smith as manager or under-viewer of their mines, who is disliked by the men. The proprietors have issued large placards, informing and cautioning the public against rubbying the mines. The colliers state that they have no complaint to make, at Upholland, have been upon strike for several weeks past. Upwards of 100 colliers have turned out from the collieries at Rainford, on account of a dispute about wages, and petty depredations are becoming so frequent in the immediate neighbourhood of the collieries as to call for an extra number of police to be sent to the neighbourhood to protect the property of the inhabitants. Several riotous meetings have been held by the men on Sunday-brow, to which the colliers had been summoned by the beating of the cans. Sometimes have been to the extent of upwards of 1000 persons at the work. Several of the ringleaders have been apprehended and brought before the magistrate, who has ordered them to find bail for their future good behaviour.

STAMP DUTIES.—A return ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gives the gross produce of the duties on conveyances in the year ending January 5, 1849, at £473,345, and the estimated produce, under the proposed scale of duties, at £206 249, making an est.mated loss to the revenue by the new scale of stamp duties £267,096.

One of our leading Brazilian houses shipped a quantity of Manchester goods, some months ago, to Buenos Ayres. Finding the market closed up, and no sale for the articles, they were re-imported, and the shippers recently sold them in Manchester at a profit of 12 per cent, after paying freight and all other charges

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill and the School Districts Contribution Bill severally passed through committee.

DISEASED CATTLE.

The DUKE of RICHMOND moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the act for the better prevention of the importation of sheep, cattle, and other animals, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagions or infectious diseases, with the view of rendering its provisions more efficient than at present. The noble Duke having made a few general statements to justify his motion, said, that, in order to prove that he had no party object in view, he would leave the nomination of the committee to the Government.

After a remark from the Earl GRANVILLE, the committee was agreed to.

On the motion of the Marquis of WESTMEATH, the committee on the petition complaining of the conduct of the vice-guardians of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union was nominated.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. BLACKSTONE gave notice of a motion, in committee of supply, for a committee of the Lower House to consider the act imposing the additional ten per cent. on the assessed taxes.

Colonel DUNNE gave notice, on the part of an hon. member, of his intention to move a direct negative to Lord J. RUSSELL'S promised motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

SAVINGS-BANKS

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would, on next Monday, move for leave to bring in a bill for the future regulation of savings-banks, when he promised to make an explanatory statement of the measure, and hoped to be allowed to introduce the bill without discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think it was likely a bill of such importance, and one that had been so long delayed, could be permitted to be brought in without some comments.

STAMP DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the course he had resolved to take with respect to the Stamp Duties Bill. The actual proposition carried by the vote in committee the other night was that the stamp on bonds for sums below £50 should be 1s. But that principle should be adopted throughout on an *ad valorem* scale. It would lead to a loss of revenue that he could not sanction; and, therefore, should the House persist in carrying out the principle adopted with respect to bonds under £50, he would be obliged to abandon the bill. He had received a report from the Board of Inland Revenue which he would lay on the table; and from this it would be seen that, unless he could obtain a stamp duty of 5s. per cent. on the great body of bonds, transfers, &c., he could not maintain the revenue. What he proposed to the House, then, was, that, while he abide by the decision come to in committee, and to leave the duty on bonds for sums under £50 at 1s. But between £50 and £200 he proposed that an additional duty of 1s. 6d. for each £50 should be imposed, so as to raise the duty on £200 to 10s. From £200 to £100,000 he proposed a stamp duty of 5s. per cent., which, on £100,000, would be £250; and here he would stop short; all sums above £100,000 to pay only £250; and to be charged no more. The right hon. Baronet had the report of the Board of Inland Revenue on the table, and gave notice of his intention to proceed with the Stamp Duties Bill on Thursday next.

To a question put by an hon. member, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had received, some time ago, a representation from the Government of the United States, complaining that the Hudson's Bay Company had supplied the Indians with spirits; but the Hudson's Bay Company denied having supplied the North American Indians with spirits as an article of commerce, although they might have given some to the hunters.

In reply to Mr. Ricardo, Lord PALMERSTON stated that negotiations were going on with the French Government in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, relative to the restrictions on British shipping; but he was not able to report any conclusions to these negotiations.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

The House resumed the committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

On the 13th clause, Mr. E. DENISON moved an amendment, the effect of which was to give power to the Legislature of the separate colonies to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of waste lands of the Crown in each separate colony. This amendment gave rise to a lengthened discussion; but it was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that it should be again brought forward on the report.

Mr. LUSHINGTON moved the omission of such parts of clauses 16 and 17, as provided for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure on every bill which shall be passed by the Council in respect of the colonial revenue, by altering the sums allotted for the sustentation of public worship as mentioned in the third part of any of the schedules A, B, and C.

On a division, there were—

For the amendment	.. ..	.. 54
Against it	.. ..	.. 203
Majority against the amendment		.. 149

Progress was then reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for the 3rd of May.

The Railways Abandonment Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the select committee on official salaries was nominated, after a protest against it from Colonel SIBTHORP.

Adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, a committee was appointed to inquire into the sums received by the officers and messengers of the Great Seal from 1846 to 1849.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was passed.

The Earl of HARDWICKE presented several petitions complaining of agricultural distress, and observed that if Parliament did not retrace the steps which had recently been taken in the direction of what was called Free-trade, neither the Government nor the country would be safe.

The Duke of RICHMOND said that there never had been a time when the burdens and depression upon agriculture were more universal and more intolerable than at present. No measure but a return to protection could remedy the evils which had been brought upon the country by recent legislation.

The Duke of RICHMOND, after presenting several petitions against Sunday labour and other subjects, gave notice that on a future day he should present forty petitions on the subject of protection.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Mr. HEYWOOD brought forward the motion of which he had given notice some time since, on the subject of the Universities, the purport of which was to pray her Majesty to appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the Universities and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to assist in the adaptation of these important institutions to the requirements of modern times. The hon. gentleman directed his arguments to illustrate the position that all institutions had undoubtedly a tendency to decline, and hence arose some modification, from the change of external circumstances, the progress of opinion, and the intellectual advancement of the people; and suggested the formation of better means for the examinations of the students and the granting degrees, to diminish the exclusiveness of the university libraries, and to provide for a fairer distribution of the rewards of scientific and literary merit; to extend the permission to marry in addition to facilities for the migration of electors to the universities, with some other alterations of minor importance. He complained of the obsolete character of the laws and statutes of these institutions of learning, and of the want of adaptation between the sciences and languages, strongly urging the necessity of some improvement in the curriculum of collegiate learning in this country.

Sir R. INGLIS, without denying the right of the Crown to inquire, or of the Legislature to interfere in the management of the Universities as seminaries of learning, demanded that a fair *primâ facie* ground of investigation and interference should be first established. Treating the question, however, as primarily referring to the properties of the institutions in question, the hon. Baronet drew a distinction between the incomes of Universities and those of the individual colleges; alleging that the funds belonging to the former were extremely limited, and that to apply them to the general University purposes—such as completing museums or libraries—would be an undue interference with the rights of private property. Many of the charges brought forward by Mr. Heywood he declared to be unfair. Many were founded, he said, upon some statutes still remaining upon the books of one or two colleges, but obsolete even there, and not existing at all elsewhere. The real object of the motion lurked, he suspected, in a stray sentence proposing to facilitate the registration of electors for the Universities, which would have the effect of placing Dissenters upon the polling lists. Sir R. Inglis concluded by an elaborate defence of the professorial system as practised at Oxford.

Mr. FAGAN contended for the necessity for University reform. At present those noble foundations could not fulfil the purposes for which they were established.

Mr. FAGAN took up the case of the Roman Catholics, remiuding Sir Robert Inglis that nearly every one of the colleges of Oxford had been founded by them; and if the conditions attached to the foundations of many of them were strictly and legally carried out, none but Roman Catholics could be educated in them. He also complained of the exclusive character of the Dublin University, which debarred the Roman Catholics from any share in its honours or emoluments, although in some of the great Universities of the Continent we any religious test applied to candidates. He pointed out the large revenues which the Dublin University enjoyed, while so little liberality was evinced in the system of education inculcated there, that only 30 Roman Catholics annually entered Trinity College. He showed that, by original intention and present policy, the Catholics ought to be admitted to a full participation of the advantages offered to students at Trinity College, Dublin

Mr. NAPIER, combating his argument chiefly to the Irish part of the question, gave a brief history of the Dublin University, which he traced back no earlier than the time of Elizabeth, and treated, therefore, as a strictly Protestant foundation. Nevertheless, Catholics were admitted to many benefits in the way of education, though not allowed to take professorships in that institution, although

the grant out of the public taxes for Maynooth was larger in amount than the whole land revenues of Trinity College. He was unwilling to disturb the present arrangement, which he thought satisfactory, but should prefer the exclusion of the Roman Catholic altogether, to their admission as professors and scholars in absolute equality with the Protestants. As to the general question, he contended that the universities themselves, and the Dublin University in particular, were not merely anomalous, but most successful, in rendering their course of education fit for the improved intelligence of the times.

Lord J. RUSSELL separated the motion as it stood for the reform of the universities from the question relative to the admissibility of Dissenters. This cleared of the great source of discordance, he saw no objection on principle to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the administration of, and education afforded in, the Universities. The expediency of issuing such a commission was another question. Twenty years since there would have been less doubt on that point; but many improvements had lately been introduced in making more strict the examinations in the older branches of instruction, as also by introducing many new subjects of study, embracing the modern languages, the practical sciences, political economy, &c. Some practical modifications, especially as related to the professorial emoluments, were, however, necessary to carry out these improvements to their full extent, and these modifications the Universities themselves were legally incompetent to accomplish The existing disabilities he considered a great waste of power, and which he believed could be repaired without infringing on the due respect for the original intention of the founders. Without assenting, therefore, to the comprehensively warded motion of Mr. Heywood, it was the intention of the Government to advise the appointment of a Royal Commission to institute inquiries, in a friendly spirit, into the condition of the British collegiate institutions.

Mr. GOULBURN pleaded that if the intention was to benefit the Universities, a commission was the worst means of carrying it out. The question had been much, and could do everything by themselves, and their career of improvement would only be thwarted and probably defeated by the appointment of a commission of inquiry. Altogether he repudiated the idea of any legislative interference with the proceedings of those learned bodies.

Mr. R. PALMER moved that the debate be adjourned.

Some members persisting to demand a division,

The House divided :

For adjourning the debate	..	..	..	273
Against	..	..	..	31
Majority	..	..	..	242

The debate was accordingly adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. KNOX, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Administration of the Personal Property of deceased persons in Ireland.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved for a select committee to inquire into the defalcations of the late Sir Thomas Turton, the Registrar of the Court of Bengal.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE consented to the appointment of the committee, which was agreed to.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a Bill amending the process for the collection of Fees in the Court of Chancery.

Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Mr. M. MILNES moved the second reading of his Juvenile Offenders Bill, the objects and provisions of which he detailed at length. The principle of the bill was to lay down clear and distinct punishments for juvenile offenders, and to provide industrial schools of reform for them.

Sir G. GREY agreed in many of the propositions made by the honourable member, and approved of his intentions generally, but he felt it to be his duty to give a decided opposition to the measure. The right honourable baronet discussed the clauses of the bill *seriatim*, and contended that, however well-intentioned and however commendable in point of principle, the bill would be wholly inoperative for good, and would certainly be productive of much mischief.

Sir G STRICKLAND moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. SIMEON, Mr. HEADLAM, Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. TRELAWNY, and Mr. RICE spoke in favour of the principle of the bill, though they would not pledge themselves to debate it.

Sir J. PAKINGTON objected to it.

Mr. MILNES rose to reply (amid loud cries of "Oh" and "Divide"); but the Speaker decided that, having spoken when the amendment was proposed, he had deprived himself to his right of reply. The hon. gentleman had intimated that it was his intention to withdraw the bill, and was evidently desirous to explain his views, but cries of "Order" and "Divide" prevailing throughout the House, he was obliged to assume his seat.

The SPEAKER then put the question on the amendment, and decided that it was carried in the affirmative.

AFFIRMATION BILL.

Mr. P. WOOD moved the committal of the Affirmation Bill, the principle of which was, he said, to extend the privilege of making affirmation instead of oath, now confined to Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, to all persons who had a conscientious scruple to the taking of an oath.

Mr. GOULBURN was opposed to the bill altogether, and should resist it in every way, as he had resisted the bill brought in last year. He did not think that because Parliament had passed a bad act for the convenience of Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, that therefore the House should extend a bad law, and abolish in an underhand way the taking of oaths altogether. The right hon. gentleman moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. COCKBURN came to the conclusion to vote for the bill, but after much hesitation. Courts of justice should not compel persons to take oaths, and thus the benefit of necessary testimony was frequently lost, and the rights of individuals were often sacrificed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed, and Sir E. BUXTON supported the bill.

The House then divided—

For going into committee	..	..	..	129
Against it ..	..	..	..	148
Majority against the bill	..	..	..	—19

The bill was consequently thrown out.

The Smoke Nuisance Rating Bill was re-considered, and some amendments made in it.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TITLES OF RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of BREADALBANE, this bill passed through committee, and some verbal amendments were introduced.

The Alterations in Pleadings Bill passed through committee.

PIRATES HEAD-MONEY REPEAL BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the House resolved itself into committee on this bill.

The Earl of ELLESBOROUGH objected to the stigmatizing persons as pirates until they should have been convicted of piracy. The words of the bill should have been "alleged pirates." The noble Lord concluded by proposing a verbal amendment calculated to meet this objection.

The Earl of MINTO defended the wording of the clause.

After a few observations from the Earl of MAYO and Lord COLCHESTER,

Earl GREY said he had no objection to adopt so much of the amendment of the Noble Earl (Ellesborough) as would make the bill applicable to the capture of pirates once as well as at sea.

The bill then passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.

Mr. BOUVERIE, the Chairman of the Kidderminster Election Committee, appeared at the bar, with the report of the committee appointed to try the petition presented against the return of the sitting member. The committee reported that Mr. John Best was duly elected a burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Kidderminster.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord HARRY VANE asked the member for Lancaster (Mr. Greene), whether he was aware that extensive alterations were proceeding in the New House of Commons? It appeared to be now discovered that there was not sufficient accommodation in the house for the members—(a laugh) and he understood there was to be a gallery which would greatly take away from the symmetry of the house. He would ask the hon. member whether those alterations were to be of a permanent character?

Mr. GREENE said, that the arrangement of the seats on each side of the house had been found so defective, that it would very much diminish the number of members who could sit in the house. (Laughter.) It had been determined, therefore, to erect a gallery at the end of the house which should be appropriated to the use of members, so that the house would accommodate a much larger number of members than it ever had done. An order had been issued, therefore, to get up the house for a temporary manner, so that members might occupy it for a few days this session, and judge of its accommodations, and if the arrangement were found suitable, then the arrangements would be carried out with more facility, but the alterations could be made with less expense. The present arrangement was, therefore, quite temporary.

Lord HARRY VANE wished to know if any estimate had been made of the expense ?

Mr. GREENE said there had, and it amounted to £500.

Mr. HUME wished to ask whether the architect was to continue to have a percentage on all the blunders he committed?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that he had ever received a percentage.

Mr. GOULBURN hoped that hon. members, in asking questions on the subject in future, would not make use of such terms.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice, that, on the next occasion of going into Committee of Supply, he should ask a question of which he had given notice with regard to the King's road, Pimlico.

THE STAMP DUTIES

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he regretted to find that the alterations which he suggested in the Stamp Duties Bill had not reconciled the differences of opinion which existed on the subject, and, with the view of reconciling those differences with the line of policy which he thought it desirable to pursue, he would postpone the bill for a week.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

The House having resumed the committee on this bill, passed the remaining clauses, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

SECURITIES FOR ADVANCES (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed, and

Lord NAAS moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After considerable discussion the House divided, rejecting the amendment by a majority of 186 to 41. The bill was then read a second time.—Adjourned.

CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the recommendation of a meeting of reformers held in the metropolis on Dec. 20, 1845, a conference of the friends of reform from all parts of the kingdom was opened on Tuesday, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, and eleven o'clock.

The objects of the Conference, which sat several days, were to receive reports from delegates in reference to the progress of the reform movement, to devise means of carrying out with promptitude and vigour the objects of the Association, and to complete the arrangements for realising the fund of £10,000 required for the present year's operations. The large hall was very numerously attended, and there were 130 delegates from different parts of the kingdom present. On the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. B. Wilcox, M.P., the Sheriff of Norwich, the High-Bailiff of Southwark, Admiral Gordon, &c. Sir J. Walmsley, president of the Association, presided.

The proceedings consisted of the delivery of speeches and the passing of resolutions in support of the objects stated.

Amongst the latter were the following

That this Conference, convened for the purpose of concerting the best means of carrying out the principles and objects of the National Reform Association, feels it incumbent, at the commencement of the proceedings, to express its strong sense of the necessity of Parliamentary and financial reform. Its satisfaction at the progress already made in extending the operations of the association, and its appreciation of the energetic measures adopted by the council to that end. It further declares its conviction, that, as a properly instructed and well-directed public opinion is fully competent to effect any change that the circumstances of the country may require, the work of reform, in all instances, rests with the great body of the people; and, therefore, the Conference invites every friend of reform, numerously represented, with the various political and financial reform associations, to become members of the National Reform Association, and thus to avail themselves of its organization.

That it is desirable that the Council should appoint a sub-committee in each of the counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland, whose duty it shall be to form such branches as the funds may enable it to establish, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to carry out the principles and objects of the Association, or forming local committees in connexion with the Association, organizing public meetings for enrolling members, and otherwise promoting the principles and objects of the Association, and, as special efforts already made in some of the farming districts have been attended with signal success, it will be well for the council to direct part of its labours specially to the agricultural districts

At the meeting of the Conference, on Tuesday, among the principal speakers were Messrs. Cobden and Bright, who both ably advocated the principles of the Association.

Mr. Linslington, M.P., having proposed the following resolution

That, as the freehold land sodalities have been proved to be powerful auxiliaries to the cause of reform, or adding to the number of voters in the constituencies, it is the duty of the Association to adopt every means of promoting thrifty and provident habits among the working classes, this Conference is of opinion that they are worthy of the earnest support of every reformer, and may be made greatly instrumental in promoting the reform movement.

Mr. G. W. Reynolds, author of "The Mysteries of London," said he had submitted two resolutions to the "Business Committee," one in favour of manhood suffrage and payment of members of the House of Commons, but they had rejected them. He therefore took the liberty of appealing to the delegates assembled in conference, whether the business committee had acted right in so doing.

Mr. Tillett, of Norwich, the chairman of the committee, said, the resolution had been rejected on this ground—this Conference was assembled for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the principles on which the National Reform Association was founded. They were not met for the discussion of those principles. Every one present must be assumed to approve of them; and if Mr. Reynolds did not, he had better withdraw his name from the books of the Association. (Cheers.)

The Conference having, at the call of the chairman, approved of the rejection of the resolutions by the committee,

The discussion of the resolution was resumed, and it was ultimately adopted, as also were the following :—

That it be a recommendation to the Council of the National Reform Association that a periodical Association be established and circulated in connexion with the Association, and that an editor or literary assistant be appointed to conduct the same.

That the Council be respectfully requested to prepare a plan, including the plan of reform proposed by the Association, with a view to its introduction in that shape to Parliament.

With respect to the latter, it was explained that the plan of the Association was not identical with that laid down by Mr. Hume for extending the franchise; there was a great difference between the two plans. The plan of the Association would give the franchise to 4,000,000, whilst that of Mr. Hume would only include 3,000,000.

On Thursday the Conference again met, when it was resolved that the members of the council should be chosen by ballot, without reference to pecuniary qualifications; that the business committee should be instructed to issue a report of the results of the Conference; and that the meeting recommended that a constant communication should be kept up by their constituencies with the members of the House of Commons, giving their views on important measures brought before the Legislature. In the course of the meeting the sums of the subscriptions to the £10,000 fund were announced from the provinces, and many more promised. A grand *soirée* in celebration of the meeting of the Conference took place in the evening, when the principal topics were discussed on which were addressed on the subject of Reform by all the leading men of the party.

IRELAND.

THE OFFICE OF LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Sir John Jervis, Attorney-General for England, has given an opinion in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, coinciding with that given by the English Solicitor-General and by Sir Colman O'Loghlen. It is as follows :—"I am of opinion that Mr. Reynolds may, whilst in possession of the office, legally appoint a *locum tenens*, whose acts will be valid. I am of opinion that the deputy so appointed will not be subject to any penalties; but I am inclined to think that Mr Reynolds will be liable for the act of the deputy so appointed. Mr. Reynolds can only be removed from his office by judgment of ouster upon a *quo warranto*."

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.—On Thursday week, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a storm of wind and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, broke over Dublin with tropical violence. It had all the suddenness, also, of a West India hurricane, for the preceding forenoon had been very fine. The local papers say, that immediately previous to the commencement of the storm the wind shifted a few points to the south, and continued souther while the first part of the thunder-storm and the heavy rain continued. It then suddenly, and with a violence that strained the cables of the largest vessels, and threatened the destruction of masts and rigging, veered round to N.N.E., and from it, a point of the compass directly and diametrically opposite; and from this point of N.N.E there poured a tempest of wind such as has never, perhaps, been equalled in violence in this climate, accompanied by volleys of hail that were swept with resistless force in the direction of the gale, shattering windows in myriads, and reducing to ruin everything within the sphere of atmospheric influence or exposed to the fury of the tempest. The enormous size of the globules of hail (as large as grapes) was a subject of intense interest and even curiosity, scarcely repressed by the terror of the awe-stricken people. From an official return made by the police of the damage to property and estimated loss in the divisions within their jurisdiction, it appears that the number of squares of glass broken amounted to 388,635, and the damage to property about £30,000.

VISCOUNT GOUGH.—Mr. Kilburn has just taken two photographs of Lord Gough—one portraying the veteran soldier in full regimentals; the other, as a civilian. The likeness is admirable, and their delicacy and finish have never been surpassed.

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.—By a remarkable coincidence—sufficiently so, at least, to be worth recording—the news of the decease of the Queen Dowager of Great Britain arrived at Canton on the same day with an express from the Board of War at Pekin, announcing the death of the Empress Dowager of China, also eminent for her virtues, departed this life (*lit.* went to seek the spirits) upon the 16th day of the 12th moon of the 29th year of Táukwang (18th January). Officers, civil and military, are required enjoined to array themselves in white, and perform ceremonies proper for such occasions They are also to affix a blue stamp to all public documents, and are not to permit drums to beat or theatres to play in front of their doors. The *Peking Gazettes* bear witness to the devout respect with which the Empress Dowager was ever formly treated by his Imperial Majesty; which, however, was no more than proper gratitude on his part; for it was her preference of him over her own offspring that induced Kia-king to nominate Tán-kwang as his successor.—*China Mail.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lords of the Admiralty intend visiting the whole of the vessels now fitted for the Arctic Expedition at Greenhithe, on Monday next, and they expect to leave the river on the following day, for the northern regions.

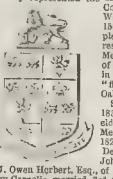
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—April 25 : Special Meeting : London : C. Russel, Esq., in the chair.—It was resolved to create an additional capital of £3,800,000 to be applied to the completion of the lines referred to in the report of the Consolidation Committee, and to the purchase of the Birmingham and Oxford, and Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour and Severn, as well as to pay off a portion of the existing debt of the company—such capital to bear a preferential dividend of 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to the conditions that the holders may exchange it into saleable stock of the company within the next seven years, or the company pay it off at par within a further period of seven years. It was also resolved to give the directors the power of issuing £1,000,000 of the capital as a perpetual 4½ per Cent. Stock, if found necessary. The consideration of the report of the directors on the recommendations of the Committee of Consultation, which opposes undue reductions of fares, was postponed until the 16th May

A FINE HOOPOE was shot by Mr. Gooddin, at Campton Dundon, near Glastenbury, on the 3rd inst., and has been preserved.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN EDWARDS, BART.

THIS respected Baronet died on the 19th inst., at Bryn-y-Fys, near Overton. He formerly represented the Montgomery Burghs in Parliament, and was Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteers and Local Militia of the Western Division of Montgomeryshire. He was born 16th of January, 1770, and had consequently completed his 80th year. Naturally, his family was of respectability and antiquity, seated at Talgarth, county Merioneth : maternally, he derived from the Owens of Garth, of whom was Richard Owen of Garth, who, in 1650, was placed by Charles II. on the list of those "fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak."



Sir John Edwards, who was created a Baronet in 1838, married first, 28th January, 1792, Catharine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Colonel T. Browne, of Mellington Hall; but by her, who died 21st January, 1821, he had no issue. He married secondly, 7th December, 1825, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Johnson, Prebendary of Whitchurch-on-Tern, and widow of J. Owen Herbert, Esq., of Dolvorgan, and by her was father of an only child, Mary Cornelia, married, 3rd August, 1846, to Viscount Seaham.

By Sir John's death the baronetcy becomes extinct.

ALEXANDER SETON, ESQ., OF MOUNIE, J.P. AND D.L. FOR ABERDEENSHIRE

THE death of this venerable gentleman occurred at Leamington, on the 16th instant, at the advanced age of eighty. He was the son and heir of the late James Anderson, Esq., of Cobenshaw, who assumed the surname and arms of Seton in right of his wife, Margaret Seton, sister and heiress of William Seton, Esq., of Mounie, and daughter of George, second son of Sir Alexander Seton, Bart., Lord Pitmedden. The family of Seton is of great antiquity. At the earliest time of authentic records, we find its ancestors settled as lords of the soil, at their Baronial residence in East Lothian, where the chiefs continued to hold their principal seat, through the period of nearly seven centuries, until attainted for their attachment to the exiled house of Stuart, in the person of George Seton, fifth Earl of Winton, in 1715.

The gentleman whose death we record, married, in 1810, his cousin, Janet Skene, daughter of the Rev. Skene Ogilvy, D.D., and has left three surviving sons, all military officers, and one surviving daughter.

SIR GEORGE DRINKWATER.

SIR GEORGE DRINKWATER, KNT., an eminent merchant, died very recently at the age of 70. He and his father were Mayors of Liverpool, the latter in 1810, himself in 1830. The only two chief magistrates who received knighthood on the accession of William IV. were Sir George Drinkwater and Sir James Eyre, M.D., a circumstance that suggested Abernethy's advice to a corpulent patient, who applied about the time for his advice :—"You must live lower and drink weaker potation," said the eccentric physician. "You must go into the country, take exercise, and drink of the two new mayors that have been knighted—Eyre and Drinkwater."

THE REV. LORD FREDERICK BEAUCLERK, D.D.

HIS Lordship was fourth son of Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Albans, by Catherine his wife, daughter of William Earl of Bessborough. He was vicar of Redbourne and St. Michael's, in St. Albans, Herts. His death occurred at his residence, in Grosvenor-street, on the 22nd instant. He married, 26th June, 1813, Charlotte, daughter of Charles, twelfth Viscount Dillon, and has left two sons and two daughters.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

CHARLOTTE-AUGUSTA, Duchess of Marlborough, was born Nov. 26, 1818, the only child of Henry-Jeffrey, late Viscount Ashbrook, by Emily-Theophila, his second wife, second daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalf, Bart. Her Grace wedded the present Duke of Marlborough on the 16th of June, 1840, and has left issue one son, a merie-Athelstan, born in 1847, and one daughter, Clementina-Augusta, born May 6, 1846.

Her Grace was confined with a stillborn infant some five weeks ago, and was considered to be rapidly progressing to recovery. A severe mental shock which she unfortunately experienced about a fortnight ago, took such a powerful hold of the nervous system, that her Grace never rallied from it, and final y sank under its baneful influence at an early hour on Saturday morning.

ELIZABETH LADY THROCKMORTON.

THIS lady, distinguished for her piety and her many amiable qualities, who died on the 4th instant, was daughter of the late Sir John Acton, Bart., for many years Prime Minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, and representative of the very ancient family of Acton, who received baronets in the year 1644. She married, in 1822, Sir Robert George Throckmorton, Bart., late M.P. for Berks; she was sister to Sir Ferdinand Richard Acton, Bart., who married the heiress of the Lineal House of Dalberg, Countess Granville, and mother of Sir John Acton, Bart.; the lamented lady was also sister of the late Cardinal Acton.

A RARE PURCHASE.—At the sale, last week, at Northwood Park, Isle of Wight, the property of the late George Ward, Esq., Lot 112 was purchased by Messrs. Emanuel, goldsmiths to the Queen, Portsmouth; and it is reported that it will probably be moved to Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The lot was a truly beautiful Egyptian statue of Antinous, in dove-coloured marble, the size of life, displaying the finest symmetry and proportion. It is a splendid specimen of sculpture, and in fine preservation, 5 feet 4 inches high, and stood on a stone pedestal. This noble and unique statue was sent by Napoleon Bonaparte as a present to the King of Naples. The vessel having been intercepted and captured by a British ship, the captain claiming the statue was taken to Guelfar, at which place it was purchased by the late George Ward, Esq., and removed to England. An offer of 1000 guineas for this exquisite work of art was made to the late proprietor, and it has been valued by a nobleman of the highest repute as a virtuoso at double that sum.

SPRINGBOK HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT (an officer in H.M. 6th Royals) has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of the very interesting chase of the Bontebok, or Springbok Hunting, in South Africa, which we prefer describing in the words of the sportsman :—

"Swellendam, Feb. 16.—Up at three o'clock in the morning. After having partaken of a slight refreshment, my friend ——— and myself started in a cart and team of six horses, driven by 'Totties;' our steeds fastened behind, to be ready on the first emergency. We hasted for breakfast at 'Klein Sée' (*little Kwak*), a farm belonging to M. F. du Toit, we then proceeded to 'Nacht Waght' (*night watch*), the residence of Mr. Alexander Van der Spuy, from thence we went, and had some excellent runs after the Bontebok. It is a most magnificent animal, larger than the gazelle, equalling, I should think, the speed of the fastest race-horse, and requiring the hardest riding and most intimate knowledge of its ways to enable the sportsman to get a fair shot. Having discovered a troop of Bontebok, we got out of the cart and mounted our horses, sending a Hottentot attendant far to leeward, in order to divert their attention, and drive the animals towards us, we all the while keeping parallel, but well to windward of them, knowing full well by experience, that, after sundry burnings and twistings, the leading bull will always make a rush against the wind; the whole troop follow, and nothing stops them but a ball from your rifle. Away you go—keep firm in your saddle, and grasp your gun tightly; your eyes peeled for possible service—and then your reining, winding in various turns; the other, on the look-out for porcupine mole-holes, and several other agreeable openings which are liable on the shortest notice to send you and your gun flying over your horse's head. Away you go at full speed—they head to the wind; no—another turn: keep a sufficient distance between them and yourself, as the grand rush will soon take place. At last this occurs: the leading one heads and takes head in the wind's eye. Now is your time; there is no mistaking the troop's intention. Select your victim, and bestow all your attention upon it, as you now little heed the ground you are flying over. When sure of your distance, pull up short, take your aim and fire. Should the first shot only wound, dismount and finish him with your second barrel. A good-sized one will measure from upwards of 300 lb. Before evening we had safely lodged three fine animals in our carts, besides numerous pheasants, hares, and partridges, which we had shot in the morning."

In the illustration, the sportsman, having dismounted, is taking a second shot at a wounded animal. His cap is decorated with ostrich-feathers; the horse is quite estranged with the long chase. To the left is the cart which carries the game; and in the background several ostriches are scampering off.

The Springbok, or Bontebok (*Antilope euchora*), is larger than the gazelle: the general colour of its upper parts is fawn; the under surface is white, abruptly bordered along the sides with a rich chestnut band: the horns are moderate length, and lyriform. When pursued, Springboks frequently take an extraordinary bound (hence their name), rising with curved or elevated backs high into the air, generally to the height of about 8 feet, and appearing as if about to take flight. Mr. Pringle says he has seen them literally whiten the face of the country, "as far as the eye could reach over their far-stretching plains." He says, also, to the migrations of these animals, Captain Stockenstrom, chief commissioner at the Cape, thus writes to Mr. Pringle :—"It is scarcely possible for a person passing over some of the extensive tracts of the interior, and admiring that elegant animal (the Sprin.bok), to figure to himself that these ornaments of the desert can become as destructive as the locusts themselves. Incredible numbers, which sometimes pour in from the north, distress the farmer inconceivably. Any attempt at numerical computation would be vain."

SPRINGBOK HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CHASE OF A JACKAL, IN THE NEW FOREST

ON the morning of yesterday week (the 19th inst.), the quiet little town of Lyndhurst, which lies in the New Forest, was the scene of great excitement, from the report that a pack of harriers—the joint property of Mr. B. Powell and Messrs Hay and William Morant—were about to hunt a Jackal, of great size and ferocity, which was known to have arrived at Lyndhurst on the Wednesday previous.

The meet was the New Forest Union, and a large muster was expected; but, unfortunately, the day was most unfavourable, though many superior and valuable horses were to be seen at the meet, including those of Mr Shedden (Master of the New Forest Hounds) and some friends, and a tolerably large muster—including the Marquis of Worcester, Sir Thomas Moncrief, F. Lovell, Esq., Mr. William Morant, and many others well known in different hunts in the county. As the rain was fast falling, the muster trotted off at once to the place where the Jackal was to be enlarged, which had been kept a profound secret, in consequence of the crowds of foot people. The pack at once took up the scent, and after one or two short turns settled to their work in earnest. Now occurred an incident not unusual in the New Forest: a herd of some twenty fallow deer crossed the railway; and so frightened were they, that they turned with the hounds, and the pack and deer, as it were, mutually pressed on the line of the fugitive.

The hounds now ran at their best pace up to the Beaulieu-road, on the top of the hill above Matley Moor, down to which they flew through the Alders and up the opposite hill through Denny Wood; leaving Denny Lodge on the right, up through Woodfidley, with Stubby Copse about half-a-mile to the right. Up to this point they had run perfectly straight, without a check, and the ground terribly severe. The Jackal here encountered the South-Western Railway, and turned short to his right down Frame Heath, between New Copse and Stubby Copse, through Pignel Wood, to the Buck-pen, at the corner of Ramnor, across Balmer Lawn, by Holland Wood, to a crossing of the brook called Buck's Ford, where a short check arose, the foot people rushing out of the village of Brockenhurst. The Jackal, however, crossed before them, and the hounds being cast over, instantly hit it off, and resumed the pursuit, the time up to this point being thirty minutes, and with scarce anything to call a check. Jackey now made towards Black Knoll Heath, by Wilds Corner, up by Rhinefield to the Christchurch-road at the fifth mile-stone from Lyndhurst; up to which he ran for two or three hundred yards, and then turned suddenly to the right into some strong gorse, over some heath, where he was viewed going into another piece of gorse, in which he was secured without much damage, except fatigue, and it is hoped that he may yet survive to show another such a spitter

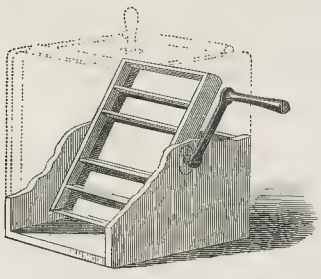
About seven or eight finished with the hounds, including the Marquis of Worcester, who never left them throughout: Sir Thomas Moncrief went as usual in the first flight; and Mr. Francis Lovell, Mr. Mott, and Mr. Burton went well throughout. Mr. Powell and Messrs. Hay and William Morant were of course with their hounds. The distance from start to finish, by the milestones, was eight miles; the run described will be allowed by any person who knows the Forest to be from twelve to thirteen miles; and the time by the Marquis of Worcester's watch was fifty-seven minutes.

CHASE OF A JACKAL, IN THE NEW FOREST.

GREAT PROTECTIONIST MEETING ON BARHAM DOWNS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ANTHONY'S DOUBLE-ACTING PATENT CHURN.

This new apparatus consists of a strong dovetailed box, with a close-fitting lid, and a top to admit of the milk being drawn off at pleasure. In the interior is the dasher, consisting of a square wooden frame, with a floor in the middle, and

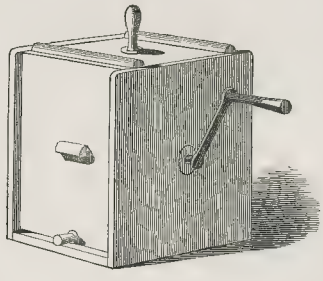


CHURN—SHOWING THE DASHER.

divided into partitions *(or air-cells, as they are termed)*, as shown in the Engraving; and to which motion is given by turning the handle.

The accelerative properties of this invention have already been tested in public, and established.

The Churn is described in the American journals as the invention of Messrs. Anthony and Emerson, of Fulton-street, New York. The *Daily Sun* says:—"We have seen butter made by it in three minutes, from milk bought in our streets, which was not likely to be very pure."



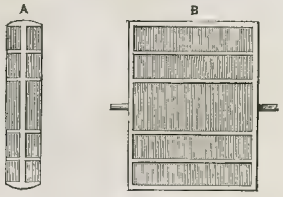
ANTHONY'S DOUBLE-ACTION PATENT CHURN.

One of its recommendations is its great simplicity. It operates on a beautiful principle; the mechanical action of the air, which is mingled with the cream in such a manner that a thorough separation of the particles takes place, preventing the cream from frothing on the surface, and doing its work with astonishing rapidity, and in the most thorough manner.

Butter is produced by this Churn in twelve minutes from cream, and in five minutes from milk; and so perfect is the operation, that more butter, and better quality, is obtained from the same quantity of cream than by any other method ever yet tried.

The butter may be washed in the Churn, by pouring off the milk, putting in cold water, and pressing the butter against the sides of the Churn, moving the dasher backwards and forwards, and changing the water until it remains clear.

These Churns are made of various sizes: the dimensions of the one we have engraved is 18 inches deep, 18 inches long, and 14 inches wide.



A. SECTION, B. FRONT, OF DASHER.

All applications respecting this invention should be addressed to 97, Newgate street.

On Wednesday, this new churn was exhibited to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their rooms, 12, Hanover-square, the Duke of Richmond in the chair; when the churn produced from 5 quarts of cream 1½ lb. of butter of excellent quality and flavour, in 8 minutes. The room was crowded by noblemen and gentlemen, many of whom are experienced agriculturists, who were highly gratified at the result.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM—TRIAL AT GRIMSTHORPE BY LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GREAT AGRICULTURAL MEETING ON BARHAM DOWNS.

On Tuesday was held on Barham Downs, near Canterbury, a great meeting, stated in the *Kentish Observer* to have been "the most influential" ever held in this locality; the object being to discuss questions bearing on the present agricultural distress, and to adopt an address praying her Majesty to afford remedial measures, and dismiss her present Ministers. A large circle was formed by twenty-eight waggons, in which the assembly congregated; and by one o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, there were not fewer than from eight to ten thousand persons present the dense mass in the circle being hemmed in by the piled-up masses of human heads from the waggons and other vehicles in the outer circle. In addition to the twenty-eight waggons, was a line of seventy-five horsemen—some portions two-and-two, others three deep; the waggons contained, on an average, thirty-two persons: the rest of the ground was scattered over with refreshment booths, orange carts, &c.; many private carriages, and stage coaches, and a vast number of horses and carts. Besides the usual characteristics of such meetings, were a couple of boats rigged, upon waggons, and surmounted with masts and flags, one of the crew casting the lead from the side, and taking soundings upon the feet of those who stood in the way.

Among those present were the Right Hon. Lord Sondes, the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Sir Norton Knatchbull, Bart., Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., Sir E. C. Dering, Bart., J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., W. Deedes, Esq., M.P., M. Bell, Esq. (High Sheriff), &c.

The High Sheriff first came forward, and proposed that Sir Brook W. Bridges should preside over the meeting.

S. M. Hilton, Esq., having seconded the proposition, Sir Brook Bridges was voted to the chair amid acclamation, and addressed the meeting at some length upon the great object for which it had been convened, and, in conclusion, maintained that the only mode of increasing their means of meeting the demands of taxation was by reverting to Protection.

The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington then proposed, and E. Holtum, Esq., seconded, a resolution condemnatory of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the duties on the import of foreign cattle, as a most grievous injury upon the tenant-farmer, and maintaining—

That, if the present system of Free Trade in grain be persevered in, the difficulties and distress under which that important class is now labouring must be increasing till they result in the ruin not only of those who are directly engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but of all those classes which are collaterally interested therein.

The resolution was carried with only four dissentients.

Sir Norton J. Knatchbull, Bart., proposed, and E. Hughes, Esq., seconded, the next resolution:—

That no exertions towards agricultural improvement, on the part of the tenant farmer, combined with all his skill that the most liberal landlord can by possibility afford him, will ever enable him successfully to enter into competition with the unlimited resources of foreign countries—many of them far more favoured by nature than the United Kingdom.

Sir N. Knatchbull concluded his address as follows:—This being St. George's day, I call upon all present to join me in the cry of "St George for England, and may God preserve us in the midst of these most serious difficulties!" (Loud applause). The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir Edward Dering, Bart., moved the third resolution, seconded by the Rev. George Moore:

That a dutiful and humble address be presented to her Majesty, setting forth the severe and increasing distress of that numerous class of her faithful subjects engaged in agricultural pursuits, and earnestly praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the same to be her immediate consideration, to dismiss her present Ministers, and to summon to her Councils men prepared to foster native industry, thereby affording an opportunity to the people of electing representatives who will adopt measures consistent with that object.

Captain D'Aeth then proposed the address, which was seconded by Mr. C Neame; and the same having been read to the meeting by the Chairman, was carried with only two dissentients.

Upon the proposition of F. B. Dyne, Esq., seconded by R. Potter, Esq., the Right Hon. Lord Sondes was then requested to present the address to her Majesty, to which his Lordship acceded, adding that he would "endeavour to do what he could to command her Majesty's attention to it, by representing it as emanating from so large a meeting, which was unsurpassed for unanimity and order."

Mr. J. J. Plumptre, M.P., then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Dr. Carter.

Mr. S. Swinford then came forward in a waggon at the opposite side of the circle, and addressed the meeting at some length; and after some severe animadversions upon what he termed the drones of the nation, who only sought to rob the bees of the fruit of their toil, concluded with an assurance of a warm devotion to the cause of agriculture and Protection.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. H. Ward and Mr. W. Deedes; and the vote of thanks to the Chairman having been carried with a round of cheers, that gentleman briefly acknowledged the compliment, and declared the meeting dissolved.

Rounds of cheers were then given for Sir Brook Bridges, Lord Sondes, the members, Mr. Richard Oastler, and others.

Mr. Oastler was about leaving the ground, but, on hearing the compliment paid him, came forward and addressed the assembly in a most energetic and emphatic manner. He stated, that, having heard of the meeting, and that it was probable Mr. Cobden would be present, he had come over from Broadstairs, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health, and attended the meeting, in the hope of being able to confront the Anti Corn-law Leaguer. Mr. Oastler said that he took the chair for the poor Yorkshire factory girls and boys, whose cause he advocated. He then attacked the great Industrial Exhibition and the master manufacturers, and assured the men of Kent of a strong reactionary feeling in the manufacturing districts. Mr. Oastler, in the course of the remainder of his address, stated that the delegates from the trades in London had directly denounced the principles of Free-trade. Mr. Oastler concluded his address amid loud cheering.

The meeting then dispersed.

As the assembly left the ground, a noble sight it was to see the living stream pouring down the one hill and up the other, in a line a mile in length.

In the evening, a respectable party of some thirty or forty tenant farmers met at the Rose Hotel to dine, by special invitation of Mr. S. Swinford, who also placed a baron of beef on the table.

We are prevented by their extreme length from giving the several speeches, the topics of which were of the usual description, in favour of Protection to Agriculture.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

VARIOUS interesting experiments have been made from time to time, with the object of adapting steam-power to the working of the plough. The scene here engraved represents a trial recently made in this way, at Grimsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. The machinery employed consisted of a small locomotive engine, with a capstan attached, moving on a portable railway. An ordinary plough, followed closely by a subsoil plough, was drawn by a chain from the capstan, working with perfect precision, and at a greater depth and speed than usual. Several gentlemen and farmers, who were present, expressed a favourable opinion of the experiment.

THE TRACY PEERAGE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

"Ἐχθὸς γὰρ μοι κεῖνος ὁμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλῃσιν
"Ὃς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθεῖ ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἄλλο δὲ βάζει.

SIR,—I read in your last week's paper that Patrick Holton, the principal witness examined before the House of Lords as to the tombstone story in the Tracy Peerage claim, was sentenced, at the last assizes in Borris-in-Ossory, to two years' imprisonment for cow-stealing. It would be as well that the public should be informed that this convicted thief appears for the Crown, and his evidence was to the effect that he served his apprenticeship to a man who was dead, that he followed the Tracy hounds in conjunction with one Pat Hagenals, in two nights, by candle-light, with the shutters fastened, to a window that never had any; that he afterwards broke the stone in five pieces with one blow of a sledge-hammer, and broke out a triangular piece, which, unfortunately for the credit of his testimony, was accidentally burned off in the chimney-piece of Castlecock, in the parish of Donaghmore; that he subsequently smoke-burnt the stone in a fireplace "built up square in the wall,"—no such fireplace ever having been to existence.

Conscience-stricken. The only apology I can offer for my long letter is that it is the truth. I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

28, Royal Exchange, 25th April, 1850. JOHN ROBERT WYLDE.

ROYAL PALACES.—On Wednesday, an interesting Parliamentary paper was printed, in the shape of a return of the sums of money already voted for the different Royal palaces for the last three years, and the amount due. In the year 1847-48 there was £43,301 voted, and in that year £44,891 3s. 2d. was expended; in 1848-49, £40,097 was voted, and £36,831 6s. 2d. expended; whilst, in 1849-50, £42,595 was voted, and £22,172 15s. 5d. expended. The amount due to the 10th April inst. could not be ascertained with accuracy, but the sums voted to the last were expected to be sufficient to complete the contemplated expenses to that period, and the total amount voted will, it was believed, fully cover the total expenditure. With respect to "Buckingham Palace completion and improvement," the sum of £50,000 was voted, and so much as £52,019 9s. 1d. expended in 1847-48; in 1848-49, £30,000 was voted, and £35,883 18s. 11d. expended; and in 1849-50, £14,200 was voted, and £13,314 15s. 9d. expended. Already £150,000 has been voted for this enlargement and improvement of Buckingham Palace, and there will be a further sum of £40,076 12s. 1id. required for that purpose.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF BERWICK.—This sinecure situation is again vacant by the death of Sir James Bathurst. Throughout the whole period of his appointment, Sir James was never known to have been within the walls of the town he was presumed to be governor of; and the knowledge of him here in that capacity was only maintained by his name appearing in the list of subscribers to local charities. *Berwick Advertiser*

QUIT AND CROWN RENTS (IRELAND).—The net amount of Irish quit rents and Crown rents received and applied by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in each year from 1846 to 1850 was as follows:—1846, £55,781; 1847, £54,814; 1848, £59,722; 1849, £61,531. The expenditure during the same period was—1846, £19,957; 1847, £19,533; 1848, £18,679; 1850, £13,310.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 28.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.
TUESDAY, 30.—Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.
WEDNESDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James. Duke of Wellington born, 1769.
THURSDAY, 2.—Day increased 7h. 5m.
FRIDAY, 3 Invention of the Cross.
SATURDAY, 4.—Sun rises 4h. 29m., sets 7h. 26m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m	h m / h m
3 10 / 3 30	3 45 / 4 0	4 20 / 4 40	4 55 / 5 10	5 30 / 5 50	6 15 / 6 35	7 0 / 7 25

CHARLES DICKENS AND THE PRESS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, combining the talents of Madame Sontag, Mdlle Catherine Hayes, Madame Giuliani, and Mdlle Piccolomini, Signori Bosanquet, Calzolari, Sims Reeves, Galletti, Belletti, and Lablache; Mdlles Carlotta Grisi, Maria Taglioni, Amalia Ferraris, and M'lle Paul Taglioni, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 2, 1850.

On which occasion will be presented, for the first time, a new and original grand Pas de Trois, composed by M. Paul Taglioni, and entitled The Music by Meyerbeer, Auber, and Donizetti, by Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, and Mdlle. Amalia Ferraris.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY Evening, APRIL 29 will be given Scribe's popular Comedy of BERTRAND ET RATON, in which Mons Regnier will perform.—WEDNESDAY next, May 1st, will be produced (for the first time in this country), Scribe's celebrated Comedy of LA CAMARADERIE. With the following distribution of the principal characters:—De Mirecourt, M. Regnier; Senneterre, M. Bernard; Mdlle. Denain (for first appearance this season); Cesarine, Mdlle. Denain Jeune; Mdlle Nathalie (her first appearance this season); principal scenes of the Theatre Royal Gymnase. Tickets: Agents, Mdlle Rachel (for first appearance in this country). Mr. Mitchell respectfully announces, that, owing to the unavoidable departure of Mons Samson and Mdlle Denain, after the six Comedy nights, he proposes on Friday Evening, May 3, on the occasion of their last Appearances in London—Subscriptions for the remainder of the Season may be arranged at Mr MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Anderson.—MISS VANDENHOFF begs to announce that she intends to appear on the public stage, as Mrs. Wodehouse, on MONDAY next, May 1st, will be produced Sophocles' Lyric Tragedy of ANTIGONA, with the grand choruses by Mendelssohn, which has produced so extraordinary an effect on the Royal Stage of Denmark. Creon (King of Thebes), Mr. Vandenhoff; Antigone, Miss Vandenhoff (as originally represented by them on the first production of this celebrated Tragedy at the Theatre Royal Copenhagen); after the Tragedy will be followed by the Gorgeous Spectacle of the DEVIL'S RING, or Fire, Water Earth, and Air. This evening's performances will conclude before half-past Eleven o'Clock. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured at Mr. Vandenhoff, 30, North Bank, Regent's Park; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Charles Dibdin.—Engagement of the Great Equestrian Comedian of Roshaimond. Re-appearance of that extraordinary and accomplished artiste, Mdlle GARDONI, on the Tight Rope.—On MONDAY, April 29, 1850, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'Clock, with Fuzbo..'s magnificent Spectacle of the FOUR SONS of AYMON; or, the Days of Charlemagne: produced with great splendour, and introducing most of the Artists of the Establishment, including the beautiful Steed, together with Carno.a, Zobras, &c. &c. To be succeeded by an entire change of Bally's ENTIRE of the CIRCLE, supported by the talented male and female artistes of the Establishment. To conclude with the interesting Melodrama of MEG MUNNOCH; or, the Fatal Gun.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 1st, will be held the NINTH CONCERT, when Herr Stigelli, and the renowned Pianiste HERR DREYSCHOCK, will appear together, with other Eminent Artists in Programmes well chosen, amongst a variety of Selections from the Works of BEETHOVEN. BEETHOVEN'S Grand Symphony in C MINOR will be performed for the second time in England. The Poem will be recited by Mr JOSEPH STAMMERS. Tickets, 1s.; Area (Reserved Seats, 2s.; Numbered), Stalls 3s.; may be had at Mr. STRIDE (Agent), 37*2*, Strand, at the offices of the Concerts, 4, in Exeter Hall, and of all Music Sellers.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The Directors of the Blackheath Classical Subscription Concerts beg to announce that the SECOND CONCERT of the series, under the direction of Mr. HENRY WYLDE, will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, Mr. Ernst and Mr. Henry Wylde will perform the Kreutzer Sonata of Beethoven, and, with M. Hausmann (violoncello), Beethoven's Trio in G, and also the Trio in E flat. The vocal music will be sung by Madame Lockey, Mr. Joseph Barnett, and Mr. Charles Durrad.—Single Tickets, 7s.; Family Tickets for Three, 1*l*s. To be had of the Secretary.

MR JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—LAST PERFORMANCE AT WILLIS'S ROOMS of the present Entertainment.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his Musical Entertainment entitled "Twice Round the Clock," at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-Street, St. James's, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 29, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls, Tickets, and Programmes to be had of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 43, New Bond-street, and the principal Music-sellers.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission 1s.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with scenes of the most charming scenery in that country, including the new line of Railway, now open from Dublin to Kingstown, at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 2, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats 2s. An interesting historical account of this event may be had at the Gallery.

NEW PANORAMIC PICTURES on a grand scale.—309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, the VICTORIA BRIDGE, SNOWDON, CHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, COVENTRY, WOLVERHAMPTON, &c.—Open daily at Nine and Closing at Dusk. Morning and Evening, Half-past Seven and Nine o'Clock. Music by Mr Wallis. Admission, 1s. Children half-price.

HARVEY'S ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, next door to the Haymarket Theatre.—Mr. HARVEY has the honour to announce to the public the exhibition of his Original Illustrations of ENGLISH and AMERICAN SCENERY, which have received great commendations from her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert, as well as from many other distinguished persons. The pictures on the walls, and those designed expressly for his Evening Lectures, amount to 12*h* Illustrations, and serve to convey more definite and copious information, when accompanied with the pamphlet or lecture, than any work relating to America hitherto published. The framed Pictures are now, for the first time, placed before the British Public, together with the more recent Views of the HOMES and HAUNTS of the BRITISH POETS, being part of a Series designed to illustrate a course of Lectures for the full protection of authors, now in the Gallery Open daily from Ten till Six o'Clock. Admission, 1s.—Descriptive pamphlets to be had at the door.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, Waterloo-place.—A GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on the slightly interesting journey from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by appropriate and appropriate music (which has been in preparation for the last nine months), is now OPEN DAILY, at Half-past Two and Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d (which may be previously secured at the Box-Office). Two, and Half-past Seven o'Clock. Descriptive Catalogue may be obtained at the Gallery

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, Comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its banks, to which is added the Interior of the great Temple of Abou Simbel, painted by Messrs. Warren, Bonomi, and Fahey; also a collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Daily at Three and at Eight.—Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery 1s. Children and Schools, half-price.

TRAFALGAR.—A Large and Interesting MODEL of the BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR is now exhibiting at 168, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Clarendon Hotel. The whole work of art is modelled to a scale of 2*l* feet to the inch, thereby rendering it perfectly di-tinct. Is also possesses this great advantage over all paintings on the same subject, that visitors can walk round and minutely examine it, as the action was brought into operation during at the same time a series of beautiful pictorial effects. Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening. Admission, 1s.—Saturdays, 2s. 6d. Children, half-price.

FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Panorama from Washington City, portraying the striking scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and his party, and painted by Messrs. Hammond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Utah Mines, will open EVERY MORNING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, APRIL 29, and be exhibited every morning at Half-past Two; evening, Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; Children half-price.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.—In pursuance of the directions of her Majesty's Commissioners, the Westminster Committee request that all persons resident in the City and Liberties of Westminster, desirous of becoming Exhibitors, will, on or before the 1st day of May next, send to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. G. H. DREW, 28, Parliament-street, a notice of their intention, with a general description of the nature of the articles to be exhibited, and the space required for its exhibition. Printed forms for the return may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and any further information from the undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed Local Commissioners:—

Mr. J. Brown, 236, Regent-street.
Mr. J. G. Crace, 14, Buckingham-street.
Mr. P. Graham, 37, Oxford-street.
Mr. Stephen Lewis, 125, Regent-street.
2nd April, 1850.

Mr. T. J. Miller, 7, Millbank-street.
Mr. W. H. Rogers, 10, Carlisle-street, Soho.
Mr. R. Snell, 27, Albemarle-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, Kingstown.—The latest "trade edition" of "Chesterfield's Letters," 4 to be had, by order, of any bookseller.

R. S. Islington.—Admission to the United Service Museum may be obtained by tickets, granted by members of the Institution, for a list of whom see the printed reports.

DEBAUCH.—The height of the Apollo Belvidere is upwards of seven feet; of the Venus de Medici, 4 feet 11½ inches.

CALTIOUS.—We cannot make inquiry as to the solvency of either of the companies named. Apply to a stockbroker or agent for his investments.

THE WALLENSTEIN GALLERY.—(See page 277) Mr Windus states the first engraved picture to be the work of Martin Rota (circa 16th century)—a conclusion confirmed by the monogram M. R. and the wheel on the right shoulder of the Virgin, *Rota* being Latin for wheel, which this painter frequently added as a cognizance

AN OCCASIONAL READER.—All applications respecting the Great Exhibition of 1851 should be addressed to the Secretary, 1, New Palace Yard

J. W. H. Falmer(h).—The drawing is from a Pal sikar piece for Bengal, struck in the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alum.

A CORRESPONDENT to Biddle's Self-Supplying Pencil.—I use the fresh leads do not drop in, but the chamber in which they are contained is gradually diminished in size as each is used

A SUBSCRIBER.—Marlborough College was opened Aug. 26, 1843: a view of it appeared in No. 71 of our Journal

E. A. D. is informed that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London were not members of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, at the late trial: the Bishop of Exeter, but, by direction of her Majesty, (we quote the official report), the "hearing was attended by any Lords the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, who are members of her Majesty's Privy Council." The committee further say, "We have the satisfaction to state, that the assistance of the Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, after having perused copies of this judgment, have expressed their approbation thereof. The Bishop of London does not concur;" from which it is evident that they did not sit like the members of the Judicial Committee

AN OLD REPORTER.—Taylor's "Shorthand," improved by Harding.

T. C. CARRICK.—It was originally designed to suspend the tubes of the Britannia Bridge by chains, as will be seen by reference to the Nos. 320 of our Journal.

J. T. Sheffield, had better apply to the Female Emigration Society

L. L. Horsham—Saltbrook Park, near Twickenham, where apply for particulars

F. L. W. C. Edinburgh.—We cannot advise you in the matter of Admiralty law

CLERICUS RUSTICUS.—The charge for our Journal is 2*d* per annum, payable in advance. (Stamp, No extra)

BULL.—The highest temperature in the shade, in 1848, was 86 deg; in the sun, 109 deg. In 1849, in the shade was 84 deg; in the sun, 104 deg

EUGENE.—Nineveh and Nineveh are used synonymously for the metropolis of the great Assyrian empire

J. W. H., Roundaditch.—We are not in possession of the information required respecting Chinese antiquity

AUTEOS, Birmingham.—Books on New Zealand, recently published by Parker, 445, West Strand

H. W. L. and L. O'TRIGGER should apply to the patentees of the inventions

HOROSCOPOS.—(How to set up a sun-dial).—The angle between the horizon and the inclined side of your gnomon must be equal to the complement of the latitude of your residence

W. R. Walton.—A copy of the Large View of Horse will be delivered with each double Number of our Journal of next week, price 1*s*. The View cannot be had otherwise

J. L., Newcastle.—See the notice to Lord Byron's "Vampire."

FLOWER-SELLER'S SONG.—Declined

ARTIST.—Has the school been just rebuilt?

J. H, Liverpool, is thanked for his suggestion

W. E. A. Allsaton.—The price will be 10*s* 6*d*

J. B. C.—We do not understand the question

C. W. T. Ely

GEORGE should apply to the secretary

G. W. K, Gloucester.—The age is twenty-two

* * Replies to several Correspondents are deferred, from want of room

* * In our report of the proceedings at Rugby, last week, we omitted to state that the plate presented to Dr. Tait was from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, late Storr, Mortimer, and Hunt, of New Bond-street.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Light Dragoon.—Duty of the Rich.—The A B C of Colonization.—Memorials of Edinburgh Castle.—Sick Calls.—The Rev. W. Bruce on Marriage.—Flowers, by H. G. Adams.—Dr. Thomson on Temperance.

MUSIC.—Pianista ("La Prophète"), 117, 118.

ROME ILLUSTRATED.—On the 4th of MAY will be published an ADDITIONAL NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, devoted exclusively to the

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE CITY OF ROME.

Comprising an Historical Memoir on the varied fortunes of the "CITY OF THE CESARS," and the RISE of MODERN ROME under the POPES; together with Notices of the PRESENT APPEARANCE of the CITY: its BASILICAS, CHURCHES, PALACES, VILLAS, OBELISKS, FOUNTAINS, RUINS, &c.; and accompanied with ILLUSTRATIONS of St. Peter's, the Capitol, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Pantheon, the Arch of Titus, the Arch of Drusus, the Churches of Sta. Maria Maggiore and of St. John Lateran, the Piazza del Popolo, the Piazza di Spagna, Monte Cavallo, the Farnese Palace, the French Academy, the Column of Trajan, the Fountain of Trevi, the Circus Maximus, as it stood in ancient Rome; the Ruins of the Colosseum, of the Forum, of the Baths of Caracalla, of the Basilica of Constantine, of the Ponte Rotto, and the Temple of Vesta, and of the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, Obelisk, the Dying Gladiator and Michael Angelo's Moses, Views of Remarkable Localities in the Siege Operations of last year; subjects illustrative of modern Manners and Costume, viz. Pifferari, Models, Students of the Propaganda, the Games of Morra and Bowls, the *Café* Greco, &c. The whole forming, with the LARGE VIEW of ROME, a COMPLETE PICTURE of the "ETERNAL CITY" in the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE LARGE VIEW OF ROME, GRATIS.

THE DOUBLE NUMBER, price ONE SHILLING.

RETURN OF THE POPE TO ROME.

Next Week we shall ILLUSTRATE the POPE'S RETURN, by Engravings in the Number to be published with the ILLUSTRATED MEMOIR on ROME, and the LARGE VIEW of the CITY.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1850.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL took the House of Commons by surprise on Tuesday night, by the sudden announcement, during the debate on Mr. Heywood's motion for a Reform of the Universities, that her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend the Crown to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His Lordship added, that the inquiry would be conducted in no unfriendly spirit, and expressed his belief that the result would be beneficial to the education of the people of this country. It does seem somewhat extraordinary that in a matter of this importance the Government should take such a hasty leap; the more especially as a Royal Commission will have no power to compel evidence, to call for charters or documents, or to acquire any information which the authorities of either University may not feel disposed to give. As the Attorney-General informed the House, compulsory powers to inquire into the state of the Universities can only be conferred by act of Parliament; so that if Lord John Russell have any real object of University reform in view, he has not announced any plan by which he can attain it. The opposition which the Ministerial proposition has already received in the House, and the still greater opposition which it is sure to receive in the country, predicts that, in this as well as in other matters of interest and importance, the present Government will make a failure; and that it will convert a few more of its friends into enemies, and inspire its enemies with a still greater portion of distrust than they have hitherto felt towards it.

GREAT BRITAIN is in possession of one of the finest districts in the whole Continent of America—a district teeming with natural resources of every kind, blessed with a soil of unsurpassable fertility, and with a climate which is considered one of the most healthful and agreeable in the world. That possession is British Guiana. Unfortunately, however, the colony is not able to turn her immense resources to profitable account. Her estates are untilled for want of labourers, and the whole country is going to ruin. Of 329 estates in Demerara and Essequibo, which were in profitable cultivation in the year 1838, we learn from a document signed by the Chairman of the West India Association of Liverpool, that 111 have been sold under execution sale, and 71 altogether abandoned. The remaining 76 struggle on, their owners being in anticipation of the fate of the rest, in one or other of the two forms above cited. The principal, if not sole reason of this deplorable state of things, is the want of labourers. "If," said Sir C. J. Smith, the late Governor of the Colony, "I live to get a regular stream of immigration from India into this magnificent province, with a moderate supply from Africa and elsewhere, I will make it the first colony under the British Crown. I will make it a second India." These were strong words; but those who know most of British Guiana, are of opinion that they express no more than the simple and plain truth of its immense resources, and its immense want of labourers to turn those resources to account. Guiana formerly produced, and would again produce, excellent cotton—a matter of the utmost importance to this country, and which threatens to be of still greater consequence, should crops fail in the United States; or should a day arrive, which we hope may be long averted, when any disagreement

between ourselves and that country might lead to a suspension of commercial relations. But Guiana is prevented from growing cotton, or, indeed, anything else of marketable value, by the want of labour already alluded to, and is positively forbidden by the Home Government to draw labour from the most available source, the coast of Africa—"a country," says a memorial from Liverpool addressed to Earl Grey, "filled with an unemployed population, within twenty days' sail of Guiana, enjoying a climate of the same temperature, but more healthy." The reason is the fear entertained that such an importation of Africans to any portions of the West Indies would be slavery under a new form. Now, it by no means follows, that, if British merchants or planters, settled in Guiana, imported Africans for five or seven years into Guiana, and bound themselves to restore the whole of those Africans to their own country, or such of them as wished to be transported home again, at the expiration of that period, that these Africans would become slaves, either in name or in fact, during these five or seven years, or afterwards. Nevertheless, the dread entertained in England by men in power, that such would really be the case, seems to be so great, that Guiana and our other colonies in the West Indies are sacrificed to it. Upon this altar of fear and mistrust, these colonies—of which the United States envy us the possession, and which they would speedily turn to good account, if they had them—are to be offered up as to a heathen idol.

"Gentlemen acquainted with the African coast, and in no way connected with the West Indies," says the memorial from Liverpool already alluded to, "state, that, by encouraging a free interchange of the Negroes between Africa and the West Indies, a stop would be put to the Slave-trade, and the people of Africa would be civilised." The document adds, that "fifty large vessels trade between Liverpool and Africa, which enter into contracts for five years with labourers on the Kroo Coast to go to the British factories on Bonny River, from which place they return at the end of the time, greatly improved by their association with British subjects." It also states that "a small vessel, 163 tons, arrived in Liverpool lately, which had carried 63 Negroes from Bonny River to the Kroo Coast, a longer voyage than to Demerara. This vessel, however, would not have been permitted to convey these Negroes to Demerara."

Surely it is high time, that, in a matter of such importance, not simply to the colonies themselves, but to the Home Government and our manufacturing and general interests, an investigation should take place, with a view of ascertaining whether there be or be not a possibility of introducing free Negro labour into this and other colonies, with mutual advantage to the Negroes and to the planters. The world is witness of the noble efforts made by this country to extinguish slavery; and Britain will lose no portion of her high fame in that respect, if her statesmen set themselves seriously to consider whether her present conduct in reference to her colonies is not of a nature to deprive her of her character for common sense.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Majesty the Queen continues, we rejoice to state, in excellent health. Her Majesty, during the past week, has taken daily carriage exercise, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and generally by some of the Royal children.

On Saturday, Prince Kamehameha, elder brother, and Prince Liholiho, the heir apparent, (Sandwich Islands), attended by Mr. James Hamilton Wyndham, were presented to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at an audience at Buckingham Palace, by Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Princes afterwards conducted through the Palace, and also the Royal stables, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

On Sunday morning, Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Sydney Godolphin Osborne officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also present at the service.

On Monday, after returning from a carriage-drive with her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.

On Tuesday the Queen walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Duchess of Sutherland visited her Majesty. There was no addition to the Royal dinner party on Wednesday evening.

On Thursday, the birthday of the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent paid an early visit of congratulation to the Queen. In the afternoon her Majesty received a small juvenile party, comprising the juvenile members of the families of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Madame Van de Weyer, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps. The Queen received the youthful visitors in the saloon, where the juveniles danced, and afterwards partook of refreshments in the library. The juvenile party left the palace about seven o'clock. In the evening the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen (who arrived in town in the morning) dined with the Queen.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Viscountess Canning in her duties as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS AND THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS AT CLAREMONT

The Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Dover on Friday last by her Majesty's steam-packet *Vivid*, Captain Smithett, from Ostend, and proceeded by special train to Guildford, *en route* for Claremont. At the Esher station the Royal party were met by the Count and Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duc d'Aumale, with whom they returned to Claremont.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Devonshire commenced the hospitalities of the season on Wednesday night with a grand ball at Devonshire House, which was attended by nearly all the leading members of the aristocracy at present in town. The festivities of the evening were preceded by a grand banquet, which was served to a distinguished circle of the nobility in a princely style of magnificence. Their Royal Highnesses the Infante Don Juan (of Spain) and the Archduchess Beatrix of Este were among the exalted visitors. It is the intention of the noble Duke to give a series of similar receptions.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained the Earl of Powis, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount and Lady Blanche Duppin, Viscountess Castlereagh, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Brooke, Lord Norreys, Sir Hume and Lady Hume Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. J. Villiers, Captain George Bagot, and a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. Her Ladyship afterwards received a "small and early party."

The Viscountess Palmerston re-opened the magnificent saloons of her mansion in Carlton-gardens on Saturday last, for the first time since the Easter recess. Her Ladyship, as usual, was honoured with the presence of a brilliant assemblage of fashionable company, including his Grace the Duke of Wellington and about 300 members of the aristocracy. Her Ladyship will have another reception this evening (Saturday).

The Countess of Bradford gave a grand ball last evening (Friday), at the family mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lady Kerrison gave a grand ball on Wednesday night, at the family mansion in Great Stanhope-street, at which about 300 leading members of the fashionable world assembled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester completed her 75th year on Thursday. Her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits during the day from the Duchess of Kent and other members of the Royal family, and also from a large circle of the nobility and gentry.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday morning at the chapel of the Founding Hospital, when the anniversary sermon was delivered by the Rev. William Harrison, M.A. The handsome collection of £201 was made after the service. His Royal Highness honoured Mr. Burford's Panorama of the Arctic Regions with a visit on Tuesday. On Monday the Royal Duke paid a visit to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took a carriage airing on Wednesday. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Royal Highness during the day at Clarence House. The Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Count and Countess de Neuilly have also paid visits to the Royal Duchess during the week.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and suite, have returned to Claremont from Kensington.

We regret to learn that the Marquis of Clanricarde is suffering from an attack of illness.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull and family have arrived at Hampden house for the season.

The Countess of Longford and the Ladies Fakenham have arrived in Brunton-street, from Fakenham Hall, Ireland.

Viscount Goderich has just left London, on a Continental tour.

The Count and Countess de Flahault have removed to their new mansion in Grosvenor-square, formerly the residence of the Countess of Bridgewater.

Lord Holland has arrived at Holland House from Paris. His Lordship, we are sorry to learn, is suffering from indisposition.

Caboudy Effendi, the first secretary of the Turkish Embassy in London, has been decorated by the Sultan with the second class of the Order of the Government functionaries, and decorated by him with the order of the rank.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Hon. Philip Sidney, only son of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, to Mary, only child of the late Sir William Foulis, of Ingoldsby Manor, in the county of York, Baronet, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very numerous circle of the connexions of both families. The bride arrived at the church, in company with her mother, shortly after eleven o'clock, and having received the congratulations of her friends, was led to the altar by her cousin, the Marquis of Kildare, attended by a train of six bridesmaids—the Hon. Adela Sidney, the Hon. Rosanna Sidney, the Hon. Philippa Sidney, Miss Geraldine Rose, Miss Augusta Somerset, and Miss Olivia Henry. The bride was attired in a rich white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels point lace flounces. The head-dress consisted of a wreath of orange blossoms and a magnificent point lace veil. The bridesmaids were white embroidered muslin dresses, with pink glace silk mantilles and white crape bonnets trimmed with white and pink roses. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. P. Dodd, Rector of Chisbury, who had the honour of officiating, some twenty-five years since, at the marriage of the noble father of the bridegroom to a daughter of the late King William IV. At its conclusion, the bride and bridegroom left the church in a travelling carriage and four, for Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, from whence they proceed to the Continent.

THE GORHAM CASE.

The following paragraph exhibits a proof of the good sense of the clergy, and a proper appreciation of the difficulties in which the Church may be involved by contention:—

"A meeting of the clergy of the east of London not under archidiaconal jurisdiction was held on Thursday, the 18th instant, at the Rectory, Stepney the Rev. R. Lee, rector of that parish, in the chair—to consider the propriety of addressing the Bishop of London in reference to the late decision of the Committee of Privy Council on the Gorham case. It was moved by the Rev. T. T. Bazely, Rector of Poplar, and seconded by the Rev. Bryan King, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, 'That an address be presented to the Bishop expressive of gratitude to his Lordship for having withheld his concurrence in the decision; as well as of a desire that a purely spiritual court of appeal might be established, and that the Church be permitted to meet in convocation for the determination of doctrinal questions.' The following amendment was moved by the Rev. W. W. Champneys, Rector of Whitechapel, and seconded by the Rev. J. Williams, Incumbent of St. James's, Ratcliff:—'That, considering the present agitated state of the Church and of the world, this meeting is of opinion that it would be most conducive to charity and peace to abstain from any expression of sentiment by an address to the Bishop of the diocese or to the Archbishop of the province.' A division having taken place on this amendment, the numbers were 25 on each side. The amendment was declared lost; but, on the original resolution being put from the chair, it was negatived by a majority of one, the numbers being 25 for, and 26 (inclusive of the chairman's vote) against the proposed address."

The Rev. Alexander Watson, M.A., Curate of St. John, Cheltenham, has published a "Letter to all members of the Church of England, containing words of *common sense for common people*, on the one baptism for the remission of sins." We are rather surprised at such a title, for Mr. Watson tells us in the body of his work, "The forgiveness of sin in baptism is the one thing that is beyond *the grasp of the natural reason of man*;" and we do not comprehend how that which is beyond the grasp of the natural reason, altogether supernatural, and only to be known and appreciated by faith, can be explained in an explanation in words of common sense, that is, of natural reason, for common people, *i. e.* people who have natural reason. The pamphlet would have read just as well without those catch-words on the title-page, which direct the mind to a totally erroneous source for the origin of Baptism, and which, we say, are but a straw than direct aright. They seem intended partly to guard the people against being "ensnared by the cry of priestcraft and of the overbearing tyranny of Church authority, which is set up." Mr. Watson says, "theological terms of the day," which are dogmatically asserted. This is the bugbear with which the press will try to frighten you. An effort will be made to persuade you that this is a matter in which the clergy of the Church, instead of being the guides, are the misleading to have dominion over your faith. You will be told that this doctrine of regeneration in Baptism is imposed on your consciences by Church authority." To guard against such a charge, which, of course, he knows he will be wholly unfounded, he describes his pamphlet as containing words of common sense for common people

We do not understand Mr. Gorham to deny "one baptism for the remission of sins." He administers that sacrament, as well as other clergymen. The point, as it appears to us, on which he differs from his opponents is, at what time, and by what means, baptism was made efficacious; and he asserts, as we understand, that the act of peace in grace to the administration of baptism took place when Christ was sacrificed for the whole human race, and baptism could convey no grace but for that stupendous event. To us, it seems erroneous to represent Mr. Gorham as denying the baptismal regulations for the remission of sins, because he denies its efficacious—he calls it "the sign or seal, either of the *grace already given*, or of the repentance and faith which are stipulated, and must hereafter be exercised." If he did not regard it as necessary, in the case of infants, why baptise?

Mr. Watson is well aware of the crisis impending over the Church, and tells his readers, "You see and feel that a great work—a great strife, it may be—is before you. Brace yourselves to meet the emergency with a calm and holy spirit, and for the peace of Jerusalem." But, while he is aware of this, and prays for peace, he seems not to be animated by the conciliatory spirit displayed by the majority of East London clergymen. He says—"A high judicial tribunal of laymen gives a non-natural sense to our most solemn formularies; deprives words of their plain and obvious meaning; confounds services as distinct in all their circumstances as the office of Baptism of Infants and the order of Burial, dishonours the memory of the Reformers; misquotes standard divines; takes the staff from the hands of a living Bishop, and orders that, when he has closed the door of the fold against one who teaches heresy, it shall be opened to let the sheep become the prey of the ravening wolves of false doctrine. To *such a judgment* none possessed of common sense can for one moment, with the creeds and offices of the Church in their hands and hearts, *render the obedience* of faith, or even ordinary confidence. Nay, if instead of having the concurrence of the two Archbishops, it had the praise of the whole Bench of Bishops, it would still have no weight with those with whom God's Word is paramount, with whom the creeds of the Church are standards of appeal, and which no man can gainsay without abandoning the one faith." After thus setting in direct opposition the decision of the Privy Council and the creeds of the Church, and preaching disobedience to the former, Mr. Watson tells his readers to give their prayers and personal co-operation in every possible way; "if need be, to be ready in support of him who needs all our sympathy and all our prayers—the Bishop—whose office, as a guardian of the one faith, is, it appears to us, unconstitutionally interfered with." Mr. Watson backs the Bishop against the Privy Council, and thumps the drum ecclesiastic "to summon the people to side with him. Mr. Watson may be very zealous, very conscientious, very learned in church matters, but he is not a lawyer.

On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of metropolitan clergymen and laymen was held at St. Martin's Hall, to take into consideration the report of a committee appointed to decide upon the best steps to be taken in consequence of the decision on the recent decision of the Privy Council. The report recommended a preliminary course of inquiry. A proposition was made to summon a meeting of the clergy and laity of London, to express the opinion of the members of the Church; but this proposition was not followed up; and, after some earnest discussion, the report was agreed to. An inquiry is to take place, communications are to be held with other bodies, and moderation may be suspended.

On Thursday, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment, on the application on the part of the Bishop of Exeter to stay the proceedings. Lord Chief Justice Campbell said:—"This is a motion made in the name of the Bishop of Exeter for a prohibition should not go against the Dean of the Arches and the Archbishop of Canterbury, to prohibit them from presenting the Reverend Mr. Gorham to the Vicarage of Bampford Speke. Having sat as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, I should have abstained from giving any opinion on the question as to the propriety of granting or refusing this rule, if the points upon which it is moved had been raised before the Privy Council; but, as the Lord Bishop of Exeter in his affidavit states that he was not a party to the time when the matter was before the Privy Council, aware of the objection now made, and as I certainly did not hear anything of it in the course of the argument before that tribunal, it is as new to me as to any of my learned brethren who sit on the bench with me. The objection is, that Mr. Gorham had no right to bring the appeal from the decision of the Judge of the Arches Court to the Privy Council. After a very attentive consideration, we are all of opinion that the objection is unfounded." After referring to the statutes of 24th of Henry VIII., c. 12, and 25th of Henry VIII., c. 19, under which the prohibition was moved for, Lord Campbell said: "By the latter statute, passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII., which enacts that appeals from the decisions of the Court of Arches shall be always to his Majesty in the High Court of Chancery, and that right of appeal applied to all spiritual as well as temporal matters connected with the Church. Such has been the construction put upon the statute for three centuries without any doubt having been started upon it. There have been many suits in the Archbishop's Court with respect to tithes under these statutes, and the appeals have invariably been to the King in Council, and there is no case of an appeal to the Upper House of Convocation. By the 3 and 4 of William IV., it was enacted that all appeals which could formerly be made to the Upper House of Convocation were transferred to the Privy Council. If questions, arising under the statutes to which he had referred, were to be left to divines, they must suppose that all the lawyers and statesmen of the last three centuries had acted in error; and if they assumed that, there would be no safety for property or liberty. Sitting here, we can only administer the law as it is; and, as no reason has been established against the sentence on the ground that the Privy Council had no jurisdiction, we think the rule ought not to go."

Lord de Tabley, Mr. Mainwaring, and several more of the laity, with a number of the clergy of the diocese of Chester, have prepared and signed an address to the Bishop, requesting him to take counsel with his reverend brethren for the adoption of means to enable the Church to declare its doctrine touching the sacrament of baptism.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—On Tuesday the forms of examination statute, tit. ix. sec. 3 (substituted for those portions which were proposed to Convocation, Dec. 7, 1849, but not approved), were submitted to convocation in distinct portions, with the following result:—Vote 6 was withdrawn by the Vice-Chancellor; Vote 1, placeted; Votes 2 and 3, non-placeted; Vote 4, withdrawn by the Vice-Chancellor; Votes 5 and 7, placeted. By this decision, chairs of Modern History and Jurisprudence are to be established. Convocation was attended by upwards of 250 members, including most of the heads of houses, resident professors, fellows, &c. Dr. Pusey was present, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Amongst the non-residents were Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; Dr. Tait, late Head Master of Rugby School; Mr. Saunders, Head Master of the Charter-house; G. E. Strickland, Esq.; Hon.—Talbot, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND).—The total receipts of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland for the year ending the 1st of August, 1849, were £99,642 17s. 1d., and the disbursements to £84,000, £25,726 of which was expended on the rebuilding, enlarging, and repairing of churches.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. T. Williams to Flint Perpetual Curacy; diocese St. Asaph; value, £225; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. William Holt Beever, B.A., to the Head Mastership of Cambridge Grammar School, Glamorganshire. Rev.—Dennis, to be Chaplain of the Military Prison, Forton, Gosport. Rev. Algernon Wm. Perkins, Vicar of Odiham, Hants, to Basingstoke Deanery House; diocese Winchester.

VACANCIES.—Stoke-Climsland, Cornwall; diocese Exeter; value, £621, with residence; patron, the Crown: Rev. Wm. Garwithen, D.D., deceased; whose death also vacates the chaplaincy to East Fortescue. Redbourn Vicarage, Herts; diocese Rochester; value, £296, with residence; patron, Earl of Verulam: Rev. Lord F. Beauclerc, deceased.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently been presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. George Radcliffe, Rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, from some of his parishioners; the Rev. C. W. Grafe, Incumbent of Pendlebury, from the inhabitants of Pendlebury-with-Newton; the Rev. John Mee, Curate of All Saints, Derby (who is about to leave), from the scholars and teachers of the school; the Rev. John R. Conor, Garrison Chaplain, from the officers of the 46th regiment, stationed at Liverpool.

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN FROM THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO

One of the many reasons which induced the Emperor of Morocco to send these presents to our Queen, might, probably, be in acknowledgment of the kindness and medical assistance received by a Shereefian Prince, a favourite cousin of his Imperial Majesty, from the British Government at Gibraltar; who caused the most prompt, and, as it turned out, successful, treatment to be afforded to that distinguished personage, whose life was considered to be in imminent danger.

These presents were, in the first instance, brought from the interior of the Emperor's dominions to Tangier, whence they were conveyed to this country in two of her Majesty's ships of war, *Rosamond* and *Bulldog*: the former landed her freight at Plymouth, consisting of a young lion and lioness, panther, four cutchies, and six gazelles, in charge of two Moors, named Hadj Abdallah and Hassam. The *Bulldog* landed her freight at Portsmouth, consisting of five entire horses and four mares, rising four years old, with their splendid Moorish saddles and trappings, also in charge of two Moors, named Kaid Abdekrim and Boojemar.

On landing the horses at the Clarence Yard, one of them, unfortunately, broke loose, and immediately attacked his neighbour with all the fury of a high-bred barb. They were with difficulty separated by the united efforts of the Moors, who unmercifully belaboured the poor brutes, calling curses down upon their great-grandfathers—the force of which language the Moors conceived to have more effect even than the blows they so unsparingly dealt.

Many of our readers may, no doubt, image the Moors, on the opposite coast to Gibraltar, to be black Shakspeare, however, rightly described his *Othello* as one "swarthy Moor," in contradiction to the Black-a-Moor, who struts upon the London pavement, whitened as much as coal. Some description, therefore, of our present visitors may not be out of place. They are of no darker hue than the English gentlemen who were formerly accustomed to return from India, after four or five years' service, with riches sufficient to entitle them to the appellation of Nabobs; or the gallant tars of the present day, who may be known by the bronze from the western coast of Africa, after a short cruise off Sierra Leone, not inaptly termed the White Man's Grave. These Moors certainly have somewhat of an undue quantity of colour in our streets; though one cannot but be struck at the sight of their stately figures, wrapt in flowing cream-coloured garments, turned Bournouses, Sultanas, and Caffans—their bare legs (which, by the by, they have been prohibited lately by the police to allow to be covered with long white cotton stockings on the present occasion)—their bright yellow slippers of an original shape, and which they have a wonderful trick of keeping on their feet, although they wear them when at bed—and their whole costume surmounted with an ample white turban, enclosing the peculiar red Fez cap

Hadj Abdallah (the title "Hadj" is alone prefixed to the name of those of the faithful who have performed the religious pilgrimage to Mecca, the Tomb of their Prophet) is a tall, well-made man, very prepossessing in appearance, and was, no doubt, purposely selected by our energetic *Charge d'Affaires* at Tangier to accompany the Imperial presents, in order that he and his companions might inform with favourable impression of the country. The Abdallah is a man of some consequence in the immediate neighbourhood of Tangier, being himself possessed of a village and sundry herds of cattle. He is there treated with great respect by the natives, who, when they accidentally encounter his path, turn to kiss his stirrup, in token of submission. The Hadj is, moreover, a notable hunter of wild boars, which frequent the woods and marshes of that part of Africa.

Hassam is an independent merchant, trading between Tangier and Gibraltar, where the auction-room on market-days presents a motley group of Spanish and other merchants, of various nations, dotted here and there with the graceful white turban of the Moor.

Kaid Abdekrim (the title Kaid is synonymous with captain) is an athletic man of stout, and is the military soldier or guard attached to the British Consulates at Tangier. He formerly held great command in the Emperor's army, but by some misfortune lowered himself in the eyes of his superiors, and consequently fell to a lower grade. The other day he rode one of the barbs in the presence of the Queen, in the Riding-school of the Royal mews, and in galloping across the stable-yard, the horse became unmanageable and rushed head foremost against the iron gates leading into the Pimlico-road, broke several of the iron railings, and even displaced the stonework; and yet neither was the horse apparently hurt, nor was the rider unseated.

Boojmar is the groom of her Majesty's *Charge d'Affaires* at Tangier, and has been from boyhood attached to the British Consulate. He lately had under his charge a donkey not higher than a Newfoundland dog, though six years old, a peculiar breed, from the lower range of the Atlas mountains, in the Reefian district. He is a well-set, active man, and a most agreeable companion.

The Queen has, with her accustomed generosity, been pleased to present the Imperial presents of wild beasts between the Zoological Society in the Regent's-park and that of the Surrey, retaining only two of the gazelles for herself

The Moors have been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration at the expense of her Majesty's privy purse, having been lodged in most respectable apartments in St. James's-street, and conducted to all the sights of London, attended by an interpreter and an intelligent messenger of the Royal mews establishment. The following is a list of some of the places they have visited; viz. —Three times to Astley's Theatre, twice to Drury-lane Theatre, twice to the Princess' Theatre, Lyceum Theatre, Colosseum, the three Panoramas in Leicester-square, Egyptian Hall, Madame Tussaud's, Thames Tunnel, Cosmorama, Royal Mint, Tower of London, Epsom Races, Overland Route to India, and Windsor Castle.

Their astonishment at what they have seen can scarcely be described. Although lost in amazement, and even frightened at the unexpected and sudden appearance of devils and angels at Drury-lane Theatre (having, of course, no idea of trap-doors or other machinery), they were the more struck with wonder at witnessing a real lady standing on one leg on a real horse at full gallop at Astley's; for though the men in their own country perform similar feats in what they call powder play, such as standing on their head on a horse at full gallop, firing off their guns, making a somersault in the air and coming down on their saddles, yet their ladies are seldom seen out of their houses unless wrapt up in many folds, displaying but one piercing eye to vulgar gaze. They were shown, at the Colosseum, the admirably-painted bird's-eye "View of Paris," they were so impressed with the apparent reality of the scene that they turned back and giddy. We were gratified in witnessing the sense of disgust on being introduced into the Chamber of Horrors, at Mdme. Tussaud's Exhibition: it told as well for the exact representation of what we would go a thousand miles to avoid seeing, as for the talent on the part of the modelleress. The inclemency of the Arctic Regions was lost upon them, as they have no idea of excessive cold. They hurried from the Tower of London, imagining the figures in armour to be living men. On the morning of the races at Epsom, they were engaged to appear for the fifth time in the presence of the Queen; but her Majesty graciously dispensed with their attendance, in order that they might witness the sport, which they did; and, from their knowledge of horse flesh, pointed out as the winner the horse that eventually came in second.

They were, of course, astonished at the splendour of Windsor; and, instead of their usual exclamation, "There is only one God, and Mahomed is his prophet," they simultaneously cried out "There is no other Queen than the Queen of England!"

We must not forget to mention that the Moors, having seen the Life Guards' barracks, in the Regent's-park, and the dray-horses at Calvert's brewery, expressed a strong desire to see the Cavalry barracks at Windsor, whither they accordingly proceeded, and were received with marked attention and civility. They expressed great interest in all the details of saddles and bridles, witnessed the manual exercise of sword and carbine, and were yet more delighted at the game of foot-ball, in which the privates were indulging. The Moors delight in

BARBS PRESENTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

anything of a manly character, and for that reason we cannot doubt their admiration of the English nation. Though last not least, we should mention that they have, through the kindness of an eminent London banker, been afforded an opportunity of seeing English farming on a great scale, and been shown our mode of ploughing, harrowing, sowing grain, thrashing the same, and preparing it for the mill. Of all the sights they have witnessed, perhaps they will turn the last to the best account.

We regret that the short period of the Moors' visit to this country would not allow of their availing themselves of the facilities offered to them, of seeing one of our hospitals and one of our prisons. The care of the sick poor in the former, and the cleanliness, ventilation, and even too much comfort in the latter strangely contrasting with their own filthy dungeons, where a prisoner, before conviction of crime, is liable to be thrown in to starve unless supported by his friends, a singular instance of which occurred some years ago at Tangier, where a good Mahomedan was cast into prison upon slight suspicion, and, having no friends, would literally have starved, had not a young widow compassionated his miserable plight, and suckled him from her own breast through the bars of his prison, from which the man eventually lived to be released; and, as one would expect to find at the closing scene of a drama of fiction, married his preserver.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Moors to be provided with a passage to Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Superb*, 80 guns. They will return to their own country highly gratified, and laden with munificent presents, carefully selected to suit their tastes and wants, by command of, and at the private expense of, her Majesty. The Illustration is from a beautiful Photograph, by Claudet.

LAIRD'S PATENT SECTIONAL BOATS.

A NOVEL description of Boat has just been completed at Liverpool, for the use of her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, on the west coast of Africa. This Boat of which we give a drawing, is the invention of Mr. Macgregor Laird. The peculiarity of construction consists in her being built in sections, which can be put together, and made perfectly secure, without mechanical or skilled labour.

The official report from Commander Bayis, R.N., to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Liverpool, 7th March, 1850, states her dimensions and efficiency as follows, viz.:—Length, 68 ft.; beam, 12 ft.; depth amidships, 4 ft.; forward and aft, 6 ft.; tonnage, builder's measurement, 45 tons; total weight of iron-work, 4½ ditto; ditto with wood-work, masts, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, and all complete, 8 ditto. Displacement at 2 ft. draught of water, 20·89 tons.

There are eight sectional pieces—the heaviest of which is 16 cwt.—joined together by angle iron joints, lined with vulcanised India-rubber; the whole being secured by screw bolts and nuts, so that her own crew, of forty-five or fifty men, can carry her over any neck of land and set her up again. "Her light draught of water is estimated at one foot, with her crew; with provisions, water, &c., for the same, at two feet. She is to pull thirty-eight oars, double-banked, fitted with three schooner sails and square-sail, having for night protection iron stanchions covered with thin felt. She is also to be fitted with air-tight galvanised tubes as a life-boat."

"From her light draught of water and general lightness, she is particularly well adapted to take the bars on the coast of Africa, where there is a short breaking sea; and for proceeding up the rivers, or to go in chase of slavers, as, from her construction, she must pull and sail very fast."

This Boat has also been surveyed by Lieut. Hodder, R.N., the gallant and experienced Superintendent of Emigration at Liverpool, who reports most favourably on the application of the sectional principle of construction for life-boats on board emigrant ships.

"The appalling accidents that are constantly occurring on board emigrant vessels, make this report an exceedingly interesting testimony, coming as it does from a gentleman who has the greatest transmarine emigration movement the world ever saw going on under his supervision; and we give the Drawing of a Boat, constructing by Mr. Laird for an emigrant vessel, from which our nautical readers will see that in *a few minutes* an ordinary-sized ship's cutter of 26 feet can be converted into a boat 50 feet long, capable of saving the lives of 150 people. Two such boats would have saved the lives of the hundreds who perished in the *Ocean Monarch* and *Caleb Grimshaw*; the one burnt within a few miles of the Welsh coast, the other eighteen days on fire in the middle of the Atlantic.

The preference that emigrants would naturally give to vessels carrying boats capable, in case of need, of saving the lives of the crew and passengers, will probably bring this simple plan of construction into general use; as the cost will amount to a very small percentage on the passage-money, which would be more than compensated by the decided advantage it would give the ship carrying them in the competition for passengers.

LAIRD'S PATENT SECTIONAL BOAT, BUILT FOR HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT FERNANDO PO.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"JOAN OF ARC."—PAINTED BY JOHN ABSOLON.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

We have this week engraved Mr. Sidney Percy's finest picture in this collection, in the catalogue, No. 207, "A Woodland River:"—

As from the face of heaven the shatter'd clouds
Tumultuous rose, the interminable sky
Sublimer swells, and o'er the world expands
A purer azure.

This is a very charming work, in composition and in colouring: the atmospheric effect is remarkably fine, and the whole scene is full of the poetry of art.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The sixteenth Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, opened to the public on Monday last, is one of more than average excellence. Fifty-eight different artists have contributed three hundred and twenty-nine works to the collection; but there is little to justify a belief that the Society is advancing. The best-known men, Haghe, Warren, Webnert, Vacher, and Davidson, have not made any advance in excellence; while, among the ladies, Miss Setchell is stationary, and Miss Fanny Corbaux unusually good.

In point of size and prominence, the great work of the Exhibition is contributed by the President, Mr Warren (No. 75), "Christ with the Disciples in the Corn-field." The general arrangement of the composition is happily conceived some of the heads are painted with dignity and truth; but the principal figure—the Saviour—is sadly deficient in divinity of look, and that meek grandeur of demeanour so essential to the due execution of the subject. The landscape portion is nicely felt and rendered.

Mr. Haghe contributes three works in all—No. 39, "The Miseries of War;"

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—"A WOODLAND RIVER."—PAINTED BY S. R. PERCY.

No. 52, "Camel's-Head," and No. 53, "A Sketch," Public Resorts for the Gratuitous Supply of Water." We shall refer to these works next week.

In Mr. Wehnert's "Cartoon" reading the first proof sheet from his Printing Press in Westminster Abbey," we have the whole interest of the picture properly concentrated in Caxton and Caxton's labours. The hero of the picture carries his proper position; the object sought has been ever uppermost in the artist's mind, and a well-considered and a well-told story is the result. The "Caxton" is by far the best work on a large scale that Mr. Wehnert has yet done. It is full of care and real merit, and exhibits an extension of the usual limits and resources of water-colour art. Some of the heads are fine, and full of character. There is no authority, we believe, for the likeness of Caxton, but the head in Mr. Wehnert's picture is true to the received portrait of the father of English printing. We observe, in quitting Mr. Wehnert, that he has made two mistakes—one in his picture, the other in his description of it. Caxton's first book, "The Game of Chess," was a much smaller book than it is represented by Mr. Wehnert; and the "Armory of the Abbey," which it was printed, did not occupy the site of what is now Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Almonry was to the west, not to the east, of the Abbey.

Mr. Vacher's best work is No. 44, "The Bazaar of Algiers." Equally wonderful for its fidelity and finish. There is truth and nature in No. 48, by the same artist, "A Caravan crossing the Plain of the Metidjah."

There are few water-colour artists who can, when they please, throw more delicate beauty into their works than Mr. E. H. Corbould. He has a fine sense of female loveliness, and a keen eye for the refinements of colour. But he loves exaggerations, and too frequently attempts too much. In the present exhibition we see him to advantage in No. 12, "Louisa," a female portrait so called; full of elegance and beauty. His "Elgiva in the hands of the creatures of Odo. Archbishop of Canterbury," a wonderful example of his beauties and defects, of his truth to nature, and his violent exaggerations.

In "The Cæsar's Tower, Warwick Castle," Mr. Robertson has sustained the reputation of his contributions last year, and has been very successful.

In the landscape branch of water-colour art, the new society has made a stride forward. Mr. Bennett rivals Mr. Davidson in transferring to paper the green delicacies of moonlide groves and evening colonnades; and Mr. Fahey, in his view near Kite's Coty House, has caught the character of Kentish scenery with a master's pencil.

Of the nine lady contributors, the palm of excellence is due to Miss Fanny Corbaux, for No. 47, "The Convalescent," two sisters, in many respects—one in the full enjoyment of beauty and health, the other of beauty and returning health. The contrast is admirably delicate. Health seems to return to the convalescent as you watch her countenance. The execution merits particular praise.

After Miss F. Corbaux we must mention Miss Setchel, for her "Jessie and Colin," from one of Crabbe's tales. The passage Miss Setchel has sought to represent deserves quotation:—

> The youth embolden'd, yet abash'd, now told
> His fondest wish, nor found the maiden cold.
> His mother, sure (ing. whisper'd—"Let him go
> And seek the license?" Jessie answer'd "No!"
> But Colin smiled, "I know all they love
> With all the comforts wealth and pomp give;
> But, with pure joy, to envious souls denied,
> To significant meanness and auspicious pride:
> And village maids of happy couples say,
> 'They live like Jessie Bourn and Colin Grey.'"

Colin is too big, and somewhat violently out of drawing, but there is earnestness in the mother, and great beauty of mind and face in Jessie. The colouring is warm, and the peep through the cottage door full of English rusticity of the best character.

In painting flowers and fruits, Mrs. Margetts still continues to reign supreme.

FREMONT'S DIORAMA.

THIS Diorama was submitted to a private view on Wednesday, at the Egyptian Hall, and represents the Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California across the Rocky Mountains, while crossing which Colonel Fremont and his party underwent many perils and sufferings. The painting (stated to have been made for the United States Government) consists of four parts or sections, and comprises an immense variety of eminently characteristic scenes, commencing with those inhabitants of the wolf and bear haunts over the plains, and proceeding with the Upper Missouri Indians of which are profusely and variously depicted —until the junction of the Platte therewith. The most remarkable objects on this course, after passing the Yellowstone River, are the ravines and bell-crowned rocks. At the junction of the latter and the broad prairie, which (in the result of a buffalo-hunt) is exhibited on fire, that surrounds the emigrants and trappers: while the indians, in strangely-illuminated groups, watch the progress of the conflagration. From this scene the change to a moonlight scene is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; and the Chimney Rock, two hundred feet high, with which the first section concludes, is as curious as it is prominent.

The second section includes Fort Laramie, the Sweet Water Valley, the fine valleys beyond, with other scenes, such as the watch-fires, war-paths, councils, and encampments of the Indians. Perhaps the finest part of this section is a spirited drawing of a battle between Indians and a large number of buffaloes on the Platte and Beaver rivers, and scenes beyond, lead to the Great South Pass, where it is designed to establish a railroad for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and also to a prospect of the Rocky Mountains with their snow-capped peaks, including the Great Salt Lake, described as "the only view of it ever presented to the public, and the greatest curiosity in the world," with the Mormon city.

In the third section, we have the American Falls of Snake River, and still more magnificent the Columbia River, with its cascades. We must not, however, forget the Big-Tree Creek, with its titanic specimens of wood and timber, in the wonder with which we contemplate the vast accessory of primeval talent and mountains snow-capped, through the difficulties and dangers of which the Fremont party threaded their way with great loss of life both to man and beast. Happy, however, the survivors who reached the "Pleasant Valley," and the river-head, "where gold is found in abundance."

The concluding series of pictures is occupied with the specialities of California—the valley and river of the Sacramento, the bay and town of San Francisco, and the missions established by the Catholic priesthood and mysterious Astecians; the forest and the mines, with representations of emigrants labouring in hope or dying of despair and agues; terminating with the isthmus of Panama. The whole effect of the painting is exceedingly grand, and the exhibition cannot fail of being generally attractive.

CATLIN'S FAREWELL LECTURE.

Mr. Catlin delivered his farewell lecture on Thursday evening. The principle topic was the advantage of the Valley of the Mississipi to the emigrants. Such a field of enterprise exists not elsewhere, whether to the theorist or the practical man. Before long it must support the hundreds of a large portion of the human family. Such another spot is not to be found on the face of this planet. The whole of the river should have been called the Missouri. Such are a few of the statements made by Mr. Catlin, the whole of whose discourse was full of information, illustrated with a numerous series of maps and landscape pictures painted by himself. The subject included an interesting account of the Rocky Mountains and the gold regions of California. The audience was numerous, and the lecture, as it deserved, well received.

THE RECENT WRECK OF THE "ROYAL ADELAIDE" STEAM-PACKET.—From all the examinations that have been made of the ill-fated wreck, and from all inquiries that have been instituted, there remains little doubt that the fearful loss of life on board the *Adelaide* occurred by the blowing up of the vessel. The persons who were directed to assert this theory are those who had charge of the boilers; and they have reported that in the upper part of the back of the boiler, on the port side, there is a large hole, the edges of the iron forced outwards, which can leave no doubt of their having exploded, and forced up the port-quarter, deck, and after-deck, which may account for only one rocket having been thrown up from her, as rockets on board steamers are frequently kept tied up under the deck beams in the after part of the cabin. The stern frame, with the vessel's name, "*Royal Adelaide*, Dublin," with the sternpost and upper part of rudder-post, with iron tiller, all attached together, also the greater part of the after-deck, and the whole side of a boat, have been picked up on the Essex coast, and taken to Ramsgate. Very little cargo has been saved. The divers have been at work whenever the weather would allow of their operations; and there has been a revenue cutter on the spot to prevent plunder as much as possible.

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—EPILEPSY.—Some time ago, we mentioned that a medical gentleman, named Jackson, had announced the discovery that the paroxysms of this fearful malady are owing to the disordered action of an important blood-vessel, and which vessel, in the case of every death he had been informed that the conclusions to which he has arrived are the following: 1. That the function or use of this vessel—of which the spleen is merely the roots, and the branches of which are the pancreas and the liver—is to intervene between the two—is to receive the drink and digested food, as well as the blood from the stomach and bowels, and propel them slowly and gently through the liver into the heart. 2. That in persons subject to epilepsy this vessel has lost its healthy tone and action; and, therefore, during the interval between the last attack and the one approaching, becomes by degrees unduly distended; and that, when in this state of over-distension it presses upon its contents, it gives rise to the epileptic paroxysm by causing an inordinate rush or flow of blood to take place through the liver into the heart, and which, meeting another current coming in an opposite direction, and bringing the blood to the heart from the head and other parts, arrests it; and by causing the very little blood or none at all, which of the blood through those parts, produces insensibility and convulsions, livid ity of countenance &c., and, in short, the symptoms observable during the paroxysm. 3. That the principle of treatment deducible from the foregoing explanation of the cause and nature of epilepsy is, to restore the tone and prevent the undue distension of the vessel in question—roots, trunk, and branches; for so long as no over-distension of it exists, the paroxysm cannot take place. As the "knowledge of a disease is half its cure," this doctrine, it it be true, is highly important, and holds out cheering hopes to the so afflicted with epilepsy a disease at present so seldom cured as to be amongst the *opprobria* of medicine. Whatever may be the practical results of this discovery—it discovery it be—it certainly possesses some of the chief characteristics of truth. It is simple, intelligible, and rational, which is more than can be said of all medical doctrines.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CITY COURT OF SEWERS.

On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled in Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ROUND ST. PAUL'S.

Mr. Daw, the chief clerk to the Commissioners, read a letter, of which the following is a copy, from Mr Hodgson, the clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's:—

[illegible] April 18 1850.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's have given their most careful attention to the plans submitted [illegible] of Freedom and [illegible] at their last meeting, and I am directed to state that they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—On Sunday morning last, a sermon in aid of the funds of the Westminster Hospital was preached from the pulpit of Westminster chapel, James-street, Buckingham Palace, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, A.M. From a statement circulated among the congregation, it appeared that, owing to the extent of sickness during the past year, and particularly during the raging of the fearful pestilence last autumn, this claim upon the benevolent was urgently needed to meet the liabilities and current expenses of the Institution. On the evening of the same day, the same rev. gentleman further advocated the cause of the Westminster Hospital; and at the conclusion of an eloquent appeal a second collection was made, making the total amount realised upwards of £46.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND ENDOWMENT FUND.—The Committee for the Building and Endowment of the new Hospital, in connexion with King's College, with the view of raising the necessary funds to carry out their design, have arranged to hold a festival, consisting of a public meeting, a dinner, and a concert, during the ensuing months of May and June, to which especial attention is invited. The number of those seeking relief in this hospital has become so considerable, that the present building is totally inadequate to the purpose for which it has hitherto been used. More than 12,000 poor persons have received relief during the past year. Under these circumstances, it has become absolutely necessary to add to the building, and, at the same time, to increase the funds for the permanent endowment of the charity.

LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.—The Rev. H. Melville, Principal of Hailey-bury College, Herts, has most kindly consented to preach a sermon for the benefit of the London Truss Society, on Sunday, the 12th of May, at St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, the Rev. Mr. Repton having liberally given his pulpit for the occasion.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—The total receipts of the Commissioners of Sewers between the 5th of January and the 31st of December, 1849, was £71,623 13s. 10d. Of this sum £56,105 was raised by rates, £13,518 by "contributions," and £3000 by loan. The payments during the same period amounted to £65,345. The general cash account of the Commissioners shows that they had a balance in hand on the 31st of December, 1849, of £9234 13s. 11d. The total sum expended on works commenced and completed under contracts and agreements during the year 1849 was £49,606; £10,573 of which was paid for new sewers, £5577 for "openings," £3946 for repairs to sewers and gulleys, and £18,396 for cleansing, flushing, and repairs caused thereby. The moneys owing to the commissioners on the 31st of last December were £58,171, and their debts £100,739.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A paper on the supply of water to the metropolis was read on Wednesday evening at the Society's rooms, in the Adelphi, by Mr. Penn, in which he recommended the working shafts on the north side of the Thames, for the admission of water to the chalk basin, and other shafts for raising it in a thoroughly filtered state, this plan adding to the natural supply through the country of the Kings. The 12th of May, at St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, the Rev. Mr. Repton having liberally given his pulpit for the occasion.

THE HOSPITAL AT VICTORIA-PARK.—The committee of the newly formed City of London Hospital have selected a design for the erection of a suitable institution for the treatment of diseases of the chest at Victoria-Park, where a piece of ground has been secured to the charity by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

THE FORFEITED RECOGNISANCES FOR LOLA MONTES.—It is understood now that in a few days final proceedings will be taken in the case of an order made by Serjeant Bingham, Esq., the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police-office, for the payment of the amount of a recognisance for the appearance of Maria Dolores, Comtesse de Landsfeld, (Lola Montes), on the charge of bigamy. The particulars of which are familiar to the public. Messrs. Henry Daniel Davis and Daniel Davies are the parties responsible for the sum.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before ten, an accident, which had well nigh proved fatal to several workmen, occurred in the great central hall of the new Houses of Parliament, in that part leading to the crypt in connexion with St. Stephen's-hall. Several men were engaged in raising massive stone weights by means of cords, intended to form part of the central arch of the hall, by means of hand machinery, the pullies being suspended from three pillars, technically called "shear legs." The scaffolding, in consequence of the enormous weight of the stone, had been erected very strong, and the men had been cautioned to work it slowly and carefully. After three hours' labour the men had succeeded in raising the mass of stone to a height of between fifteen and twenty feet, and they then commenced to lower it to keep it steady working; the pressure upon the blocking was hardly gone through, when the ponderous weight of the stone, which was then resting on the two ropes of the hand pulley, caused the wheels of the block to snap from the rollers, the "shear legs" fell at the same time giving way, and the stone with the cumbrous machinery suddenly fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Fortunately the workmen, with the stone commencing to descend, had withdrawn from the spot, those only remaining who were engaged in raising it. In the course of the fall of the "legs" three men were seriously injured, being knocked down and jammed between the "legs" and stones. Assistance was immediately rendered, and they were drawn out in a senseless condition, and conveyed to the hospital, when it was found that they had sustained most extensive injuries, Carse, one of the sufferers having received a compound fracture of the skull, and Michael Donoghue and the foreman, Webb, having received internal injuries; the effects of which may prove fatal to both. Carse and Donoghue remain in the hospital, Webb being, at his earnest request, conveyed to his own house. The escape of the sufferers from being crushed to death is most miraculous, as, had it not been for the "shear legs" forcing them out, the stone must have fallen upon them, and certaindeath would have been inevitable.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—On Tuesday, the first stone of the works of this company was laid by Mr Dakin, the chairman of this company, at Bow, assisted by the various officials, and the proceedings passed off with great *éclat*. In the evening the shareholders and friends of the company dined at the London Tavern, Mr. Dakin presiding, when, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, Mr. Pearson M.P., proposed "Prosperity to the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company," and pointed out that the company had already saved £50,000 to the public by the reductions effected in the price of gas. The Chairman returned thanks, and presented to Mr. Pearson an elegant silver claret jug, as a present from the directors, following the usual precedent. "Presented to Joseph Pearson, Esq., M.P., late Chairman of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, by his late colleagues, in testimony of their great estimation of his able services in the formation of the company, thus destroying the gas monopoly that had existed in the city for thirty years, and, by reducing the price, effecting a saving to the city of nearly £50,000 annually. The directors have great pleasure in recording their sense of the encouragement with which they received from their late chairman whilst joined with them in the administration of their arduous duties, by which their labour was lightened, manist opposition and difficulties of no ordinary kind; and they desire to express their fervent wishes for his health, prosperity, and long continuance in his course of public usefulness." Mr. Pearson acknowledged in suitable terms the receipt of the testumonial; and a variety of appropriate toasts having been drunk, the meeting separated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday last gives the births as 1471. The deaths were 866; thus exhibiting a continued decrease in the mortality of the metropolis. During the two previous weeks the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1000 each week, 1124, 893; they have now declined to 866. In the corresponding weeks of ten previous years (1840-49) the average number was 837, which being raised in the ratio of probable increase of population becomes 1021; compared with which the number now returned shows a decrease of 155. In the same week of last year, before cholera became predominant, the deaths were 1089; the mean temperature, which was then unusually low, was 2 degrees higher than in last week by 12 degrees. Last week the deaths of 5 children and 2 adults were registered from small-pox (of which 3 occurred in the Small-pox Hospital, Camden Town), indicating rather an increase in the disease, though it has not yet quite attained the average 17 children died of measles, which is exactly the average of the period of hooping-cough, and 18 children and 1 adult of scarlatina, both complaints being less fatal than usual; 8 children died of croup, about the usual number; 30 persons of typhus, and 8 of erysipelas, both of which are near the average. Ten women died after childbirth, to 7 of whom "puerperal fever" is assigned as the cause of death. 22 persons, of whom seven children died of diarrhœa and dysentery, exhibit a number is double the average, and also exhibits an increase on each of the three weeks immediately preceding. A woman died of "puerperes hæmorrhagica?" and again, two persons of chorea. The two cases of poisoning by opium are, as seldom fatal, occurred, are thus recorded:—At 8, Jeff's-place, St. John, Marylebone, on the 13th of April, the daughter of a coachmaker, aged sixteen years, died from the effects of a the London Hospital, to which she had been thrown. Despite, a female servant, aged nineteen years, died of chorea. It is worthy of remark, that nine deaths have been registered in London from this cause during the last six weeks, which is nearly double the number that usually occur in a year. Amongst diseases of the respiratory organs, pneumonia and asthma now show a decrease; bronchitis has also declined, if compared with the amount of corresponding weeks in the last three years, but is still in excess, in comparison with the mortality of the seven previous years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.564 inches. The daily temperatures varied little throughout the week; the mean temperature was 4 degrees of higher than on the same day on an average of seven years, the mean of the week was 48.9 degrees, and was about three degrees higher than the average.

HONOUR TO LITERATURE.—The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon Captain Duckett the Gold Medal of Austria, as a mark of his approbation of the German part of his "Technological Military Dictionary."

IMPROVEMENTS AT TOOTING.—The premises formerly the pauper establishment of the parish have been sold, and they are now being pulled down for the purpose of making a new road, building a terrace &c. Thus, we hope, will be effaced all recollection of the fearful events that happened at Drunch's, at Christmas, 1845, and which handed to future the village, innocuous as, prior to those events, Tooting was highly esteemed as a locality enjoying pure air and many other advantages. The registrar proved, at the time of the inquest, the Tooting was one of the healthiest districts in Surrey.

HAILSTORM IN DUBLIN.—A Correspondent has sketched the size and shape of some of the hailstones which fell on the north-east side of the city of Dublin, on the 18th inst. From one to three h urs after they had fallen, they measured from three-quarters of an inch to one inch in diameter: they were mostly flattened at the sides, and rough at the edges; and had radiated, spike-like centres, imbedded, as it were, in clear, hard ice.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATE-MATICIAN, Boulogne Sur-mer.—Despite your confidence, you are positively wrong. No 311 cannot be solved in your way. If, indeed, it could be, your communique is excellent would have been very much misplaced. Let Black for his 2d move take Q P with Pawn, and then how can you prevent five mate?

J. C. ZETA.—The same attempt to solve Herr Ries's admirable diagram 321, has been sent us by at least a hundred and fifty correspondents; but it is, notwithstanding, wrong, as you will find on carefully going through the variations again.

ROPER.—Black at his second move may take Pawn with K's Pawn; how, then, is mate in four moves to be effected?

J. D. KIRK.—He could claim a second Queen. See the *Ivan* 91, page 38 of the "Chess-Player's Handbook."

E. R. You had an unquestionable right to Castle under such circumstances

JUVENILES.—No 7 is too crowded, and sadly wanting in polish. One or two of the earlier ones shall appear

T S. You cannot seriously intend the diagram in question for a Chess Problem

G Y H; PAWN; P T L; W F.—We believe mate may be deferred to five moves

O W.—The next move would obviously be—2. Kt to K 4th (ch), and then 3 P takes P—mate

SIR C S.—On looking again, you will find, that even in the preliminary diagram, White may mate easily in three moves, after Black retreats his Kt to Q R sq

R D M.—Bestow a few weeks' attention to the insoluable problems of D'Orville and Bolton, before you attempt to "improve any yourself"

WIS E. The 10th law declares that a player cannot Castle in the following cases.—1. If the King or Rook have been moved; 2. If the King be in check; 3. If there be any Pieces between the King and the Rook; 4. If the King pass over any square attacked by one of the adversary's Pieces or Pawns

PATIENCE, BATH UNIV, W N, T—See the notice above to Argus, for J. P.

J. P. Hythe.—The key move to column No 308, are—1. P takes P (ch), and 2 Kt to K 4th (ch)

SECUNDUS FATUUS.—In diagram No 16 of the "Text-book" the white's side should be black, and vice versâ. To understand this, place the men as they stand there, and then turn the board round. The white king will then be as he ought, at his Q R 8th sq

R W F.—In a drawn game neither party wins.

STUDIUS.—We are acquainted with the game of "Jare." You will find it fully described, no doubt, in Bohn's comprehensive "Hand book of Games," just published

SOLUTIONS by ST EDMUND, C S, Rose-Cot Chess-Club; JUVENILES, G Y H, CARTHUSIAN, F G R, R W F, M P, Rev C L, Rev R V, F R S; P, Holden; J A W, F G M, Milo, Perseus, W D M A, Oxford; J P, Hythe, F G, are correct. All others are wrong.

CAMILLA, Eaton-square.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook," and the other works named, together with the "famous" new Chess-men, may be got, if we mistake not, at Westerton's well-known Library, Knightsbridge.

W G.—A striking advance on your former efforts

D O W.—If the conditions were, that mate should be accomplished in *four* moves, a solution in *five* moves is, of course, of no avail. You seem, however, to have solved it perfectly, according to the stipulations

ARGUS, LYNN, and Others.—In Problem No. 325, mate can be effected very cleverly in *five* moves, as it stands; but, as a four-move problem, it requires that the *White* Pawn at K Kt 6th should be a *Black* one

HIGHLANDER.—You will see the whole of the correspondence on the subject of the "Edinburgh match," which has lately appeared in the Scotch papers, in last month's number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. In reading it we were somewhat embarrassed by an error of the printer's, a transposing the last two of the letters, whereby "Spentsor's" reply, dated 6th March, is given *before* his opponent's letter of February 27th

BELGRAVIA.—The "Staunton Chess-men," in the beautiful material called "Cerara," are manufactured at Messrs Wedgwood's celebrated "Etruria," in Staffordshire. They are obtainable in London, at the Polytechnic Institution, and at 97, King William-street, Charing-cross

MARCUS, JUVENTUS, AMATEUR.—See notice to ARGUS, LYNN, &c

A. A. A. &c, Hammersmith.—In all problems the men are to be placed on the squares they are described to stand on. Your solutions are all wrong

J. S. S, Newark.—Want of space prevents his insertion in our columns, but we should think it would prove acceptable to the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*

G—l. The match between Messrs Staunton and Medley has not yet terminated. 2. The fault perhaps rests with your bookseller, our copy came duly to hand early in the month

SHEFFIELD GRIFFIN.—Your solution of the famous Knight-art Problem was extremely creditable to you

A MEMBER OF THE WORKING MAN'S CHESS CLUB, Leeds.—We suspect you will find a few in your collection of No 325, on examination. Suppose, for example, Black play—1. P to K R 4th, now could you proceed? You are quite right respecting No 315

B W.—They shall be examined. [6 B P.—Note under consideration

* * The replies to numerous Correspondents on Chess are unavoidably deferred until next week

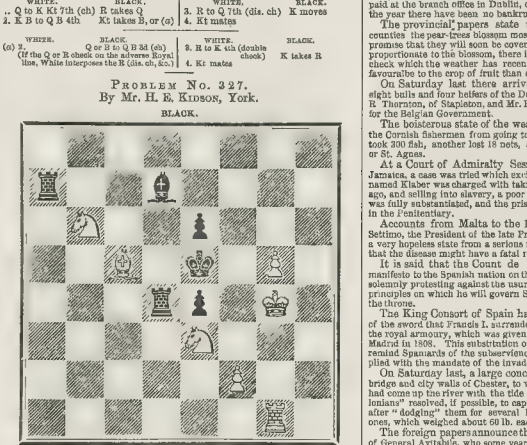
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 326.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
.. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	R takes Q	3. R to Q 7th (dis. ch)	K moves
2. K B to Q B 4th	Kt takes B, or (a)	4. Kt mates	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) ?	Q or B to Q B 3d (ch) (If the Q or R check on the advance of Royal line, White interposes the R (dis. ch, &c.)	3. R to K 4th (double check)	K takes R
		4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 327.
By Mr. H. E. KIDSON, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in three moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBES.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
5. Q Kt to Q B 3d	
Amsterdam to play.	

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game in the Match between Messrs. HOWITT and GREENAWAY, the former giving the Pawn and two moves

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr. Horwitz.)	WHITE. (Mr. Greenaway.)	BLACK. (Mr Horwitz.)
1. P to K 4th		11. K B P takes P	B takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	12. K Kt to K 2d	Q to K 4th
3. K Kt to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	13. Kt to K Sq (ch) (a)	K to K 2d
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3d	14. R to K B 7th (ch)	K to K sq
5. P to K R 4th	P to Q 3d	15. Q takes Q	B takes Q
6. P to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 2d	16. R takes K R P	B takes R
7. P to K B 4th	K B to K R 3d	17. B takes R	Q Kt to K 2d
8. Q to K Kt 4th	P takes P	18. Kt to Q 2d	B takes Kt (ch)
9. P to K R 5th	P takes K R P	19. K takes B	B to Q 3d
10. Q takes P (ch)	K to K B sq		

And the game was ultimately won by Mr. Horwitz.

(a) But why not have Castled, giving check? It would have been next to impossible for Black then to have escaped from the attack.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 563.—This ingenious little stratagem is extracted from the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.

White: K at Q sq, Q at her Kt 3d, R at K R 2d, Kt at Q 3d.
Black: K at his 6th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 5th, K 6th, and Q 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 564.—Clever termination of an actual game, by Mr. ROLL.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at her 7th, Rs at K Kt sq and Q sq; Ps at K R 2d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 2d.
Black: K at K R 2nd, Q at her B 5th, Rs at K B sq and Q B 2d; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 3d, K 5th, Q 4th, and Q R 2d.
White, having to play, announced mate in four moves.

No. 565. By Mr. J. B. KNOTT.

White: K at his Kt 5th, Q at her Kt 8th, Kt at Q 3d; Ps at K 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q 5th, Ps at K 3d and Q B 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 566.—By Mr J. R. EDNEY.

White: K at his 2d, Rs at Q 6th and Q Kt 7th, Kt at K 3d; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 5th, K 6th, Q 3d, and Q Kt 2d.
Black: K at Q 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 3d, and Q Kt 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 567.—By Sir G. S.

White K at K 8th, R at K R 8th, B at K 2d, P at K B 3d.
Black: K at K R 3d, B at K R 4th, Ps at K R 5th and K Kt 5th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has subscribed £50 towards the erection of a chapel for the use of the inmates of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum.

The Royal Irish Academy are making preparations to organise a general system of meteorological and tidal observations in Ireland, which neither the Government, the British Association, nor the Royal Society of London has yet attempted to form.

Henceforward the sale of postage stamps of the value of 10d. and 1s. will be extended to all post-offices throughout the United Kingdom. Postmasters will make the necessary application to the chief department for the supply which they may require of these stamps.

Already the merchants and citizens of Belfast have raised a fund of £500 for the purposes of the Exposition of 1851.

Several of the provincial papers of Ireland describe specimens of new potatoes which have been produced as exhibiting a very healthy appearance.

A subscription list has been opened at the Chamber of Commerce Dublin, for the sufferers by the loss of the *Royal Adelaide*.

Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., who has been recently elected a vice-patron of the Royal Naval School, has presented a donation of £20 in aid of the funds, this being his twelfth contribution to the institution.

It is understood to be in contemplation to erect a monastery on an extensive scale near the Roman Catholic Chapel in Rugby, land having been purchased for that purpose.

On last Saturday forenoon the new church of St. Bartholomew, situate in Moor-lane, Cripplegate, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. An ancient edifice is erected out of the materials which formed the church of St. Bartholomew, in Broad-street, which was taken down for the improvements adjoining the Royal Exchange. The Rev. Mr. Denton, senior curate of Bloomfield, is the incumbent.

Lord Brougham is about to convert some of his fine lands near Brougham Hall into a deer-park, the high walls of which are making rapid progress towards completion. It will be stocked by deer from Lowther.

At a recent meeting held at the Vernon Arms, Sudbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a suitable memorial to the late G. E. Anson, Esq., it was determined that the clerestory windows of the church of Sudbury, the parish whence Mr. Anson resided, should be restored and illuminated, for which two hundred pounds will be required. Before the meeting separated nearly £50 of that sum was subscribed and handed to the treasurer, H. Chawner, Esq.

The *Prussian Gazette* announces that the manufacturing firm of Gruman, of Elbing, which employs more than 1000 workmen, had been obliged to suspend payment. The liabilities exceed 1,000,000 thalers; but the creditors had accorded every facility, and the failure is stated to the town had solicited an advance from the Government. The failure is stated to be one of the consequences of the war with Denmark. At Memel, also, houses engaged in the timber trade have greatly suffered from the same cause.

The journal *Le Suisse*, of Berne, confirms a statement already published, that the Neapolitan Government had given orders to stop the progress of all Swiss commercial travellers through the Neapolitan states, and to expel all and action of the Swiss consul, M. Morekofer, refused to give caution. This measure dates from the moment when the great German powers assumed a hostile attitude towards Switzerland

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Smyrna at half-past 3 A.M., on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, which caused the greatest alarm. The noise which preceded the shock is described as most terrific.

By the report for the year 1849, made to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, it appears that during the past year 134 joint stock companies have been provisionally regt tered, at a total cost, including the fees paid at the branch office in Dublin, of £2027. The return mentions that during the year there have been no bankruptcies of joint-stock companies.

The commercial papers state that in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties the pear-trees blossom most abundantly, and the apple-trees, too, give promise that they will soon be covered with bloom. Should the crop of fruit be proportionate to the blossom, there is no doubt but it will be abundant; and the check which the weather has recently given to the trees is considered rather favourable to the crop of fruit than otherwise.

On Saturday last there arrived in Ely Hall, by train, from Darlington, eight bulls and four heifers of the Durham breed, from the eminent breeder Mr. R Thornton, of Stapleton, and Mr. R. Emerson, of Eryholm, which were shipped for the Belgian Government.

The boisterous state of the weather during the past week has hindered the Cornish fishermen from going to sea. Of three boats on Monday night, one took 300 fish, another lost 18 nets, and the third was obliged to go to Newquay or St. Agnes.

At a Court of Admiralty Sessions recently held in Spanish Town, Jamaica, a case was tried which excited a good deal of interest. An aged woman named Kilaber was charged with taking to Cuba with her, upwards of 25 years ago, and selling into slavery, a young woman, named Nelson. The charge was fully substantiated, and the prisoner sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Accounts from Malta to the 14th of April announce that Ruggiero Settimo, the President of the late Provisional Government of Sicily, was lying in a very hopeless state from a serious malady, and great fears were entertained that the disease might have a fatal result.

It is said that the Count de Montemolin contemplates publishing a manifesto to the Spanish nation on the confinement of the Queen; in which, after solemnly protesting against the usurpation of his rights, he will proclaim the principles on which he will govern Spain if ever Divine Providence call him to the throne.

The King Consort of Spain has ordered to be made an exact model of the sword that Francis I. surrendered at Pavia, to replace the original one in the royal armoury, which was given up to Murat, at his demand, when he entered Madrid in 1808. This substitution of the ideal for the real will only serve to remind Spaniards of the subserviency to France of the functionaries who compiled with the demands of the invader and were always ready to flatter.

On Saturday last, a large concourse of persons assembled on the old bridge and city walls of Chester, to watch the gambols of some porpoises, which had come up the river with the tide as high as the causeway. Several "Scylinians" received, if possible, to capture these monsters of the salmon tribe; and after "dodging" them for several hours, they succeeded in netting two young ones, which weighed about 60 lb. each.

The foreign papers announce the death, at his native place, near Naples, of General Avitabile, who some years ago organized the army of Runjeet Sing, at Lahore, and who defended Peshawur against our troops.

The Duke de Bordeaux has subscribed 1000f. to the fund raising for the relief of the wounded, and the families of those who perished in the catastrophe at Angers. The Earl of Pembroke has subscribed a similar sum.

Several papers state that Cardinal Dupont is definitively nominated ambassador from France at Rome to the Holy Father. This is not the first time that the cardinals have been designated to represent France at the Court of the Pope. Cardinal d'Ossat, under Henri IV., caused to be recognized the protectorate of France, and its great political and ecclesiastical liberties.

The City of London Union Board of Guardians have resolved to throw open their doors to the public press. The discussion prior to this decision was of considerable duration.

A correspondent in Scotland as a strange anomaly, that, although prices of cattle are no longer low than is agreeable to parties interested in agriculture, some farms lately out of lease in Ayrshire have found tenants readily; one very recently, at an advanced rent. Grass parks, too, are at as high rates as formerly.

A strong effort is about to be made by the Welsh and Lancashire members to induce the Government to lend their assistance to remove the Swilly Rock, which renders the navigation of the Mersey straits so dangerous.

The municipal committee has just given its approbation to a proposition for continuing the boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastille. It has also authorised the names of the Rue du Faubourg St. Martin and the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis to be changed into the Rue de la Porte St. Martin and the Rue de la Porte St. Denis, the inhabitants being of opinion that the term *faubourg* injured their interests.

Accounts have been received of the death of Mr. Retemeyer, the Colonial Receiver-General, Demerara. Mr. Retemeyer, we understand, at the time of his decease was 68 years of age, had held 30 or 32 years of which had been passed in the service of the Crown and the public as Colonial Receiver-General of British Guiana, and about forty as an inhabitant of that colony.

The Lord Chancellor continues in perfect health. His Lordship is now strong enough to hear counsel at his house, in Park-lane, on such matters as are represented to be of pressing interest; but no day has yet been named for the commencement of the public sittings.

The increase which has taken place within the year 1849 in the number of persons employed, or in the salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses in all public offices or departments, is as follows:—Increase in number of persons employed, 703 (638 in the Post-office); salaries, £20,603 7s. 2d.; emoluments, £689 7s. 9d.; retired allowances, £47,384; expenses, £7152 16s. 2d.; total, £75,876 11s. 1d. The diminution within the same period was as follows:—Number of persons, 1003; salaries, £26,890 14s. 8d.; emoluments, £17,129 7s.; retired allowances, £3566 2s. 11d.; expenses, £24,078 14s. 9d.; total, £143,653 18s. 4d.

In Cephalonia (one of the Ionian Islands under British rule), at the court-martial recently held after the insurrection of last year, there were 44 persons sentenced to death, 2 to transportation, 7 to imprisonment, 11 to corporal punishment, 2 were acquitted, and 1 discharged by reason of a void trial. Of the number sentenced to death, 21 were executed, and 16 had their sentences commuted. The number flogged was 80, and the total number of lashes inflicted 2987. During the same period, one policeman officer and two constabulary were expelled from the island.

On Thursday week, a pike weighing 14 lb was shot by Mr. Stewart, in the Loch of Forfar; on Saturday, another, weighing 22½ lb., and on Monday another, weighing about 22 lb. When a pike shows his tail above the water, Mr. Stewart instantly fires one of the barrels of his gun. The fish, on being struck, leaps almost entirely out of the water, and with this position receives the contents of the other barrel.

THE EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

(Continued from page 252.)

ORNAMENT FROM STAFF OF HALBERD. HENRY VIII.

HINGE, OF GERMAN WORK.—(MR. PRATT.)

THIS collection presents an inexhaustible source, whence our Artists continue to select subjects for their pencils; and the owners of these works of art, so far from evincing any jealousy or uneasiness respecting the illustration of their property, willingly offer us facilities of which in numerous instances we regret our inability to avail ourselves. Although we have not been able to illustrate the Exhibition so fully as we could wish, our Artists have pictured some of the most striking records of this very interesting collection. "Life is short, art is long;" and the attempt to elucidate the page of history by actual reference to many of the masterpieces of artists whose reputations have survived the ages in which they flourished, has proved eminently successful; for, although the primary object of this Exhibition was doubtless to institute a comparison between Ancient and Modern Art (in which, by the by, the latter does not always appear to the greatest advantage), it must be confessed that it owes its interest principally to the historical associations which the inspection of rare works of antiquity never fails to call up. We confidently predict, therefore, that, should the Archæological Institute carry their project into effect next year, of forming an antiquarian museum on a large scale (not confining the Exhibition exclusively to works of art), such a scheme will be attended with the happiest results; and be the means of conveying much real information to the utilitarian, as well as much general gratification to the archæologist.

Of no very high antiquity, nor yet possessing any strong claims to notice on account of its merits as a work of art, is the very curious Cup presented to the Barber-Surgeons' Company, in 1678, by Charles II., of which we subjoin a representation. Its stem is formed of the trunk of an oak tree, and the cover is surmounted by a huge crown. On what occasion the fraternity was honoured with this Royal gift is not exactly known; but it is not improbable that it was presented by the King after the Restoration, in testimony of service rendered by the Company to the cause of Royalty during the civil wars. The acorns depending from the boughs in a quaint and not inappropriate device, and possibly the whole design, bears some fanciful allusion to the story of King Charles in the oak.

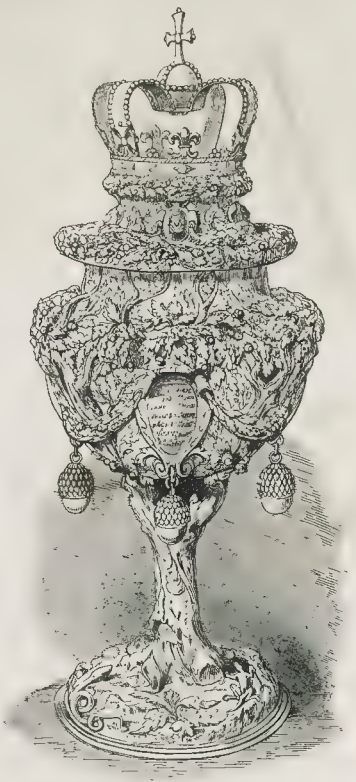
There is also in the collection another cup of silver gilt, given by Henry VIII. to the Barber Surgeons' Company, in 1540. It is richly embossed with ornaments, in the style of Holbein, among which occur the rose, fleur-de-lis, and portcullis. Four lions' masks are on the bowl, from which hang bells; and in the interior are the arms of the company, &c.

Another illustration is a fac-simile of a Jewel of the fifteenth century, attributed to the celebrated Cellini. The setting is

NO. 172.—ETUI, IN PERFORATED STEEL.

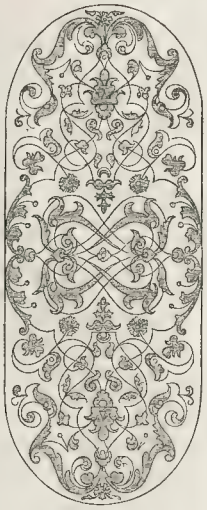
ormed by various figures, and a large pearl depends from it. This elaborate piece of *bijouterie*, which is the property of Mr. Farrer, was exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Lincoln; but, in the absence of any direct testimony to that effect, it is difficult to conceive it to be a production of this great artist; indeed, if only one half the works said to have been wrought by Cellini were really executed by him, he must not only have been one of the most wonderful, but also one of the most industrious of men. In fact, but very few of this master's works can be identified in the present day; but there is a cup (in the possession, we believe, of the Earl of Ilchester) which, with the precious vessel preserved in the Ambras Museum at Vienna, and some other things, can be distinctly recognised by the allusion made to them by Cellini himself in his autobiography.

The small perforated steel etui, which we have engraved, is the property of Mr. Baring Wall, M.P. It has the arms of the Medici family wrought on the cover, surmounted by a cardinal's hat: from which it may be inferred that it originally belonged either to the famous Leo X., who became Pope in 1514; or to Clement VII, who ascended the Papal throne in 1623; or to Ferdinand de' Medici, who, although a Cardinal, became Grand Duke of Tuscany about 1590: but, in either case, at least one hundred years greater antiquity can be claimed for this relic than the date assigned to it in the catalogue. We have before alluded to the beautiful case of mathematical instruments, formerly in the Stowe collection, as presenting one of the most delicate examples of the Milanese damascene-work in gold and silver, of the sixteenth century. We are now enabled to subjoin some of the pattern in detail, which combines an extreme degree of finish with a perfect unity of design. We have also engraved a pattern from one of the halberds from Windsor Castle, of the time of Henry VIII., which will convey a fair idea of the cost lavished on their arms by the dandy Halberdiers, or Body-Guardsmen of those days.



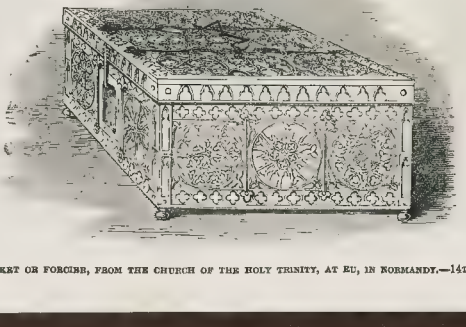
NO. 67.—SILVER CUP GIVEN BY CHARLES II. TO THE BARBER-SURGEONS' COMPANY.

Our last Engraving is a representation of a casket, or forcier, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Eu, in Normandy. We have already alluded to the great peculiarity in style exhibited by these early Christian reliquaries; and this one, which is of the date of the fourteenth century, does not differ materially, in its design and ornamentation, from many others of the same period, which are adorned externally with the usual Gothic tracery, and painted internally with some Scripture subject, generally having reference to some passages in the life of the saint whose relics they contained. It is the property of Mr. S. Hodgkinson, and probably has experienced the common fate of a vast number of things dedicated to religious purposes, and has been removed from its original depository at Eu, during the French revolution. Amongst the numerous objects of interest, we particularly observed a case of miniatures, belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, containing portraits of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Catharine Howard, Catharine of Arragon, Prince Edward, Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Sir Walter Raleigh, James I., Sir T. More, Baron and Baroness Ellesmere, and Princess Elisabeth. But perhaps the whole Exhibition does not contain a more curious historical relic than the staff of the High Constable of England—an office which was exercised by one of the Stafford family in 1483, but which has for ages fallen into disuse. This staff, which is of silver, having a gilt coronet at its termination, with the Stafford arms engraved on it, is exhibited by Lady Stafford.



NO. 182.—ARABESQUE FROM INKSTAND. 16TH CENTURY.

NO. 376.—GOLD PENDANT, ATTRIBUTED TO CELLINI.



NO. 214.—CASKET OR FORCIER, FROM THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AT EU, IN NORMANDY.—14TH CENTURY

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The fourth Philharmonic Concert was given last Monday evening: the rooms were quite filled, the Duke of Cambridge again being present. The Symphonies were Cipriani Potter's MS. in D, and the familiar No. 5, in B flat, of Salaman's set. Mr. Potter's work is that of a musician who is thoroughly versed in the mechanism of his art, and who adheres to the received forms, without any spasmodic attempt at experimental harmony—the besetting sin of our younger musical writers of Symphonies. The scherzo was encored; but we preferred the andante, the lovely theme in which was beautifully led off by Charles Harper on the horn, and was equally delicately handled by Mr. A. Nicholson on the oboe. In the presto *finale* there was fire, and variety of contrapuntal treatment: but the *motivi* were too nearly pantomimic. There was but one overture—Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," superbly rendered, and unanimously encored. This composition bids fair to be one of the most popular overtures, now that its design is better comprehended, and its execution is becoming more firm and precise. The Beethoven Violin Concerto, executed by Sainton, created a great sensation. It partakes more of the attributes of the symphony than of the concerto, so picturesque and massive are the *tutte*; and, whilst it taxes the powers of a violinist in the highest degree, it is still ungrateful for him, as the conclusion of almost every long series of intricate passages is an anti-climax. Of Sainton's truly masterly interpretation, nothing in the way of praise can be exaggerated; never before has he taken such high ground: his breadth of tone, correct intonation, freedom of bowing, and spirited style, were always his recognised qualities; but, on this occasion, he displayed a degree of intensity, exquisite refinement, and finish of execution that quite electrified the auditory: his two cadences were admirable, the first especially, from its skilful working of the leading *motif* of the allegro. In place of a second overture to conclude the programme, there was an adagio and fugue of Mozart, a portion of which, it was bruited, was written by Sechter: the point is immaterial; it is but a scholastic exercise, which, deprived of Mozart's name, would be regarded as a nonentity. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, who sang the "Der Freyschütz" grand scena very expressively, although the time was too much dragged, and the difficult "Non mi dir" of Mozart; and Mr. Whitworth, who sang artistically the "Addio" of Mozart, and an air by Paer. Miss Kate Loder performed cleverly W. S. Bennett's "Caprice" with orchestral accompaniments—a thoroughly Mendelssohnian piece. Mr. Costa conducted with his usual energy and precision. The next concert will take place on the 6th of May.

The third meeting of the Musical Union took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday afternoon. The programme comprised Spohr's Double Quartet in E minor, No. 3, Op. 9, played by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill and Piatti, Goffrie, Watson Melon and Pilet; Mendelssohn's duo for piano and violoncello in D, Op. 58, performed by Herr Hallé and Piatti; and Beethoven's

SCENE FROM "ZORA," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Quartet in C minor, No. 4, Op. 18, executed by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. M. Hallé, who will be in town for the season, also played Chopin's Nocturnes for piano, Op. 32, and Polonaise in A, Op. 40. Hallé ranks as one of the finest interpreters of classical music, and his playing was worthy of his great reputation.

The amateurs who were not present at Mr. Platt's Farewell Concert, on Wednesday morning, lost one of the greatest musical treats of the season. The C minor Symphony of Beethoven, and the "Oberon" and the "Jubilee" overtures, were gloriously played by the Royal Italian Opera band; Mrs. Anderson performed the first movement of Hummel's pianoforte concert in A minor, in admirable style; and the appearance of the patriarch Lindley to play, with Lucas and Howell, in Corelli's trio, created a sensation that will not be easily forgotten. The members of the orchestra surrounded the venerable violoncellist in groups, anxious to catch the last notes of his instrument, from which he drew tones of matchless purity. He was encored with acclamations; but he descended from his rostrum seemingly conscious that it was the last time he had played. It must have been a consolation to him to know that he had struck the lyre for the final period on behalf of a brother artist in distress. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Bassano, Miss Ellen Lyon, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Benson, Machin, and H. Phillips, who sang with their well-known ability. Costa was the conductor. Mr. Goodwin supplied the music-books gratuitously, thus aiding in the good cause. The members of the committee will continue to receive donations up to the 1st of May.

Mr. Aguilar, a pupil of Mendelssohn, who has long resided in Frankfort, where he has gained distinction as a pianist and composer, gave an evening concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He played in Mozart's quintet in E flat, with Nicholson (oboe), Lazarus (clarionet), Jarrett (horn), and Baumann (bassoon), and in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, Op. 66, with Ernst and Hausmann, and as a classical player established himself in the good opinions of the auditory. In Chopin's second scherzo in D flat he proved that he was not to be startled by the most complex intricacies. The vocalists were Mdlle. Schloss, Miss Lucombe, Misses C. and S. Cole, Mdlle. Graumann, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Marchesi, a young barytone of great promise, with a fine voice and excellent style. Mr. Benedict was the conductor.

—Mdlle. Moulin, who has studied in the Conservatoire of Paris, and is a pupil of Sterndale Bennett, gave a *soirée* at 27, Queen Anne-street, on Wednesday. In the execution of the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, this accomplished pianiste displayed a poetic touch and finished execution. She was assisted by Deloffre and Rousselot, violin and violoncello; and Mr. Gratian Cook (oboe), and Mr. Drayton the bass.

Musical Events.—On Monday last, Mr. John Parry gave his musical entertainment at Crosby Hall; and next Monday, at Willis's Rooms, his "Lights and Shadows" will be presented.——Mr. Milne and the Misses Smith at the Music Hall, and Mr. Henry Phillips, at St. Martin's Hall, also gave their respective entertainments last Monday.——The eighth of the spring series of the London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 24th, when Beethoven's "Egmont" was performed; the poem recited by Mr. Stammers. Herr Dreyschock, the famed pianist, made his *début* at this concert.——The third and last performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, took place at Exeter Hall last evening (Friday).——On the same evening Signor Schira's new opera, "The Orphan of Geneva," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, a notice of which will appear in our next Number. This morning (Saturday) will be the second Royal Academy of Music Concert.——M. Billet commenced a second series of evenings for classical pianoforte music on Friday, at St. Martin's Hall.——The fifth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be given next Monday.——Miss Hinckesmann's concert will take place the same evening, in the City; and there will be a grand musical entertainment at the Highbury Barn Tavern.——On Wednesday will be the second meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society.——Madame Viardot made her appearance in the German Grand Opera, at Berlin, on the 14th, as *Valentine*, in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with immense enthusiasm. Herr Titatschek was the tenor, and Mdlle. Tuczek the *Queen*.——The "Prophète" is rehearsing under the composer's direction, and will be ready at the end of this month. It was produced at Cologne on the 17th, with the same success as at Vienna, &c.——Madame Léonard (Antonia de Mendi), the cousin of Viardot, appeared at Copenhagen recently, with distinguished success; as also her husband, M. Léonard, the famed Belgian violinist.——Auber, the composer, has just lost his mother, at the age of ninety-three.——Aiboni is to appear soon at the Grand Opera, in Paris, in the "Favorita."——Tomaschek, the celebrated professor of the Prague Conservatoire, is dead, in his seventy-sixth year. He was the master of Dreyschock, Schülhoff, Fidesco, &c.——M. de Glimes, from Brussels, M. Jael, a pianist, and M. Eckert, the composer, &c., are amongst our musical arrivals of late.——Mr. Lisabe, whose merits as a flautist we have already spoken of, appeared at a concert at Cheltenham, on Saturday last, with great success.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Mosè in Egitto," originally composed for Naples, in 1818, in three acts, and which he remodelled as a four-act lyric drama for the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, in 1827, was first heard in this country at the Covent Garden oratorios in 1829; and, in the same year, at the King's Theatre, under Mr. Ebers's management, called "Pietro l'Eremita." In 1833, a version of the opera was represented at the Covent Garden Lenten Oratorios, under M. Laporte's les seashp, with dresses and scenery, entitled "The Israelites in Egypt, or The Passage of the Red Sea;" and in this adaptation, by Mr. Rophino Lacy, the "Hallstone" and "Horse and his Rider" choruses, and the air, "Sing ye to the Lord," from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," were introduced. The Lord Chamberlain, the following year, prohibited the performance of oratorios in character. The Italian adaptation on Saturday night, at Covent Garden Theatre, was a close translation of the French poem: the scene of action is the same, in Egypt; the only variations are, styling the Israelites Bactriana, a nation subject to the Persian empire some two thousand years before the Christian era, and changing the names of the characters.

The most complete success attended "Zora," which was thus cast: *Merimane* and *Sinaide* (the King and Queen of Egypt), Tamburini and Mdlle. Vera; *Amenophi* (their son), Tamberlik; *Osiris* (Grand Priest of Isis), Tagliafico; and *Anfelde* (Captain of the Guards), Soldi. The antagonistic characters of the captive

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Next week we shall present our readers with a selection of new costumes. We now engrave two specimens of a revived taste, which promises to be very popular.

We quote a paragraph on Parisian novelties from our tasteful contemporary, the *New Belle Assemblée*:—

Longchamps this year has disappointed the Legitimists and the Democrats; it was not sufficiently brilliant for the first, and too much so for the latter. The weather was too cold for any great display of summer dresses, though there were a few elegant ones; but the *chapeaux* and *capotes* were all of a summer kind, and remarkably tasteful. The equipages were in general brilliant, particularly those of the English; but, indeed, their equipages always bear away the palm. The English ladies' dresses were also, in general, in excellent taste. There were a good many on horseback, whose costumes were much admired: that of Lady S—— excited the most attention: it was in the Moldavian style—a *petite veste* of dark green cloth, entirely covered with an embroidery in *passementerie*, imitating *guipure royale*, and displaying the shape to the greatest perfection. The skirt, very ample, and cut in a novel manner, fell in long folds, like an antique drapery. A grey beaver hat—the brim low in front and turned up at the side—was ornamented with a long twisted ostrich feather; cambaie colour and maroon, each closed by a double button of rubies. The cravat, plaided in red and green squares, was tied negligently, and fell in festooned ends. I think Lady S—— has set a fashion that is likely to be followed by the *élite* of the *haut ton*. The Summer Fashions are now settled, with the exception of those modifications that every month take place.

Tomb of Alfred the Great.—We have made inquiry as to the existence of a tomb in memory of Alfred, stated by some of our contemporaries to be at the Old Bridewell, Winchester, lately sold by auction; and we are assured by the purchaser of the property that no such tomb exists, although it is traditionally said that Alfred's remains were removed to the Bridewell

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Bactrians are *Zora* (the High Priest of Zoroaster, the God of Fire), Zelcer; *Babaas* (his brother), Lavh; the *Oracle*, Polonii; *Amanda* (a Persian Princess beloved by *Amenophi*), Madame Castellan, and *Nicotra* (her mother), Madame D'Orsolati.

The encores were the Quattior and Chorus "Nume possante," in the first act; the duo between Tamberlik and Tamburini, "Parlar, spiegar," in the second act; the round "Mi manca la voce," sung by Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Vera, Tamberlik, and Lavih; and the *finale* in the third act at the end of the latter piece. All the principal singers were called for, and then Costa had a special ovation. The effect of this *finale* rivals that in the third acts of the "Huguenots" and "Robert;" and is a most masterly combination of contending emotions. The new tenor, Tamberlik, has achieved the most signal triumph in *Zora*; Mdme. Castellan was never heard and seen to better advantage. The new basso sings impressively, although it is made a too high for him in portions; and the rest of the cast, save the contralto, which was very disagreeable, was admirable. The opera was repeated on Tuesday, and the house was crowded with Royalty, rank, and fashion. Some judicious curtailments were made. There is a pretty *divertissement* in the third act, in which Louise Taglioni dances with exquisite grace. There is but one opinion—that "Zora" is Rossini's masterpiece; and that, by its magnificent execution, the leading artists, the choral and orchestral forces, under Costa's direction, have gained fresh laurels. The gorgeousness of the spectacle is unprecedented.

On Thursday night Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was revived, followed by the second and third acts of "Masaniello." In the former work Grisi and Mario retain their original parts of *Elena* and the *King*; but Mdlle. de Meric appeared for the first time in *Malcolm*, Tamberlik in *Rodrigo Dhu*, and Zelger in *Douglas of Angus*. The opening recitative made a highly favorable impression, both in the aria, "Oh, quanto legrime," and in the duo with Grisi, "Vivere io non potro;" but she omitted, for some unexplained reason, the air with chorus, "Ah, si perai." Subdued, however, as were the remainder, altogether, seeing that "the whole of Rossini's opera" was specially announced in the bills, Marie left out the "Aurora, si sorgeral," but she was rapturously encored in the interpolated air of Pacini, "Come sei calmar." Zelger sang carefully, and was a great gain on Marini in *Douglas*, for the former sang in tune. Tamberlik made another hit. Nothing could be finer than his *aria d'entrata*—the *cabaletta* of which was from Rossini's "Zelmira" and which was re-demanded with enthusiasm. Grisi was in superb voice. All the *artistes* appeared at the fall of the curtain

"La Donna del Lago" will be repeated to night. Next Tuesday, "Zora," for the third time; and on Thursday the revival of the "Huguenots."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

As we predicted, the great event of last week was the *debût* of the new tenor, who at once ascended to the highest pitch as a vocalist of his register of voice. Some account of him may interest our readers. He is rather under than above the middle height, broad-chested as Italians and Germans are wont to be, with a wide forehead, large and expressive eyes, and a no less expressive mouth. His face would be perfect were it not for his nose, which is too *retrousse*. His voice is fresh and powerful, and has the two qualities which the Italians so much admire, and which they so aptly characterise by the epithets sincere and sympathetic. He sings exclusively from the chest, reaching with facility that sol de pourrai, which, of late years, with the extraordinary scarcity of tenors, had become as fabulous as "the philosopher's stone"—every one said it existed, and no one could detect it. Signor Bancardé is a very young man; he was born at Florence, in 1827. His father, who was a native of Brest, in Britiany, and was officer of the French navy, came to Italy with Napoleon; and, being an excellent engineer, was engaged there in one of those works in which Buonaparte endeavoured to emulate his great predecessor. In conquest, the Bancardés became. Having for his head-quarters Florence, where he settled after the fall of Napoleon, he there married a Florentine lady, by whom he had several children, all gifted by nature with remarkable musical taste. Our tenor was destined by his parents to become a painter, and he pursued the study of that art until twenty-two months since, when, his father having died, and left him unfettered, his love for the lyrical stage overcame all other. He at once sought and obtained an engagement for the Italian Opera. Although not so unfortunate as Rubini was at the same period of his career, when he was refused 20 francs for three months' singing, Bancardé had the utmost difficulty to obtain quarters gagement. Even several months after he had appeared at one of the secondary theatres, he was refused £200 for his services for the whole year. A Neapolitan *impresario* having, however, heard him sing, lost no time in tempting him by a suitable salary to come to Naples, where he rose from one theatre to another until he became the star of San Carlo, and the object of enthusiastic admiration, and of contests betwixt all the great *empresarii* of Europe, who sought at once to secure his services.

The opera selected for Signor Bancardé's *début* on Saturday was Verdi's "I Lombardi." His triumph was certain from the singing of his first air, "La mia Letizia," in which the excellent quality of his voice and the deep pathos of his singing were warmly recognized. He was encored in this piece, as also in the trio which ends with the death of *Oronte*. Bancardé's voice is of such compass that he never appears to have required the slightest assistance in "high notes," says a contemporary, "are of equal quality throughout the whole range, and are distinguished by a singular combination of power and sweetness, while he turns his great natural advantages to account chiefly by the passionate expression of his manner." Coletti was an effective *Pergamo*.

On Tuesday, "Il Barbiére di Siviglia" presented Madame Sontag as *Rosina*, and Lablache as *Bartolo*; with Belletti as *Figaro*, and Calzolari as *Conte*. Sontag never sang more charmingly; and the entire opera, with Cattina Grisi in a *divertissement* from "La Esmeralda," and the ballet of "Les Plaisirs d'Hiver," gave the highest satisfaction to a full house.

On Thursday took place the second appearance of Bancardé, although on this occasion his performance was confined to the duet "Si miseri," and to the celebrated trio *finale* of "I Lombardi," which he sang with Giuliani and Lorenzo; but the quality of tones, so powerfully sustained throughout his aria, and the register of voice, the purity of his style, and the faultless nature of his intonation, confirmed all that had been conceived at first anudition as regards his right to one of the highest positions in his profession. His reception was beyond measure enthusiastic—neither encore nor recall were spared nothing was wanting in the mode and manner in which the approbation of the audience was conveyed to him. This was a fortunate day, indeed. The "Nozze" so perfectly cast, down to its most secondary characters, and with Madame Sontag, the chief star of the galaxy, was encored almost throughout. Such was, likewise, the reward of Carlotta Grisi's dancing of the "Esmeralda" and of Amalia Ferraris' most execentric *new pas*. In this step, with inimitable grace as well as originality, she mimics the buttocks fabulous feat of swimming in the air. In the "Seguidille" the young Marie Taglioni bid defiance to her rivals undismayed and to the last the numerous *pas* that followed, and the ice scene, met with the most unqualified success, although the performance was thus prolonged to a most unusual hour.

On Thursday next, the entire force of the Opera and Ballet celebrities will appear. Independently of operas and musical selections, a new feature is forthcoming, in the shape of a new *pas de deux*, to be called "La Graces," to be executed by Carlotti Grisi, Marie Taglioni, and Amalia Ferraris.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Samson continues to delight, not only as actor, but as author. His "La Belle-Mère at le Gendre" was represented on Friday. As the public is already familiar with the plot of this passing comedy from the English version, called "My Wife's Mother," it is unnecessary to do more than say that *Monsieur Duchesne* differs from Mr. Farren's *Uncle Footle* in its being less demonstrative, and trusting more to mere natural expression.

On Wednesday "Le Misanthrope" was performed. The house was full.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday, Mr. Macready was prevented by severe illness from performing *Macbeth*. In consequence of this unlooked-for event, his final appearances are postponed to next october. Shakspere's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" was presented instead; Mr. Wallack performing *Benedick*, and Mrs. Warner *Beatrice*.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre is at last devoted to the legitimate and classical drama. "Othello" has been performed more than once this week, and Sophocles' "Antigone" is announced.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday week Mr. Milman's fine tragedy of "Fazio" was revived. Miss Glyn performed the part of *Bianca* for the first time. It was marked by a peculiar freshness of conception; and, in execution, it was distinguished by extraordinary passion and power. The actress exhibits in it more physical force than in any of her previous assumptions, and brings out the various situations with a reality that spoke of terrible experience. Since that she was positively sublime, and her countenance became as it were transfigured with the emotion of the scene. The part, fortunately, allows play for the strongest impulses; and by giving freedom to Miss Glyn's passionate temperament, produces triumphs in this character. She was deservedly applauded, and received, at the conclusion of the performance, her ovation before the curtain.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The grand *fête* appointed to take place at Holland-park during the ensuing summer, under the superintendence of the Society, promises to be one of unusual splendour and brilliancy. The 20th of June is, we believe, the precise day fixed for the commencement. In order to be prepared to receive her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the occasion, due notice has been given to the gathering, a Highland guard of honour is now in the course of formation. By a further regulation, the gentlemen forming the guard will be permitted to wear such tartans and accoutrements as they may feel inclined to adopt; but, with regard to arms, the claymore and target will be indispensable. There will be a case for ladies in the archery division. The Royal Scottish Society of Archers shoot for the distinguished honour of captain next week. The establishment at Peckham is most beautifully situate in Hanover Park. The grand banqueting hall looking into the grounds is emblazoned with the arms of the Marchis of Breadalbane, K.T., President of the Society, and with those of the Vice-President. The walls are also hung with the tartans and other insignia of the Highland clans.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A day's sport at Bath on Thursday, the day after the flat (very) racing, brought the steeple-chase campaign to a close. We have now, in fact, commenced the regular season in earnest; but seeing that both the Craven meet and the two days on Lansdown were comparative failures, not with the vigour that could have been wished. The meetings next week are the Newmarket First Spring, commencing on Monday, and terminating on Friday, and the Liverpool hunt and Pymoonth on Wednesday. The first of the trio engrosses the attention of the racing fraternity, chiefly from the interest attached to the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, run for on the second day, and for which Pirate, Harding, Idas, Conlan, Gibb, Nutcracker, all in the Derby, and See-hunter, are likely to come to the post: it will be the "crack" event of the week. The One Thousand Guineas Stakes, on Thursday, is an open race, but from the nominations it will be a match between Mrs. Peck's Filly, will bring out Nutshell, Cariboo, and two or three other Derby nags, and on paper is a certainty for Nutshell. The cricketers' season commences at Carlisle on Thursday, with eleven of All England and twenty-two of Carlisle and district, the only fixture for the week. The aquatic register is as yet "blank."

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—The only feature in the betting this afternoon was the reckless manner in which Ghillie Callum was peppered. Had not his admirers been very stanch, there is no knowing to what price he would have gone: he left off with rather an improving appearance. There were no other changes worth notice.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

6 to 4 agst Pirate	3 to 1 agst Harding	
5 to 1 —— Pitsford	20 to 1 —— Any other	

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Prep-o'-Day Boy	12 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	12 to 1 agst Ellerdale
13 to 1 —— Escodorius	17 to 1 —— Chanirey	25 to 1 —— John Cosser
The others as before.		

5 to 1 agst Holingbroke	12 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum	25 to 1 agst Penang
6 to 1 —— Clinker	15 to 1 —— Rubies	25 to 1 —— Pitsford
8 to 1 —— Mavors	15 to 1 —— The Nigger	30 to 1 —— Knight of Avenel
11 to 1 —— Voltigeur	20 to 1 —— Nutshell	40 to 1 —— Delcon.
	20 to 1 —— Mildew	

1000 to 15 agst Captain Grant.

BATH AND SOMERSET RACES—TUESDAY.

THE LANSDOWN TRIAL STAKES of 15 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Roll's Collingwood (Pickman), 1. Mr. Jenkinson's Miss Harkaway (Byrne), 2.

THE SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Drinkald's Sauter la Coupe (Rodney), 1. Duke of Richmond's Halo (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES, of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Capt. Petiat's Eagle's Plume (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Saxby's Paquita (W. Treen), 2.

BATH AND SOMERSET RACES—WEDNESDAY.

THE DURHAM PARK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Gannon's Delocon (J. Sharp), 1. Mr. Jenkinson's Miss Harkaway (A. Day), 2.

THE WESTON STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 1. Mr. Waring's Gleon (T. Carlisle), 2.

The City Cup of 100 sovs, in specie.—Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill (A. Day), 1. Mr. Fowler's John Dory (Whitehouse), 2

MALTON RACES.

THE CLARET STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Hesseltine's Timothy, 1. Mr. G. Barton's Sir Philip, 2

THE CONVIVIAL HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Sir C. Monk's Gulliver, 1. Col. Anson's Ivy Treacle, 2. Mr. Hesseltine's Lucy, 3.

THE FAREWELL STAKES.—Bastinado, 1. Galileo, 2.

THE TALLYHO HANDICAP.—Leonidas, 1. Little Queen, 2.

DESTRUCTION OF SARAGOSSA CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday the 7th of April, the cathedral of Saragossa, in Spain, was struck by lightning and took fire. This accident happened at the moment when the procession of the Holy Sacrament was coming out of the church with the vaticum for the sick. The crowd was great; for the people thronged to see the procession, which was headed by a band of musicians and a picket of grenadiers. Presently a thick cloud overcast the sky, and darkened the city like sudden nightfall; the heavy rain which fell obliged the procession to face about and take shelter in the church. No sooner had the priest and his assistants reached this movement, than a loud clap of thunder, which shook the ancient cathedral to its foundations, was preceded by a violent crack, as if the building had been rent. The tower had been struck by lightning. The electric fluid had first escaped with a smart shock; but his father was suffocated, and precipitated lifeless from the belfry to the pavement of the church. The roof caught fire, and a violent wind fanned the flames, so that all efforts to extinguish them were vain, and by three in the afternoon the dome was burned.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been dull during the past week, from the combined effects of a plentiful supply of money, and little reaction on the part of the public to purchase. Consols opened on Monday at 96 ½, afterwards declining to 95⅞ for Money, and 96-⅛ for Account. This depression continued on Tuesday until nearly the close of business, when a favourable reaction made the last prices 95⅞ to 96 for Money, and 96 to ⅛ for Time. The Market on Wednesday opened with greater firmness, Consols quoting 96 to ⅛ for Money and Account, an improvement that was now, fully supported, for, on Thursday, prices quoted were 95⅞ to 96 for Money, and 96 to ⅛ for Account. Exchequer Bills are a shilling or two cheaper than last week, nor is this extraordinary, considering the rate of interest at which the paper can be had. The heavy stocks have scarcely varied. Money continues as plentiful as it has for some months past, nor is any probability of change in its value apparent. The closing quotations of the week are—For Bank Stock, 207; Reduced, 96; Consols, 96; New Three-per-Cents, 96; Quarter per Cent. Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8⅞; Ditto, 1860, 8⅞; Ditto, 39 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 7-16; India Stock, 267; India Bonds, £1000, 93 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 94; Consols for Account, 96; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p; £500, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The only event of interest in the Foreign Market during the week is the fall in Spanish Bonds. On Thursday, a Friday's rise was put forth, in the shape of a proposition to fund, and pay interest on the existing amount of debt, *entirely rejecting*, however, any claim for the overdue dividends, amounting to about fifty per cent. This is, however, only "a beau ideal" No. 2, and should not be considered worthy of spending breath upon in the shape of argument. Many propositions of very much the same character will be made before anything assuming tangibility is effected. Unfortunate holders must be, therefore, prepared to be deaf to a host of these tricks, or become the victims of a set of speculators. The Active Stock, which quoted on Monday 18⅞, declined on Thursday to 17; and the Three per Cents, from 37⅞ to 36⅞. Mexican is firmer since the arrival of the mail, which brings the intelligence of a favourable report on the part of the Venezuelan Government to arrange for the payment of the over-due dividends. An agency is also appointed in London, to consist of the Venezuelan Consul in London, and two persons nominated by the committee of South American bondholders. With regard to other securities, Russian Scrip is rather improved; but the changes generally have been merely the difference between buying and selling prices, as the close of the week. Brazilian Bonds, 6 per Cents., 97⅛; Danish, Scrip, 4⅞ p.; Equador Bonds, 3⅞; Grenada Bonds, 16½; Greek Bonds, ex-Over-due Coupons, 5⅛; Mexican, 5 per Cents., ex Jan. Coupons, 19½; Peruvian, 6 per Cents., 1849, 81; Ditto, 1847, 81; Ditto, Deferred, 30½; Russian Scrip, 2¼ p.; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17; Ditto, Account, 16⅛; Ditto, Passive, 3⅛; Ditto, 3 per Account, 36⅛; Venezuela Bonds, 8¼ per Cent., 34⅛; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 89⅛, Dutch, 4 per Cent., Certificates, 86⅞.

Railway stock, although somewhat better than last week, is still heavy, with a declining tendency. The last prices are—For Aberdeen, 9⅛; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 19½; Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames, 21; Bristol and Exeter, 64; Caledonian, 7; Ditto. New, £10, Preference, 5⅝; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto. Extension, 2 per Cent., No. 1, ⅞ pm.; Eastern Union, Class A, Scrip, 6 per Cent., 15⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 127; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26½; Great Northern, 5⅞; Ditto, ⅛ B, 6 per Cent., 4; Ditto, 5 per Cent., Preference, 10 x.l.; Great North of England, 216; Great Western, 69; Hull and Selby, 94; Lancashire and Yorkshire 143; Leeds and Bradford, 89; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 78½; London and North-Western, 101⅛; London and South-Western, 58 x. Midland, £50 Shares, 9⅛; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 119; North British, Preference, 4½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5½; Shrewsbury and Chester (Near W. Mon.), 8 per Cent., Preference, 11⅞; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Staffordshire, 4; South Eastern, 13, Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, 6 N. E., Preference, ½. York and North Midland, 14½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Great Indian Peninsular, 5⅛; Namur and Liege, 6½. United Mexican Mines, 9.

On Friday the amount of business doing in Consols was compartively small, yet prices were supported. The Three per Cents—money—were done at 96⅛; and the New Three-per-Cents, 97½; for the Account, 96⅞. Exchequer Bills, Indias Stock, 267; Exchequer Bills, 69s to 70s pm. Spanish Bonds gave way to some extent. In other foreign securities, as well as Railway Shares, next to nothing doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, has been on the increase, and several runs came fresh to hand for this morning's market. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country millers was but moderate, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was steady, and a total clearance of the stands was easily effected, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday. The imports of foreign wheat are under 5000 quarters. Selected samples moved off steadily, at full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior parcels a moderate business was doing, at full prices. The total supply of barley, including 3400 quarters of foreign, was extensive. Fine malting, as well as grinding parcels, were more in request; but distilling qualities ruled dull. Malt was in good supply and limited request, at last week's quotations. Very few English oats were offering; but the supply of foreign was large. The oat trade was heavy, and prices were the turn in favour of the buyers. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, very slow in sal

ARRIVALS: English: Wheat, 2270; barley, 2010; malt, 4970; oats, 890; flour, 5082. Foreign: Wheat, 2273; barley, 8400; oats, 38,150.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 30s to 40s; ditto, white, 35s to 44s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 38s; ditto, white, 38s to 43s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 18s to 20s; distilling ditto, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 22s to 25s, Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 45s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 44s. Kingston and Ware, 46s to 48s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 16s; potato ditto, 16s to 17s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 16s; ditto, white, 15s to 15s; tick beans, 30s to 34s; ditto, old, 32s to 35s; ditto, new, 32s to 34s; maple, 32s to 36s; white, 29s to 33s; boilers, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Town made coals, 21s to 23s; Suffolk, 17s to 3 s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 17s to 21s, per 20 tons.

Foreign: Danzig red wheat, 4 to —s, white, 4 t —s; barley, —s to —s, oats, 2 to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; rye, —s to —s. Egyptian beans, 22s to 23s per quarter.

The Seed Market. The season for sowing being now over, our last week's quotations remain almost nominal

LINSEED, English, for sowing, 70s to 72s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 22s per cwt; rosa mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white do, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. Trefoil, 18s to 24s; red clover, 28s to 34s per cwt; carraway seed, English, 22s to 24s; foreign, 18s to 20s; coriander, 8s 6d to 9s; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 30s to 44s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis range from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 4d to 5d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 37s 10d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 21s 6d; beans, 23s 8d; peas, 24s 9d.

Tea. No public sale.

Coffee. Although the supplies of foreign butter are large, the demand rules heavy, at further depressed currencies. Fine hay Friesland, Cork and Holstein, 72s to 75s; and inferior and surplus, 54s per cwt. Old Irish butter, nominal. Cork, landed, 74s to 76s; and Limerick, 72s to 74s per cwt. New Irish, 68s to 70s per cwt, delivered in London. Fine English butter is in moderate request, at last week's prices; but all other kinds are neglected. Fine new Limerick, 72s; fine new Waterford, 70s per cwt; fresh, 6s to 12s per dozen lb. Irish bacon, especially fine parcels, is firm, at a further imp ovement in value of 2s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, 54s to 56s per cwt; fine ditto, 50s; heavy, 44s to 46s; prime small Limerick, 42s to 46s per cwt. On board, Waterford was sold at 4s to 5s per cwt. Hamburgh bacon, and prime hams and lards, are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow. Our market is very quiet. P Y C on the spot is selling at 36s 9d to 37s 6d, and for the last three months, 38s to 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 33s 6d to 36s per cwt to 24 lbs. Rough fat, 2s 2d to 2s 3d.

Oils.—As the consumption is falling off, the general quotations must be considered a shade lower than last week.

Spirits.—Very few transactions have taken place in brandy, yet prices are fairly supported. Middling qualities of rum have given way 1d per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits dull.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 4s per load

Wool.—Public sales of 24,000 bales will commence on the 4th proximo. By private contract nothing very important is doing, and the late rates are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes.—Selected qualities are in fair request, at from 90s to 120s per ton. All other kinds are very dull, and somewhat cheaper.

Coals (Friday).—Townley, 13s 6d; Wylam, 13s 3d; Hedley, 15s; Hilda, 14s 6d, Lambton, 12s; Caradon, 15s 3d; Tees, 17s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Fine colouny hops are in somewhat improved request, at fully last week's prices. In all other kinds no little is doing, the quotations are almost nominal:—

New Mid and East Kents, £4 to £5 5s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £3 5s to £4 5s; Old ditto, £2 5s to £3 5s; New Sussex ditto, £3 5s to £5 10s; New Farnhams, £12 0s to £13 0s; Yearling Kents, £3 0s to £4 5s; Yearling Sussex, £2 5s to £3 5s; Old ditto, £2 0s to £3 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was very heavily supplied with beasts, the number being nearly 1200 head, nearly of prime quality. As the attendance of buyers was small, the beef trade ruled heavy in the extreme, and, in some instances, prices had a downward tendency, without effecting a clearance. The supply of sheep was on the increase. All breeds were in fair request, and Monday's currencies were well supported. the primest old Downs in the wool se ling at 4s 6d per 8 lb. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy inquiry, at barely last week's currency. Calves were in full supply, with 340 head came to hand. In calves, the supply of which was large, next to nothing was doing, at a fall in value of 2s per 8 lb. The pig trade ruled very dull. Most sorts were sold at from £1 4s to £1 8s each, including their small calf

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d. second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large oxgs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d, neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; sucking calves, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; and store pigs, 6s to 20s each. Total supplies. Beasts, 1154; cows, 135; sheep and lambs, 3240; calves, 340; pigs, 250. Foreign supplies. Beasts, 218; sheep, 360; calves, 180; pigs, —. Scotch: beasts, 319, sheep, 80.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets were somewhat inactive to-day. In pork, however, we have to report a good trade.

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

HORT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, APRIL 19.

The Rev Lord Wriothesley Russell has been appointed by the Queen's command, one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty, in the room of the late Dean of Hereford.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 17

The Queen has been pleased to grant to the Rev Henry Parr Hamilton, M A, the Deanery of her Royal Free Chapel of St George, within the Castle of Windsor, void by the death of the Very Rev Francis Lear, late Dean thereof

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Hesketh Fleetwood Hesketh, Esq, having resigned his commission as Exon in her Majesty's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, Edmund Hook Wilson Bullens, Esq, is hereby appointed.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 18

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Capt R Thompson to be Capt, vice Holder. Lieut C P Johnstone to be Capt, vice Nicholson, who exchanges. The Lieut, vice Johnson

3d Light Dragoons: Cornet S Mannell to be Lieut, vice Cooker. J N Preston to be Cornet, vice Mannell.

Scots Fusilier Guards. Capt C Holder to be Lieut and Capt, vice Lord R Taylor

Lieut Hon Evelyn Pepys to be Ensign. The Lieut of Ensign to be Lieut, vice Sandys. 31st: Lieut C J O Swaffield to be Lieut and Capt, vice Ellershaw; Ensign R J Lesson to be Lieut, vice Swaffield. 42nd: Lieut-Gen Sir J Douglas, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen Sir J Macdonald, K C B, deceased. Ensign Longmore to be Lieut, vice Longmore. 49th: Lieut J Lovett to be Lieut, vice Windows. 49th: Lieut and Capt Lord R Taylor to be Captain, vice Thompson. 50th: Ensign W B Lowe to be Lieut, vice Hamilton Bruce. 97th: Capt J H Askins to be Captain, vice H M Smyth, Lieut G B V Arbuckle to be Lieut, vice Kenny. 98th: Lieut Lord C G Kenny to be Lieutenant, vice Arbuckle. Ensign F B Lesage to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]. 97th: Assist-Surg R S O'Brien, 9 d: Assist-Surg R S Pelle to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Munro. 72nd: Major Lord W Powys to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J Douglas, K C B.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Assist-Surg W Munro, M D, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Fraser; Acting Assist-Surg R M'Gregor to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Pelle

BANKRUPTS.

S J JACKSON, Richmond buildings, Soho, picture dealer G WINTER, Granville-square, Pentonville, publican J WHITEHEAD, Wrexham, Denbighshire, Hampshire, grocer JOHN ARNETT, [illegible] tobacconist J STORMONT, Shifnal, Shropshire, iron manufacturer. W K SMITH, Skelton, Yorkshire, innkeeper J MEYOY, Holme, Lancashire, grocer and tea dealer. E HART and M HART, Northwich, Cheshire, drapers. G VEALE, Hitchin, Devonshire, baker. JOSEPH CRANWELL, Glamorganshire, grocer T W ALFORT, Bristol, Gloucestershire, builder. W THOMPSON, Leeds, Yorkshire, plumber. J HOLROYD, Batley, Yorkshire, worsted dyer. W HAWSON, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, seed-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

T MOFFATT, Portobello, bookseller. G A HOPE, Glasgow, merchant. D PHILLIPS, Govan, Lanarkshire, [illegible] LANING, Glasgow, hatter. J and S GIBB, Glasgow, manufacturers. D W LAIRD, Leith, watch-maker. J and A [illegible] Glasgow, manufacturers. A [illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 23

WHITEHALL, APRIL 20.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Francis Twigg, of Barsden, in the county of Stafford, Gent, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 22

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Sergeant-Major T Hassal to be Quartermaster, vice Porter

Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut Hon Arthur Lyttelton to be Second Captain, vice Miller; Second Lieut F H De Vere to be First Lieut, vice Gibb

BANKRUPTS.

W WALDEN, Park-place, Mile-end New Town, ship-manufacturer S BROWNING, Farringdon, Berkshire, nurseryman. J and W POOLE, South-street, Spitalfields, builders. J R WEST, Bedford-row, bookseller. R MOSELEY, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, victualler W SHARMAN, Holme, Manchester, butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J RUSSELL, Balquhatstone Colliery, Bannanock, coal-master J M GALBRAITH, Edinburgh, musicseller

BIRTHS.

At Allahabad, East Indies, the lady of Major Fenwick, H M 10th Foot, of a son.—The wife of Robert Thompson Crawfurd, Esq, of a daughter.—At 2, Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham, the wife of Major Hastings Reid, late Captain 42d Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, Herts, the wife of the Hon and Rev Godolphin Hastings, of a daughter.—At 20, Stratford-place, the wife of the Rev Thomas Dyke Acland, Rector of Broadwood Kester Gurds, of a son.—At the Rectory, Hope Mansell, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev W Swift, of a daughter.—At the Vicarage, Great Waltham, Essex, the wife of the Rev James Hardwicke Dyer, of a son, still born

MARRIAGES.

At St Peter's Church, Pimlico, by the Rev Henry Hildyard, Charles Wilton Good, Esq, 8th Dragoon Guards, to Esther Sophia, third surviving daughter of the late Colonel Hildyard, of Hall, Yorkshire.—At Hull, county Notts, and Winestead, Yorkshire.—At the parish church of Ingleton, Sussex, the Rev William Steward Rockstro, M A, rector of Terwick, in the same county, to Louise, second daughter of S Sandeman, Esq, London.—At Byfleet, Surrey, the Rev William Calder, incumbent of the church of the Holy Trinity, Portsea, to Kate Sennett, youngest daughter of the late Henry Francis, Esq, of Minster-hill, Greenwich.—At St George's, Hanover-square, Edward Bengough Bengough, of Castle-street, Sussex, to Louisa, second daughter of Captain W B Deshwood, R N, of Lyndhurst, Hants.—At St Paul's Church, Bedford, Bedfordshire, Frederick Thomas Chamberlayne-Gosnell, only son of Digby Thomas Barnard Carpenter, of Hawks House, Sunbury, Esq, to Emma, second daughter of Thomas Barnard, Esq, of Bedford.—At Great Barrington, Gloucestershire, Charles Reynolds, Esq, to Alice Wilson Northwich, so Miles, eldest daughter of Robert Wrench, Esq, of Wiscbeam View, near Ryde.

DEATHS.

At his residence, South Lambeth, aged 81, Richard Brook, Esq, of the Poultry, Deputy of the Ward of Cheap, and senior member of the Corporation of the City of London.—At his house in Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon and Rev Lord Frederick Hamilton, D D, youngest son of Anne, fifth Duke of St Albon's.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the 58th year of his age, Major Malcolm Nicholson, late of the Bengal Army.—John Dennis Brooke Esq, of the General Register-Office, somerset House aged 68.—At Brighton, Frances Isabella, second daughter of the late Francis Hardcastle, Esq, aged 56 At Stanhope, John Margey Peacock, [illegible] Tracy, [illegible] on Tuesday evening, the 16th, sudd[illegible] Hon Grace Liverpool, Lady Emily, eldest daughter of Captain Walker, of the ship *Monarch*.

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DEATH OF THE POET WORDSWORTH.

It is with feelings of deep and sincer regret that we announce the death of William Wordsworth, one of the last and most illustrious of a race of poets now all but extinct. The melancholy event, which had long been expected, occurred at noon on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at the poet's residence, in Westmoreland, upon the shores of that lovely lake, which, by association with so many poetic reminiscences, has already acquired a classic fame.

Full of years and of honours, the venerable bard has passed from amongst us to rejoin his illustrious friends and contemporaries, Coleridge and Southey. We have no wish, now that the tomb is about to receive his mortal remains, to submit to the cold analysis of criticism the inspirations of his genius. In the full est and noblest sense of the word, he was a poet. Like his writings, his life was blameless, and, meet ending of such a life, his death was calm and happy.

William Wordsworth was born in 1770, of a respectable family, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. His early education he received at the Grammar-School of Hawkshead, where he evinced peculiar taste for classical studies, and was remarkable for his thoughtful disposition and poetic genius. In 1783 he made his first attempt in verse, and in 1787 was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in Arts. In 1793, he published a poetical account of a pedestrian tour on the Continent, entitled "Descriptive Sketches in Verse;" in 1798 he gave to the world the first volume of his ballads, followed, in 1807, by the second volume; and, in 1809, he issued his only prose production—an essay concerning the relations of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal to each other. In 1814 appeared his most celebrated work, "The Excursion;" and in 1815, "The White Doe of Rylstone." In addition, he was the author of many exquisite sonnets and minor poems.

Wordsworth married, in 1803, Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Penrith, and settled at Grasmere, in Westmoreland. At the death of Southey, he succeeded to the office of Poet Laureate; but William Wordsworth needed no such Court distinction or decoration. "His name" (we quote from an eloquent tribute in the *Times*) "will live in English literature, and his funeral song be uttered amidst the spots which he has so often celebrated, and by the rivers and hills which inspired his verse."

We annex a View of the picturesque retreat of the lamented poet, at Rydal Mount, between Ambleside and Keswick, a place which, as Dr. Mackay, in his "Scenery and Poetry of the English Lakes," well observes, "long has been, and ever must be a classic spot, unless the day should come when English literature shall be forgotten." And in his late visit to the Laureate, Dr. Mackay further says, "long and fervently did I admire the beauty of the scene from the lawn before his window, and the calm philosophy and true love of nature that had led him to make choice of such a place, and keep himself in such happy and long seclusion from the busy world."

The Mount is, as Mrs. Hemans describes, "a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy;" and the view from the grassy mound in front of his house is very fine. Loughrigg Fell is seen immediately in front, with Nab Scar rising behind. There are several terraces at the back, from which the view becomes beautifully extended, overlooking the house, Windermere, as well as Rydal Water and Grasmere, is to be seen from the beautiful spot.

Our Artist's view is taken from the grounds in the rear of the house.

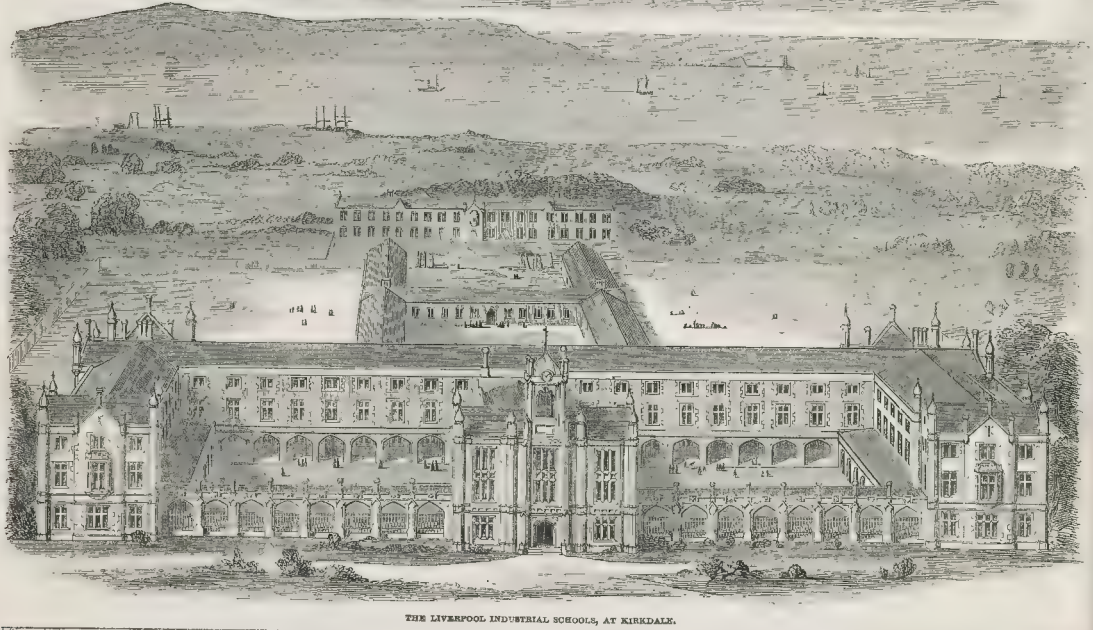
A portrait of Wordsworth appeared in No. 50 of our Journal.

RYDAL MOUNT, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. WORDSWORTH, FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

THE LIVERPOOL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT KIRKDALE.

The erection of this handsome and spacious building, situated in Booth-lane, Kirkdale, near Liverpool, was commenced in June, 1843, and completed at a cost of upwards of £32,000. The style is Elizabethan, and the building (from the design of Messrs Lockwood and Allom, of London) is considered one of the principal architectural ornaments of the vicinity of Liverpool. The whole cost of the erection was borne by the parish. It was found, or some years prior to its establishment, that the juvenile pauperism of Liverpool was so largely on the increase as to be incapable of being accommodated in the workhouse. It was accordingly determined, after long and anxious debates in the vestry, that Schools should be erected at some short distance from the town, where the young children thrown upon the parish should be located apart from the adult paupers, and instructed, not only in the elements of a plain education—reading, writing, and arithmetic—and in their religious duties, but in the most common and useful trades. The institution was opened May 1, 1845, and commenced with 300 to 400 scholars: at present it contains 1123 children, of whom 640 are boys, and 483 girls: the number is limited to 1150. The annual cost to the parish for their support and education is £10,483 1s. 9d. The result of this experiment has been highly favourable in extending education among the destitute children of the town; but it has not been to relieve, as was intended, the workhouse from an overflow of juvenile pauperism. The workhouse still contains upwards of three hundred children, which is almost as many as it did before the Industrial Schools were founded. The trades which the boys are taught are tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering. The girls are instructed in knitting and needlework, in washing, ironing, mangling, cooking, and general household work, to qualify them for domestic servants. For such of the boys as exhibit an inclination to go to sea, instruction is also provided. A ship has been erected on a portion of the grounds, where an old sailor teaches the aspirants for a maritime life the work required of young sailors on their first few voyages—everything, in fact, except steering, and such other matters as can only be performed upon the water. The boys generally seem to consider it a privilege to learn to be sailors; and many of them, under the tuition thus acquired, have been qualified for, and have obtained, good situations on board ship. No compulsion is exercised upon them as to the trade which they shall learn. It is found, that, next to the sea, the tailoring business is the most popular among them. On the day of our visit we were introduced to an assemblage of about forty young tailors, sitting cross-legged, in the approved fashion, and all being engaged, under the superintendence of a foreman, in mending clothes for the whole establishment. Their labour is not sufficiently skilled or valuable to be employed in making their own garments. The labour of the female part of the establishment is turned to greater account; and the girls not only mend, but make, the shirts and other articles required in the schools. What effect the annual training of so many tailors and sempstresses at the public expense may have in future upon the slop trade of the town, we shall not inquire; although there are not wanting many who assert that its inevitable tendency is still further to overstock a labour market, so cruelly overstocked already as not to afford a bare subsistence to men and women who labour for eighteen hours a day. The establishment, however, is admirably conducted, and is a model of order and cleanliness. The boys have an excellent band, and have made such proficiency in music as to be able to perform several favourite airs and other pieces in a very creditable manner. The schools offer so many advantages to poor children, that it has become an object of ambition among many people, who are not paupers, to get their children introduced into it. This is an ambition, however, which the parish finds it essential to thwart, under the penalty of being overwhelmed with claimants, and of being justly charged with offering a premium upon parental neglect. Mr. Rushton, the able and humane stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, in a very valuable letter addressed to the Town-Council, on the 28th of February last, upon the question of juvenile crime in the town, gives his cordial approbation to the Industrial Schools, and states that "he knows of no institution which has done more good —whether that good be estimated by the blessings it has conferred upon the inmates, or by the evil it has prevented to the community." Mr. Rushton, than whom no man has had more practical experience of the evils which he wishes to remove, cites in his letter the case of 14 juvenile criminals, whose prosecution and maintenance in prison cost the parish, at successive times, no less a sum than £889 1s., independently altogether of the amount of their depredations upon the public when out of prison: and earnestly urges upon the attention of the Town-Council the expediency and the policy of going to the root of juvenile crime, and preventing it, by means of education, which will be in every respect a better, and what to some minds may be a very important consideration, a *cheaper* process. Mr. Rushton says: "By the 3d and 4th Victoria, cap. 90, the Lord Chancellor of England may assign the persons of all children convicted of felony to the custody of any persons who are willing to take charge of them, until they are twenty-one years of age. Now, if the Select Vestry of Liverpool will appropriate a department of the schools at Kirkdale to the reception of children of this description, and if the Corporation will join in the plan, we shall take the first step in the right direction in dealing with crime. If this plan were adopted, I should send the children whose history I have detailed to you, for trial. When the jury found them guilty, and the conviction was recorded by the consent of the learned Recorder, an application would be made to the Chancellor, and the children would be assigned to the care of the institution. I am convinced that the costs would not be more than those now incurred by the repeated convictions and imprisonment of juvenile offenders. If this plan, to the consideration of which I invite your serious attention, were adopted, the children detained would in the first instance be separated from the children in the Industrial Schools, and only transferred thither when the chaplain should approve. If a premium were offered for good conduct, and a moral impulse given to the children, the work of reformation would soon begin; for it must not be forgotten that the children who are criminals are amongst the most intelligent. A stupid child has neither quickness nor dexterity sufficient to make a profitable thief. What I propose to you is, that the Council and Select Vestry should nominate a committee to confer with the magistrates on this subject, and that a report should be made to each of those bodies. I shall, of course, be happy to give all the information in my power; and I feel hopeful of the result, if the Liverpool people will set about this work of mercy with a portion of that benevolent energy which they always show in the cause of humanity. If this plan should be adopted, and extended to other places, we should, in my opinion, in time, abate the anxiety respecting the disposal of our convicts; for we should, I hope, decrease the number of adult criminals."

The Town-Council have unanimously agreed to consider the proposition Mr. Rushton, and to hear further evidence upon the subject.



THE LIVERPOOL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AT KIRKDALE.

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ROME MDCCCXLIX

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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VIEW OF ROME GRATIS.

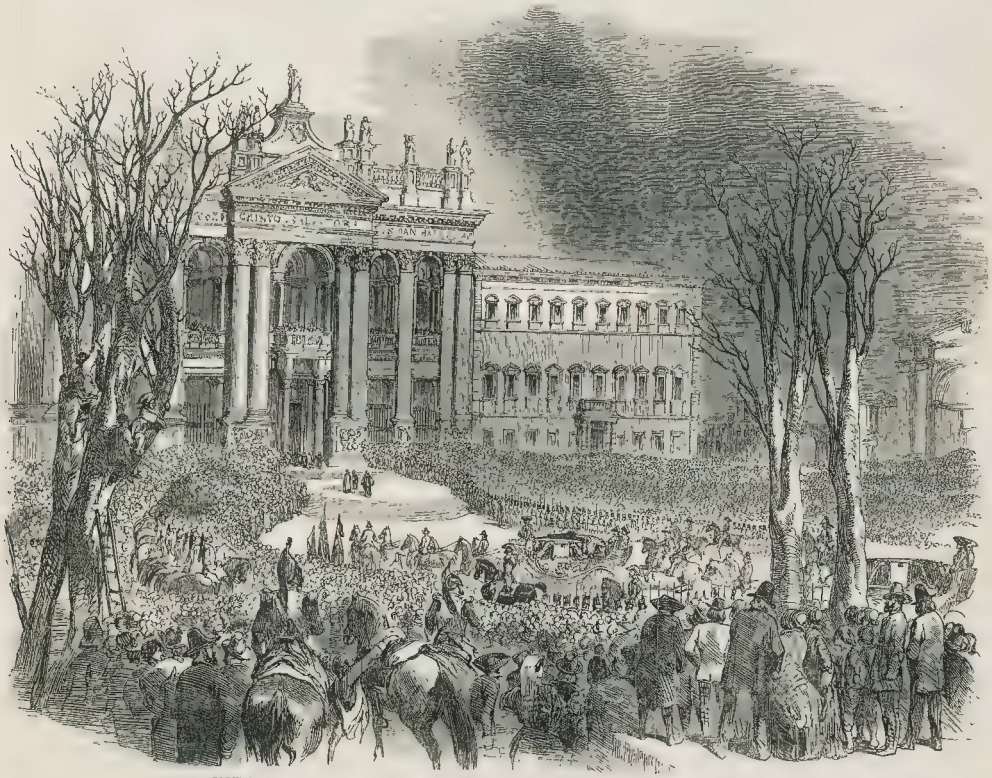
STATE OF FRANCE.

The combat thickens in the French Republic. The Socialist and Ultra-Democratic candidate has been returned for the department of the Seine by a considerable majority; and the votes of the army show very clearly that the sympathies of the French soldiery are with the "Red," and not with the "Three-coloured" Republic. This fact is most important, and reveals a great and imminent danger, which France will find difficult to surmount; a danger which will tax the courage of her generals, the wisdom of her statesmen, the tact of her politicians, and all the virtue and patience of the friends of order and rational freedom to avoid.

The character of the struggle between M. Leclerc, the stationer, and M. Eugène Sue, the novelist, is well typified by the pursuits of each. M. Leclerc was put forward by the large party that represents material interests—the party that loves repose, that would rather have a mess of pottage and a full purse in slavery, than accept liberty with an empty till and an insufficient breakfast. The party represented by M. Eugène Sue is the hungry, clamorous, zealous, enthusiastic party of the dissatisfied multitude—a party that revels in crude theories of government, that dreams of social re-organisation, that has a wild and fanatical faith in human perfectability, and that would make the next generation a generation of angels, by the rather strange process of converting the present race into a race of demons. This party has in all recent appeals to the people shown itself the stronger. The capital is proved to be its fortress, and the soldiers to be its friends. What can be the result, except a new revolution?

The present Government seems, in this fearful crisis of affairs, to be repeating all the errors which signalised the last few months of the reigns of Charles X. and Louis Philippe. It is doing all in its power to goad the multitude into insurrection, and to set the whole of the reading and writing classes of French society against existing authority. The ancient proverb, "*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*," is as perpetual a novelty in our time as it was in the days of old. Louis Napoleon and M. Carlier exemplify its truth in a manner quite as remarkable as Louis Philippe and M. Guizot. They are marching to destruction, with their eyes shut. They refuse to open them, and ignore perils and deny their existence for no other reason than that they will not look at them. Their proceedings during the last three months have been of a kind to deprive them of the small merit of sanity. They disperse public meetings by the police; they violate every principle for which the last and the two preceding revolutions were accomplished; and they set at nought the Constitution, which is the only basis on which they themselves can repose in any security, and which is their sole title to the power they wield. They have outdone Charles X. in blindness and Louis Philippe in deafness; and have committed outrages against the first principles of a free constitution, at which M. Guizot, with all his courage, would have stood aghast. One of their last acts, immediately prior to the election which has just terminated, was to prohibit from being sold in the streets or in shops eight newspapers opposed to their proceedings. The *Presse*, the *Charivari*, the *Démocratie Pacifique*, the *Estafette*, the *Evénement*, the *National*, the *Siècle*, and the *Voix du Peuple* have been placed under the ban of the police, lest they should disseminate opinions in the excitable minds of the people and the army adverse to the present Government. Yet the Socialist candidate has gained the day; and, possibly, owes a portion of his majority to these very acts. We have but to imagine what a state our cooler and more sensible capital would be in if our Government thought fit to prohibit the sale of the *Times*, *Punch*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Sun*, &c., to realize to our minds the present condition of the effervescent and turbulent city of Paris. In fact, the two parties are in the field in battle array; and the final struggle for the mastery is a question of time only. The prudence of either may postpone it for awhile, but no prudence can ultimately prevent the battle from bursting forth, and the weaker from succumbing to the stronger.

The destinies of France are at all times in the hands of the army. At present, the representative of the name and fame of the Emperor does not seem as if he had preserved intact the popularity which won him his present position. If the army is to create a new Government for France, it is more probable that a real soldier, who has learned his business in the plains or fastnesses of Algeria, will vault into the high places of power, than that Louis Napoleon should be continued in his uneasy seat. Changarnier, Lamoricière, and Cavaignac—these are the men whose services will be required



RETURN OF THE POPE TO ROME.—THE PROCESSION AT THE CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI.—(SEE PAGE 301.)

on one side or the other, in the contest; and who, either in the name of Louis Napoleon or in their own, will be the master spirits that shall rule the coming storm.

Whatever the result may be—whether in favour of the Socialist and ultra-Democratic party, or of any man who may emerge after the battle as the champion and representative of conservatism, order, and material well-being—it is clear that the army will long continue to be the sole prop of the Government. No Government whatever, be its hue red, white, or tri-colour, will be able to stand for a month without the aid of the bayonets of 500,000 men. It will then become the all-important question for the consideration of French statesmen and framers of constitutions whether society can exist in safety in a country where such a body of soldiers are privileged to give their votes in political matters. The principle of universal suffrage will have to be re-considered. Half a million of armed men, sprung from the ranks of the people, and destined, after a fixed period of service, to return to those ranks to earn their livelihood, are not a body to be wisely entrusted with political power. Half the number of disenfranchised soldiers with double pay, as a compensation for the loss of their votes, would be of far more service to the French nation. A voting soldiery will, in the long run, be inclined to vote with the multitude. If there were formerly any doubt upon the subject, the triumph of M. Sue is sufficient to remove it. What is to be the next act of the revolutionary drama, the world is anxious to know. The French themselves seem to imagine it will be a sanguinary one.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The election at Paris has ended in the return of the Socialist candidate, M. Eugène Sue. The balloting commenced on Sunday morning, and was concluded on Monday evening—the following being the numbers:—

For M. Eugène Sue	.. .. ..	128 071
For M. Leclerc	.. .. ..	119,626
Majority for M. Sue	.. ..	8345

The votes of the military natives of the department of the Seine were pretty equally divided between the two candidates, each numbering respectively—Sue, 6817; Leclerc, 6508. At first, on this disappointment of the hopes of the Conservative party becoming known, the friends of order were disposed to be discouraged; but a little reflection has shown them the utter weakness and folly of allowing themselves to despond merely because their candidate was beaten in an election contest. The re-establishment of good order does not rest on so feeble a foundation, as that they need alarm themselves at such a trifle.

As usual in Paris, all sorts of alarming rumours found ready circulation during the week; amongst others, that of an approaching modification of the ministry. The arbitrary conduct of the Prefect of Police, in preventing the sale of the *Evénement* and other journals, has had a contrary effect to that he had intended; for those proscribed papers are now more greedily sought after than before; while the *Gazette de France*, the *Patrie*, and the *Moniteur du Soir*, allowed to be vended by that functionary, have fallen considerably in circulation. The obnoxious proceeding of the Prefect is believed to have operated much in producing the unfavourable result of the Paris election; and at a Council held on Monday night, the Minister of Commerce proposed his dismissal; which, however, was overruled by the other members of the Cabinet.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese, informing them of the wish expressed by the Government to commemorate by a religious service the anniversary of the promulgation of the Republic, and directing that a "Te Deum" shall be performed on this day, Saturday, the 4th inst., in the churches.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—In the accounts from the Peninsula, the only news calling for notice comes from the capital of the Sovereign Pontiff, whose return to the "Eternal City" has restored all those unique and interesting characteristics which distinguish Rome from all the other metropolitan cities of the world.

His Holiness gave his solemn benediction to the French troops on the great Piazza of St. Peter's on the 18th ult. The *Times* correspondent gives the following sketch of the scene:—

> At the foot of the great staircase, or rather inclined plane leading to the front door of the church, a large handsome balcony had been erected; and at 4 P.M., 10 000 French troops formed themselves in excellent order from the obelisk to the church-gate, leaving an open space in the centre for the staff and military bands. It was a beautiful afternoon, and the couple-of-hours expectation, every spot and every cupola and wave-like roof of the knee ing on one knee, while the Castle of St. Angelo commenced a salute of twenty-one guns.
>
> The Pope, accompanied by Cardinals Antonelli and Della Genga, and surrounded by no different members of the Papal Court in their gorgeous dresses, advanced to the balcony, which was canopied with crimson velvet and cloth of gold. Those of your readers who have witnessed the with the grandeur of the ceremony of blessing the people on Easter Sunday from the front of the church, can form a slight idea of the scene presently; and as the Pope's voice, pronouncing the words, "Si nomen Domini benedictum," was heard distinctly at the most distant part of the Place; and when he stretched forth his hands, saying "Benedicat vos omnipotens Deus, Deus Jesus Christus," the whole vast concourse of the soldiers burst into tears. As soon as the benediction was concluded, the troops all defiled past in order, and saluted the Pope as they would have done the General at a review. The people had been all kept back from the steps of St. Peter's and from the great space in front of the balcony, but the instant the great body of troops began to move, they burst through the guard in resistless numbers, and rushed by thousands close under the balcony, waving handkerchiefs and crying "*Viva il Santo Padre!*"
>
> The enthusiasm of the whole army in favour of Pius IX. is unbounded. His first visit in Rome was to the two French hospitals, where his presence could hardly be prevented from leaving their beds to throw themselves before him. On the following day all the officers were presented by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and, though it was optional to them to go, not one was absent.
>
> His Holiness made to the officers a brief and dignified address, suitable to the occasion.
>
> In the political world it was said that Cardinal Antonelli was preparing several measures for the better administration of affairs. The political tribunals had been abolished, and all trials not completed abandoned.
>
> The re-organization of the Papal army was being carried on with activity; the number of men in active service will be 12,000.
>
> Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers is about to return to France.

GERMAN STATES.

The sham Parliament at Erfurt, which proposes to make a reality of the vision of German unity, was prorogued on the 29th ult., by a message addressed by the Administrative Council to both Houses, closing the present session. The message thanks the Parliament for the address it has passed with regard to the revision of the constitution, and promises to communicate the same to the different Governments. No day is mentioned for the resumption of its labours.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 19th ult., which state that in the Senate at Washington, on the 17th, during a debate on the California and slavery question, a violent altercation occurred between Messrs. Benton and Foote, in the course of which Foote drew a pistol and aimed at Benton. Foote was immediately disarmed, and a committee of investigation appointed.

On the following day a resolution was passed in the Senate, referring the whole question of California and the territories to a committee of 13, to report a plan for compromise.

We learn from Washington, that the Nicaragua treaty, which was sent by Sir Henry Bulwer to Lord Palmerston about two months ago, has been returned to Washington with the approval of the British Government. The fact is said to have been communicated to the United States Government by Sir Henry, whereupon a cabinet council was held, and a slight modification was proposed. Sir Henry was requested to return the proposed amendment for the ratification of Lord Palmerston; but Sir Henry having produced plenary powers for the settlement of any such amendment as he may, on the part of the British Government, agree to, immediately confirmed and ratified the change, and the treaty was finally settled.

The cholera prevails to a rather fearful extent on the western and southern rivers, and at New Orleans. Out of 934 deaths in New Orleans the week before last, 144 were from cholera. The steamer *Washington* had recently two cholera deaths on board. Between New Orleans and Saint Louis, the *Cincinnatus*, to Louisville, lost ten passengers; and deaths on the Mississippi plantations have been numerous.

CANADA.

From Canada there is no political news of consequence.

A destructive flood has been experienced at Toronto, causing an unprecedented amount of damage to property in that city and vicinity. It commenced on the 3rd ult., the rain falling very heavily, and continuing without intermission through the whole night and the greater part of the next day. The snow and ice rapidly melted; the streams swelled to a fearful extent; the banks were overflowed, and everything that presented an obstacle to the violence of the current was swept away—mill-dams, bridges, houses, fences, lumber, trees, cattle were destroyed in an instant. The loss is enormous.

CALIFORNIA.

By the arrivals this week from the United States, we have news from San Francisco to March 1. These are more encouraging than any which have been received since the organisation of the State. The winter rains were over, and with them much of the sickness and destitution which have existed in some parts of the country. Communications were again opened between Sacramento city, Stockton, and the different mines, and the returns of the labours of those who spent the winter in gold diggings are beginning to flow down to the former places in the shape of big lumps and bushels of dust. Trade has again sprung up between San Francisco and the interior, and hopes in every quarter of a most active and prosperous season. The immigration of foreigners continues unabated, and trade with all the Pacific ports increases every month. With Sydney New South Wales, there is now regular monthly communication, and with Valparaiso, being a group of many lands. Great numbers of the Peruvians and Chilians, however, have taken their departure, and the arrivals from those countries have likewise sensibly diminished.

From Jan. 29th to Feb. 27th there arrived in San Francisco by sea 2183 passengers, of whom 147 were females. The amount of tonnage which arrived in the same period was 29,712; the total amount from April, 1849, to the latter date, 313,351.

San Francisco continues to improve with the same wonderful rapidity. It now boasts of three daily papers and two theatres, besides numbers of handsome brick dwellings. The merchants seem nowise deficient in the proper spirit of enterprise. At a meeting held for the formation of an independent Pacific Steam Ship Company, one million was at once voted, and 500,000 dollars subscribed towards it within two weeks. The capital is placed at 1,000,000 dollars. One of the San Francisco papers states that from January 1st to February 1st there were sent from the post-office in that city 67,000 letters and 5000 newspapers. Mr. Moore, the postmaster, is building a new post-office at his own expense.

All branches of enterprise have taken speedy root in the soil of California. Steam communication is now regularly established on all the navigable rivers, and it will not be long before the railroad and telegraph will bring her to a level with the Atlantic States. On February 1st a petition was presented to the Legislature for the incorporation of a magnetic telegraph company—the one to run from San Francisco to Jose, and thence to Stockton and Sacramento city.

Lieutenant Duer, U.S.A., proposes to build a marine telegraph to communicate with San Francisco from the sea, and asks of the city council 2000 dollars to begin the work.

The "floating population" is gradually drawing off; digging implements are taken up again, and the three regular steam-boats which leave San Francisco for the great point of destination, Sacramento city, are, on each of their trips, crowded with passengers for the gold diggings.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF LORD CLOUGH.—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gough, G.C.B., arrived last week at Dublin, where he met with a most kind reception. A round of banquets in honour of his Lordship's visit to his native country are in preparation in Dublin, Limerick, and Clonmel. On Tuesday the noble Lord reviewed the garrison of Dublin in the Phœnix Park.

THE POST-OFFICE.—Mr. Godby, the head of the Post-Office in Ireland, has retired upon a pension, and is succeeded by Mr. G. Cornwall, Secretary to the Postmaster-General, who, it is said, will be succeeded by a Mr. Blake, of the county of Galway. Mr. T. O. Lees is also said to be about to retire, after a long period of service in the same department.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration is getting more and more rapid, and scarcely can a vessel reach the western or southern shores ere she is chartered and crowded with the most respectable class of farmers, who are eager to seek in the land of strangers that reward for their industry which is denied them at home.

THE CROPS.—The crops in all parts of the country are described as progressing in a most prosperous manner, and the weather in all respects as favourable as could be wished.

THE POPE'S RETURN.—At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, the town-clerk read the conditional order recently granted in the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to direct the Corporation to elect a Lord Mayor. Mr. Ferguson moved, "That, inasmuch as the cond tional order granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, directs the Corporation to show cause within six days why a mandamus should not issue directing the council to proceed to the election of a Lord Mayor—Resolved, that our solicitor be directed to take necessary steps to show cause against that conditional order." Alderman Keshan seconded the motion, which was carried by a majority of 20 to 5.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AND MURDER.

On Sunday last, between one and two o'clock, a rumour rapidly spread throughout that part of the parish of Clapham lying near to the Wandsworth-road, that a murder and robbery had taken place that morning, during the hours of Divine service, at the house of Mr. John Maddle, Claremont-place, Wandsworth-road, and that the person murdered was that gentleman's housekeeper.

At a few minutes to 11 o'clock, Mr. Maddle, who is unmarried, and had but one servant (the deceased), left his house to attend Divine service at Clapham church. Mr. Maddle returned shortly after one o'clock, and ringing the bell at the gate several times without finding he could make no one hear, went round to the garden gate, which, to his surprise, was unfastened. He went in. The wash-house door was open, as also the back-kitchen, and it was almost purgatory to the housekeeper lying on her back in the front kitchen, her legs extending over the threshold of the door, and her head lying towards the French windows that open into the area in front of the house. Mr. Maddle did not, at first, see that her throat was cut; that life was extinct, rushed out and alarmed the neighbourhood. For some time so horrified were the neighbours, that none of them, though earnestly appealed to by Mr. Maddle, would go into the house. Mr. Maddle, on his return, found the body as he had found the deceased lying as stated, but under most extraordinary circumstances. Her right leg was partly drawn up under the body; and, entangling the foot, which was without a shoe, was a piece of rope used in hanging clothes, and other parts of the body were cold. The rope was in a slip knot. Portion of feathers, as he was observed, any marks of personal violence. The eyes were closed, as if in sleep; and, but for the ghastly expression of the face, it could hardly have been imagined but she slept.

The police were very considerate in this case, as also Mr. Parrott, jun., the surgeon to the police force, who examined the body, and pronounced life to have been extinct some time. He could detect no outward marks of violence, nor was there any forcible entry into the premises, in which the housekeeper kept her money, was emptied of its contents. A very great deal more labour appeared to have been expended in opening the various drawers, &c., than would have been used by an expert thief.

The police are active in their search after four men who are suspected of being the criminals; and there is very little doubt, from their being well known to the police, that they will soon be apprehended.

It is thought, from all the circumstances attending the outrage, that the perpetrators of it used chloroform to render the female inmate he while they plundered the house; but it is supposed, that, unfortunately for their victim, they gave more than she could bear, and caused death.

An inquest, which was commenced on Monday, has been adjourned to Monday next, to admit of fuller inquiry.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER-MILLS.—On Friday week an explosion took place at the Liskeard powder-mills, by which catastrophe two lives have been sacrificed, and a considerable amount of property destroyed.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—On Tuesday last, a series of murders was perpetrated near Stafford, by a man named Yarker, head game-keeper to Earl Talbot. Yarker had, for some months past, entertained considerable eccentricity of manner, and a few weeks ago, it is said, attempted to drown himself. On Tuesday night he must have been actuated by some sudden and unaccountable fit of malignity or insanity. Between six and seven o'clock he shot one of the under-keepers in an alcove in the grounds of Ingestre. He then proceeded homewards, and, having despatched in a similar way a servant girl in the kitchen, he went up-stairs and shot his wife, and completed the tragedy, as stated above, by shooting himself. The horror which these sad occurrences have created in the neighbourhood is, as may be concluded, very great. It is said that Yarker was dissatisfied with arrangements recently made upon the estate, and that feelings of irritation produced aberration of mind, under the influence of which he committed those dreadful acts.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—Among the many praiseworthy efforts now being made on behalf of the rapidly progressing consumption, it was determined, at the recent meeting of the board of management, that the eighth anniversary dinner should take place at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, in June next, on which occasion Lord Feversham has kindly consented to preside.

SELF-DEFENCE.—A statuette, 14 inches high, of Mr. H. T. Harrison, teacher of the Art, has just been issued from Green's Gymnasium, in Leicester-square. It is cleverly modelled, and the position of the athlete is admirably shown.

LYMINGTON ELECTION.—On Monday, the nomination took place in the Town-hall. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Hutchins, the Liberal candidate, and a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Stewart, which commenced at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and closed at 4 P.M. Mr. Stewart resigned at 3 o'clock, having only polled 103, while Mr. Hutchins had polled 161. He was therefore declared by the M.P. for the borough.

ENGLISH ARTIZANS.—A school for the improvement of the English artizan, in order to the better national competition of our workmen with the foreigner at the forthcoming Exhibition, 1851, was opened on Wednesday evening, under the title of the "Birkbeck Institution," St. Mary's-terrace, Highstreet, Camden-town, on which occasion an introductory address was spoken by Mr. W. Gave Thomas, in which English artizans were earnestly called upon to avail themselves of the opportunities there afforded to them, which are the same as they have already gained for their mechanical skill. The expediency, and, perhaps, the necessity of a school, where drawing and modelling shall be taught, is not now to be questioned. German and French workmen have, it is confessed, at present the advantage; but there is nothing in the English character, intellect, or habits, to prevent our native operative and handicraftsman from successfully competing with their skill. Means of study once provided, the course will be clear to individual improvement, and British enterprise will do the rest. This we are justified in predicting from past experience, and we trust that the school this opened will promote the object in view, and also serve as an example for all other localities in other neighbourhoods.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the West India Appeals Bill was read a second time.

The Duke of ARGYLL laid on the table of the House a bill for the alteration of the law in reference to fisheries in Ireland. He said he would not take the opinion of their Lordships upon the merits of that bill until it had circulated in Scotland.

The bill was then read a first time.

On the motion of the Marquis of BREADALBANE, the Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill was reported and ordered to be read a third time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLOURED BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. COCKBURN inquired of the Foreign Secretary if it were true, as stated in a police court the other day, that the state of Carolina was in the habit of seizing all men of colour arriving in vessels in the port of Charleston, and keeping them in prison till the departure of such vessels—a practice opposed to the spirit of the law of nations, and in direct opposition to the principles established between civilised countries. Also, whether her Majesty's Government had made any efforts with the Government of the United States to protect British subjects, whether black or white, from any such interference with their liberty.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the subject had been brought under the attention of the British Government several years ago. In the state of Carolina, and he believed of Louisiana, there was a law by which all free persons of colour were taken out of the vessels they arrived in, and detained in prison so long as the vessels in which they came remained there. While he was applicable to the citizens of the United States equally with the subjects of other countries. In 1847 her Majesty's Government directed our Minister at Washington to make representations on this matter, and to declare that the practice was at variance with the first article of our treaty with the United States of 1815. The answer verbally made was, that the Federal Government had no power to induce the Legislature of the State of Carolina to repeal the law; and that if the British Government insisted on the right founded on the article in the treaty of 1815, the Government of the United States would find the question so difficult to deal with, that they would be obliged to take advantage of a stipulation in the treaty, and give notice of their intention to put an end to it. Her Majesty's Government did not think it expedient, under the circumstances, to insist then on their right. It was unnecessary for him (Lord Palmerston) to express his opinion of the practice; but wherever might be thought of the law of Carolina, its existence was a matter of full notoriety.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

To a question from Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. GREENE stated that the differences between the architect of the New Houses of Parliament and the person who had charge of the ventilation continued, and that all the efforts of the committee had been ineffectual in reconciling them. He was aware that an action for defamation was about to be commenced by Mr. Barry against Dr. Reid.

Mr. J. Gordon inquired to notice that he would on an early day draw attention to these squabbles, with the view of getting rid of both Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Savings-banks. The right hon. gentleman traced the history of savings-banks from their formation, about forty years ago, by a few benevolent individuals, to the present time, when the sums accumulated in them amounted to £28,000,000. After remarking on the fact that the benevolent impulses that had set these institutions in action had proved insufficient to regulate and control them in their full development, Sir C. Wood proceeded to review the acts that had passed from 1817 to 1844, for their regulation, and to describe the nature and provisions of the measure he had prepared. His bill, he said, was entirely prospective; and, as it was his intention to move for the re-appointment of the committee of last year, he requested hon. members to postpone discussing past transactions and the recent defalcations, and to confine their attention to future legislation. He proposed, by his bill, to enable the Commissioners of the National Debt to appoint paid treasurers to the savings-banks, through whose hands the whole of the receipts and payments should go. This power he considered necessary as a condition for the Government assuming the responsibility of being answerable for all deposits. He proposed also to empower the commissioners to send down inspectors to such banks as in their judgment required that course. He proposed that, should any officer, other than the treasurer or his clerk, receive more than £50 at any one time, he should be held guilty of a misdemeanor. All sums deposited should be returned in full, but the amount of deposit would be limited to £100, though facilities would be given to invest such as £50 deposits. The annual loss of interest which would arise from the proposed reduction in the rate of interest was £3 8s. to £3 per cent, and reduce the interest to be paid to depositors from £2 18s. 4d. to £2 15s. per cent. The right hon. gentleman explained at length the details of his bill, a portion of which was applicable to Ireland.

Mr. Hume, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Fagan, and Mr. Gregan insisted that the Government were responsible morally, if not legally, for the past defalcations in savings-banks, and expressed their regret that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given no intimation of his intention to propose to Parliament to make good the losses suffered by depositors who had lodged their money in the full belief that they had the national security.

Mr. Hume, Sir J. Johnstone, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Bankes, and Col. Thompson urged on the Government the necessity of rendering some assistance to those persons who had been defrauded by defaulters both in England and Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, stated that it was the intentions of the Government relative to the sufferers from defalcations, it would be necessary to re-appoint the committee of last year and wait for their report.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Sir GEORGE GREY moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the principle and provisions of which he shortly explained. It was made in accordance with the recommendation of the committee appointed in 1847 and 1848, and by it it was proposed to establish a small committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the management of the property, to be called the Church Estates Committee. It was proposed that this Estates Committee should consist of three commissioners, two to be appointed by the Crown, and one to be appointed by the Archbishop; two only of the Commissioners to be paid, viz. one of those to be appointed by the Crown, with a salary of £1200, and the one to be appointed by the Archbishop, with a salary of £1000. It was proposed that these three commissioners should be necessary and permanent, as a distinct portion of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the large body of the commission being retained for the general business of the commission unconnected with property. The right hon. gentleman gave notice of his intention to move cases in committee with reference to the union of the episcopal and common funds, and to the salaries and residence of deans.

Mr. HORSMAN condemned the bill as a bad one, conceived in a bad spirit, and quite incapable of effecting the objects it professed to have in view. The Ecclesiastical Commission was too numerous for business, consisting of forty-nine persons, yet it was proposed to add three more to the body. Want of responsibility was the prevailing defect of the commission; yet, by the plan of two paid commissioners, this very want would be perpetuated in a more ingenious way than before. In his (Mr. Horsman's) opinion, the three commissioners ought to be paid, if the public were to have the property properly managed by responsible agents. In his judgment, too, the Bishops should be altogether excluded from the commission, because its business was purely secular, and ecclesiastics had no right to the members of it. The hon. member, in a long and laboured speech, inveighed against the bench of Bishops, and accused them of sacrificing their spiritual duties to temporal and personal objects.

Mr. GOULBURN rebuked the hon. member for repeating the vituperations against the episcopal bench which he had so often, on previous occasions, uttered. With respect to the bill, the right hon. gentleman said he did not think there could be any objection to affirm its principle, whatever exceptions might be taken to some of its details. He lamented Mr. Horsman with being a disappointed man, who, because he was no longer a Lord of the Treasury or something higher, revenged himself by making repeated assaults upon the episcopal character.

Mr. B. OSBORNE took up the defence of Mr. Horsman, and retorted upon Mr. Goulburn by describing him as an old tea kettle, which was ever found tied to the tail of every bill for the relief of Roman Catholics, and rattling one day against Catholic Emancipation, and another day for it; one day against Free-Trade, and another for it.

Sir R. INGLIS deprecated the use of such language by Mr. B. Osborne in that House, and particularly its application to one who was his superior in station, in learning, and in talents.

Mr. B. DENISON and Lord J. RUSSELL made a few observations on the details of the bill.

Sir B. HALL moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. S. HERBERT objected to the adjournment, especially after the turn the debate had taken. The right hon. gentleman had given notice of his intention to move in committee to extend the principle to be proposed by Sir G. Grey, and to declare that in no case should deans or canons, or minor canons, be permitted to hold a cure of souls out of the cathedral city in which they shall reside.

Mr. HORSMAN challenged Mr. Goulburn to explain his insinuation, and to state what office he (Mr. Horsman) had been a candidate for.

Mr. GOULBURN admitted that he had, in the heat of the debate, foolishly alluded to a rumour that Mr. Horsman had sought for office, and, having been disappointed in obtaining it, had taken the course he had since pursued in ecclesiastical affairs.

Sir B. HALL withdrew his motion for adjournment, and the bill was read a second time Adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The West India Appeals Bill was further considered in committee.

The Tithes of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Marquis of WESTMEATH, correspondence relative to the expenditure of pluralist offices, under Mr. Labouchere's letter, in the county of Westmeath, was ordered to be produced, after a short conversation.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Pirates (Read Money (Repeal) Bill was reported.—Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

EVICTIONS OF TENANTRY.—IRELAND.

Mr P. SCRIPE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was aware that a vast number of ejectment decrees had been recently served on a single estate in the county of Galway, whereby several thousand persons are liable to be in one day forced from the r homes, and their houses levelled; that in that and several other counties of Ireland evictions and house levellings on a summary wholesale scale have been for some time past, and are still, going on; and to ask if the opinion of the law officers of the Crown has been taken as to whether such proceedings, whereby large bodies of her Majesty's subjects are at once deprived of shelter and livelihood, and many (as may be easily proved) of life, be not illegal, and a high crime and misdemeanour by the ancient common law of the realm.

Lord J. RUSSELL had no official information as to the extent of the evictions, and the Irish papers differed very much upon the subject. Without such information he could not answer a question to the law officers, and, indeed, conceived such a question must be very difficult to put. (Hear.)

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

Mr. WOOD asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose any measure, during the present session, with reference to the oaths now administered to members on taking their seats in the House?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was the intention of Government to propose such a measure, and as hoped the state of public business would allow him to do so at an early opportunity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE.

Sir B. HALL interrogated the First Minister relative to the alleged nomination, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of his nephew to the reversion of the sinecure office of Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The noble Baronet said that he found the office was worth £12 000 per annum, and that Mr. Moore, the present holder, was in the receipt, between it and other ecclesiastical preferments, of £14 000 per annum. It had been usual for the Archbishop to nominate two persons to the reversion, but the late Archbishop Howley had, from conscientious motives, not nominated to the second reversion when it became vacant; however, Dr. Sumner had, since his succession to the archbishopric, nominated his son. Sir B. Hall inquired if the Government intended to revise these appointments, and if the person nominated to the reversion of this sinecure office would be entitled to compensation?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the present possessor of the office, Mr. Moore, had been appointed by Archbishop Moore; and the next in reversion, the present Lord Canterbury, had been nominated by Archbishop Manners Sutton. The late Archbishop Howley had refused to nominate to the second reversion, but the present Archbishop had given it to his son, a young gentleman studying at the Temple. This office of Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury was, with other offices, undergoing inquiry by the select committee of the House, and it should either be abolished or greatly modified, and, by a clause in the Act of Parliament, the young gentleman just appointed by Archbishop Sumner would have no claim for compensation. (This last announcement was received with loud cheers.)

REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. HENLEY moved for an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to direct a careful revision of the salaries and wages paid in every department of the public service, with a view to a just and adequate reduction thereof, due regard being had to the efficient performance of the several duties. He said that the subject had not been brought forward since 1821, when a revision similar to that he proposed had taken place. The necessity of a reduction at the present time was sufficiently proved by the fact that the Government themselves had within the last few years subjected more than one branch of the public service to investigation. Hitherto the reductions made in salaries applied to inferior officers, leaving higher employments untouched. The honourable member referred to upon pensions and diplomatic services, and to sinecures requiring revision, and he maintained that the price of corn ought to be the standard for the regulation of all salaries in the home service. It was remarkable that the expense of the non-effective services and our departments exceeded the expense of the effective service. It was also worthy of note that the abolition of a great number of customs duties had not led to corresponding reduction in the cost of collection for the last three

NEW RAILWAY STATION IN TITHEBARN-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Haag throws rich evening effects over old Roman ruins; Mr. Callow delights in broken ships and solitary coasts; Mr. Bentley, as of old, in picturesque shores; and Mr. Jenkins in touches of domestic truth, and incidents that appeal direct to the better feelings of our nature.

Mr. Fielding's *great* work, in every sense of the word, is his "View of Ben Cruachan, looking over Loch Awe, Argyleshire," a noble landscape, treated with admirable skill. This is the largest of Mr. Fielding's forty contributions to the Exhibition. His other works exhibit all his intimate knowledge of landscape nature; some, indeed, in certain particulars, more truthfully than in the large picture to which we refer. His "Eddystone Lighthouse" shows how much he is at home in a squally sea. The picture, however, is not much to our taste.

The attractive picture of the Exhibition occupies the centre of the east wall—"The Rharem," by Mr. John F. Lewis. This is a marvelous picture; such as man love to linger around, but such as women, we observed, pass rapidly by. There is nothing in the picture, indeed, to offend the finest female delicacy; it is all purity of appearance; but, at the same time, it exhibits woman, to a woman's mind, in her least attractive qualities. A female slave, of exquisite symmetry, and of beauty too (in the Eastern notion of the term), is brought into the kharem, and the heavy drapery in which she was wrapped has just been removed by a female attendant. What a scene is now before her! The lord of the seraglio is seen seated, and surrounded by his women, who lie in Eastern repose at his feet. Wherever the eye rests all is Oriental luxury and ease: flowers and fruit and rich dresses lend fresh variety and colour to the scene. How gracefully, how modestly she stands, while surveyed by the lord and ladies of the kharem; and how unconscious she is of the laughter of the black attendants of the palace. The rich, full lazy eyes of the ladies are exquisitely caught; indeed, the whole treatment is such, that the only regret we have to feel in leaving Mr. Lewis's picture, is that a work of so much merit should not have been painted in a material more durable than water-colours.

In criticising an exhibition of the character which the old Water-Colour Society annually sets forth, there are few points on which the critic can seize that the reader will care to have set before him. General descriptions are therefore better, on most occasions, than detailed notices, which seldom satisfy the critic, the reader, or the artist. We shall, therefore, confine whatever we have further to observe on the Exhibition to those pictures that arrest and most deserve the attention of the visitor. These are:—No. 10. "Palais Ducal et Petite Place sur le Mole, Venice," by Prout. No. 14. "Mountain Scene on the River Ese, North Wales," by Bentley. No. 20. "Gallery at Aston Hall, Warwickshire," by Joseph Nash. No. 24. "Summer," by D. Cox. No. 31. "Highland Pastime," by Topham. No. 38. "Changing the Pasture," by D Cox. No. 44. "Interior of the Hall at Speke, Lancashire." No. 48. "Mountain Scene, Snowdon—taken from Tremadoc," by Bentley. "Pont de Rialto, Venice," by Prout. No. 56. "Guildford, from the Banks of the Wey," by D. Cox, jun. No. 59. "A Group of Pilgrims in sight of St. Peter's, Rome," by Carl Haag. No. 66. "View of Ben Cruachan," by Copley Fielding. No. 77. "Wreck, St. Hillier's Bay," by John Callow No. 87. "Remains of the Temple of La Fortuna Capitolina," by Carl Haag. No. 100. "Return from the Hills—Glen Tilt from Ben-y-Gloe," by W. Evans. No. 105. "View in the Vale of Irthing, Cumberland," by Copley Fielding. No. 125. "Home," by Topham. No. 13. "The Return," by Topham. No. 152. "The Water Tower, Kenilworth Castle," by De Cox. No. 160. "Banquet given by Cardinal Wolsey to the French and Spanish Ambassadors at Hampton Court Palace," by Joseph Nash. No. 165. "Hare, Woodpigeon, &c.," by W. Hunt. No. 190. "The Angel's Whisper," by Joseph J. Jenkins. No. 198. "Lincoln Minster, from the S.W.," by Mackenzie. No. 201. "Hever Castle," by D. Cox, jun. No. 207. "Shipping, &c., on the Thames," by William Callow. No. 213. "Bellaggio, Lago di Como," by T. M. Richardson. No. 240. "A Jug of Roses," by W Hunt. No. 258. "St. Valentine's Day," by O. Oakley. No. 275. "Primroses," by W. Hunt; and No. 330. "Scene from Woodstock—Sir Henry Lee and his daughter joining in the church service at the Keeper's Lodge," by Cattermole. Of these, the larger number are marked as "sold." A really good picture is rarely, if ever, suffered to pass from an exhibition without a purchaser.

We have engraved Mr. Haag's beautiful picture, No. 59, "A Group of Pilgrims in sight of St. Peter's, Rome," which has an especial interest in connexion with the majority of the Illustrations in our present Number. Mr. Haag's painting is a finely characteristic production.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—NO. 59.—"A GROUP OF PILGRIMS IN SIGHT OF ST. PETER'S, ROME.'—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.

CATTLE-DROVERS.

ROMAN WINE CART.

SKETCHES IN ROME.

THE Engravings on this page illustrate some highly characteristic phases of Roman life, and three of them are sketches of incidents connected with the Pope's return to his capital. Amongst the picturesque groups of peasantry who thronged into the small towns on his route near the frontier, to welcome his Holiness in his progress from Naples, the most conspicuous were the cattle-drovers of the Campagna. Their unique appearance has been caught with happy fidelity by our Artist at present in the Eternal City, who also depicts a group still more "Roman" in the "Ecclesiastics," discussing in the PIAZZA DI CAMPIDAGLIO, on the morning of the 13th ult., the all-important topic of the reinstalment of their Sovereign-Pontiff in his temporal dominions on the preceding day. The pleased looks of congratulation which their countenances exhibit, are pretty indicative of their satisfaction at the prospect of the restoration of the ecclesiastical *régime*.

The third Scene represents the form which the general rejoicement of "the sons of the church" assumed in the convents of the city, viz. the giving of an extra allowance of soup to the poor, who are fed at the principal convents every day at noon. The one selected for illustration is that of the Franciscan Convent attached to the Church of ARA COELI, on the Capitol.

In the "Wine Carts" is shown the peculiarly uncouth and primitive style of conveyance adopted by the Wine Growers of the Romagna to forward their produce to Rome. At the close of the vintage season long lines of these rude carts are to be seen entering the city, carrying enormous quantities of Orvieto, the wine so much prized by the middle-class Romans.

The appearance of the peasant minstrels (*The Pifferari*), whose strains form the very simple, but heart-stirring "Christmas Carol" of Rome, is shown in the last Engraving. They are Calabrian shepherds, who come down from their highland homes at Christmas, and on their national instruments, a sort of small clarionet and a hautboy, perform their wild but harmonious native airs, before the various representations of the Madonna and Child which are scattered in every direction through the city. They generally remain in Rome from ten days to a fortnight; after which they disappear, and are no more seen until the return of the great festive season of all Christians, when their presence is expected by the Romans with as much certainty as the recurrence of Christmas Day itself.

ROME, April 13, 1850.

The arrival of the Pope, so often promised, so often adjourned, at length took place yesterday, the 12th, at 4 P.M. The day had been very gloomy, and the sky overcast, with a strong sirocco wind raising clouds of dust, and threatening rain at intervals—in fact, by no means auspicious weather for the ceremony. His Holiness started from Velletri at 8 A.M., accompanied by Cardinals Asquini, Dupont, and Antonelli. Arriving at Cecnano at 9 A.M., he alighted at the church, where, having received the sacrament, he gave his benediction to the assembled population. At this place he dismissed, with his benediction, the Neapolitan troops who had escorted him thus far, and then blessed the French detachment which had been despatched to that town to accompany him into Rome. Thence proceeding to Ariccia, he performed the same ceremonies as at Cecnano: at both these places he is said to have been received with much enthusiasm on the part of the population. Albano, he reached at ten; alighted at the Cathedral; again received the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; and blessed the people from a balcony attached to the church. A splendid entertainment had been prepared for him at the episcopal residence, of which he condescended to partake. Resuming his journey at 2 P.M., he arrived at the Gate of St. John precisely at four, where he was received with repeated salvos of artillery from several pieces of cannon planted just within the walls, but with very little, or indeed no, acclamations from the immense multitude of spectators collected in the vast square before the Lateran. These were principally of the very lowest order: many carriages, indeed, were present, but chiefly filled with foreigners, among whom Americans and English, as may be supposed, greatly preponderated. The harsh manner in which the Pontifical dragoons performed their duty in clearing the road for the approaching train, riding among the spectators and chasing them off with an official insolence, happily *here* far from common, contributed, no doubt, in some measure, to prevent any manifestation of a return of loyal feeling which might otherwise have arisen in the minds of those present. However, no accidents occurred, although the trees were ready to break with the crowds of boys who had climbed into them to get a view of the scene. The pickpockets, too, with whom Rome now swarms—principally importations from Naples—were busy in the exercise of their vocation.

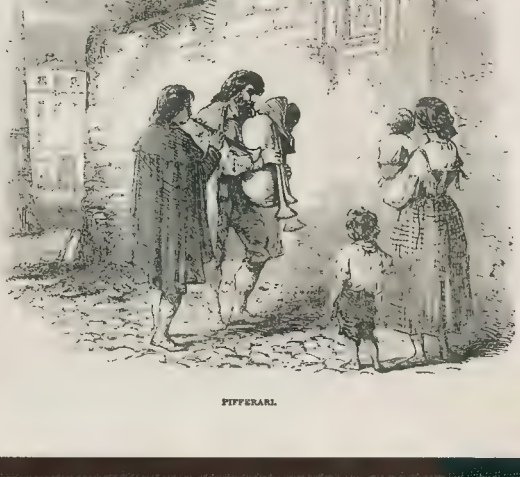
MONKS OF THE CONVENT OF ARA COELI GIVING SOUP TO THE POOR.

His Holiness, on his arrival at the sight of steps leading to the Lateran, was received by Cardinal Barberini, Arch-priest of the Basilica, attended by the whole Chapter, who opened the bronze gates of the church at his approach. Then the Municipal Commission of Rome presented him with the keys of the City—their President accompanying this act of homage by a speech, to which the Pope replied in affectionate terms. Alighting from his coach, he was received by the Cardinals of the Commission of State, and by the Cardinal Vicar, preceded by the Chapters, and all the regular and secular clergy of the capital. On his entrance into the vestibule, the several Foreign Ministers here resident presented their congratulations. His thence proceeded into the church, received the sacrament from the Cardinal Arch-priest, and paid his devotions at the shrine containing the skulls of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, which are preserved in silver cases upon the high altar. His Holiness had, on reaching the Basilica, quitted the plain travelling-carriage, a black and red vehicle, with the Papal arms on the panels, in which his journey had been performed, and now, on his exit from the Lateran, entered the splendid state coach, a construction richly overloaded with gold and paintings, and in which he always appears on occasions of ceremony. Thence his Holiness pursued his way to the Vatican, being preceded by bodies of French and Roman troops placed alternately, and a company of the Guard of Nobles; and followed by the French staff, his Guard of Nobles, a detachment of French dragoons, seven Cardinals, the Municipal Commission representing the Roman Senate, and the *corps diplomatique*. In the coach with him were his Maggior-domo and Chamberlain. On his right hand rode General Baraguay d'Hilliers, Commander-in-Chief of the French troops, and French Plenipotentiary to the Holy See; and on his left, Prince Altieri, Captain of the Guard of Nobles.

The procession moved on by the Colosseum, through the Forum of Trajan, and along the Strada Papali to St. Peter's. The houses along his route were generally adorned in the usual Italian manner, with pieces of red silk or cloth, called *parati*, suspended from the windows; and here, at length, acclamations were to be heard of greeting; but faint and few, if compared with the rapturous applause which two years ago used ever to attend his presence; they appeared caused rather by sympathy for the private character of the man, than by joy at the return of the Sovereign. At the gates of St. Peter's he was received by Cardinal Mattei and all the Chapter. Within the church he was met by the Sacred College, who accompanied him up the nave to the altar of confession, on which the sacrament was exposed. At this moment he was seen to be weeping profusely, and appeared actually overpowered by his feelings—no doubt, contrasting in his mind the sad vicissitudes of the last twenty months with the auspicious commencement of his pontificate. Kneeling before the altar, he remained some minutes absorbed in silent prayer; and, on his rising, the Papal choristers chanted the prayer of Urban VIII.; after which, the collect "Oremus, Deus, omnium," &c., was read by the Cardinal Arch-priest: then followed the "Te Deum," the assembly joining in the responses. His Holiness next received the sacrament and benediction, and passed to the other side of the altar, and assisted in displaying to the people the various famous relics thereupon exposed. Thence his advanced to the well-known statue of St. Peter, and having devoutly kissed its foot, retired by a side door into the Vatican Palace, attended by the Sacred College and all the *corps diplomatique*, where, having again received their congratulations, he dismissed them in a most gracious manner, and retired exhausted by the conflicting emotions of this most memorable day. On the whole, his reception by the population may have been called a favourable one, although far from rapturous, as the Government organs have attempted to represent it; yet no manifestations of discontent were visible, all appearing to wish to show that the existing ill-feeling is not towards PIO IX. personally, but towards the political system of the Cardinals. At night a general illumination took place, and the wind having subsided, and the night being pitchy dark, the effect was extremely beautiful; and this will be repeated the two following evenings. The Cupola of St. Peter's presented its usual magnificent appearance, all its architectural lines being brilliantly marked out by rows of huge lamps. The Capitol was similarly illuminated with lamps and wax torches. The palaces of the principal nobles were illuminated in the last sumptuous manner; the other houses, almost without exception, through every quarter of the City, with lamps in each window. The principal streets were brilliantly lit up with logs of pine, placed in tall cressets, at intervals of a few feet, whose bright and resinous glare threw a magic light over the magnificent and various architecture of the buildings. The street of the Borgo Nuovo, leading from the Ponte Sant' Angelo to St. Peter's

(*Continued on page* 305.)

ECCLESIASTICS.



PIFFERARI.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 5.—Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist.
TUESDAY, 7.—Sun rises 4h. 24m., sets 7h. 30m.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends. Sovereigns first issued from the Bank, 1821
THURSDAY, 9 Ascension Day.
FRIDAY, 10.—Moon rises 4h. 7m. A.M., sets 5h. 38m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 11.—Mr. Percival shot by Bellingham, 1812.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
7 23	6 40	9 15	9 57	10 35	11 3	11 35
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m
Tide	0 5	0 25	0 45	1 5	1 30	1 45

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6th, M. LAFONT will have the honour of making his first appearance in the popular comedy of LES HUMORISTES DE ST. CYR, by M. Alexandre Dumas, the principal characters in which will be sustained by M. Regnier, M. Lafont, Achille, Nathalie, and Mlle. Brasseur. During the week will be performed M. Emile Augier's New Play, entitled GABRIELLE, recently brought out at the Théâtre Français, Paris, with the greatest success, and performed more than fifty consecutive nights to crowded audiences, characters supported by M. Regnier and Mdlle. Nathalie, as originally performed by them in Paris.
Subscribers for the remainder of the season may be accommodated at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Brilliant Career of the Magnificent Troupe of Equitation. Unequalled attraction in the Circle.—On TUESDAY, MAY 7th, 1850, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence at 7 o'Clock, with Finale, a gorgeous Spectacle, entitled the FOUR SONS of AYMON, or the Days of Charlemagne, produced with great splendour; introducing the beautiful steed of Horses, Camels of the Desert, Zebras, and all the vast resources of the Establishment; to be followed by the unimitable display of Batty's SCHOOLING OF THE ARENA, supported by the most accomplished Male and Female Artists of the age; to come vie with the WEAVER OF LYONS.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Sole Manager; Mr. W. Weit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the FIFTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 6th.—Programme:—Sinfonia, No. 4, (Beethoven); Quartet, Messrs. Blagrove, Sainton, Hill, and Lucas; Concerto in G minor (Pianoforte Mr. Lindsay Sloper (first time); "Der Erlkönig," J. Harry Greenbank, the "First Welsprgin Night" (Mendaesohn Bartoldy). Vocal Performers: Miss M. Williams, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Benson, Mr. Frank Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets (with Reserved Seats), £1 1s; Double Ticket (Do.), £1 16s; Triple Ticket (Do.), £2 5s., to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street

UNDER the PATRONAGE of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN, Royal Family, Nobility, &c.—The CHORAL FUND have the honour to announce for their ANNUAL CONCERT in aid of their Funds, at EXETER HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, of Haydn's celebrated Oratorio, THE SEASONS, under the able Conductorship of Mr. Surman.—The Band and Chorus will consist of 300 Performers, and hold, for the relief of its distressed and afflicted members, their widows and orphans.—Doors open at Seven. Performance to commence at Half-past Seven. Tickets to be had at the principal Music sellers and at 9 Exeter-Hall. Western Gallery, 2s; Area, 2s; Reserved, 5s, ditto, Numbered, 7s. Royal Galleries, 10s 6d

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—TOTAL CHANGE of PERFORMANCE.—The Celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Monday May 6, at the Assembly Rooms Salisbury On Tuesday, May 7, at the Town Hall, Andover. On Wednesday, May 8, at the School Rooms, Gosport. Thursday, May 9, at the Pub lic Hall, Guildford. On Monday, May 13, at the Literary Institution, Gravesend. On Wednesday, May 15, at the Town Hall, Maidstone. On Thursday, May 16, at the Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells. On Friday, May 17, at the Assembly Rooms, Bath. On Saturday, May 18, at the Corn Exchange, Devizes. On Monday, May 20, at the Cape Hotel, Cheltenham. On Tuesday, May 21, at the Assembly Rooms, Lydney. On Wednesday, May 22, at the Town Hall, Hadleigh. On Thursday, May 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Witham. And on Monday, May 27, at the School-Rooms, Streatham.—Doors open at half-past 7, begins at 8. Stalls, 3s.; first Class Seats, 2s., Gallery, 1s. Books, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the doors price 6d.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION, CHINESE GALLERY, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—A Museum of SPORTING TROPHIES, NATIVE ARMS and COSTUMES, &c., from the Unexplored Regions of the far Interior of South Africa.—Open Daily from 11 A.M. to 10.—Admission, 1s.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; comprising all the monuments of antiquity on its banks, to which is added the interior of the great rock cut TEMPLE of ABOU SIMBEL: painted by Messrs. WARREN, BONOMI, and FAHEY. Also a Collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at 8 and 8. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s., Gallery, 1s. Children and School half-price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, Waterloo-place.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, and comprising every object worthy of notice on the highly interesting journey from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate music (which has been in preparation for the last nine months), is now OPEN DAILY, from Two till Eight o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s 6d (which may be previously engaged). Doors open at Two, and Half past Seven o'Clock. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in the country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Days at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

TRAFALGAR.—A Large and Interesting MODEL of the BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR is now exhibiting at 168, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Canadian Hotel This great work of art is modeled to a scale of 19 feet to an inch thereby rendering it perfectly of Size. It also possesses the great advantage over all paintings on the same subject, that visitors can walk round and notice the track of each ship as she was brought into action, and providing and pointing out the plentiful position of shots. Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening. Admission, 1s.—Saturdays, 2s. 6d. Children, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on MUSIC, by Sir HENRY R. BISHOP, resumed, with an increased number of Vocalists for the 1 lustrations, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three o'clock. Dr. Bachoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, with Optical Effects, daily at Two, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at a quarter past Nine. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for conveying by Balloons Pyrotechnic and other signals to Sir John Franklin, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Three, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at 8o'clock. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON; also Views of London in the Sixteenth Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. Analyses and Chemical Experiments conducted in the Laboratory, under the Direction of J. H. Pepper, Esq

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission EVERY DAY in WHITSUN WEEK, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at SIXPENCE EACH PERSON

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E CURTIS—Secure the interest of a Member of Parliament.
J F, near West Cowes Should apply to the au her in question for an explanation
A A W—When the New River was brought to London, in 1619, the company held thirty-two 2,000 shares, and the remainder the same number
L R N—Had better apply to the secretaries of the Water-Colour Societies for the precise conditions
GRACIOUS See Wheatly on the Book of Common Prayer
W W, Gibson, mill, perhaps, favour us by showing his Sketches
SPARTA—See the "Handbook of Games," just published by Bohn
A P—to destroy rats, apply boiling solution of alum and potash
L L, Newton Abbot—The impression is that a gold medal of William and Mary; unsatisfactorily, of no value
DOSE—We will try by next week to give our Correspondent some information on the curious impression of the ring he has sent us
WESTMINSTER—Strictly in accordance with the rules of coursing, the widow would be the Duchess Mrs Lane; and the son's wife, Mrs Jones
W B R—The arms of Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, are "Or, a lion rampant deshanssé within a double tressure flory counterflory gu. *Crest*, A lion's gamb erased, grasping an oak branch all ppr. *Supporters*, Two lions gu. each charged on the shoulder with a crescent or, and ducally crowned of the last. *Motto*, Semelo viret. The best books on Heraldry are now in course of publication by Mr. Pickering
A BRITON—The Earldom of Yorkshire and Lindsey—"Arg a fesse between six cross crosslets fitchée sa." *Crest*, "A demi lion rampt holding a sword in the dexter paw all ppr." *Motto*, "Ung pour tous, tous pour un." The Earldom of Lincoln—"Barry of three fusils gu." *Crest*, "A demi lion rampt holding a sword in the dexter paw all ppr." *Motto*, "Ung pour tous, tous pour un."
A SUBSCRIBER, Gosport—The arms of Bradshaw—"Arg. two bendlets sa. between two martlets of the second. *Crest*, A stag at gaze, under each fore knee fracted, all ppr." *Motto*, "Ut cervi fortis." The arms of Cromwell—"Gu. three crowns or, two and one, within a bordure of the second. *Crest*, "An arm embowed, issuing from a mural crown, all ppr." *Motto*, "Ense et aratro." The arms of Ireton—"Arg. a fesse between three roses gu. as many ears of the field."
H B—Mr. Alma Reeves is not a Frenchman—he was born in Woolwich
MODESTO—The late Miles Du Gean was not the organist referred to
R S T P—We did not reply to the query on respecting the "Royal Mint," as a translation of the words can be so easily attained at a mason-publisher's
A CORRESPONDENT at Glastonbury suggests that the forced labour of our criminals might be made available in embanking and protecting some portions of our coasts against the encroachments of the sea, and in reclaiming and cultivating alluvial waste land on the borders of estuaries
ELLA—St. Catherine is the patroness of spinsters her holiday is on the 25th of November
H W, Hackney—The meaning of he words "Hostage" "honey moon," is said to have originated in a Teutonic custom of obtaining meat, or mead, in a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding
H G J, Bermondsey—The sketch for his letter, though we have not room to print it
A B, Strand—Apply to the Secretary to the Great Exhibition, 1851, at No. 1, New Palace yard
Καρυδιωλος Έσσηρ, Ireland—Candidates for cadetships in the East India Company's Service must be prepared at Addiscombe College. The "Real Life Preceptor" by an old Resident) Pascha is pronounced as spelt
A B Cross-try, is thanked; we shall be glad to receive sketches
AN INQUIRER—We cannot undertake the inquiry, or give any opinion without a
N S—Apply at the office, 198, Strand
B M—Apply at the office, 198, Strand

A NEW SUBSCRIBER—Parts, containing five consecutive Numbers, may be had, price 2s 6d
Single back Numbers are charged 1s each

W S, Exeter—Received
X Y Z—Is the Breath of Towns Act
R B F—at stroud—We have not room
R H, Ridgwood, is thanked
ALFA—There is no such institution as you name
L—N should inquire of the railway company
P D W—We cannot inform you
REBUES—The fair-si-law

T H B—Pitt (Mr Hablot Browne)
J S E—The tinder is, unquestionably, legal
J S Congleton—We have no room
L W—Declined
Y Z—1. We do not know the work. 2. Yes
G H S, Cheltenham—We believe, no issue
T L O, Edinburgh—The mark denotes dollars
AN OLD S. SCRIBER—No

* * * Notices to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

TO REMOVE CREASES FROM THE LARGE ENGRAVING OF ROME.—If the Print be not already damp, place it for a short time in a damp cloth; then iron it on the back with a warm flat iron.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IN THREE LANGUAGES.

The Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public generally, that they have made arrangements for the publication of a complete, carefully written, and profusely Illustrated History and Description of the GREAT EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRY of ALL NATIONS, to be held in London in 1851. During the whole period of the Exhibition they will issue a Series of SUPPLEMENTS to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the fullest and most authentic Reports of the Proceedings, and Descriptions of the various Objects of Art and Manufacture, with Illustrations designed by the most competent Artists, and executed in the highest style of Wood-Engraving.

No expense will be spared to make the Publication, in all respects, worthy of the great undertaking, of which it will form the Permanent Record; and its price, as well as excellence, will be such as will not only defy all possible competition, but place it within the reach of all classes of the community.

In order, also, that the Artists and Manufacturers of Foreign Nations, who shall send their productions to this Exhibition of the World's Industry and Skill, may have the full advantage of a permanent and intelligible record of so interesting an event, the SUPPLEMENTS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be issued in the FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES, as well as in ENGLISH.

GRANDE EXPOSITION DE 1851.
L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
EN TROIS LANGAGES.

Les Propriétaires de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ont l'honneur d'annoncer au public Français, qu'ils ont disposés avec de grands soins une complète publication dorlé et profondément illustrée de l'Histoire et Description de la GRANDE EXPOSITION de l'INDUSTRIE de TOUTES NATIONS, qui se tiendra à Londres en 1851. Pendant toute la durée de l'exposition, ils publieront des SUPPLEMENTS de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, contenant les plus complèts et plus authentiques rapports des Procédés et un Description des Objets variés d'Art et de la Manufacture, avec des Illustrations dessinées par les plus eminents Artistes, et executées avec la plus grande perfection, en Gravure sur Bois.

Aucune dépense sera épargnée pour rendre la Publication en tous points digne de la grande Exposition du Monde Entier, de la quelle elle formera un permanent Rapp rt. Son prix, aussi bien que son excellence, seront tels qu'elle trouvera place dans tous les rangs de la société.

Afin, aussi, que les Artistes et Manufacturiers des Nations Etrangères, qui apporteront leurs productions à cette Exposition d'Industrie, puissent avoir l'immense avantage du permanent et intelligible Rapport d'un événement aussi intéressant et important, les SUPPLEMENTS de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS seront publiés en FRANÇAIS, en ALLEMAND, aussi bien qu'en ANGLAIS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IN DREI SPRACHEN.
DIE GROSSE KUNST- und GEWERBAUSSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, in 1851.

Die Eigenthümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS beehren sich hiermit den deutschem Publicum die Anzeige zu machen, dass sie eine sorgsam abgefasste und vollständig illustrirte Beschreibung der GROSSEN KUNST- und GEWERBEAUSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, welche im Jahre 1851 in London statt finden wird, herausgeben werden. Während der ganzen Dauer dieser Austellung wird die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS mit einer neuen GROSSEN BEILAGEN erscheinen, die genaue und authentische Berichte von allem was in Betreff jener Austellung Interesse bietet, eine ausführliche Beschreibung der verschiedenen Kunst- und Gewerb Erzeugnisse und rechtzeitige ILLUSTRATIONEN, gezeichnet von den ersten Künstlern, enthalten wird. Jeder Abschnitt der ersten Classe, enthalten werden.

Die Eigenthümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS schönen keine Kosten das beabsichtigte Werk in jeder Beziehung, in jeder Beziehung würdig zu machen, der Welt damit eine treue und vollständig illustrirte Beschreibung jener grossen Austellung zu übergeben welche als bleibende, allgemeinintizige Bezeichnung Epoche machen wird, und zwar in einer so eleganten Form und zu einem so niedrigen Preise dass, während die Anschaffung derselben allen Classen leicht wird, sie mit der Eleganze in den Salons der Reichen harmonirt.

Um anderen Nationen, und besonders denen Künstlern und Fabrikanten, die Gelegenheit zu geben, sich eine treue und leicht verständliche Beschreibung auf der Erzeugnisse von Intresse, welche in der grossen universal Ausstellung von 1851, Platz finden, zu verschaffen, werden die erwähnten BEILAGEN in der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in ENGLISCHER und FRANZÖSISCHER, sowohl als in ENGLISCHER Sprache, erscheinen.

With the present DOUBLE NUMBER of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS DELIVERED THE LARGE
VIEW OF ROME, GRATIS!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1850.

THE recent serious defalcations in Savings-Banks have induced the Government to bring in a bill for their better regulation. Sir Charles Wood has, as usual, undertaken a measure which he is not likely to carry without much alteration or amendment. He has not contrived to satisfy practical men in all the details of his proposed bill, and he has omitted to give it a retrospective effect. There can be no doubt that the unhappy depositors who have been robbed of their money at Tralee, Scarborough, Rochdale, and other places by the defalcations of the treasurers and officers, placed it in those banks with the full reliance that Government was responsible for its safe custody. No compensation is to be made to them. The Government repudiates all knowledge of them; but says that, for the future, it will be responsible for all sums paid to the treasurers of Savings-Banks, if it have the appointment of those officers. The principle as regards the future is quite right; but we think, if the poor depositors are allowed to suffer their past losses without an effort being made to relieve them by the Government in whom they trusted, that the object of the Government in taking Savings-Banks under its protection will be to a great extent defeated. Those who have suffered had full reliance on the national credit when they deposited their money in the banks, and finding themselves deceived will not be likely to give their confidence again even under a new arrangement.

In other respects, the principal features of the bill seem unobjectionable. The Government, believing that the depositors care less about the rate of interest than about the certain repayment of their deposit, intend to limit the amount of deposit now allowed to £100. Where the accumulated interest on this amount, interest to go cease, but he is to be allowed to buy that sum into the funds, through the agency of the trustees, and the dividends may be paid through the Savings-Bank. The Government also proposes to reduce the rate of interest from £3 to £2 15s. per cent., in order to provide funds for the payment of adequate salaries to treasurers of its own appointment, and for whose deeds it is to make itself responsible. There can be no objection to this part of the project. The minor details are, doubtless, susceptible of amendment, and several have already been suggested in the debate on the introduction of the measure; but the main point is the retrospective action of the bill. It may be inconvenient to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to find the money for the purpose; but the public good demands the sacrifice both of the money and the convenience; and, unless the recent cases be properly met, a moral wrong will be committed, and the intention of Savings-Banks will be defeated. It is not only a politic thing for a Government to encourage habits of thrift and self-denial among the poor, but is a truly Christian and humane task for the more comfortable classes to undertake. Every poor depositor of money is a man gained from pauperism and crime, and enlisted on the side of order, peace, and rational liberty. The more we have of such men, the better for our pockets as ratepayers; the better for our commercial prosperity; and the better for our character as a civilised nation. It would not have been very expensive to the Government, to have reimbursed the losers by the late defalcations; and the expense would have repaid itself ultimately, in a thousand other ways. But the unlucky Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has the fatality of pleasing nobody, has tied his own hands. He has taken off the Excise duty on bricks, a measure which will not benefit any one but those who build new houses, and them not very largely; and has, in this manner, thrown away money which might have been well and wisely employed towards the relief of such hardship as that which the poor of Rochdale and other places now suffer, and in a variety of ways calculated to be beneficial to the people who are too poor to build houses. We trust, however, that it is not too late to remedy this omission; and that there is sufficient energy in the House of Commons to amend the Bill of the Government in this respect.

A RECENT case at the Thames Police-office has excited considerable interest, and led to explanations in the House of Commons. By the laws of South Carolina, and several other slave-holding states in America, no free coloured man, whether he be a subject of the United States or of any other country in the world, is allowed to be at large within their boundaries. American captains from the non slave-holding states, who seem to prefer coloured men for cooks and stewards, never venture to Charleston or New Orleans with such men on board, being aware of the law in this respect—that they will be seized on board and committed to prison until the vessel takes her departure. British captains, it appears, are not quite so conversant with transatlantic law in this matter, and occasionally arrive in a slave-holding port with a coloured man among their crew. It was a case of this kind that was brought under the notice of the Thames police magistrate, and afterwards of Lord Palmerston. It appears, however, from Lord Palmerston's statement, that there is no redress, and that the subject has already been brought by the British Government under the notice of the Government at Washington without leading to any satisfactory result. Of course, in such a matter retaliation would look absurd, but we should, nevertheless, like to see the Charleston and New Orleans slave-holders submitted to the operation of a similar law on arriving at any port in Europe. It would not be a whit more ridiculous, oppressive, or unjust, to decree that no free man from South Carolina or Louisiana, with red whiskers or black whiskers, or without any whiskers at all, should be allowed to come into the Thames or the Mersey, under the penalty of imprisonment, than it is for the men of Louisiana and South Carolina to imprison British subjects on account of the colour of their skins. Lord Palmerston declines to act further in the subject, and is possibly right, for any hostile attitude this country might assume would serve no other purpose than to exasperate the sensitive slave-holders of the South, and estrange the two nations, without leading to any benefit. We can but hope that, sooner or later, the southern states of the Union will find means, without foreign dictation or domestic coercion, to remove the foul stain of slavery from their boundaries, and that they will grant the same protection and hospitality to coloured men as are granted by every other nation having any right to call itself civilized.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

We have the highest gratification in announcing that her Majesty the Queen gave birth to a Prince at seventeen minutes after eight o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Court *Newsman*, in chronicling the auspicious event, says: In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and the Ministers and Officers of State summoned on the occasion.

The Privy Councillors present were the Most Rev. Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Rev. Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London; the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor-in-Chief; Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Duke of Norfolk.

Shortly before nine o'clock her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Palace. At ten o'clock the Queen's physicians issued the following bulletin:—

Buckingham Palace, Wednesday, May 1, 1850. Ten o'clock A.M.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at seventeen minutes after eight o'clock this morning. JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are well.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stevens, arrived at the Palace early in the forenoon, to learn the state of her Majesty and her Royal infant.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Palace in the afternoon, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen.

At three o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the Palace for the Council-office, where a Privy Council was held. At the Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury was ordered to prepare a form of prayer for the Queen's safe recovery. Prince Albert, after the Council, returned to Buckingham Palace.

About eight hundred of the nobility and gentry called during the day at Buckingham Palace, to make their dutiful enquiries after the state of her Majesty and the infant Princess.

At noon an *Extraordinary Gazette* was published, announcing the fact, and containing the usual orders in Council for "prayers and thanksgivings" in England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, as well as "that part of Great Britain called Scotland."

On Friday the following bulletin of the Queen's health was issued:—

Buckingham Palace, May 3 1850, 9 A.M.

The Queen has passed an excellent night. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on favourably. JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess Van der Straten and Major de Moerkerke, visited the Queen on Saturday at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was received on her arrival at the Vauxhall station from Claremont by his Royal Highness Prince Albert (attended by his Equerry in Waiting, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon), who accompanied her Majesty to the Palace. The Queen of the Belgians partook of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert.

On Monday and Tuesday last her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Queen continued in the enjoyment of excellent health, and took frequent outdoor exercise up to the period of her Majesty's happy accouchement.

Lord Byron and Sir Frederick Stovin have relieved the Earl of Lisiowel and Lieut-Colonel the Hon. Robert Boyle in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Duke of Wellington received a host of visitors on Wednesday morning, at Apsley House, on the occasion of his natal day. Prince Albert, the whole of the Royal Family, and all the members of the *corps diplomatique*, with two exceptions, paid their respects to the noble and gallant Duke. It affords as great pleasure in stating that the venerable Duke is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

Miss Coutts gave the first of a series of *soirées* at her residence, Stratton street, Piccadilly, on Wednesday. There were about 300 fashionables present at the reception.

Lady Kerrison gave her second *soirée dansante* on Wednesday night at the family mansion, in Great Stanhope-street.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston had a dinner party on Wednesday evening, at their mansion, Carlton Gardens.

Viscountess Gage's *soirée dansante*, on Tuesday evening, was attended by a large party of the *élite* of the aristocr cy now in town, and which completely filled the reception-rooms of the family mansion, in Whitehall-yard.

Sir Francis T. and Lady Arabella Baring entertained Lord and Lady Montcagle, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Laurence, and a distinguished party at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence at the Admiralty

The Comte de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duchesse d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, the Duc de Grammont and suite, honoured the Gallery of Illustration, in Regent-street, with a visit on Monday last.

The Duchesse de Guiche was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday last, at the Hôtel de Guiche, at Paris.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge went from Kew, on Tuesday, to Claremont, and paid a visit to the Count and Countess de Neuilly and her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford have arrived at Tarbert House, Invernesshire, from Trentham. Her Ladyship's majority was celebrated by great rejoicings last week, on the family estates at Cromartie and other districts in the north.

The Marchioness of Salisbury was safely delivered of a daughter, on Thursday week, at Westport House.

The Countess of Clonmel gave birth to a son on Wednesday week, at Bretby Court, county Kildare.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the young Earl of Strathmore with the Hon. Charlotte Maria Barrington, eldest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, took place on Tuesday, at Becket House, near Shrivenham, the seat of the noble father of the bride, in the presence of a large circle of the friends of both families. The bouquets, as usual on similar occasions, were supplied by Harding, of Clifford street.—On Saturday last, at Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Miss Clara Maria Burdett, daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, was married to the Rev. James Drummond Money, of Shernfield, Suffolk. The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. R. Burgess. The Earl of Harrowby gave away the bride.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday, the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year, the society, notwithstanding the loss by death of many valuable subscribers, had made very satisfactory progress. During the past year, the works issued by the society were "Chronicon Petroburgense" (Chronicles of Peterboro'); "Inedited Letters of Queen Elizabeth;" "Chronicles of Queen Jane;" and "Two Years of the Reign of Queen Mary." They had also, in preparation, the "Liverpool Papers illustrative of Irish History, from 1595 to the Restoration;" and the "Privy Purse Expenses during the reigns of Charles II. and James II." The balance in the treasurer's hands amounted to £137 2s. The report was adopted, and, some general business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Marquis of Blandford in the chair. It appeared, that, in spite of a diminished income, the most cheering prospects had crowned the labours of the society. Its stations pervaded all round the country, including Drogheda, Kerry, Clonmel, Cork, &c. They employed 3 inspecting agents; 43 inspectors; 14 Irish readers; and 116 Scripture readers; and 721 teachers. The financial statement showed that the income derived from all sources during the past year was £9685. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the subject of the report, which was unanimously adopted; and after a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the members of this institution was held in the theatre, Albemarle-street; his Grace the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The report, which was read by Dr. Granville, stated that the first subject for remark was one of congratulation viz. the increase of composition and annual fees from new members, which amounted in the past year to £724 10s., being within a few shillings of £200 over those of the preceding year. The amount of contributions from old members and subscribers, under various heads, was as nearly as possible equal to that of 1848. The miscellaneous receipts likewise had been much the same in both years, and in the income from funded property there had been naturally a considerable augmentation to the increased capital. It was satisfactory to find that the total net receipts for the year, applicable by the managers to the general purposes of the institution, had, to within a few pounds, equalled those of the preceding year, being £3231 16s. 8d. The report showed an excess over expenditure of £503 8s. 9d.; which excess, added to the balance in hand from the previous year, £449 2s. 3d., making a total of £952 11s., was the amount of the two investments, amounting to £739 18s. 9d., leaving a balance in favour of the institution of £212 12s. 3d. During the past year the library had made the acquisition of not less than 576 volumes, 290 of which were purchased by the managers, besides 60 periodicals, and 226 were presented. The report was adopted.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual general meeting was held on Monday, at the office of the society, in Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, M.P., in the chair. The report of the council stated that the total income of the society in 1849 amounted to £9688 17s. 9d., including a sum of £651 17s. 6d. the proceeds of the sale of £700 Three per Cents. The total expenditure was £9434 15s. 3d., a steady increase of £1000 having going on in the receipts of the society, indicating a greater appreciation on the part of the public of the attractions of the collection, and, it is to be hoped, an increased interest in the study of zoology. On the other hand, with an increase of £606 over the income of 1848, and of £1000 over that of 1847, it has been found necessary to diminish the funded property of the society, which was, by a recommendation of the last committee of audit, limited to a minimum of £3000, except under certain circumstances of extraordinary pressure. The collection of animals in the gardens had been diminished by the death of the bi-on the rhinoceros, and some other valuable specimens, but, as the stock has been also augmented by numerous gifts, the value of the collection is not deteriorated. The plan of not raising the price of admission to the gardens on Mondays and holidays having been found successful, the council propose to extend the reduction of price to the whole of Whitsun week, by way of experiment towards a permanent decrease of charges.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at the offices, Regent-street; Sir Mark Lemon, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that in pursuance of a resolution of last year, the council had refrained from embarking in any pecuniary undertaking which did not appear to be of pressing necessity. Circumstances had, however, occasioned a larger outlay for extra work than was contemplated in May, 1849 in the improvement of the premises. The charge of such of these works as had been completed was £1651 18s. 10d. The exhibitions of 1849 had been more numerously attended than in 1848, the number of tickets issued being 18,517. The receipts for 1849 had exceeded those of 1848 by the sum of £222 8s. The comparative expenditure for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849 were £3789, £3679, and £3987. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Duke of Devonshire elected president.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—The first general meeting of this company took place on Tuesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Dakin in the chair. The report stated that, while the directors had taken counsel, the financial, engineering, and surveyor's report to speak for themselves, they regarded this as the convenient opportunity for passing in review a comparison between the promises held out in their prospectus and the progress of their fulfilment in the present position of the company. First, the prospectus held forth the promise of the guarantee of the city of London for an adequate demand for the gas of the company. The actual result was that 6400 consumers in the city of London had bound themselves to purchase their whole supply from the company for five years; 634 large consumers in the line of the same road from Cornhill into connection with the company; and the company on nearly equivalent terms, and that from a very great additional number of actual and intending consumers cordial assurances had been received. The prospectus also had announced that the company engaged to manufacture gas of superior quality, the best than in use, at the rate of 1s. 4½d. per 1000 cubic feet, and pledged itself to furnish and lay down the whole plant necessary to distribute 36,000,000 cubic feet of gas, including every expense of opening and relaying the streets and furnishing service pipes and meters, for £164,808. The directors had finally completed contracts, which were now in rapid course of completion, for the manufacture and distribution of 320,000,000 cubic feet of gas, at a maximum cost of £163,083. The prospectus had contemplated an expenditure for contingencies of £13,000, for land £20,000, and for preliminary expenses £8000, making a total of £41,000. The whole preliminary and contingent expenditure up to the date of the report amounted to £14,953 2s. 5d., leaving an ample margin of £26,036 16s. 7d. for future contingent and unforeseen expenses. The parliamentary returns proved that as each company had redeemed its charges it had increased its dividends. If companies, with a capital on which dividends must be paid, according to their own calculation, of £50,000, could afford to sell gas at 4s. per 1000 feet, how was it possible to doubt that a company which was enabled to distribute as much gas for a capital of £136,000 as they could supply by a capital of £500,000 could fail to be profitable, or present the amplest security for the least speculative investor? The chairman said, he had to congratulate the company upon the very prosperous appearance of their affairs; and, though he would not wish to use harsh terms, he must say they had experienced every opposition to counteract the views which they were resolved to carry out. (Cheers.) The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair. Amongst those on the platform we observed Sir Thomas D. Acland, General Mitness, Mr. Pumpire, M.P., &c., &c. After a short address from the chairman, the secretary read the report, in which it was stated that in France the work of the society had been carried on in the face of many difficulties, and the issue from their depôt in Paris was 108,338 copies, making, in all, a circulation in France of 2,728,364 copies. In Belgium and the Rhenish provinces a distribution of 76,000 copies had taken place. In Holland 23,681 copies had been circulated, making a distribution in that country of 261,226 copies since 1814. From the Frankfort depôt there had been a circulation of 37,436. In Italy 12,000 volumes had been circulated; and in different parts of Germany and Italy a proportionate circulation had taken place. The committee had to congratulate the meeting that the Emperor of Russia had permitted a distribution of the Scriptures to the extent of £300. The report was agreed to; and several resolutions in favour of the objects of the society having been passed, the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—On Monday afternoon a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, to consider the claims of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The meeting, which was convened by the Rector of St. James's, Westminster, was numerously attended. Lord Lyttelton presided. The noble chairman, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in support of resolutions affirming the duty of the Church to take more active steps for the conversion of the heathen, and I for the promotion of the spiritual interests of the colonists, and also pledging the meeting to the assistance of the society. The meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to Lord Lyttelton for his courtesy in presiding.

CENTRAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. J. F. Plumptre, M.P., in the chair. The report stated, that though the funds at the disposal of the society were so limited, its operation had been attended with great success. It employed seven ordained missionaries, twelve catechists, and six schoolmistresses, who laboured among the emigrants in no less than twelve British colonies. The income of the society during the past year amounted to £3000, including the colonial contributions. This was a slight decrease on the receipts of the preceding year, but the deficiency arose from a falling off in the legacies, and not in the annual subscriptions, in which there had been an increase. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Rev. J. C. Ryle, and other clergymen and gentlemen, and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the society were adopted.

HOME AND COLONIAL INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The fourteenth anniversary meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the Institution, Gray's-inn-road; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The report stated that the number of teachers in course of training under the auspices of the society was 193, while the number of children receiving instruction was 12,000, an increase of 90 in the number benefiting by the institution, as compared with the previous year. The receipts for the twelve months, including donations, amounted to £5432 18s. 11d., and the disbursements to £5381 1s. 7d., thus leaving a balance of £51 17s. 4d. in the hands of the treasurer. On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, M.P., the report was unanimously approved of, and ordered to be printed and circulated. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Nolan, the Rev. J. C. Miller, of Birmingham, and others, and resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the objects of the society.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, upwards of one thousand of the friends and supporters of this association met, and partook of breakfast, in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, after which the annual general meeting was held in the Great Hall; the Hon. A. Kinnaird in the chair. There could not have been less than 2000 persons at the public meeting. From the report it appeared that during the past year the total receipts had been £2151 6s. 8d., being an increase over the previous year of £1555. The sum expended in the same period to £1951 6s. 8d. had been spent in the formation of a library for the use of the members, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £20. The average weekly attendance at lectures was about 200. The total number of young men who have joined it upwards of 3000; and no less than 50,000 books have been distributed to them from the reading-rooms, in Gresham-street, City. Various resolutions, pledging those present to support the association, were then passed, and the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY FOR SENDING MISSIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD. The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The report stated that it was impossible to ascertain the amount of good which had resulted from the labours of this society; it remained for future generations to estimate more adequately what had been done. During the last year 240 convocational meetings of this society had been held, for the purposes of exciting and confirming the interest in this work of Christian missions. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, at Exeter Hall; Mr. S. M. Peto in the chair. The report stated, that the schools established under the auspices of the Union at Copenhagen were still carried on at its expense. The committee had made a grant of £20 in aid of Sunday-schools in Germany, and they had flourished to a most encouraging extent, despite the prophesy of their opponents. The total number of scholars in their schools amounted to 23,893; 13,032 of whom were Scripture readers. The subscriptions and donations had amounted to £1263; and the expenditure, to £1351. The report was adopted; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Monday the anniversary meeting of this society was held at the Hanover-square Rooms; the most noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The report stated that during the past year 1000 bibles had been furnished to the army, and 300 to the troops in the East India Company's service, besides 88 to barrack and hospital rooms, and 90 to the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry. To her Majesty's ships 1670 copies had been supplied, including 100 to the four vessels going out under Captain Austin in search of Sir John Franklin and his associates, to whom the society, before their quitting England in 1845, gave an ample supply, at Sir John's special request. The number of bibles issued during the past year of 17,695, and a general total of copies circulated by the society since its formation of 517,691. The report further stated that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had given a donation to the Naval Branch, which was 97l. 8s. The report was adopted. The receipts of cash amounted to £2638 7s. 4d., and the disbursements to £2614 17s. 7d., which, with last year's balance, showed an amount in the treasurer's hands of £2 5s. 5d.

MASTER MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends of this society was held at the Bridge Hotel, London-bridge; Mr. T. Dere was called to the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the balance in the hands of the society amounted to £7138 7s. 7d. During the past year the committee had received various sums, including subscriptions, and the funds now amounted to £7691 17s. 5d.; since the last annual meeting there had been deaths by accident and natural causes, and sums paid were £282; loss of life at sea, £300; shipwrecked members, £575; and partial loss, £-23 18s.; making a total of £1723 18s.; payments and expenses of management, £181 15s. 3d.; making a total of moneys paid during the year, £1875 13s. 3d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £5818 4s. The report also stated that the committee had much pleasure in announcing that there had been an addition of 29 new members since the last annual meeting, a number far exceeding that of any year since 1846. The total number of registered members is at the present time 1593. The number of deaths during the past year had been 33 from natural causes, and 4 by shipwrecks. The number of annuitants on the books was 918. The report was adopted, after which the meeting proceeded to the election of trustees. A discussion then ensued respecting the formation of an annuity fund, but the subject was adjourned for further consideration.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a director, in the room of Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Major John Arthur Moore.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill, on Thursday.—Mr Parnell in the chair.—At which it was stated, that the revenue of the bridge, since the commencement of the past half year, amounted to £2986 2s. 4d.; the amount received for tolls being £150 7s. 3d. over the amount received in the corresponding half of last year. The report was adopted, a dividend of £2 per share declared, and the retiring directors re-elected. The meeting then separated.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the medical college of this hospital took place; his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Sir R. H. Inglis, and a number of other gentlemen being present. Fifty-one prizes having been distributed, the meeting separated.

HARRISON'S SPINAL INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday; Dr. Epps in the chair; when a report was presented which stated that, during the past year, the institution had never had less than six patients within its walls, all of whom had progressed most remarkably towards recovery, the whole expense incurred being only £384 11s. There were now upwards of thirty applicants for admission, but their petitions could not be attended to, in consequence of the limited means at the control of the charity. The report was adopted; the officers elected for the ensuing year; and a determination come to to bring the claims of the charity prominently before the public.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN.—The thirty-fourth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., in the chair, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that the Infirmary had been founded, if not by, at least under the immediate sanction of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex; that it had gratuitously relieved upwards of 70,000 cases; that it extended its operations to about 400 a month upon the average, and that in the last month it had dispensed its blessings to 700. To celebrate these achievements, and to be enabled to continue them as efficiently as hereto- was the first object of the festival; the next was to carry out the charity, by making it an hospital as well as a dispensary, the expenses incident to which would be covered by £5000. Towards the amount the treasurer announced for the evening's subscriptions the sum of £1077.

NATIONAL VACCINE ASSOCIATION.—From the annual report of this establishment, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, it appears that during the past year 172,544 charges of lymph have been distributed, and 9080 children been vaccinated by the surgeons appointed in the London districts. The board have likewise received returns of 114,190 cases vaccinated with lymph supplied from the National Vaccine Establishment. The board express their regret that they have no means of adopting or enforcing such measures as are obviously necessary for the prevention of small-pox. The report concludes by stating the conviction of the board, that, if England is to be freed from the small-pox, the interposition of the Legislature alone, by wise and comprehensive measures, can disarm the pestilence of its terrors, and realise the fond hopes and prayers of the friends of humanity for its extinction.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—The anniversary festival of the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday night, under the able presidency of the Right Hon the Earl of Carlisle. A numerous attendance of friends of the institution assembled round the noble Earl. The secretary read the annual report of the proceedings of the hospital, which stated that since its establishment, in 1841, it had relieved upwards of 25,000 patients, and that 6.58 cases had been admitted during the past year. The secretary added that the accounts of the finances was satisfactory; and the subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £700.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.—The sermon to be preached by the Rev. H. Melville, on the 12th inst., at St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street, will be in aid of the above institution, and not of the "London Truss Society," as stated in our Journal of last week.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The sum of £74,000 has already been expended on the official residences of the Speaker and the officers of the House of Commons, and a further sum of £30,100 will be required to complete them. The total amount of rent paid for the official residence of the Speaker and allowances for house rent to the officers of the House of Commons since 1834 to the present time was £26,896.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, April 27:—Males, 729; females, 770: total, 1499. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 491; females, 419: total, 903. This return shows a continued decrease in the mortality of London. Since the third week of March, when it rose, the weekly mortality has constantly fallen, as is shown by the following numbers:—The deaths were 1167, 1124, 893, 886, and in last week only 903. This last number is less than in any corresponding week during the ten years 1839-48, except that of 1842; and the average of the ten weeks being 959, or, corrected for increase of popu ation, 979, there now appears a decrease on it amounting to 189. All the important class of diseases exhibit now a decrease on the average in the deaths assigned to them. From small-pox there were 6 deaths, or about half the average; from measles 17, from scarlatina, 21, from hooping-cough 35, and from typhus 25, which diseases are less fatal than usual; croup was fatal to 5 persons, influenza to 4, purpura to 2, diarrhœa to 11, and erysipelas to 9, all near the ordinary amount. On the 19th of April, at No. 11, Wycombe-place, Kent-road, a carman, aged 40 years, died of "disease of the kidneys; English cholera: the latter complaint of nine hours' duration." Again, amongst the diseases which affect the respiratory organs, bronchitis carried off 46 persons (rather more than the average of ten corresponding weeks, but less than that of the last three in the year 1847-9); pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, about the same number, considerably less than the average. Only 6 persons died of asthma, and 110 of consumption, the corrected average being 138. A child died of laryngismus stridulus, two children of apthæ, a man of laryngitis. The deaths of 20 persons, of whom 18 were women, were the results of cancer, and all occurred between 35 years of age and 80. Seven girls and eight boys died after premature birth. Three children were suffocated accidentally in bed. Two cases of intoxication are recorded. The dissection of deaths in public institutions shows that 86 occurred in workhouses and 64 in hospitals; and of the latter, that 39 took place in general hospitals, 8 in lunatic asylums, 7 at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and 4 in other military and naval establishments.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the daily mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 29.803. The mean temperature of the week was 46.8 deg., which is less by 2.4 deg. than the average of the same week in seven years. The mean temperature was, on Sunday, 3 deg. above the average of the same day, and on each of the other six days was below it. On every day but Thursday the wind generally blew from the north or north-east.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

IRISH POOR-LAW.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH, in presenting a petition, praying for an alteration of the Irish Poor-law, said that the British constitution was a constitution he held in the greatest respect; but he would rather live under a military despotism than under a constitution which tolerated the arbitrary proceedings of the Poor-law Commissioners. He did not choose to be at the beck and call of two hooded serpents sitting in Dublin.

PIRATES HEAD-MONEY BILL.

On the motion of EARL GREY, certain amendments were introduced into this bill, after which it was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

FACTORY ACT.

In answer to a question from Lord Ashley, Sir G. GREY said that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring in a Bill themselves for the Regulation of the Factory System. They proposed to limit the hours of labour for women and children between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, for five days in the week, and on Saturday between six and two. This would limit the hours of labour to ten, without allowing them so much range as at present. He made this statement in the spirit of the existing law, and not with any view of throwing an obstacle in the way of the noble Lord's intentions of introducing a measure which would not benefit the classes whose condition he sought to ameliorate. (Hear, hear.)

CANONRIES

On the motion of Mr. HORSMAN, an address to the Crown was agreed to for copies of all applications from the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, Rochester, Worcester, Canterbury, Norwich, Winchester, Peterborough, Exeter, and Southwell, for aid in the performance of the additional duties cast upon them by the Cathedral Commissioners' Act, and of the several orders, stating, in each case, the number of canonries existing at the date of the application, the duties attached to them, and the amounted granted in reply to each.

DISTRESSED UNIONS ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill, as amended in committee, was reconsidered, and the amendments agreed to.

The amendments in the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill were re-considered, and the report agreed to.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill passed through the committee. Adjourned.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—His Excellency the French Ambassador and Madame Drouyn de L'Huys gave a grand entertainment last evening at the residence of the Embassy, in Belgrave-square, to the following distinguished party: His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Minto, the Earl Granville, the Earl of Mulgrave, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Campbell, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Lord Brougham, Lord Howden, the Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, and Mr. Addington. The party broke up about eleven o'clock

MANSION HOUSE FESTIVITIES.—On Thursday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained, in the Egyptian Hall, a portion of the civic corporation, viz the common-councilmen of the following wards and their families:—Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Bread-street, Bridge, Broad street, Candlewick, Castlebaynard, Cheap, Cordwainer, and Cornhill. Nearly all the inhabitants of his Lordship's ward (Bassishaw) were invited, including the Inquest, Lady Bacon's trustees, Bassishaw Club, and Bassishaw Friendly Club. Covers were laid for 300.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Yesterday's (Friday's) news from Paris represents that the Democratic candidates for the Seine at Lofre are likely to be returned.

The *Moniteur* announces that a commission has been formed charged to prepare a new electoral law. This intelligence has caused a good deal of surprise and discontent among the mixa parties, as it is believed that an attack is to be made upon the franchise. However, we have yet no particulars, nor quite ascertained that anything should be done to lessen the influence of the Socialist opponents.

The reports of a change of ministry have almost died away.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts from India and China, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, were received in town yesterday (Friday) by extraordinary express. The dates are:—Bombay, April 3; Calcutta, March 25; and China, March 7. The Marquis of Dalhousie's health had wonderfully improved by his late voyage. He was about to quit Calcutta for Simla, whither the Maranioness had preceded him some days. Sir Charles Napier was at Lahore on the 22d of March, watching every movement of the Affghans, and the communication between Peshawar and Kohat was entirely closed. Captain Coke had a skirmish with some of the disaffected in the hills, and lost ten of his men. The Affredees have again proved treacherous, and succeeded in cutting off the supplies of water to the tower of Kohat, which placed the garrison in a helpless condition and the troops were consequently obliged to withdraw from that fortress. Another expedition to the hills was contemplated. The Rev. Mr. G. Pigott, late Archdeacon of Bombay, died at sea on the 24th February, on his return to England.

CHINA.

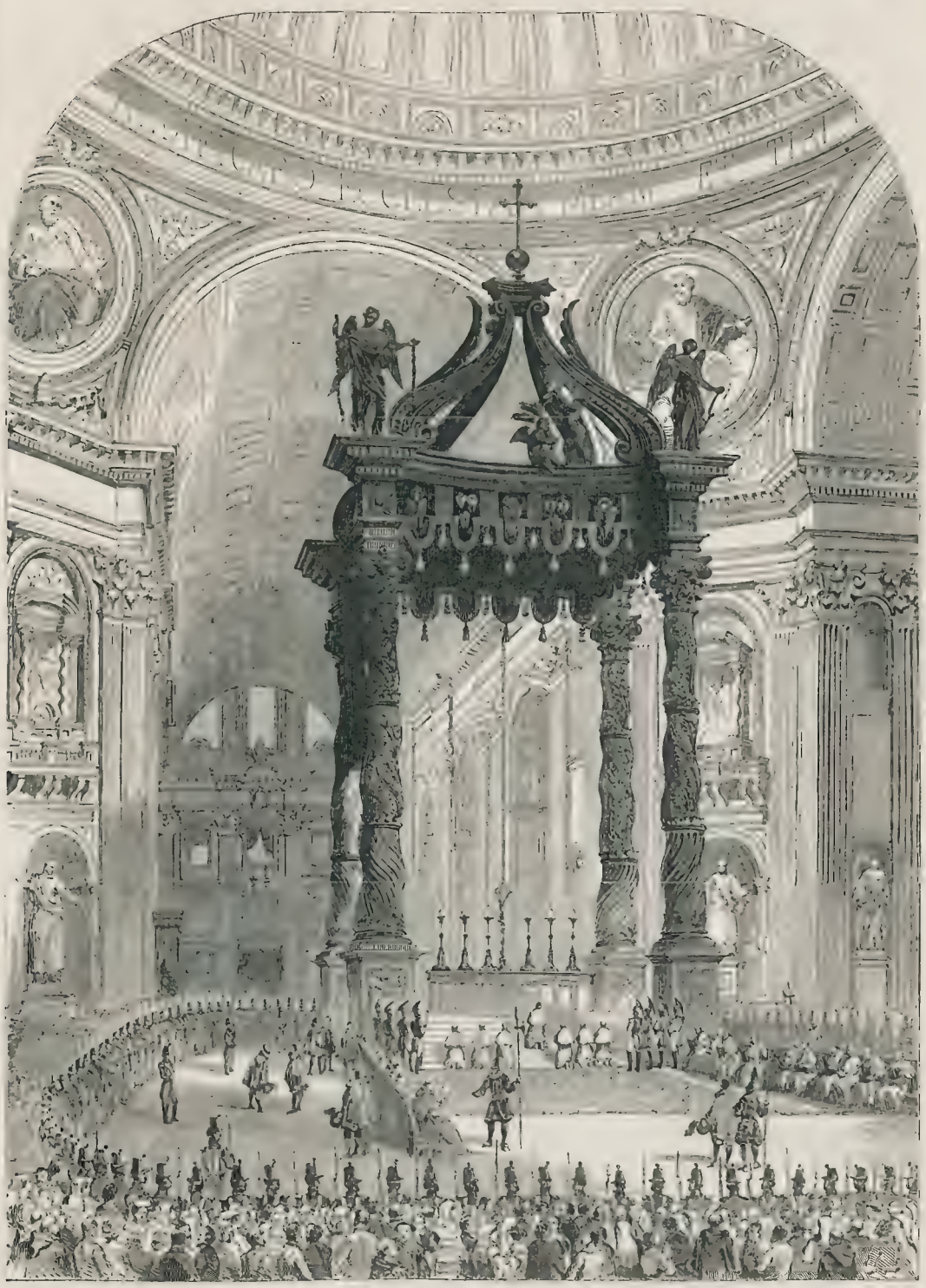
The British seamen and marines on board her Majesty's steamer *Medea*, Commander Lockyer, have had a gallant and victorious action with the Chinese pirates. They succeeded in capturing and destroying 13 junks, by which the sea plunderers lost 220 men killed, and 20 made prisoners, two of whom have since died [illegible] wounds. Not a single man belonging to the English party sustained the least injury.

WEST INDIES.

[illegible] arrived yesterday (Friday) bringing accounts from [illegible] and Barbadoes, to March 9. The political [illegible] The islands continued healthy. A trifling riot had taken place [illegible] Grey Town, but it was soon put down, and the ringleaders punished by flogging.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI LATERANO TO ST. PETER'S.

RETURN OF THE POPE TO ROME.



INTERIOR OF ST. PETER'S—THE POPE AT THE GRAND ALTAR.

(*Continued from page* 301.)

presented a magic *coup-d'œil*. It was arched over at every four feet with rows of large coloured lamps, so as to give the appearance of walking under a vault of fire. The Monte Pincio, with its terraces rising above each other, and crowned by the French Academy, all distinctly made out in lines of fire, was quite a fairy scene. The *Giornale di Roma*, the official paper, makes the following remarks on this occasion:—"We are happy to announce, that, in consequence of the judicious measures taken by the President of Police, not even the slightest disturbance took place among so vast a multitude congregated from all parts, and that, too, not merely along the route traversed by his Holiness, but any part whatever of the city. Everywhere and concordantly prevailed order, tranquility, and joy. Rome will mark the 12th of April, 1850, among her most happy and auspicious days. Europe will now be assured that the Roman people are essentially devoted to their Sovereign and the Supreme Pontiff, and the Catholic world will learn with satisfaction, that the head of the Church has happily re-entered the Eternal City, which has been destined by Divine Providence as his seat."

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

Up and down through the political world, notwithstanding the depth of the torpor in which it is sunk, keen eyes for such sights aver that they can perceive, creeping restlessly to and fro, the gloomy and indefinite forms of those shadows which coming events project. Different seers interpret the phantasmal appearances in different fashion. To some they seem shadows of hitherto undreamt-of coalitions—of novel and startling party combinations; other soothsayers recognise in them the political ghosts which hover round the bed of a dying Parliament. And perhaps there may be some truth in the theories as rumours, hundred-mouthed gabbles of a quarrel between Mr. Disraeli and the whipper-in of his party, who it seems has been cashiered. Another oral organ of the same oracular personage—Rumour, not Mr. Disraeli—tells us that the little band which faithfully followed the fortunes of Sir Robert has broken from its allegiance, and is melting fast away. Then come the stories of the coalition-mongers. I saw a list of a combination Ministry handed about, in which Lord Johnny was translated into the Upper House; leaving, however, Sir James Graham as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Sir Robert Peel as the new Secretary for Ireland, cheek-by-jowl with Sir George Grey upon the Treasury Bench in the Commons. I suspect that more unlikely things have—never—come to pass. In the midst of the House, the late Premier looks as isolated as the Duke of York on the top of his column. He sits and calmly watches the intriguing players, only now and then interposing with the air of a grave and good-natured ancient, calmly interested in the game which younger limbs and hotter heads are urging—now, sedately to applaud a good stroke; anon, patriarchally to offer a bit of sound advice. No buzzing, busy coterie, the nucleus of an embryo party, swarm around the ex-Minister. He sends forth no busy *aide-de-camps* silly to feel the pulse of the House. He issues no summonses for hasty councils in Whitehall Gardens. If ever there was a man who appeared to enjoy the retirement of political ease, and to be making no preparations whatever for a start upon a new career, that man is Sir Robert. It is quite significant to see the easy laugher with which he saunters down to the House, usually alone, occasionally leaning heavily on the arm of Mr. Sidney Herbert. It seems to say, "I am going down 'to my place,' merely for the amusement of the thing, nothing else: simply *pour passer le temps*. I have nothing particular to do, and I rather like to see how my old folks June as well as they used to say, and watch how Lord John manages." And this game played by Sir Robert is, oddly enough, followed closely by Sir James Graham, who sits silent and sedate upon one bench, just as his colleague upon another.

The Jack-in-the-Green is dancing beneath my windows; Mr. Merryman is cutting his antique antics; and "My Lady" is sending round the ladies for half-pence in honour of Merry May. These *escapades* of the gay and festive Revel, are of the most doleful kind, being nothing less than a cutting east wind and a drenching rain—a poor prologue to the drama of the brave summer-time. Nevertheless, the tokens of the advancing season become daily more numerous. Voyaging, the other day, up towards Putney, it was pleasant to see the activity of the boat-builders. Crack "eights," capacious funnies, with table and awnings, sharp-built "tan-dans," and cockle-shells of wager-boats, not weighing in all their bulk so much as a barge's oar, were being furbished up and tidied for the coming rowing time, at every boat builder's wharf; while here and there a four or six-oared, with her crew evidently in training, shot gally by the steamer. Chatting upon such aquatic matters, my companion told me of a last year's river joke which he had witnessed. A gay party left Chelsea-bridge for the pleasant sats of Richmond the purpose of the expedition being an aquatic pic-nic. Towards the going down of the sun the mirthfulness of the party reached its climax. The corks of many champagne bottles had smote the white canvas awning—the ladies' eyes were at their brightest—gentlemen's tongues at their merriest, when lo! a sudden splash in the water, a sudden surge of the boat, a sudden outcry from all the fair company. One of the party was missing! There was an instant's pause; then a lady breathlessly ejaculated, "Where—where is Mr. Smith?" The waterman's boat-hook was in his side in a moment, and in the next there appeared upon the surface, supported by the aforesaid boat-hook stuck into the collar of its coat, a blue, spluttering, sneezing face. "Where—where is Mr. Smith?" again cried the whole party in chorus. It was the boatman who was the quickest-witted amphibious man, and who gradually hoisting him further and further out of the water, answered the question by the remarkable counter inquiry of "Is *this* the gent?" the interrogation being put in the most perfectly placid and unperturbed manner. The drowning gentlemen were as plenty at the bottom of the Thames as mud and broken ginger-beer bottles.

And so the old Laureate is gone. It is some years since I saw him last, in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Lords—a hard-visaged patriarch, with serene eyes and thin grey hair. A friend, who spent a portion of last autumn upon the banks of Windermere, had continual opportunities of seeing him. To poet then appeared hale and hearty. He used to wander about in a broad-brimmed straw hat, which he had brought from Leghorn. A common topic of conversation with him at that time was Mr. Layard's discoveries in Nineveh, in which he appeared to take a deep interest. The Laureate, however, was frequently disinclined to be jocular; but, from what I hear, he could hardly be said to have shone with anything like eminent lustre in the facetious line. The author of the "Excursion" was no "wag."

But two links—those of Thomas Moore and Samuel Rogers—now remain, to connect the present race with the bright galaxy of the poets who sprang from the mental clash of the great French Revolution. It is odd that the sun of the *salon*, the men of brilliant dinners and routes and balls, should have survived the austere-living hermits of the fields and the woods, the mountains and the lakes. Yet Southey and Wordsworth have left the Bards of Memory and the Singer of "Lalla Rookh" behind them. It is to be feared, however, that the brilliant and satiric, the witty and convivial Tom Moore, will not linger very long after his rival in a very different school. Wordsworth, notwithstanding, endured up so many a gorgeous vision, and put into satiric words so many a biting witticism, is understood to be darkened, so as to leave but little hope of any permanent recovery of its powers. Wordsworth possessed of his faculties to the end. How thoroughly he had outlived the world of ridicule which would have crushed any spirit less mildly sagacious and calmly self-relying than his! He saw many of his quondam assailants sitting at his feet, as at those of Gamaliel. I remember Alan Cunningham once saying to me, "Early in life I was infected by the blue and yellow phobia, and laughed at Wordsworth; but afterwards I saw my error, I confessed to the poet, and he forgave me!"

How constant was Wordsworth's habit of pleasing the most common things. This was, perhaps, that quality which most exposed him to ridicule. Many of my readers, no doubt, recollect the famous apostrophe to the Highland girl at Inversnaid, on Loch Lomond, ending—

> The cottage small,
> The rock, the bay, the waterfall—
> And thee! the spirit of them all!

A very few years after this was written I saw "the spirit of them all." She was a strapping middle-aged woman, engaged in loading a cart with litter from a stable!

I have mentioned Rogers as belonging to the Wordsworthian and Coleridgian era. But his reminiscences stretch further back into the brave old world—of perrwigs, and knee-breeches, and silver buckles—when gentlemen wore threecornered hats and laced coats and ruffles. Dr. Johnson carried Bozzy to Bolt-court to drink a dish of tea with Mrs. Williams. Rogers was once very near seeing Dr. Johnson, and this is how he tells the story:—

"I was a boy and I wrote boyish verses. I was proud of them myself, but I wanted better authority than my own before I took the decisive step of the grand literary autocrat, the grand builder up and puller down of literary reputations. I took counsel with myself a bright thought struck me—I plucked up courage, made up my poems in a bundle, and sallied forth to ask for nothing more than acceptance upon my rhymes. But all the way to Bolt-court my courage kept dribbling out of my fingers' ends. An interview with the great bashaw was a terrible thing, and I had nearly hazarded it. However, I would not turn back. I stalked up Bolt-court upheld by an awful resolution; I stood upon the doorstep—the Doctor's door-step; I paused for an instant, and then, with a beating heart and a trembling hand——knocked. The maid rung sharply amid the tall houses. That sound undid me. It brought the full measure of my boldness flashing before me—I paused tremblingly—I heard steps inside—it might be Frank, the black servant—it might be the Doctor himself! Awful alternatives!—I leaped off the door-step——and fled!"

Dr. Johnson died soon after, and Rogers never saw him.

Has any casual reader of art-criticisms ever been puzzled by the occurrence of three mysterious letters as denoting a new-fashioned school or style in painting lately come into vogue. The hieroglyphics in question are "P. R. B.," and they are the initials of the words "Pre Raffaelite Brotherhood." To this league belong the ingenious gentlemen who are the practitioners of "Early Christian Art," and who—setting aside the Medieval schools of Italy, the Byzantine, Guidos, and Titians, and all such small-beer daubers—devote their energies to the reproduction of saints and martyrs cut perfectly flat—as though the poor gentlemen had been martyred by being passed under a Baker's Patent—their appearance being further improved by their limbs being stuck akimbo, so as to produce a most interesting series of angles and freely-developed elbows. A glance at some of the minor exhibitions now open will prove what really clever men have been bitten by this extraordinary art-whim, of utterly banishing and disclaiming perspective and everything like rotundity of form. It has been suggested to the globe shape of the world much in the very affairs of the ingenious gentlemen in question. Sydney Smith said that Quakers would, if they could, have clothed all creation in grey. The "P. R. B." would be bold enough for their world beat it out flat, and make men and women like artfully-shaped and coloured pancakes.

A. B. H.

SECTIONAL BOATS.—A correspondent (who bears testimony to the ingenuity of Mr. Laird's invention, illustrated in our last), states this invention to have been practically carried out, at least 253 years ago, when the privateering expedition of Sir Athony Shelley and Mr. William Parker joined company at Jamaica, March 2nd, 1597. Those commanders formed a plan for crossing the Isthmus of Darien, into the Pacific; taking with them a pinnace, which was framed in six sections, to be set together with screws, when wanted.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, "Linda di Chamouni" was given for the first time this season. It is needless to remind our readers, that in this opera—up to that hour never very successful—Mdme. Sontag made her unsurpassable last season, after an absence from the stage of nearly twenty years. The performance of Saturday was looked to with much curiosity, as affording an opportunity of judging Mdme Sontag's powers as compared with those she exhibited on her first appearance last season. The result of this comparison is highly favourable, the improvement being palpable in her acting as well as in the quality and power of her voice, which practice was expected to strengthen. This was strikingly exemplified in her cavatina "Ah, luce di quest' anima," which was warmly applauded and encored; but a graceful acknowledgement of this honour was the only answer to the encachinations. Subdued feeling and an exquisite sense of the dramatic exigences of the part is expressed in every musical phrase she utters, with so little apparent art, that the dramatist's and composer's ideas are kept up in striking relief. With her habits of the highest sphere of society, still, whilst Sontag sings *Linda*, we see nothing but the simple-hearted mountain girl, so thoroughly does she identify herself with the part. In the scene where her father comes and implores her assistance, her struggles between shame and filial affection are admirably depicted. After the madness, which is that art most difficult about her whole performance that goes at once to the heart of the spectator. In the last act, when she is restored to reason, and recognises her parents and her beloved *Carlo*, the same intelligence is strongly made to share in her delight. Independent of the numerous encores, Mdme. Sontag was most warmly applauded after every passage she sang, and was twice recalled after the fall of the curtain. The other great feature of this night's performance was the second *début* of Signor Bancardé, in the part of *Carlo*. So admirably is this young artist's voice suited to the music of Verdi, that we entertained doubts of its being equally adapted to the lighter style of Donizetti. To our great surprise, however, we found that Signor Bancardé was, if possible, more at home in *Carlo* than in the part in which he made his first appearance. The beauty and freshness of his pure genial voice, which he manages admirably, without effort or unrestrictive control, is heard to the most distant parts of the house in the execution of the air "Linda si ritirò!" was so exquisite as to procure a general call for its repetition.

A contralto of great reputation from La Scala, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, made her first appearance on this occasion in the part of *Pierotto*. She is thirty years of age, and is not handsome; but she has a powerful voice of most extended register, great science and dramatic efficiency. Her execution of the first air, "Ah! cari luoghi," though impaired by her nervousness, was such as at once to stamp her as a public favourite. Her cavatina in the second act, likewise encored, and the pains she made in singing the concerted pieces, showed her to be a thorough adept in the vocal art. Colletti and Belletti maintained their habitual supremacy, and F. Lablache was a very creditable *Marchese*. The magnificent chorus, "Ecco!" was encored, and the whole performance was worthy of Her Majesty's Theatre. The opera was announced for Tuesday, with the introduction of effect, except a cold which somewhat veiled the powers of Signor Bancardé.

On Thursday, Madame Sontag, as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," displayed such increase of power and dramatic spirit, with exquisite embellishment, as procured her a reception surpassing any she ever received since she came to England. To this opera succeeded a grand *pas de trois*, "Les Graces," in which Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, and Amalia Ferraris enraptured the audience by their pictorial, statuesque, and classical variations and *pas d'ensemble*. After the ballet, was given a portion of "Guillaume Tell," in which Signor Bancardé displayed more masterly powers than even his warmest admirers had dreamt of. The house was crowded to the ceiling.

Madame Sontag will appear as *Semira* in the charming opera of "I Puritani," on Thursday, with the new and successful tenor, Bancardé; and Lablache and Colletti in the famous "Suona la tromba." The splendid *pas de trois*, "Les Graces," will be repeated.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was performed on Saturday night, followed by the second and third acts of "Masaniello." The house was fully and fashionably attended, and the singing and acting of Grisi and Mdlle. de Meric, Tamberlik, and Mario produced much enthusiasm.

On Tuesday night, the third representation of "Zora" took place, and the opera was unanimously encored. That there should be no place under the denomination; but the *finale* of the third act was again attended with an excitement rarely witnessed in our theatres. The instrumental introduction to this opera was beautifully played; the duet, with its *cabaletta* finale, is quite exquisite. The opening chorus of lamentation, and the quatuor, with chorus in 3-4 time, "Numi pesente," were finely sung. The andantino of the duo "Ah se poi cor" was given by Mdme. Castellan and Tamberlik with the most refined sentiment. The march of the Bactrians is European: the recitative and chorus following it was cleverly got up. The most lovely duo between *Anaide* and *Nicotri*, "Tutto mi ride," was irretrievably ruined by the harshly-guttural tones of the cornetto; the only drawback in this exquisite duet. The double quartet, "Ah! cari affetti," and the *prestissimo* of the *finale* were splendidly executed. The Chorus in C minor opening the second act, "Ah! chi ne nate," is a sublime inspiration. It is curious to compare the style of this chorus with the opening chorus of Rossini, and a sensation of greater mental prostration at the visitation of the plague of darkness, have never been conveyed in music; with the melodious impulse of the young Israelites, musical and joyful, in anticipation of the German master-minds. It was superbly executed by the chorus, and the solos by Mdlle. Vera, Tamberlik, and Tamburini most artistically given. The accompaniments to the recitatives of "Zora," and the succeeding quintetto, did not elude attention, rather increasing the escaping an encore. The well-known duo between Tamberlik and Tamburini, "Parlar, spiegar," was rapturously re-demanded as usual, and the singers called for after the encore with great affection. Mdlle. Vera in the somewhat ungrateful *finale* of the second act for *Sinaide*, "Ah! d'un affitto," distinguished herself well: the instrumentation to this solo and chorus is very piquant and interesting. The gorgeous spectacle of the third act, with its Egyptian place and fête, is preceded by a march and recitatives of *Osiris*, the High Priest, admirably declaimed by Tagliafico. The orchestration to the recitative of *Aufide* (Soldi), announcing the overflow of the Nile, is another remarkable piece of writing. The rondo, "Mi manca la voce," sung with such subdued feeling by Castellan, Vera, Lavia, and Tamberlik, was unanimously encored: for thirty years this quatuor has maintained its place in the concert-rooms, and is as fresh as if written yesterday. The *finale* electrified the house: the marvellous energy with which the principals, band, and chorus combined to give force to the outbreak of religious rage and despotic persecution, was irresistibly impulsive, and imparted itself to the auditory, who on every occasion have not only encored the recitative, but called on the leading singers, and then insisted on the appearance of the conductor, Mr. Costa. In this *finale*, the chromatic cadenza of the tenor Tamberlik, delivered from the chest with thrilling power, always gains for him a spontaneous ovation amidst the "war of elements." The last act, indeed, suffers from this prodigious excitement, although it contains a charming duo between Mdme. Castellan and Tamberlik, "Quale asciutto," and a grand scena for her of immense difficulty, which she sings with consummate skill, ascending to the highest notes of the soprano, and descending to the register of the contralto, in the Paris version. A storm concludes the act, and a tableau of Egyptian life celebrated prayer, "Dal tuo stellato;" but, here, the opera ends with this last piece: during its progress the dark scene gives way to the gates of Memphis, with the departure of the Israelites for the promised land. The overture last Number, and which Grieve and Telbin have skilfully copied from the popular engraving of the Israelite departure from Egypt.

With the exception of "William Tell," there is no opera of Rossini in which his genius is more strikingly evinced than in his Parisian version of "Mose;" and although the change of subject to "Zora," the libretto of which, by the best days of the Parisian "Académie Royale," which was so completely revolutionised by his production.

Of the revival of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," on Thursday night, we must postpone our notices until next week.

PRINCESS'.

It is within the recollection of old playgoers, that a three-act drama, taken from the French, and adapted to the English stage by Howard Payne, entitled "Therese, or the Orphan of Geneva" was produced. With the greatest success at Drury Lane Theatre, in February, 1821—Miss Kelly sustaining the part of the heroine, and Wallack, Cooper, Barnard, Knight, Gattie, Mrs. Egerton, and Mrs. Harlowe being included in the cast. A second version of this drama, called "Henriette, or the Fays of Sanange," was done the same month and year at Covent Garden Theatre, with Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Fawcit, Mrs. Davenport, Vandenhoff, Abbott, Conner, Blanchard, and Chapman; and a third adaptation was given at the Olympic Theatre. At the revival of "Therese," in 1828, at Drury Lane Theatre, with Miss E. Tree (Mrs. C. Kean), Mrs. C. Jones, Cooper, J. Vining, Webster, &c., there was so little encouragement that it was withdrawn after the first night. Charles Jeffreys has selected this subject for the *libretto* of Signor Schira's new opera—"Le Fanciulle di Ginevra," represented for the first time on Saturday night; and, judging from early impressions, we thought the selection judicious: but it may be doubted whether in these days the very "Victim of Circumstances" incidents of the story are not more provocative of smiles than tears—burlesque having destroyed the interest attached to well-forging and "unprotected female" villany of an adventuress, a persecuted orphan, a pining pastor, a dying sire, one lady dropping for another, and the innocence of the heroine placed beyond a doubt by the lawyer dropping his papers at the sight of a supposed spectre. Mr. C. Jeffreys has, how ever, treated his subject with more than his usual ability, and is clearly the superior of the *libretto*-concoctors. The composer's music must raise his reputation consider- If not remarkable for creative genius, it is full of dramatic effect and melodious and graceful, if not strikingly original—infinitely more acceptable than the would-be profound and elaborately tiresome school, too often the cant of consummate musicianship. The overture, which was encored, is the least successful piece—it is noisy and over-crowded with subjects. The opening chorus for female voices is pretty; there is a very clever unaccompanied sestette, "What fearful mystery," which was re-demanded; and the finale of the first act displayed Signor Schira's skill in the combination of choral and orchestral effects. The part-song, in the German form, in the second act, "The flocks are in the fold," is both skilful and poetical. The duo, "Turn not from me those lovely eyes," is full of passion; and the duo, "Hear me, nor tremble," is also good. The trio and canone, "My tears and prayers," is ingenious and appropriate; and the finale, in which there is a prayer, "Guardian Angel," nicely harmonised, is effective; and the bravura of the "Orphan," with the axiom, after having been accused of forgery, robbery, and assassination—that "All is for the best," enabled Miss Louisa Pyne to excite her auditory by her brilliant vocalisation. One fault in this opera is that there are too many solos—five for the *prima donna* (*Therese*), two for the tenor (*Count de Morville*, Mr. Allen), a buffa polka aria for Mr. Wynn (*Levine*), a bass song for Mr. Weiss (*Carwen*), and a duto for Mr. R. Latter (*Picard*). Miss Villars was the *Countess de Morville*, Miss Sunders *Bridget*, and Mr. H. Corri *Fondeque*. Of these airs, those sung by Miss L. Pyne, "A poor unfriended outcast," "My young days are o'ershadowed," and "Let me soar on the wings," charmingly instrumented with harp obligato and by Mr. Allen, "Unhappy maid," are elegant and felicitous effusions. The principal singers and Signor Schira were called for; but it is to Miss Louisa Pyne's delightful singing that the composer is greatly indebted for success, as the general execution, especially of the concerted pieces, was weak and unsteady. The "Orphan of Geneva" will alternate successfully with Auber's "Gustavus" until the close of the season, when opera will cease; and, in October, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean entre upon the dramatic management, with the Keeleys. London will then possess a really welcome theatre for English opera, being the only capital in Europe in which this anomalous state of "things musical" will exist.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday, the tragedy of "Sophocles," with the music of Mendelssohn, in which Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff several years since won a high reputation as the *Creon* and *Antigone*, was reproduced on a similar scale to that on the previous occasion. The acting of the principal performers was again distinguished by its classical dignity; and that of Miss Vandenhoff merits especial mention for its sustained passion and statuesque beauty. The chorus, as on the former production of the drama, was entirely unobservable; but the difficulty of the task must be taken into account. The severity of the classical style cannot but act beneficially on the taste of the public; and the occasional exhibition of it is therefore to be encouraged.

LYCEUM.

The "Island of Jewels" having run a hundred nights, the performances at this theatre have been varied. Previous to the new piece of "Cymon and Iphigenia" on the occasion of "Not a Bad Judge" and "Dulcet Ground" were revived on Monday; and, on Wednesday, "Charles the Twelfth," concluding with "Two in the Morning." The Easter spectacle continues attractive.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Tuesday evening the play of "Retribution" was performed for the author' benefit, on which occasion his daughter made her *début* in the part of *Alice Raby* and produced a favourable impression.

SURREY.

A new three-act drama, entitled "The Fugitive, or Duty and Honour," by Mr. Moreno, was produced on Monday. The fugitive is *Private Charles Edmond* (Mr. Shepherd), who claims protection from *Lady Catherine Forbes* (Mdme. Ponisi), and thereby so compromises the lady, that her husband, *Sir Duncan Forbes* (Mr. Creswick), is continually excited to suspicion and jealousy. The wife is compelled to resort to all manner of expedients and subterfuges, which give to the drama the interest and perplexity of a comedy of intrigue. The *imbroglio* is exceedingly well managed, and the end is reached by a powerful effective. It would have been well, however, if the entire treatment had been comic, as the attempt to impart a passionate colouring to the distresses of the husband partly fails from the unreality of the motive. The piece was very efficiently acted, and commanded the applause of a numerous audience.

The entertainments of the evening concluded with a domestic drama, founded on the story in Dickens's *Household Words* of "Lizzie Leigh," *Lizzie* being performed by Jane Coveney, and *Susan Palmer* by Mdme. Ponisi. The adaptation has shown much skill in the arrangement of the subject, and, by the interposition of a humourous scene or two, has contrived to mitigate the pain of the serious situations. The piece was successful.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

On Monday night the Amateur Musical Society gave their fifth concert at the Hanover Rooms, Mr. John Parry, on the same evening, had his entertainment at Willis's Rooms, "Lights and Shadows;" and Mr. Henry Phillips gave his Diddin selection at St. Martin's Hall.——Miss Hinckesman's concert took place on Monday evening, at the Sussex Hall, aided by Miss M. Hinckesman, *pianiste*; M. de Kontski, violinist; Richardson, the cornetist; J. Case, concertina, the Clebrat, guitarists; and F. Chatterton, harp. The vocalists were Misses Birch, Rainforth, Ransford, Owen, Eliza Birch, Mdlle Magner, Madame F. Lablache; Messrs Harman, Bodda, Orlt, Mdlle, A. Novello, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Macfarren, Mr. Benedict and Lavenu conductor.——At the second meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, No. 3 in D, No. 8 in E minor, and No. 12 in E flat, were played by Ernst, Cooper, Sainton, and Piatti. Mr. Blagrove's and Mr. Henry Phillips gave their Diddin selection at St. Martin's Hall.——At the ninth of the new series of London Wednesday Concerts, Beethoven's "Egmont" was repeated; Dreyschock was the pianist; the vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch, Messrs. W. S. Bennett and Rousselot

tion. The *Countess* has a pretty melody in the third act, and then a passionate duo with *Latimer*. The *Queen* sings a ritornella with flute obligato :—

C'est un rêve de poesie,
Le songe même sans effets.

And then succeeds a duo between *Falstaff* and *Shakspeare*, a romance, and the finale. The opera will, no doubt, have a great run.

Alboni reappeared at the French Grand Opera, last Wednesday and Friday, as a concert-singer. She was received with the greatest enthusiasm, in the rondo finale from "Cinderella," and the "Brindisi" from "Lucrezia Borgia," the cavatina from "Semiramide," an air by De Beriot, and a duo from "Tancredi." She will sing again next Friday; and in the ensuing week will make her *début* as *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita," in which she has already sung in French at Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Marseilles, Lyons, Toulouse, Bordeaux, &c.; and she will also appear as *Pulce*, in the "Prophète." Madame Laborde has achieved a great triumph also since her appearance at the Grand Opera, in the "Huguenots," in "Lucia," in *Rosina* in the "Barbière," for Barrolhet's benefit.—Last Sunday a benefit for the victims of Angers took place at the Théâtre Italien. Angri singing in the first act of "Il Barbiere," and Madame Ronconi. Morlani, and Ronconi in "Maria di Rohan."——The Philharmonic Society has given its fourth and last concert for this season at the Salle Ceclie. Portions of Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust," Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," directed by Berlioz, the "Athaliah" overture of Mendelssohn, a march by David, violin solos by De Kontski, and airs by Madame Laborde and M. Roger, were included in the scheme.

——The first representation in Berlin of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has not yet been taken place last Sunday (the 28th ult.), for the *début* of Viardot in *Fidès* (in German). It appears that such was the interest created to be present at this performance, that the offices were crowded the night before the morning of letting places as early as nine o'clock, and the applicants formed three distinct *queues* or lines, under the organisation of the police of Berlin—*constabliers*, as they are termed.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORIC RELIQUES. Drawn from the Originals and Etched by JOSEPH LIONEL WILLIAMS. Part I.

The Engravings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS so frequently bear evidence of the spirit of revivalism which characterises the art-manufactures of the present day, that we need scarcely add a word to direct the attention of public taste. It has, without doubt, suggested the present work; which, besides being a sort of museum for the historian and antiquary, will have claim upon both the artist and the manufacturer for the beautiful examples of form and style which it is the object to present for their admiration and adoption. The several Reliques, it is proposed, shall have historical attraction as well as artistic excellence, and when we recollect how much is now to be seen in treasures is possessed by distinguished families, and the readiness with which they are placed at the disposal of artists, we may anticipate interest of a very superior character, as well from the illustrators selected as from the accompanying descriptive matter. In this way, will be further established with engravings of the olden depositories of the Reliques, and illuminated initials of a corresponding period.

The "Historic Reliques" will be issued in parts, each including three etchings, coloured. The part before us contains a pair of Silver-gilt Andirons, originally made for King William the Third, and kept in the Gold-Plate Room at Windsor Castle. Each is surmounted by a boy bearing a basket of fruit, and the acanthus, laurel, and palm, are the main embellishments.

Next is a pair of Candelabra, now in the Cathedral of St. Baveo, at Ghent, but which formerly belonged to Charles I. They are of copper, once gilt, and upwards of ten feet in height. As a tail-piece to the letterpress is a nicely engraved vignette of Whitehall, circa 1670.

Thirdly, are a Cup and two Salts, of silver-gilt, known as the "Founder's Plate" of Christ's College, Cambridge, and originally the property of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. The Andit Cup is enriched with strawberry-leaves, roses, oak-leaves, and acorns, in bands, and the creating and pierced-work are very beautiful. From the arms which the Cup bears it is supposed to have belonged to the Protector, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The Salts are enriched with the rose, portcullis, and fleur-de-lis.

The objects engraved in this Part are good specimens of the historic interest and artistic character which it is proposed to blend in the work. The Illustrations and details are alike in *con amore* spirit; the artist-author luxuriates in his vocation, and the result is redound to his taste and judgment. The work is published at a low rate (for books of this class), and it deserves to become popular.

THE DIORAMA OF IRELAND, CHINESE GALLERY.—On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Col. Gordon, honoured this exhibition with his presence, to inspect the picture of Ireland. The Prince expressed himself greatly pleased with the reality of the various scenes as they passed before him, of which he had evident recollection: Glengariff seemed especially to interest his Royal Highness from the grandeur and beauty of the scene. Upon leaving the gallery, Prince Albert complimented Mr. Phillip Phillips on the excellence of his painting.

MR. HARVEY'S LECTURES AND DISSOLVING VIEWS.—We have already noticed the atmospheric American landscapes of Mr. Harvey, exhibited at the Gallery of Illustration, in the Haymarket, as being distinguished for their characteristic minuteness of detail. On Friday that gentleman delivered a lecture on American scenery, accompanied with a profuse series of dissolving views, exemplifying, for their precise truth and peculiar beauty. They have indeed high merits as works of art, and altogether are the most delicious things that we have lately witnessed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS DAY, AT NEWMARKET.

THAT which the Derby is at Epsom, and the Cup at Ascot, is the anniversary of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at the metropolis of the Turf. With such appliances of place and means of circumstance, it is the climax of horse racing. It concentrates the *élite* of the sporting circles; it sets before them the most famous courses of the world in their "way of life," and that, too, "in a body" which, so to speak, is to the matter made. The weather was fresh and fair upon this accountable occasion, which fell, in the present year, on Tuesday last. A gala is nothing withoutits lion: ours has one that "roars you like any sucking dove." Which would be the very last spot in this planet where you might expect to meet with a race horse? An *Epsoty* Court. . . . You will conceive, then, what sort of a sensation awaited those who assembled at Newmarket in April, 1850, where they were about to see in the first favourite for the approaching Derby a ward of Chancery! That is to say, should they be fortunate enough to encounter him in his morning walk: access to his presence at home could only be had by passing over the remains of a sentinel, that kept watch and ward over him night and day with a double-barrelled gun. Such is Bolingbroke as these presents the first of his species, probably, that ever occupied the post of honour at Tattersall's under the especial auspices of the Lord Chancellor.

It is the forenoon of the great Olympic festival: scene, an antique, straggling street, about which are scattered a Royal palace, an aristocratic club, and other orders of the fashionable society from the Corinthian to the plebeian midnight. Adown it wind slowly long "strings" of horses, and hurry solitary youths in search of accessory swaddling-clothes, returning from their assigned exercises—these from acquiring power, and those from "wasting." The "Rooms" with Lords and Legers overflow; and stars and garters mingle in communion with fustian jackets, and faces which compliment the "wide-awakes," from beneath whose ample brims they peer, "as keen but not so polished as your sword." It is an hour beyond noon, and the *senne* is removed to the Heath. Few, and at wide intervals, move the chariots; but the horsemen are legion. Of the horsewomen, who may essay to speak fitturgy? Mark you who manages that peerless brown charger, with matchless grace? It is the Countess of Sefton. Who are those riders twain of beauty? Sixteen are they —the ladies Keane and Pigott. The racing has begun. It opens with a sweepstake over the Derby course, the goal of which is the Bunnoo Beebee. Then comes the Journey is a long one—the first to reach home being the Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo. Then follows the Coffee-Room Stakes, ending in a dead heat between a filly of Lord Orford's and a colt of the Duke of Bedford's. To this succeed the race of the day, the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes—27 subscribers and half a dozen runners. The appearance of the Heath exceeds all former precedent; such a multitude was never seen at Newmarket. Fifty thousand persons for their entertainment was so low, both in quality and quantity. The field is a wretched sample—not one in it even second-rate. The race—Pitsford is first by a neck, and Beshunter (second) beats Hardinge only by a like distance. But the winner could have achieved a more brilliant victory had it been so will'd. Alfred Day, who rode him with the energy of youth and the caution of long experience, never "came" till half way up the hill inside the cords; he could have made it a couple of lengths had it been the discretion of the stable. Pitsford won't win the Derby. Will Bolingbroke, the Chancery champion? So many good judges surmise; but James Robinson, the *maestro* of the course, is said, also, to be so ill that he may not be able to ride him. William Scott, we are in hot case would peradventure be "up," is excellent of fidelity, but not so famous for horsemanship. What a riddle is Epsom!

Next week the venue will be laid on the banks of the Dee, the crack race of the meeting being on the list for Wednesday; the field, there is little doubt, will be large enough to allow for three ranks—a processing rendered indispensable by the narrowness and shape of the course: those who get good places will have the best of it; but, irrespective of this, John Day's powerful lot seems like y to run it to use a sporting phrase, it will be "hard to beat." The racing will occupy four days, commencing on Tuesday, and, even without the aid of heats, which we hear have been abolished, will leave nothing to complain of on the score of quantity. The importance of this meeting has induced the cricketing and aquatic authorities to keep their calendars "blank."

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 25 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Newport (Pettit), 1. Colonel Peel's Vass (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Col. ANSON's Don Juan (F. Butler) 1. Mr. R. H. Nevill's Lotitia (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. Mr. Stevens's Knight of Gwynne (Marlow), 1. Duke of Richmond's Harum Scarum (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Newton's Falcon (Rogers), 1. Mr. W. Stebbing's Osbaldeston (F. Butler), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. W. S. Stanley's Fire-eater (Chappel), 1. Mr. W. Stebbing's Weslow (Bashan), 2.

MATCH, 200, h ft.—Lord H. Lennox's William the Conqueror received forfeit rom Lord W. Fowlett's c by John o' Gaunt.

TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo (F. Butler), 1. Lord Eglinton's Testator (Marlow), 2.

THE COFFEE-ROOM STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux and Lord Orford's f. by Slane ran a dead heat. The Duke of Bedford and Lord Orford having agreed to divide the stakes, Bordeaux walked over.

QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalia (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Prophaca (Flatman), 2.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES of 100 sov. each.—Mr. H. Hill's Pitsford (A. Day), 1. Lord H. Lennox's Beshunter (N. Templeman), 2

WEDNESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Combe's Necklace (R. Cotton), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Payne's Crucible (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Enchantress (Pegg), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each. —Mr. Ramsbottom's Beebee Bunnoo (S. Mann), 1. Lord Glasgow's c. by Inheritor or Jerry (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Lennox's Beshunter (Flatman), 1. Mr. Howard's Chieftain (A. Day), 2.

PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. W. Edwards's Whitstone (W. Boyce), 1. Col. Peel's Vass (Flatman), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Barne's Sotterly (Flatman), 1. Mr. C. Marson nd. Plus IX. (Pettit), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Rutland's Ondine (Boyce), 1. Mr. Combe's The Trump (R. Cotton), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Duke of Rutland's Fire-eator (Chapple), 1. Captain Lowther's Watchdog (Dockeray), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES for Three-year-olds.—Falcon, 1. Colt by The Nob, out of Harmony, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES for Two-year-olds.—Ch. f. by Slane, out of Receipt, 1. Beaufort, 2.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES. -Exotic filly, 1. Tiff, 2. Won by a head.

QUEEN'S PLATE.—Yeruhill, 1. Rotall, 2. Fire-eater, 3.

FRIDAY.

HANDICAP.—Harkaway filly out of Cerunna's dam, 1. Goodwood, 2.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.—Carriboo, 1. Nutshell, 2.—Won by a length.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J W B.—Chess is a game of chivalry. In all cases where a lady plays with a gentleman, she must be permitted to discuss terms.

Y R, Cambridge.—You have forgotten to forward the solution

E D M.—Likeness and improbability as the task too often proves to be, we examine every game and problem that reaches us Whenever you favour us with a position at all comparable to that which you have so unfairly disparaged, we shall be but too ready to acknowledge its merit

K G.—See our notice to ARGUS, in the last Number

W G The principle upon which your four-move Problem is composed, though clever and ingenious, has become hackneyed of late

BIB to S—A private communication has been forwarded

MAJOR J, St Petersburgh.—An acknowledgment has been despatched through a sure channel

BORDERER.—The Anniversary Festival of the Yorkshire Chess Association is appointed to be kept at the Assembly-Rooms, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 22nd of May. Applications for tickets should be made to the honorary secretary, Mr. Wheelhouse, 3, Belgrade-street, Leeds

C H S.—The *Europes* has duly brought us the remaining games of your Washington Match, and those of the late contest between Messrs Lowenthal and Turner We shall look anxiously for your games with the former; and shall expect them, and Mr Dudley's by the next mail. Should the latter not be promptly forwarded, will take case the "nominations" are not forgotten

W G.—An obvious mate in three moves

ASPIRANT.—Mediocrity is safe. Be content with the position you have reached—

PHILO-DIDACTUS.—Thanks for the communication

B W F.—We cannot decipher the biography or plan of your diagrams. If you would simply give black squares, writing on them the initials of the pieces—as W K for White King, B Q for Black Queen, and the like all would be easy enough for us, and easy for you

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—It is a great mistake to suppose that the Chess Enigmas we give each week are inferior to the Problems, because the latter have diagrams. The Enigmas are in every respect equal to them, and frequently superior

S T, Barrow.—You are indeed welcome. The play will commence at 10 A.M., and the dinner take place at six in the evening

QUERYTE. You can claim a Queen, or any other Piece you choose, for every Pawn which reaches his 8th sq, *without reference to what Pieces you may at the time have on the board*

DEVON.—1. The ten volumes of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, to be had of Hastings, the publisher, of Cheap street. 2 Get Bilguer's celebrated German treatise

ZOLTAN.—The new man of the *club* age is surely a truly regal set of chess pieces, may now be seen at Loudon's, in Piccadilly, from whom, too, you will probably obtain the rules. and list of members for the Westminster Club

SOLUTION By the actual subscription to the St George's Chess Club including free access to the fencing, Polytechnic, Institution, and the use of a library, reading-room, &c., is three guineas per annum, and one guinea for country residents. No entrance fees, and no responsibility whatever We are surprised there should ever be a vacancy.

AMATEUR, Manchester They shall be examined

H M, Richmond.—Your "first attempt," as might be expected, is a failure. Try again, you will meet with more success next time

SOLUTIONS By P G N, DERWON, BLACK AND WHITE, ARGUS, S P Q N, M P, F R S, A HUGELEY, D D, Oxford; B W, Oxford; ETONIENSIS, G, Brighton College; C A M K, BELLARY, J A W, ST. EDMUND, G S, Romford Chess-club; AN AMATEUR, Manchester; HERMAN M B D, Leicester; Rev C S L, Rev H M, Rev G V H, are correct. All others are wrong

C M J.—Its only fault is being too obvious BELLARY.—Many thanks

NEW The answers to many Chess common curious are unavoidably deferred, for want of room.

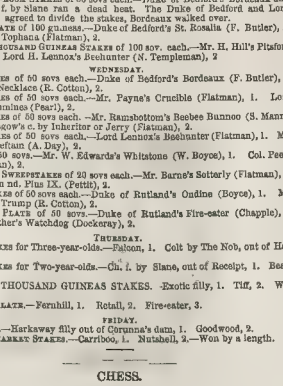
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 327.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K sq.	Anywhere	3. P to K B 4th—Mate.	
2. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	Anything		

PROBLEM NO. 328.

By H. B. B., of Lynn.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
	5. K Kt to B 3d

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 668.—By Mr. W CAWLEY.

White: K at K Kt 7th, R at Q 4th, Bs at K Kt 2d and K B 8th, P at K B 4th.
Black: K at his 3d, R at Q R 7th, Kts at K B 7th and Q R sq, Ps at Q B 5th and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 669.—By HERR KLING.

White: K at Q 2d, R at K 8th, Kts at K 3d and Q 8 4th, P at Q Kt 2d.
Black: K at Q 8th, Kts at Q B 4th and Q Kt sq; Ps at K B 3d, K 5th, and Q Kt 6th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 670.—By Mr. J. R. EDDEY.

White: K at K Kt 6th, Rs at Q 8th and Q B 3d, Bs at K R 2d and Q R 2d Kts at Q 7th and Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 6th, and Q 4th
Black, K at K 5th, Rs at Q 7th and Q Kt 2d, B at K 6th, Kts at K Kt 2d and Q R 4th, P at Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

After a discussion which had occupied three sittings, the National Council of Berne has just decreed, by a majority of 64 to 36, that the French monetary system shall be carried out in Switzerland. As the Council of the States had already voted it in December, this decree of Federal Assembly now becomes an obligatory law.

At the suggestion of her Majesty, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about to make a series of important improvements in the district of Kensington. The houses in High-street, directly opposite the Queen's-road, newly formed, will be thrown down, and a road will be constructed therefrom into Brompton; a direct communication from the latter place to Bayswater will be thus acquired. The old barracks at Kensington will be thrown down, and a new pile of buildings will be erected in lieu of them in another parter of the grounds.

On Saturday last, the authorities at the National Gallery received the official instructions for the removal of the Vernon collection from Trafalgar-square to Mar.borough House, the residence of the late Queen Dowager, where the collection will be opened to the public inspection on Whit-Monday.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, her Majesty's Postmaster-General, has appointed Frederick R. Jackson, Esq., president of the Money-Order Office in London.

The British Museum was closed on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, till Tuesday the 7th inst., for the purpose of the reading rooms and Museum being thoroughly cleansed, when it will be again re-opened to the public.

A free pardon has been granted by her Majesty to Thomas Denny, convicted at the last assizes for Surrey, at Kingston, for the murder of his child. This decision has been arrived at in compliance with the recommendation of the judge (Baron Manle) who tried the case.

The inhabitants of the rising port and town of Lowestoff have unanimously elected their fellow townsman, Richard Till, Esq., late secretary of the Norfolk Railway Company, Burgomaster, and a *fête* will be shortly given to commemorate his entering upon the duties of his office. This is the first election of a Burgomaster in England.

On Saturday was printed a parliamentary paper of 21 folio sheets, containing an abstract of the accounts of loan societies to the 31st December last, by John Tidd Pratt, Esq., the barrister appointed to certify the rules of savings banks. From this document it appears that there are 190 loan societies, all of which, except one in Wales, are in England. The number of applications for loans in 1849 was no fewer than 69,642, of which number loans were made to 36,110.

One of the effects of free-trade at present experienced is that the bakers in the eastern and other portions of the metropolis are selling their bread at 4½d. and 5d. per 4lb. loaf, weight on delivery. A rather gratifying fact is that the poor's-rate at Mile-end has been reduced to 7d. in the pound.

On Sunday morning last a service was performed in the chapel of King's College in aid of the funds of the hospital in Fertugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. Dale, M.A., and in the course of a very warm appeal to the rev. gentleman alluded both to the densely populated district of King's College Hospital and to the many thousands of persons who had participated in its benefits. 19-20ths of that number having been admitted without letters of recommendation. At the conclusion of Divine service a liberal collection was made in aid of the hospital funds

On Saturday last, Thomas Bonham, aged fifteen, son of Mr. Robert Bonham, butcher, Wraddon, Oxfordshire, took up a gun belonging to his father, placed a percussion cap on it, and was walking out of the shop or slaughter-house, when the gun (a very old and imperfect piece) exploded, and the contents went completely through the head of his sister Mary, aged thirteen, who was a few yards before her brother. An inquest was held. Verdict, "Accidentally killed."

On Monday last a melancholy accident befel the youngest son of William Williams, Esq., one of the magistrates of Northampton. He was out riding with a friend, and on their return home Mr. Williams's horse broke into a canter, and finally got beyond the control of his rider, who either fell or threw himself off. The injuries he received were so serious that life was almost extinct when he was taken up, and he had expired before he reached his father's house.

The Lincolnshire wheat crops this season are looking remarkably well—especially in the fen-country there appears to be a large breadth of wheat than usual growing this year; of potatoes (until lately only grown by cottagers) there will be an immense supply—many farmers have planted large fields. Mustard is also well looked to as a winter crop, and those who plant lands sowed for its growth are again trying their luck to a considerable extent. Amongst the changes taking place, we may notice a disposition on the part of the landlords to allow their tenants to break up old impoverished grazing lands. The labourers are generally employed at 9s. and 10s. a week.

The Roman Catholic Poor Schools Committee, under the auspices of the secretary, Mr. Stokes, have just issued an able report on the subject of education, containing some valuable information as to the actual state and spiritual dereliction in the country, and the dreadful state in which myriads of poor children are rapidly rising up in ignorance and crime.

The Hon. H. Dudley Ward and friend, Mr. Holyoake, whilst angling in the Nene, at the Island Pit, near Oundle, on Saturday last, had their attention suddenly attracted by a splashing and rushing sound, when they saw Garby (Inverness-shire), have captured forty-two clean salmon, weighing from 10 to 20lb.; and two trout, weighing 6 and 7½ lb. April 15, 1850.

"I remember," said Mr. Ingoldsby (lecturing before the Royal Dublin Society on tobacco), "when I was quite young, seeing a fine print, by one of the old masters, of a burley Dutchman lounging in a capacious arm-chair, 'blowing a cloud' from his beloved pipe. Underneath was this motto, 'Tobacco is a vanity,' but I asked my father what it meant. 'Why,' said he, 'it has two meanings: first, 'The glory of the world is smoke;' and, second, '*Smoking is the glory of the world*'"

On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, a house in Foster-lane, immediately behind the General Post-office, was burnt down. The inmates were rescued by means of a fire-escape, but were all more or less burnt in reaching the front window, by which alone they could gain access to the fire-escape. On the previous evening, at a fire in Shoreditch, seven persons escaped by similar means without injury.

G. S. Foljambe, Esq., of Osberton, is about to build a handsome church, to cost, at least, £6000, at Brearly, near Barnsley. Briefly, in which Mr. Foljambe owns considerable property, principally agricultural, is thickly populated, and two miles from the nearest church, which is at Hemsworth.

At King's College (London), Halid Bin Ali Bin Allah, a native of the East, who has been for some time studying medicine in this country, was elected on Friday, April 26, an associate.

An eminent Liverpool merchant having some time ago forwarded a shipment of coals to Rio de Janeiro, was recently favoured with the returns in the shape of a claim for £37 14s. 6d., showing the rather unusual result of a loss of more than everything.

The late John Fooler, Esq., of Priory House, Kenilworth, bequeathed the following legacies to public institutions:—To the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, £100; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £100; to the Bishop of Jerusalem for the time being, £100; to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £100; to the Society for Promoting Church Accommodation, within the Archdeaconry of Coventry, £50.

The marriage of the Duke of Genoa, brother of the King of Sardinia, with the daughter of Elisabeth of Saxony, was celebrated at Dresden on the 21st inst.

The Archdeacon of London has issued a notice to the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, of his intention of holding his annual visitation to the clergy of the metropolis at the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on this day (Saturday), at eleven o'clock precisely.

On Saturday, the new church of St. Stephen's, Kent-street, Southwark, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London

A horse belonging to Mrs. Ball, Marsh-lane, Leeds, died, after being ill for a day or two, on the 29th of March, and on a *post mortem* examination of the animal being made by Mr. Carter, smith and farrier, two round stones were found in the stomach. The largest weighed 4½lb., and the other upwards of 13oz. They were quite smooth, and there is little or no doubt they were the cause of the animal's illness and death. They have this week been presented to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society by Mr. Jowett, of York-place.

An amended bill to regulate the receipt and amount of fees receivable by certain officers in the Court of Common Pleas, has been printed. Fees are to be entered into a book and accounted for to the Treasury. On vacancy in the office of Senior Master, they may be reduced. Compensation may be granted to persons affected by the act.

A marine named Thompson last week performed the extraordinary feat of walking from the Marine barracks, Chatham, to London-bridge and back, in 24 hours and a quarter. He was dressed in heavy marching order—that is, great-coat, knapsack, musket, bayonet, belts, cartouche-box, and 60 rounds of ball cartridge. He accomplished the first 12 miles in less than two hours.

Last week, two privates of the 74th Highlanders, stationed at Clonmel, committed suicide by shooting themselves through the head—the one on Monday evening, the other on Tuesday morning. They were totally unacquainted with each other, though in the same regiment

A vessel which has arrived from New York has brought 58 barrels of mutton, as a portion of her cargo consigned, the produce of the United States of America. No previous importation of this description of animal food has taken place from the United States, either in a fresh or salted condition, if we except some small importations, at uncertain intervals, of hams made from mutton legs, and termed mutton hams, and which, not being smoked and entirely prepared for use as hams, according to the common acceptation of the term, have been admitted duty free.

Mr. Spooner, M.P. for North Warwickshire, has been suffering for several days from severe indisposition We are happy, however, to state that the hon. gentleman is considered convalescent; and there is little doubt, in a few days, he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties

Two meetings, the one at Preston, the other at Bradford, were held on Monday evening, to petition Parliament in favour of extending and improving national education on the secular and local basis. Resolutions in accordance with this anti-church view of the subject were passed unanimously.

A parliamentary return of the amount of money expended in our dockyards, at home and abroad, since the year 1832, has been printed. The smallest amount during these 31 years was in the year 1835-34, when it was £903,850. The largest amount was in 1847-48, when it reached £1,470,062. Last year it was £1,399,014.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

CRINOLINE HAT, FOR OPERA, &c.

The simplicity which hitherto seemed to be the peculiar attribute of the fashions for this season, has given place to an extreme elegance, that reminds one strongly of the middle ages. We have never seen ladies wear so many ornaments. Bonnets, dresses, and mantles are trimmed all over with puffings of net, flowers

CRINOLINE HAT.

and lace. A great change has taken place in the width of the skirts, which, from being very large, are now worn almost narrow. Ball dresses *à tablier* (viz. with an apron trimming) are much in vogue, covered with puffings of net; the three flounces of lace forming the trimming at the bottom of the dress have all a puffing of net at the top of them, the whole being fastened to the apron with a rosette of ribbon. A precious gem is usually in the centre of the rosette, either diamond, emerald, or ruby, according to the colour of the dress. Wreaths are worn very full, composed of flowers and fruits of every kind: they are placed on the forehead, and the bunches at the end of them are long, and fall on the neck. Bouquets in the shape of bunches are put high up on the body of the dress. Such is the mania for mixing fruits of every kind, that some even wear small apples, which are, however, infinitely less graceful than bunches of currants, grapes, and tendrils of the vine. So decided is the love of massive ornaments, that roses and poppies of enormous dimensions are preferred. Wreaths of delicate flowers, lightly fastened together, falling upon the shoulders, are, however, always the prettiest for young persons of middle or slight stature, who cannot well carry off these heavy garlands of fruits.

STRAW HATS, FOR PROMENADE.

Worsted lace is the height of the fashion for mantles, which are trimmed with quillings of this article, plaited in the old style. *Glacés* silks, deep blue and yellow, green and lilac, chocolate and white, are the most worn. Italian and China silks are the dresses for this time of year. Damask and *glacé* barèges also dispute the palm. The dresses are made with several flounces, narrower than last year, and more numerous. The flounces of barège dresses are made on the straight. Nearly all the sleeves of visiting dresses are Chinese, or "pagoda" fashion. The bodies are open in front, and laced down to the waist. Low dresses are made falling on the shoulders, and straight across the chest; others are quite square, and others again are made in the shape of a heart before and behind. Opera polkas are worn short, with wide sleeves, and trimmed with large bands of ermine. Open-work straw bonnets of different colours are adopted, and are most seasonable for spring, especially in lilac or ornamented with branches of lilac. White drawn silk bonnets are much worn, but are covered with foldings of net. Drawn lace and crape bonnets begin to appear, and already black and white lace bonnets are being prepared. Branches of fruit are much worn upon those last-mentioned bonnets.

THE TULIP BONNET.

As May is decidedly the gayest month of fashion, we have engraved a few of the elegant novelties, in addition to our illustration of whole-length costume.

First are two Crinoline Hats, of open pattern, trimmed generally with a flower or feathers, and worn to the opera, &c.

The broad-brimmed Straw Hat in the centre is for the promenade.

The Tulip Bonnet is composed of white silk, covered with white spotted tulle the edges of the front foisted

STRAW BONNET.

The Straw Bonnets are of dark-coloured ground, ornamented with fine open straw-work.

The elegant black Lace Jacquette, worn by the lower figure, has loosely hanging sleeves.

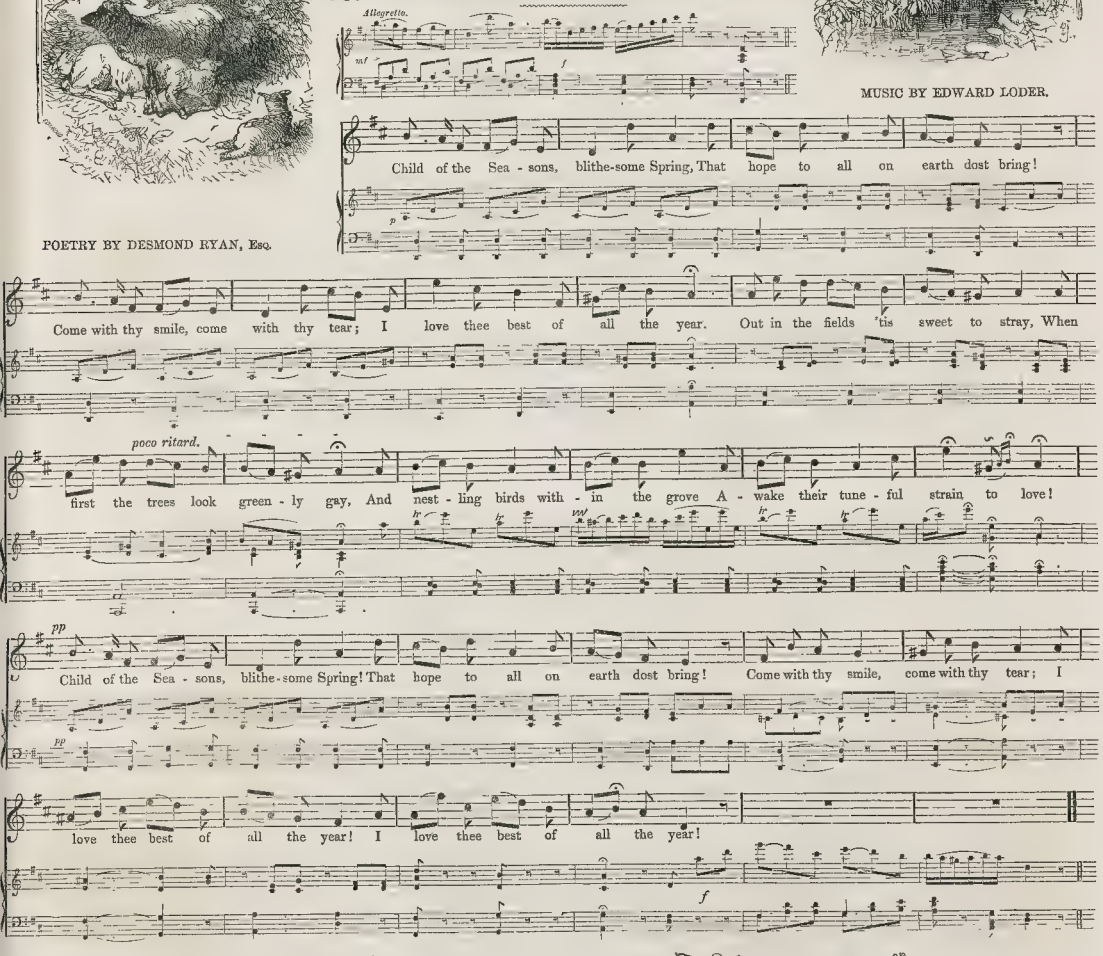
PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

LACE JACQUETTE.

A SONG OF SPRING.

POETRY BY DESMOND RYAN, Esq.

MUSIC BY EDWARD LODER.


Allegretto.
Child of the Sea - sons, blithe-some Spring, That hope to all on earth dost bring!
Come with thy smile, come with thy tear; I love thee best of all the year. Out in the fields 'tis sweet to stray, When
poco ritard.
first the trees look green - ly gay, And nest - ling birds with - in the grove A - wake their tune - ful strain to love!
Child of the Sea - sons, blithe-some Spring! That hope to all on earth dost bring! Come with thy smile, come with thy tear; I
love thee best of all the year! I love thee best of all the year!

The snowdrop, firstling of the shower,
The violet, thine own favourite flower,
Nursed by the winter, gather might,
And peer into the dazzling light.
Fair as the hawthorn's silver bloom,
The dew-drop glistening on the broom;
All Nature smiles, each living thing
Laughs in thine eye, O joyous Spring!

Child of the Seasons, &c.

The ploughboy's whistle, shrill and strong,
Comes blended with the milkmaid's song;
The low of kine, adown the dale,
And call of bleating flocks, prevail.
All Nature wide—heaven, earth, and sea—
Resounds with varied melody;
Proclaiming loud, in joy most dear,
That Spring, the beautiful, is near.

Child of the Seasons, &c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Letherdale to the rectory of Beacon Ash Norfolk; the Rev. Shadwell Barkworth to the rectory of St. Clement's, Oxford; the Rev. George Porter to the rectory of Lympstone, Devon: the Rev. Havilland de Sausmarez to the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton: the Rev. — Gresley to the vicarage of Boston.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION (IRELAND).—The annual report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland for the year ending last of August, 1849, states that 76 benefices have been united with benefices, consisting of nine dignities, including the united bishoprics of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and the united bishopics of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, 10 prebends, and 57 parochial benefices.

The Rev. Gilbert Elliot has been appointed Dean of Bristol.

The report circulated by a weekly paper, rather notorious for its manufacture of conversiouf, that the Rev. W. Palmar, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has seceded to the Greek Church, is, we have reason to believe, entirely without foundation.—*The Guardian.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A special general meeting of the graduates of this University was held on Tuesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the objects of which were explained by an opening address by Mr. J. E. Quain, who occupied the chair. The first matter to be considered was the propriety of presenting a congratulatory address to the Senate, on the occasion of the meeting to be held on the following day, for the purpose of conferring degrees. This, it appeared, was the first start in public life of the University of London; its first indication of anything like a distinct corporate existence. It had, therefore, been thought expedient to address the Senate on the present occasion, and to express the gratitude felt by the graduates at their having established a public day for conferring degrees, as well as for their other exertions in behalf of the University. From such a proposition the chairman thought none could dissent, however they might have differed, or have ever much they might hereafter differ, with the Senate on other points. Mr. F. J. Wood, LL.D., spoke in favour of the address, which he considered due to the Senate; though he did not, of course, suppose that, in adopting it, they in any way pledged themselves not to persevere in their endeavours for the attainment of other objects to which the Senate might be opposed. The adoption of the address was seconded by Dr. J. Sharpey, and the motion was unanimously carried. Mr. G. Jessel, M A., then moved, and Mr. F. S. Osler, LL.B., seconded a resolution appointing a deputation to present the address; and this having been adopted, a discussion arose upon the following resolution:—

That this meeting regrets that the Senate, in providing for the exercise of the powers conferred by the first branch of the supplemental charter, has adopted regulations by which a distinction is made in the case of graduates in medicine between the degrees of this University are to be subjected, irrespective of circumstances of peculiar hardship; and by which a portion of the examinations of candidates for degrees is delegated to examiners not appointed by the Senate, and not under their control.

That this meeting is of opinion that the powers contained in the supplementary charter, enabling the University to grant certificates in the several branches of knowledge, irrespective of any proof that the candidates have gone through a regular and liberal course of education, are inconsistent with the true functions of a university with the constitution of which a liberal system of education in this country, by discouraging the prosecution of a liberal and extended course of study.

To the power to grant certificates in isolated branches of knowledge the strongest objections were expressed, on the ground that, by such a permission, the institution would be degraded from a university to a mere licensing board, and the gentleman who had received from it every branch of a liberal education confounded with, and disgraced by, their connexion with men who had merely studied one; whilst, for the privileges given to students from other universities no ground could be shown. These motions having been adopted, the meeting separated.—On Wednesday, a convocation of the University was held in the great hall of King's College, for the purpose of conferring degrees and honours on such candidates as have passed their examination during the twelve months just expired. This being the first occasion on which the ceremony has taken place in public, very considerable interest was manifested, and a large attendance of members and visitors was the result. The meeting was to have been held in the apartments belonging to the University in Somerset-House; but, in consequence of the Surveyors of Woods and Forests having expressed some doubts as to the safety of the large room (now used as the School of Design), an adjournment took place to the great hall of King's College, the use of which was kindly granted for the occasion. The Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University, took his seat on the throne, and the usual formalities on such an occasion and gentlemen present were his Excellency the French Ambassador, Viscount Mahon, M.P., Lord Overstone, Lord Radstock, the Dean of St. Paul's, Colonel the Hon. E. Cust, Major-General Sir W. Cotton, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Dr. E. Colebrooke, M.P., the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, &c. The body of the hall was crowded with students and their friends. The registrar having read the report, showing the progress of the students in the various branches of learning, several degrees of LL.D., M.D., M.A., &c. were conferred.——On Thursday a meeting of students of University College was held at Lawson's Rooms, Lower Gower-street, to consider the conduct of the council in having recently expelled two students for a breach of discipline, and in having declined to accept the course pursued by the council as too severe, and soliciting the council to allow evidence to be brought before them which would, in some degree, palliate the errors committed by the students. Resolutions founded on the resolutions was also adopted, and a deputation appointed to carry it up to the council.

THE GORHAM CASE.

A large portion of the clergy of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol have presented an address to the Bishop, declaring that they were troubled at the thought that the guilt of sanctioning heretical opinions may appear to be incurred by the Church. They are perplexed to know how to act for the best in these circumstances, but they implore him, in concert with his brethren, to guide and assist them in taking such steps as may seem to him suitable in this "unparalleled exigency of the Church." Before he (the bishop) and the clergy, that the Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical matters is unsatisfactory, that the episcopate are now deliberating on what shall be done, and he hopes to have the prayers of all the clergy in the address, that the Holy Spirit may guide the Bishops may come to a conclusion favourable to the peace and unity of the Church.

In reply to an address from the clergy of Nottingham, the Bishop of Exeter rejoices at this manifestation they have made of "sound Church principles, and earnestness for Christian truth." "The time is coming," he says, "rather is already come, when every one must declare himself if he is faithful. *Individual* confession of the true faith is now necessary, for we have ceased to have security for the assertion of that faith by the laws of the State, and the very possibility of asserting it by Synod is denied to us." He looks on the trial of the Church as appointed in goodness and mercy.

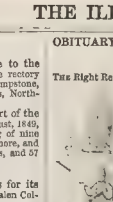
Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope having stated to the Bishop of London how greatly he was distressed at the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in Mr. Gorham's case, and having expressed his apprehension that some excellent men might be driven by that decision to quit, if not the communion of our Church, yet the offices which they hold in it, the Bishop replied, in a letter dated March 11th, but not published before April 20th, he could readily understand the uneasiness which Mr. Hope, in common with many others, felt at the position in which the Church appeared to be placed by that judgment, but he thought it to be their plain and unmistakeable duty not to desert the Church at such a moment, when she was most in need of support and assistance. "If a vessel," continued the Bishop, "in which you were embarked should spring a leak, you would surely do your best to stop the leak before you thought of abandoning the ship, and leaving it to its proper fate. Upon the same plan I would desire you to consider in what respect the recent judgment has so altered the character of our Church as to justify any of her members in severing their connexion with her. That judgment may be erroneous—that is wrong interpretation of the Church's mind; but it is the interpretation adopted by a few fallible men, not by any body authorized by the Church to settle any point of doctrine; nor can it have the effect of changing any of the Church's doctrines. That of baptismal regeneration stands in her Articles and Liturgy as it did before. That is not denied, nor even questioned by the judgment, the purport of which is, that to those who do not admit the Church's doctrine of baptismal formularies are altered by the authority of Convocation, or of some synod equivalent to Convocation, her character as a teacher of truth remains unchanged. I cannot regard any sentence of an Ecclesiastical Court as finally settling a question of doctrine: that can only be done by a synodical decree, and even then judges may err in their interpretation of that decree, and yet the decree itself will hold good, and in another appeal respecting the very same point of doctrine, another court might pronounce a different judgment. I feel sure that nothing short of a formal act of the Church itself repudiating what it has hitherto asserted as truth can warrant a man in quitting her communion. What we really want is a court of appeal so constituted that the members of our Church can place reasonable confidence in its decisions, but it must still be borne in mind that any such court will be liable to errors in judgment, and that it belongs to the office of a judge not to make laws, but to expound them to the best of his ability. Again, then, I say that when the Convocation shall, by a solemn act, reject the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, it will be time enough to think of quitting the Church's pale; but, till that shall happen (which Heaven forefend), to leave her would be an act of schism."

A long correspondence has been published between Mr. Maskell, the Vicar of St Mary's, Exeter, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, relative to the first-named gentleman's doubts as to the doctrines of the Church, and his intention to resign his cure of souls. Mr. Maskell seems to be much disturbed that he has no longer, as he assumes, a guide in the Church for what he is to teach, and that there is no explanation of the doctrines of the Church of such a guide may be in error. The Archbishop has vouchsafed a very long reply, in which he referred the reverend gentlemen each to the articles of the Church he had subscribed, given him an explanation of the doctrines of the Church, and reminded him of the command of Paul to "preach the word," which, as ordination, he received authority to do. The Bishop of Exeter thinks Mr. Maskell's doctrine, that every sound branch of the Catholic Church is bound to have dogmatic teaching on all the points mentioned in Mr Maskell's letter, untenable.

The matter has been twice brought before the Arches Court within a few days—the last time on Tuesday, when an order was asked for to enforce the Bishop of Exeter's obedience to his monition to conduct Mr. Gorham. The Bishop, by his attorney, declared that he had no intention of disobeying, but that he had pressing reasons for not immediately complying. The court ordered the matter to stand over till next court day.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.



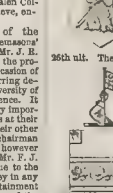
The Right Rev. Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, D.D., Lord Bishop of Clogher, was the second son of Charles, first Marquis of Ely, brother of John, the second Marquis, and uncle of the present possessor of that title. The Right Rev. Prelate was born the 5th September, 1773; he was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, and, having entered into holy orders, attained the degree of B.D. before being consecrated Bishop of Killaloe. He was translated to the see of Ferns in 1820, and obtained the Bishopric of Clogher in 1822.

The Bishop of Clogher has always borne his surname of Tottenham: for Tottenham Green, in the county of Wexford, and the other property of the Tottenham family being inherited by his Lordship, he retained the original name when the rest of his family assumed that of Loftus.

Dr. Tottenham, while Bishop of Killaloe, married, in 1807, Alicia, third daughter of Cornwallis Maude, first Viscount Hawarden, and has had issue ten sons and one daughter. The Right Rev. Prelate died in Ireland on the

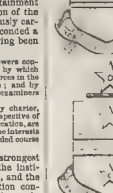
26th ult. The Bishopric of Clogher merges in the Primacy.

SIR SAMUEL HENRY PIERS, BART.



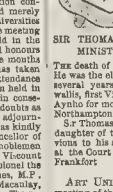
The death of this Baronet occurred at Tristernagh Abbey, his seat in Westmeath, on the 16th ult. At the age of 37. He had enjoyed the title but a short time, having recently succeeded to it by the death of his uncle, the late Sir John Caulfeild Piers, Bart. The Piers family has been long one of high position in Ireland. Its founder, William Piers, Esq. (son of Richard Piers, Esq., of Piers Hall, Yorkshire), was sent over to the kingdom in 1565 by Queen Elizabeth, whom he is said to "have saved at one time from the fury of her sister, by conveying her privately away," and to have married "the sands of great value, particularly the Abbey of Tristernagh.

THE REV. CHARLES MONTAGUE DOUGHTY, OF THEBERTON HALL, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.



This gentleman died at his seat in Suffolk on the 23rd ult. He was born 23rd July, 1796, the fifth son of the late Rev. George Clarke Doughty, of Theberton Hall, Vicar of Hoxne and Rector of Denham and Martlesham, by Catherina his wife, only daughter and heir of Ezekiel Revett, Esq., the descendant of a very ancient Suffolk family. His grandfather, George Doughty, Esq., of Leiston, and afterwards of Theberton Hall, served as High Sheriff of the county in 1793. Mr. Doughty married, 29th January, 1840, Frederica, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Rector of Dunnington, and has left issue

SIR THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, G.C.H., ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AT THE COURT OF SWEDEN.



The death of this eminent diplomatist occurred at Stockholm on the 17th ult. He was the eldest son of the late William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., of Aynho, for several years M.P. for Northamptonshire, and grandson maternally of Cornwallis, first Viscount Hawarden. His ancestors were possessed of the Manor of Aynho for more than two centuries, and continuously represented the county of Northampton in Parliament.

Sir Thomas we born in 1795, and married, in 1824, Maria Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of the Count of Sandizell, in Bavaria, by whom he leaves issue. He previous to his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Stockholm, was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Frankfort

ART UNION OF LONDON.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The annual meeting of this association took place on Tuesday, in Drury-lane Theatre, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council, and distributing the prizes awarded to subscribers; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the differences between the Government and the society relative to the admission of paintings by exhibitors were now at an end, and he was quite sure that this information could not be otherwise than gratifying to the present company. He had the pleasure of announcing to them that the prints which had been distributed amongst the subscribers had met with general satisfaction, and that the subscriptions for the past year had considerably increased. From the report of the council, it appeared that, in the report read at the last general meeting, it was stated that subscribers for the ensuing year would receive an illustrated volume, and an impression of a line engraving then in progress. The council afterwards found, however, that it would be late in the present year before these works could be completed; and, being fortunately enabled to purchase the plate of "Sir Roger and the Frown," engraved by Mr. C. W. Sharp and Mr. W. D. Taylor, from pictures by T. Webster, R.A., and a series of designs by D. Maclise, R.A., illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages," the members of the society for the year 1849 and 1850, and to postpone the issue of those first alluded to. "The Smile" and "The Frown" being finished, they were enabled to deliver the prints on payment of the subscription, and so to obviate an objection which had been taken on other occasions. The selling price of the pair of prints alone, it may be mentioned, would have been double the amount of the annual subscription. The illustrations of the "Seven Ages," to be read with reference to the above, have been etched on steel plates by Mr. Edward Goodall, and are now at press. The result of this arrangement is, that the subscriptions for the year amount to the sum of £11,180 8s., being an increase of £788 on the sum subscribed in 1845. The entire fund now amounts to £20787 13s. 10d. It has been aided by the earlier payment of subscriptions, on the amount of which interest has been obtained. The following is a general statement of the receipts and disbursements; a more detailed account will be published hereafter:—

Amount of subscriptions	£11,180 8 0
Allotted for purchase of pictures, statuettes, medals, &c.	8,073 0 0
Cost of engravings of the year	3,253 4 8
Cost of report, advertising, rent, &c., reserve of 2½ per cent. ..	2,254 4 4
	£11,180 8 0

The sum of £4260 appropriated to the purchase of works of art for the prizeholders will be thus allotted: 20 works of £10 each; 16 of £15, 14 of £20; 12 of £25; 13 of £40; 10 of £50; 6 of £60, 6 of £70; 6 of £80; 3 of £100; 1 of £150; 2 of £200. The different progress of the 1848 and 1849 plates, now in portfolios, of the designs, in outline, illustrative of "the Pilgrim's Progress," the society's "Cartoons," "Gertrude of Wyoming," or "The Castle of Indolence:" 307 impressions of "Sir Roger and the Frown," 307 impressions of "Sir Roger and the Frown," 307 impressions of "Sir Roger and the Frown,"

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I love the flowers, we warblers love the shade;
That cheer the sunshine and the shade
But dearer than the flowers, or sunshine I see,
And sweeter than the songsters that warble over the lea,
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There is an arch wreathana in this song which will make it a worldwide favourite.
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"THE FINDING OF ROMULUS AND REMUS."—FROM THE PICTURE BY PIETRO DA CORTONA.

THE accounts which several of the classical writers of antiquity have left us of the time-honoured legend of Faustulus, the shepherd, having found a she-wolf on the Tiber's banks mildly suckling two infants, in whose veins flowed not mere human blood, but the true Olympian ichor of "the immortal gods," and who, under the names of Romulus and Remus, grew up to be first great chieftains amongst their more mortal pastoral companions, and ultimately the founders of "THE CITY," show what a firm hold the old traditions on the subject had taken of the popular mind in ancient Rome.

The fable has inspired the celebrated Italian artist of modern times, Pietro da Cortona, with one of the most happily-conceived productions of his genius and, as the subject has so interesting an affinity with the contents of our additional Number of this week, we present an Engraving of the painting, the more so that acquaintance with the *chef d'œuvre* is by no means general in this country.

The picture tells its own story.

KEY TO THE LARGE VIEW OF ROME.

The large View of Rome (drawn in Rome by Mr. G. Thomas; and engraved in London by Mr. Walter Mason,) is taken from a point on the Janiculum, close to the Gate of San Pancrazio; and the numbers in the foreground refer to prominent localities in the siege operations:—Thus, 1 and 2 show the effects of the assault in the direction of the Porta Cavallegieri; 41, entrenchments; 40 and 38 indicate the scene of the fiercest part of the struggle, viz. the rear of the Paoline Fountain, and the Church of S. Pietroin Montorio, together with the Villa Spada (37) where the Roman troops had a battery, and close to which was their great stronghold, Bastion No. 8. It was through the breach in the walls contiguous to this spot that the French made their final and successful assault, on the night of the 29th of June.

The letters A A A A show the course of the river Tiber through the city.

The other numbers indicate remarkable places and the principal structures in and around the city, viz.:—

3. St. Peter's and Vatican
4. Monte Mario
5. Hospital of S. Spirito
6. Ponte Molle
7. Mount Soracte
8. Castle of St. Angelo
9. Piazza del Orologio
10. Church of S. Maria in Vallicella
11. Villa Borghese
12. French Academy
13. Corsini Palace
14. Cancellaria Palace
15. Sapienza (University)
16. Farnese Palace
17. The Pantheon (Church)
18 and 19. Palaces Massimi and Pio, and Church of S. Andrea della Valle
20. Quirinal Palace
21. Collegio Romano, and Church of St. Ignatius
22. Professed House of Jesuits, and Church *Del Gesù*
23. Baths of Diocletian (Ruins)
24. Piazza of Trajan, Column and Churches
25. Ara Coeli (Church)
26 and 28. S. Maria Maggiore (Church)
27. The Capitol
29. Basilica of Constantine
30. Porta Maggiore (Gate)
31. Island in the Tiber
32. The Colosseum
33. Temple of Vesta
34. Palatine Hill (Ruins)
35. Basilica and Palace of St. John Lateran
36. Ruins of Aqueducts
39. Bridge leading to Island in the Tiber
42. Bridge, called Ponte Sisto

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A MEMOIR ON THE HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF ROME.—BY WILLIAM JOSEPH O'HEA.

Here a proud people's passions were exhaled,
From the first hour of empire in the bud,
To that when further worlds to conquer failed.
Childe Harold, Canto iv.

Of all the great centres of civilisation which have at different epochs filled the world with their glory, there has not been one whose vicissitudes have attracted such universal attention or excited such abiding interest, as have been created by the varying fortunes of the "Eternal City." The seat of a mighty Empire, which for centuries was almost co-extensive with the known world; attaining the zenith of its grandeur at that cardinal point of history where the darkness of Paganism begins to recede before the advancing light of Christianity; contributing by the Imperial unity of its wide-spread dominion, and by its

laws, its language, and its literature, which the majestic genius of its people had made current amongst all nations and for all ages—the only humble means which could most speedily and effectually diffuse and establish among the different races of mankind the knowledge of the true God; presenting in the miraculous vitality of its existence, which has preserved it a metropolis for nearly three thousand years,* an extraordinary contrast to the fate of the other great cities of antiquity; recovering in later times, as if grown young again, its wonted supremacy, though of a character widely different from that which it had possessed of old, Rome, must continue to be, as it has been at every period, the admiration as well of the gifted and the learned, as of the less accomplished among the students of its wondrous ruins. At the present day, even amidst the "chaos of ruins" all around, the modern city is graced by monuments of architecture, by works of science and of art, which the structures of no other capital can rival, and which are well worthy to have ranked amongst the noblest features of the City of the Cæsars; and it constitutes one of the most peculiar and attractive of the charms which the investigation of the topography of Rome presents, that you can at the same time gratify the imagination and the taste by the pursuit of antiquarian research and by the study of the most perfect productions of genius in modern times; while the history of the causes which brought down "the Mistress of the World" from her high estate sometimes startles and instructs, and elucidates much that would otherwise be obscure and unintelligible. Those causes were manifold—

"The Goth, the Christian, time, war, flood, and fire."

But long before the name of Alaric had become the terror of Italy, the seeds of decay had entered into the constitution of the Imperial City. Previously, however, to adverting further to the circumstances of its decline, it is requisite to notice the various catastrophes, restorations, and rebuildings of "Old Rome," which finally resulted in the production of an *Epitome of the Universe*, as it was called, in order that we may the more distinctly mark the epoch to which that marvellous aggregation of magnificent structures belonged, the remains of which have become "a marble wilderness."

The mean straggling town which, in the early ages of the Republic, was destroyed by the Gauls under Brennus, was rebuilt with quite as little taste and regularity as presided over its first foundation. The streets were narrow and irregular; the dwellings of rude construction, low, and devoid of ornament. As the State advanced in power and prosperity, the public buildings were re-constructed on a grander scale, and new ones were added, which redeemed, in some degree, the meaner aspect of the private houses, even of the patricians, in the erection of which neither elegance nor beauty was introduced until at a comparatively later period, when the stern simplicity of the early days of the Republic gave place to the luxury which resulted from the constantly increasing wealth of all the great families of rank, who monopolised the governments of the provinces, and amassed riches by the most oppressive exactions and the most corrupt administration of the provincial revenues.

IMPERIAL ROME.

Where gorgeous tyranny had thus amass'd
All treasures, all earth's pride, that eye or ear,
Heart, soul could seek, tongue ask.—*Childe Harold*, Canto iv.

A great fire which occurred a short time previous to the concentration of the Imperial power in the hands of Augustus, gave to that Emperor an opportunity of displaying his magnificence in the restoration of the city, the greater portion of which had been destroyed in the flames. baths, palaces, porticoes, and shrines—"the temples of the immortal gods"—reared their gorgeous piles under the creative power of the Imperial munificence; and it was his boast that "he found Rome built of brick, and that he left it marble."† But Augustus did not remedy the chief defect in the construction of the city—its irregular, ill-arranged plan, with its narrow winding streets. These remained as imperfect as in the rebuilding after the demolition by the Gauls; and the grand work of remodelling was reserved for Nero,‡ in the tenth year of whose reign occurred that stupendous conflagration, from which only four out of the fourteen regions§ into which Rome was divided escaped unmolested, three were completely demolished, and the remaining seven suffered such havoc as to be left with scarcely a monument or trophy of past ages standing. In the ten quarters where the flames raged, all was desolation and ruin; and of the site of "the seven-hill'd city" became almost literally a *tabula rasa*, whereon was subsequently raised by Nero and his immediate successors that assemblage of architectural wonders, which made the name of Imperial Rome for ages synonymous with all that is grand, gorgeous, and magnificent. The graphic pen of the historian Tacitus has left us a fearful picture of the horrors of that dreadful catastrophe. The fire, he tells us, began in that part of the Great Circus which contains the Palatine and Cœlian Mounts; it quickly spread far and wide to the higher, as well as to the lower districts of the city: the shrieks of women—the various attempts to save the young, the feeble, and the aged—the hurrying in all directions through the narrow tortuous streets, of those anxious only for their own safety,—the vain efforts to rescue rich property and valuable articles of consternation of those who, flying from the flames in a direction of apparent safety, turned back in despair on finding the conflagration extending in front of them as well as behind and on either side—combined to produce a scene of inextricable confusion and inconceivable horror. which was aggravated by the terror inspired by gangs of ruffians, who ran about in all directions, flinging lighted brands to feed and spread the flames, and preventing, with menaces of denunciation, all attempts to stay the progress of the fire, declaring at the same time that they had authority for so acting. From this and other circumstances of the time, Nero, whose cruelty and wickedness made him obnoxious to charge, was accused of being the wilful author of the disaster; and the rumour received universal belief, that during the height of the conflagration he looked on calmly, enjoying the terrific scene, while he accompanied himself on his lyre, as he sang the destruction of Troy,—to which he compared the devastation around him. The fire lasted six days, at the close of which it was stayed by levelling to the ground large masses of buildings at the foot of the Esquiline Hill. It burst out a second time, but was soon finally subdued.

Amongst its ravages were included, not only the destruction of the most interesting remains of the Republican city, but also the loss of the noblest works of Grecian art—painting, sculpture, and bronze. To remove from his own shoulders the odium of such a nefarious crime, Nero charged the Christians, who were then becoming somewhat numerous at Rome, with being the authors of the calamity; and to give colour to the calumnious accusation, he subjected them to the most exquisite tortures.

On that part of the site of the ruined city lying between the Palatine and the Esquiline Hills—a space which was more than a mile in breadth —Nero erected his celebrated "Golden House," as he called the new palace in which he fixed his abode. The vastness of extent and the varied magnificence of this Imperial residence, and its ornamented grounds, almost surpass belief; and if the details that have come down to us respecting it were not too well authenticated to admit of doubt, they might justly be regarded as fabulous. Within its enclosure were comprised spacious fields, groves, orchards, and vineyards, artificial lakes, hills, and dense woods, after the manner of a solitude or wilderness, the whole being encompassed by an ample portico. The palace itself consisted of magnificent buildings, raised on the shores of the lake, like buildings of miniature city. The various wings were united by galleries, each a mile in length. The "house" or immediate dwelling of the Emperor was decorated in a style of the most excessive gorgeousness. It is described as having been tiled with gold (whence its name), with which precious metal also the marble sheathing of the walls was profusely decked, being at the same time embellished with ornaments of mother-of-pearl (which was in those times valued even more highly than gold), and with a profusion of precious stones. The ceilings and wood-work were inlaid with ivory and gold, and the roof of the Grand Banqueting-Hall was made to resemble the firmament. It was contrived to have a rotatory motion, so as to imitate the supposed motion of the heavenly bodies; and from it were showered perfumed waters. The vastness of the plan, which was projected by two famous architects of that period, named Severus and Celer, prevented its being finished during Nero's life; and one of the first expenditure of Otho's reign (anno 69) was for the completion of the palace, which, however, was not long destined to stand in its entirety a monument of Nero's extravagance, for it was in part destroyed by Vespasian, who commenced on the site the celebrated Colosseum; and a fire in Trajan's reign proved fatal to many of its majestic piles of building.

The portion of the site of the lately-destroyed city which was not occupied by the "Golden House" was appropriated to the streets and the private and public buildings of the restored capital; and in the formation and erection of these, good taste and judgment prevailed. The thoroughfares were spacious, straight, and laid out with order and regularity. The houses were built of an uniform height, and the court-yard of each was enlarged. The Emperor's intention was that every house should stand detached in its own inclosure; but this magnificent idea was only carried out in part. The mansions that were isolated were called from that circumstance *insulæ*, or isles, and had large porticoes erected in front of them. It was, however, in its public buildings that the splendour of Imperial Rome was most conspicuous. In this category were comprehended temples, theatres, amphitheatres, porticoes, triumphal arches, obelisks, baths, fountains, aqueducts, &c. These last were amongst the grandest of the majestic wonders of the capital. Pliny, in treating of them, says:—"If any one will diligently estimate the abundance of water supplied to the public baths, fountains, fish-ponds, artificial lakes for galley-fights, to pleasure-gardens, and to almost every house in Rome, and will then consider the difficulties that were to be surmounted, and the distance from which these streams are brought, he will confess that nothing so wonderful as these aqueducts is to be found in the whole world." The names of fourteen of the principal of these must needs of the monuments of Rome have come down to modern times; that which conveyed the largest stream into the city was the Claudian (begun by Nero and finished by Claudius); and it precipitated its waters in a mighty volume, like a mountain cataract, into an immense marble reservoir. The fountains, both for ornament and use, were almost numberless, and of exquisite design; while the *thermæ*, or baths, were in fact magnificent temples of health and recreation, on which were their lofty apartments decorated with mosaics and sculptured groups and ornaments, while the purifying element flowed in copious quantities, and of every variety of temperature, into capacious marble basins. Attached to these baths were libraries and pleasure-grounds, having places set apart for gymnastic exercises, and for the philosophic disputants and their schools, wherein they lectured and discussed the doctrines of their respective sects.

Of all the localities of Rome, the most celebrated in history, as well as the most superb in architectural decoration, was the district called the *Roman Forum*. It bore that name from its comprising within its precincts the far-famed Forum Romanum—now a desolate field of ruins, called by the undignified name of Campo Vaccino, *anglicè* Bullock Field. Here, amongst the crowded profusion of public edifices, stood the Temple of Concord, which so often resounded with the eloquence of Cicero, Cæsar, and others of the great "conscript fathers," during the deliberations of the Senate. In this region, also, the great Temple of Jupiter reared its lofty marble elevation upon the Capitol; and around, or adjoining the Forum, were the Temple of Saturn, the Temple of Castor and Pollux, the Temple of Janus, the Temple of Fortune, the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, the Tabularium (where were deposited the bronze tablets on which were engraved the decrees of the Senate and other public acts), the Arch of Tiberius, the Temple of Vespasian, the Arch of Septimus Severus, the Curia Julia (where the Senate usually assembled), the Arch of Titus, the Græcostasis, the Temple of Vesta, the Julian Basilica, the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, &c. The Forum Romanum usually signifies, by way of distinction, the Forum.* The precise limits of its site, and its extent, in the area at the foot of the Capitoline and Palatine Mounts, have long proved a subject of perplexity and controversy amongst antiquarians, the views of many of whom have been justly condemned by later and more able investigators as improbable and extravagant. The celebrated book and map of the accomplished Roman archæologist, Canina, have effectually dispelled the clouds of error which have hitherto obscured this the most interesting question connected with the topography of ancient Rome.

Adjoining the Forum was the *Comitium*, or Assembly, an open space used in the early times of the Republic for the three grand descriptions of assembly, to which the people were summoned by the magistrates for the exercise of their rights and privileges as citizens; viz. the assembly by tribes, by centuries, and by *curiæ*. Subsequently, it was in part roofed and walled in, decorated with columns, &c., and became one of the ornamental buildings of the locality.

Facing the Forum, and opposite the Temple of Concord, was the tribune for public speakers, which is so famous in Roman history under the name of the *Rostra*, so called from its being, originally, in the time of the Republic, decked with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy. From this platform (if we may use so modern a term) the orator harangued the *Quirites* (as the Romans loved to be called) assembled in the Forum.

The *Mamertine Prison* and the *Tullian Dungeon*, with which every classical student is familiar as the scene of the death of the Catiline conspirators, and which have an all-absorbing interest for the Christian tourist as the places in which Saints Peter and Paul were imprisoned, previous to their martyrdom in the reign of Nero, were situated also near the Temple of Concord; and, though built—the former so early as the year 630 before the Christian era, by Ancus Martius; the latter by Servius Tullius, nearly a century later—they are, at the present day, in excellent preservation, owing to the cyclopean strength of their original construction, and to the circumstance of their having been consecrated, at a very early period of Christian Rome, as shrines of the holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, in commemoration of their incarceration there. The Church of San Giuseppe dei Falegnami stands above these subterranean chambers, the walls of which preserve the appearance they presented in their earliest existence, being constructed of large blocks of stone, rudely put together without cement, in the ancient manner known as the Etruscan style of building. The Tullian, or lower dungeon, is approached by a flight of steps from the Mamertine; and in it is a well of clear water, in which tradition says St. Peter baptized his gaolers Processus and Martianus, whom he had converted to Christianity in the course of his nine months' incarceration: there is also inserted in the floor a fragment of a column, to which, it is said, the holy Apostle was chained.

The Forum of Julius Cæsar, the Forum of Augustus, and the Forum of Trajan—all equally celebrated for their architectural wonders—especially the latter—were in this region, through which also ran the *Cloaca Maxima*, or Great Sewer, built by the elder Tarquin, in the early days of the Kings, prior to the Republic, and constructed with such solidity, and of such capacious dimensions, that a great portion of it remains perfect at the present time.

Finally, within this gorgeous quarter of the city the Capitol reared its Imperial head. It was distinguished into three parts; viz. the two peaks of the Capitoline Mount—the northern crowned with the Great Temple of the Capitoline Jupiter, the southern forming the fortress known as the Tarpeian Rock (in modern times bearing the very unworthy designation of Monte Caprino), from which criminals condemned to death were precipitated; and the intervening area between, called, from its position, the Intermontium, now styled the Piazza di Campidoglio. The site of the Temple of Jupiter is occupied by the Church of Santa Maria d'Ara Celi. The Temple was begun by the Tarquins, but was not completed until the establishment of the Republic, when it was consecrated, in the year 508 B.C., to Jupiter Optimus Maximus. It was constructed and embellished on a scale and in a style of grandeur extraordinary for that period of the State; and in all the succeeding improvements, the original conception of costly decoration was fully carried out. The gates were of brass, and the tiles of the roof were of bronze gilt. A conflagration 425 years after its foundation having reduced it to ashes, its restoration was immediately commenced, and was brought to completion under the dictatorship of the celebrated Sylla, who, however, did not live to witness its dedication. Consuls, Generals Dictators, and Emperors lavished gifts of immense value upon it from time to time. Sylla did not hesitate to despoil the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, of brazen ornaments and pillars for it. Augustus gave a collection of precious stones of great price, and 2000 lb. of gold for its decoration. It contained bronze, gold, and silver, and gilt shields, and a profusion of various treasures, including a golden chariot. Its *façade*, which looked to the south, in the direction of the Forum and the Colosseum, was adorned with three rows of columns; its sides with two; and the interior presented the aspect of a triple temple—for the three naves were separated, not by open arches or pillars, after the manner of a Basilica, but by party-walls of white marble. Those divisions were dedicated respectively to Juno, Jupiter, and Minerva—each being furnished with a statue of the divinity to whose worship it was appropriated; viz. the central with that of Jupiter, the lateral compartments with those of Juno and Minerva. The fan ous Sybilline books were carefully preserved in a chapel beneath the shrine of Jupiter. In the civil war between the Emperors Vitellius and Vespasian, A.D. 61, the Capitol was again destroyed by fire; and, having been restored by the latter, it was a third time reduced to ashes during a great conflagration which, in the reign of Titus, raged during three days and three nights, and inflicted vast injury on the city. The Emperor Domitian restored it (for the third time) in a style of magnificence far exceeding its ancient splendour, the gilding alone cost 12,000 talents —an amount nearly equal to two millions sterling of our money, while the columns were of Pentelic marble—one of the finest of the white marbles of Greece. It stood thus without further mishap, in all the pride of beauty, the grand seat of Pagan pomp, the metropolitan temple of Roman idolatry and superstition, until with the decline of the heathen ritual, under the Emperor Gratian, who, in the course of his reign (A.D. 375 to 383) confiscated to the service of the state, or of the Christian church, the revenues of Pagan priests and vestals, and abolished their honours and immunities—it became a prey to neglect, and consequently slow though certain ruin. "*Auratum squalet Capitolium*," says St. Jerome, writing shortly after this period, "*fuligine, et aranearum telis omnia Romæ templa coperta sunt*;" and again the same learned and holy authority tells us, "*Squalet Capitolium, templis Jovis et cæteris omnibus ruinosa pendent*." The exact period of the final destruction of this grand shrine of Satan has not been ascertained. On the entrance into Rome of Theodosius, in the beginning of the year 389, after his victory over Maximus, he summoned the Senate, which was still composed of the adherents of the heathen superstition, and put to the vote the important question whether the Pagan or Christian worship should be the established and recognised religion of Rome; and the Senate, in compliment to the Imperial predilections, decided by a large, though hypocritical majority, in favour of the religion of Christ; and in the succeeding reign of Honorius, an Imperial edict (A.D. 399) ordered the closing of all the Roman shrines and temples, the number of which amounted to no less than 424. These circumstances sufficiently account for and confirm the accuracy of the description of St. Jerome, "*Squalet Capitolium*." It must have suffered considerably in the first sack of the Goths (A.D. 410), as well as under the operation of the edict of Honorius; because the younger, who, in the year 426, decreed the destruction of the fanes and temples. But, to the ravages of Genserick (A.D. 455) and Ricimer (A.D. 472) must in all probability be ascribed the final demolition (except, perhaps, the walls) of this grand edifice, in which, for upwards of eleven hundred years "the altars of the immortal gods" had smoked with incense and the blood of victims, according to the ritual established by Numa Pompilius.

The *Palaces* and *Villas* of the nobles contributed likewise in no small degree to the magnificence which everywhere saluted the view in the Imperial metropolis. The enormous wealth of the Patrician families, derived from vast and numerous estates which they severally possessed in all the most fertile provinces of the Empire, far exceeded any modern standard of private riches, and enabled them to indulge in the most luxurious habits and tastes; one of the most universal of which was the construction within the city of residences of more than Royal splendour, surrounded by parks after the fashion of the grounds surrounding Nero's Golden House, presented the appearance of miniature cities, in such thronged profusion were they studded with baths, temples, theatres, hippodromes, open decorated places or fora, fountains, aviaries, lakes, groves, gardens, groups of statuary, &c. These splendid mansions and villas not only filled within the limits of the city, properly so called, as marked by the circuit of the modern walls, which follows pretty closely the line of circumvallation built by the Emperor Aurelian, but extended out in all directions towards the country along the great roads for several miles, bringing within the suburbs many considerable villages; and thus making Rome somewhat like modern London, an aggregate of towns, rather than a single city.

The *Campus Martius* should not be omitted in a notice of the *memorabilia*. Originally a private demesne of the Tarquin family, it became, on the expulsion of that Royal race, the property of the Republic, and was appropriated to the purposes of a national training-ground for the Roman youth, where they were taught those martial exercises which fitted them to become the conquerors of the world. Augustus and his successors expended large sums in its decoration. Pleasure-grounds, embellished with fountains and cool groves, afforded a grateful retreat after the exercise of the various games—racing, wrestling, throwing the quoit, &c. Numerous Egyptian obelisks, magnificent structures, and monuments of great beauty—amidst which rose the marble mausoleum† of Augustus, crowned with a bronze statue of that Emperor—added to the attractions of this noble park, and rendered it a suitable appendage to the mighty city.

The *Circus Maximus*, where the chariot and horse races, the games of the *athletæ*, &c., were held, is noticed in another place.

The Palatine Mount likewise possessed an ample share of the wonders of the city. Here stood the great *Library of Apollo*, stored with the best collection of Greek and Latin works extant in the time of Augustus, and containing the immense statue of Apollo, 50 feet high, from which the building derived its appellation. In it Augustus, towards the close of his reign, frequently convened the Senate. Adjoining were the Temple of Apollo, the houses of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, &c., and that aggregate of splendid structures which formed the Imperial Palace of the Cæsars.*

We may close this hasty, and we fear insufficient, glance, through the ruins of ages, at the stupendous structures of Imperial Rome, by the mention of the Gardens* of Sallust, the Gardens of Lucullus, the Baths of Caracalla, the Baths of Diocletian, the Colosseum, the Pantheon, and the Mausoleum of Hadrian, all of which were amongst the most conspicuous of the admirable monuments of its magnificence.

The Imperial City was continually enlarged and improved during the first century and a half of the Christian era by the Emperors, who were constantly replacing meaner edifices by grand and imposing structures, of the most varied character and vast dimensions, on which, by lavishing enormous treasures—the spoil of conquered provinces—and employing the cheap labour of countless captives and slaves, they were able to accomplish with facility what would, under other circumstances, have been impossible. The fires that occurred in the civil wars of Vitellius and Vespasian, and during the reigns of Titus and Trajan, furnished opportunities to the three last-named Emperors to indulge their taste and their grand, in the respective restorations they were thus called on to make; but, independently of such occasions, they and their immediate successors were ceaseless in their efforts to produce an aggregation of

* Rome was founded, according to Varro, Plutarch, and Dionysius Halicarnassus, about the year of the world 3428, i. e. 776 years before the Christian era. There are other dates mentioned, differing slightly from this.

† Ὅτι μὲν παραλαβὼν λιθίνην ἔμεινε καταλέπων.—*Dion.*

‡ Nero reigned in this respect A.D. 54.

§ The fourteen regions of Ancient Rome were:—1. Porta Capena; 2. Collmontana; 3. Isis and Serapis; 4. The Temple of Peace, or the Via Sacra; 5. The Esquiline; 6. Alta Semita; 7. Via Lata, i. e. Broadway; 8. The Roman Forum; 9. The Flaminian Circus; 10. Palatium; 11. Circus Maximus. 12. Piscina Publica; 13. The Aventine; 14. Transtiberina. The regions, or districts, of the modern city are named:—1. Rome Monte; 2. R. Trevi; 3. R. Colonna; 4. R. Campo Marzo; 5. R. Ponte, 6. R. Parione; 7. R. Regola; 8. R. Sant. Eustachio; 9. R. Piena; 10. R. Campitelli; 11. R. Sant' Angelo; 12. R. Ripa, 13. R. Trastevere; 14. R. Borg.

‖ The seven hills are the Palatine (which was the first enclosed by the founders of Rome), the Capitoline, the Quirinal, the Celian, the Aventine, the Esquiline, and the Viminal.

* The Forums were open spaces, surrounded by buildings, and were usually oblong in form. They were of two kinds; viz. markets for the sale of meat, vegetables, &c.; and places of public resort, corresponding, in some degree, with what in modern Continental cities are *par excellence* named *places*. The erections around the latter kind were usually edifices of a splendid character, such as triumphal arches, porticoes, temples, &c., of which the Forum of Trajan presented some of the best specimens in Imperial Rome.

* By the term *gardens*, the Romans meant not merely ornamental grounds in the form under which we understand the word, but extensive pleasure-grounds *without the precincts of the city*, which embraced within their extensive boundaries artificial lakes, mounts, groves, villas, porticoes, lofty towers, terraces, and whatever other objects that boundless extravagance could suggest, or exhaustless wealth create, to minister to their sensual appetites and habits of excessive luxury. The two gardens named above were amongst the most celebrated of those in that beautiful quarter of the city which encompassed and stretched up the slopes of the Pincian Hill, and which was called, in consequence, Colle Hortiorum, i.e. the Hill of Gardens. They subsequently became the property of the Emperors, in whose hands their sumptuous character was greatly augmented. In the vicinity of the site of the Gardens of Lucullus is the quarter of the modern city chiefly frequented by the English.

architectural wonders commensurate with their own exalted conceptions of that beauty and majesty which should characterise the City of the Cæsars.

It may not be inappropriate to add a few words here on the habits and manners, which, with little variation, during the five centuries that Rome flourished an Imperial city, characterised the daily life of its inhabitants. The Plebeians, or humbler classes of the *gens togata*, degraded, as servile and degrading, the manual industry and mechanical arts which form the basis of the wealth and independence of commercial and trading communities. The labour of the husbandman was the only industrial occupation deemed worthy of the Roman citizen; and the frequent interruptions of military service rendered agriculture by no means a very profitable pursuit. Hence, from an early period, the Plebeians were overwhelmed with debt; and the possession of those who were proprietors of land speedily fell into the hands of the avaricious nobles, who plied the practice of usury in the most unscrupulous fashion. Their wants were, however supplied by the corrupt liberality of the candidates for offices of distinction and emolument in the State, as long as the possession of the right of suffrage vested power and patronage in their hands. But, with the loss of power which they suffered under the Emperors, all sense of dignity, which they might otherwise have had amidst all their poverty, passed away, and they degenerated into a mere pauper rabble, whose numbers were continually recruited from the idle, the dissolute, and the vagabond members of the community, in the various and most dissimilar provinces of the Empire. So that the lower orders of Rome presented a population the most motley and heterogeneous imaginable; who, if they had their cry of "*Panem et circenses*" (bread and the public games) gratified, were content to pass the day basking in the sun in idleness, or in the grossest dissipation and debauchery — the prototype of the modern *lazzaroni*. They were allowed, at the public expense, originally, a certain quantity of corn *monthly* for their support; subsequently that was converted into a *daily* allowance of bread, which was baked at the public ovens, and distributed to the people at their respective districts. To it were added a certain portion of pork or bacon, and a measure of oil, and also of wine, at an insignificant price, thus constituting a very substantial and effective species of "out-door relief." They had a superabundant supply of wholesome fresh water for domestic purposes at the numberless fountains erected in every locality of the city, whilst at the *thermæ* they could avail themselves of the most luxurious baths free of expense. Independently of this participation in the bounty of the State, which laid its richest provinces under heavy contributions, in money and in kind, for the purpose, every rich noble kept open house for a large train of dependents, who regarded the great man as their patron, and "the crumbs that fell from his table" as one of the chief sources of their sustenance. The mansions of the nobles, as already mentioned, occupied the greater portion of the area of the city, and, from the splendour of these, their mode of life can be readily understood. But the *plebs*—the *profanum vulgus*, as Horace called them—were crowded into small, badly-lighted, and ill-vent lated apartments, in houses which were raised in narrow, confined streets, to a lofty elevation, story above story, to accommodate the vast numbers of the citizens. These numbers have been variously computed, in the absence of any fixed data. The moderate estimate of Gibbon, of a million and a quarter, applies to a period when the Empire, and with it the metropolis, was fast declining, as well in popul usness as in power and prosperity; but it may serve to indicate how numerous (including slaves") must have been the population of the Eternal City in the palmy days of Trajan, of Hadrian, and of the Antonines.

THE DISASTERS OF THE IMPERIAL CITY.

The Goth, the Christian, time, war, flood, and fire,
Have dealt upon the seven-hill'd city's pride:
She saw her glories star by star expire,
And up the steep barbarian Monarchs ride,
Where the car climb'd the Capitol; far and wide
Temple and tower went down, nor left a site.
Chaos of ruins! who shall trace the void,
O'er the d m fragments cast a lunar light,
And say, "Here was, or is," where all is doubly night?

Childe Harold, Canto iv.

The first of the grand shocks which proved fatal to the splendour of the Imperial City was communicated during its capture and brief occupation by Alaric and his Gothic hordes, *anno* 410. For upwards of a century and a half, however, previous to that catastrophe, the operation of the causes which had most contributed to its magnificence had been suspended; while others had come into force, of a character positively prejudicial, and well calculated to foster a certain, though gradual decay. From the reign of the Emperor Decius, A.D. 249, to that of Diocletian, in the year 305, he incessant incursions of the Goths and Vandals on the eastern side of the Empire, and the civil wars and insurrections headed by various pretenders to the Imperial purple, which had distracted Gaul and the western provinces, whilst they wholly absorbed the attention of the Emperors, and kept them constantly absent from the metropolis, had served at the same time to dissipate the diminished treasures which the crippled resources of the provinces were still able to yield, and which in more prosperous times had been applied to the decoration of the capital. On the restoration of a comparative state of tranquility under the latter Emperor, Rome, in a great degree, ceased to be the seat of government. Diocletian, associating Maximian with himself in the dignity of the purple, and dividing the empire into the Eastern and the Western, fixed his own residence, as ruler over the former, in Nicomedia, on the Sea of Marmora, the chief city of Bithynia, in Asia Minor; while Maximian chose Milan as the metropolis of the West; and though the Senate still sat in their ancient halls beneath the Capitol, they no longer exercised any of the administrative powers of the State, which had become wholly centred in the vigorous and unscrupulous hands of the Illyrian peasants, whom the chance of war and the caprice of the army had placed upon the throne of the Cæsars, and who, quite regardless of, and probably insensible to, the majestic beauty of the Eternal City, regarded the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of its lustre unimpaired as money uselessly squandered.

The short restoration of the Imperial presence, in the person of the pernicious Maxentius (*anno* 306–312), was more than counterbalanced to the city than the absence and neglect of his predecessors had been.

The reign of the Great Constantine did not stay, but, on the contrary, it accelerated the tendency to decline, which the circumstances of the times had produced. As soon as the defeat and destruction of his rivals had laid the whole Empire prostrate at his feet, he transferred the seat of dominion to the shores of the Bosphorus; and Constantinople, called after his own name, founded (A.D. 324) on the site of Byzantium, and decorated with profuse magnificence, quickly attracted from the discarded banks of the Tiber that numerous section of the patricians, who had everything to hope or fear from the countenance or disfavour of the Imperial Court. Many of the wealthy Christians also withdrew to the new capital, for the more unrestricted exercise of their religion; for Rome was in a great degree still Pagan. The deserted palaces of those absentee nobles soon became a prey to neglect; and the numerous retainers and dependents, who thickly swarmed in the vicinity of the aristocratic mansions, disappearing with the departure of the lordly sunshine which had called them into existence, the first feature of decay—a diminishing population—began to characterise this epoch of mighty Rome.

The incessant wars and revolutions, external and internal, which had harassed and exhausted every province of the Empire, during the close of the fourth century, notwithstanding the transcendent abilities of the great Theodosius, evidenced its steady progress towards final dissolution into its original elements—a condition, however, which was indicated with still more emphatic distinctness in the aspect of material decay which Imperial Rome assumed under its Emperors and opentuon; while whatever advantages of honour or of splendour which were connected with the residence of the Imperial Court and of the great officers of state and justice, were monopolised by Milan, Ravenna, and Constantinople.

It was in this state of things, that, during the reign of the feeble Honorius, Alaric and his myrmidons, after long hovering about their prey, at last pounced upon the ill fated city, which they entered at midnight, on the 24th of August, 410. During six days the ferocious rapacity and licentious fury of the barbarians raged unrestrained through its marble palaces and gilded temples. The destructive agency of fire was called to the aid of their violent passions, which were directed with unerring certainty against the noblest and richest monuments of art and luxury by the hatred and revenge of forty thousand slaves, who had deserted from their Roman masters to join the Gothic camp. Unheard-of atrocities were inflicted on the wretched Romans. Indiscriminate massacre, tortures, captivity, and exile were the ultimate fate reserved for them; and, when the savage leaders withdrew from the half-ruined city, the numbers of the inhabitants were so thinned, both by the previous flight of the terror-stricken who had withdrawn at the approach of Alaric, and by the slaughter of those who, vainly confiding in the strength of their walls, had remained, that the streets and public places, once so populous and full of life, presented the aspect of a solitude. On the return of the population, no less than 14,000 entered the city in one day.

To the Christian churches alone, especially that of St. Peter's, which had been erected by Constantine the Great, was any immunity from the general destruction extended; but with respect to the other great structures of the city, though the massive piles of marble masonry and brick-work, and the enormous beams of bronze, resisted the impotent violence of the destroyer, yet, in their dismantled state—the impoverished condition of the citizens furnishing but slender means for their subsequent repair and restoration—they readily fell to decay. The *prestige* of inviolability which had so long encompassed the renowned city with a mystic character, as it were, of divine sanctity, was irretrievably lost; and, from this disastrous era, the march of ruin advanced with an accelerated step for a full century with little or no interruption. Although some restorations were effected through the zeal and energy of the Prefects of the city, yet they were by no means commensurate with the ravages which had been committed by the hordes of Alaric.

The Western Empire, on the stability of which the grandeur of Rome depended, was torn and dismembered during the first half of the fifth century by the savage tribes of the North. Alans, Huns, Suevi, Burgundians, the Franks, Saxons, who established permanent kingdoms in those provinces which had regarded Rome as their capital—their metropolis and who only looked upon the former seat of the Cæsars as a rich object of plunder. Africa, too, which had hitherto been the granary from which the luxurious citizens of the capital had drawn their supplies, soon fell into the hands of the barbarians; and thus, under the operation of famine, the population shrank into fearfully diminished proportions, and many noble mansions became tenantless ruins.

In the year 452, Attila, "the Scourge of God," at the head of 500,000 Huns—the fiercest, the most hideous in personal aspect, and the most savage of all the barbarian hordes that had been let loose on the civilised world—advanced with furious haste across the Alps towards Rome, devastating with fire and sword the countries through which he passed; but the payment of a large sum of money, and the persuasive exhortations of Leo (justly surnamed the Great, for his many virtues and abilities), who then sat as Pope in the chair of St. Peter, operated so powerfully on the mind of the barbarian, that he withdrew his forces beyond the Danube, and the imminent destruction was thus averted.

But the respite of ill-fated Rome was not of long duration. In less than two years from Attila's retreat, Genserick, the King of the Vandals, who had a few years previously entered Africa from Spain, and had made himself master of the whole southern coast of the Mediterranean, set sail for the Tiber, with a numerous host of Moors and Vandals, and on the 15th of June, A.D. 455, entered the defenceless capital.

During full fourteen days and nights the barbarian horde rioted in wanton pillage. They set to work on the rich booty like practised corsairs, and, free from any apprehension of interruption, they loaded their ships with the spoils of both Pagan and Christian Rome. All that had been restored during the forty-five years that elapsed since the hasty ravages of Alaric, was again dismantled and despoiled. From the Pagan temples on the Capitol the gilt statues of the gods and heroes, and all the rich paraphernalia pertaining to the shrines and worship of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, which had hitherto continued untouched, notwithstanding the abolition of heathenism as the religion of the State, were carried away,* together with what remained of the costly decorations, the magnificent furniture and plate of the Imperial Palaces, and Nero's Golden House, on the Palatine Hill. The gold and silver taken away amounted to several thousand talents; and even the brass and copper fixtures and sculptured marbles were torn from the buildings, whose structure, in which they had been imbedded, was thus left shaken and tottering, a ready prey to certain ruin.

The most remarkable, however, of the various objects of curious value and importance of which Genserick rifled the Eternal City, were the spoils of the Temple of Jerusalem, which, four centuries before, had decorated the triumph of the Emperor Titus, on his return from the subjugation of the Jews, and had subsequently been deposited in the Temple of Peace. The golden tables of the Law, the seven-branched golden candlestick, the elaborately-chased golden vessels, and the various costly utensils of the gorgeous ritual of Israel, were now degraded to the base purpose of enhancing the plunder of a savage sea-robber.† The Emperor Valentinian III. was also included in this general rapine, and the Vandal followers of the blasphemous Arius deemed it no sacrilege to lay violent hands on the altars of the Roman Catholic temple.

Thousands of unhappy captives, of both sexes and all ages, were torn from their homes by the barbarous conquerors; and solitude and desolation reigned in the once gay and crowded thoroughfares of Rome.

The Imperial ruines of the once proud Empire city were now fast hastening to their final end. During the short period that intervened to the dissolution of the Western Empire—from A.D. 455 to A.D. 476—its last convulsive struggles were felt with fatal violence at the heart and centre of vitality, the metropolis. There the supreme power was vested in the hands of a barbarian chief, Ricimer—the Patrician or Count Ricimer—who, from the prejudices entertained against his birth, being unable to assume the Imperial purple himself, conferred that empty dignity upon such of his creatures as he deemed the fittest tools for his own selfish purposes—hastening or delaying their downfal as suited his caprice or ambition. Not finding in Emperor Anthemius (whose daughter he had espoused) as pliant and subservient as he desired, Ricimer set up another Emperor (the senator Olybrius), and, advancing from Milan, appeared under the walls of Rome, with a numerous host of Burgundians, Suevi, and other barbarians. He readily took possession of what may be called the Eternal City, which had gradually sprung up in the vicinity of St. Peter's, beyond the Tiber; while his adversary, Anthemius, held the old or heathen city. During three months, while famine and pestilence thinned the inhabitants, the ravages of unscrupulous barbarians on both sides (Anthemius being chiefly supported by an army of Goths) levelled ruins on ruins, many a noble pile and classic monument. At length Ricimer forced his way over the bridge of St. Angelo, and the fury of the soldiers exhausted itself on the devoted city; in the language of a contemporary writer, the Pope Gelasius, it was *subverted* (A.D. 472). Anthemius perished in the slaughter; and forty days afterwards the Roman was rescued from the destructive protection of Ricimer by his death, which happened on the 20th of August in the above year.

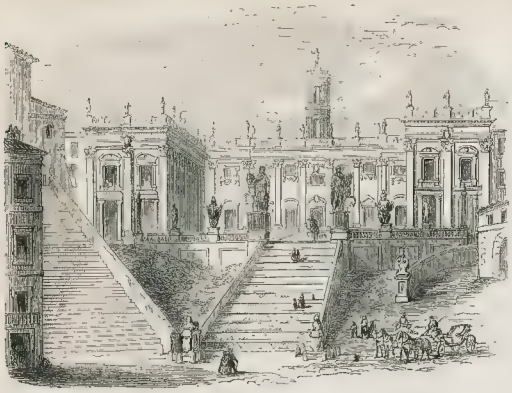
At this period Italy was over-run by bands of barbarian soldiers called Confederates, whose chiefs aspired to, and contended amongst themselves for, the possession of the supreme power. One of these, Orestes, having placed his son Romulus Augustus (who in derision was styled Augustnius) on the Imperial throne, they and their adherents were attacked and conquered by a barbarian adventurer, Odoacer, who put Orestes to death, and deposed the feeble Augustulus, A.D. 476; and the Senate consulting to the discontinuance of that Imperial succession, which had now become a mockery, the existence of the great Empire of the West was thus ingloriously brought to a close, after a duration of twelve centuries and a half!

Although not pertaining, in the strict sense of the word, to the history of the city, the decisive battle that was gathering around the Roman epoch requires to be noticed, as the destruction of the resources of the surrounding country put an end to any reparative powers which the capital might and would have derived from a populous and prosperous rural district in its vicinity.

Odoacer, who was the first of the barbarians that ruled as "King of Italy," and his successor the Ostro-Goth Theodoric, gave up to their rapacious soldiery a third of the lands of Italy. But these dissolute and idle adventurers were not the men to maintain the fertility of the Campagna. "Their poverty," says Gibbon, "was incurable, since the most liberal donations were soon dissipated in wasteful luxury. As the most fertile estates became barren in their hands, they despised, but they envied, the laborious provincials; and when their subsistence had failed, the Ostro-Goths embraced the familiar resources of war and rapine." Oppressed by the presence of such destructive hordes, the soil quickly ceased to supply the natural wants of man; and in a chronic condition of scarcity, and amid repeated famines and their attendant pestilence, that population that was spared by the sword gradually wasted away, until at length whole districts, extending many leagues in every direction, became entirely depopulated, presenting the appearance, which many of them still retain, of an uncultivated desolate wilderness.

During the sixty years immediately succeeding the fall of the Western Empire, the dominion of the barbarians in Italy is not marked by the occurrence of any grand disaster to whatever remained of the beautiful and wonderful in the Imperial city. Theodoric, the Ostro-Goth, who was a statesman as well as a warrior, indeed, endeavoured to arrest the universal decay that he saw around him. We learn from his minister, the accomplished Cassiodorus, that there were even then (the close of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries) many imposing structures still remaining—so numerous, so lasting, and so stupendous had been the monuments of Rome's magnificence, and so difficult their final destruction! Their still stood, either wholly or in great part preserved, the Colosseum, the Forum of Trajan, the Circus Maximus, the Capitol, the Palace of the Cæsars, and the Theatre of Pompey. All around, scattered far and wide, broken columns, piles of masonry, and blocks of marble lay prostrate on the ground.

The celebrated Belisarius, the General of the Emperor of the East, Justinian, having entered Italy to re-assert the sovereignty of his master over the West, advanced in the year 536 to rescue Rome from the barbarians; and such was the fame of his arms, and so crippled at that period were the resources of the Goths, that, without waiting his approach, they evacuated the city, and Belisarius made his entry without opposition on the 10th of December, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, who hailed him as their deliverer. During the following sixteen years Rome was captured no less than four times successively; viz. by Totila, the Goth, in 546; by Belisarius, in 547; by Totila again, in 549; and finally by the Greek General the eunuch Narses, in the year 552. The dilapidation of Rome by barbarian hands is usually considered as having terminated with Totila's last capture; but the various assaults, sieges, and efforts at defence, which mark this fatal era, filled up the measure of destruction, and completed the deformity of the wide-spread ruins which now occupied the site of the Imperial City. The desolation of the adjacent country, from the Appenines to Naples, advanced *pari passu* with the ruin of the capital. During those fearful



THE CAPITOL.

PIAZZO DI SPAGNA.

oppression of the Greek Emperors and their Exarchs, ultimately, with the consent and by the desire of the Roman people, confirmed and strengthened, until the princely donations of Pepin and Charlemagne, at the close of the eighth century, gave shape, and communicated stability and independence to the Papal dominions and sovereignty.

"The same character," says Gibbon, "was adopted by the Italian, the Greek, or the Syrian, who ascended the chair of St. Peter; and, after the loss of her legions and provinces, the genius and fortune of the Popes again restored the supremacy of Rome." In the two centuries that the Lombard kingdom lasted, their incursions (which laid waste the Campagna) did not affect the city itself, with the single exception of the assault of Astolphus, in 755, which proved fatal to the structures without the walls; and, until the wars and disorders of the middle ages, Rome (under the Popes) enjoyed a long immunity from siege and capture, which was but once interrupted, viz. in the year 896, when the forces of the Emperor Lambert defended its walls against the Bavarian Prince Arnulphus, who, however, succeeded in entering the city as conqueror.

The prime causes of the desolation of the Eternal City having been thus briefly indicated, it remains to add a word or two on the other co-operating agencies, which largely helped to reduce her to a "marble wilderness."

The pious zeal of the early Christians, whose horror of idolatry frequently found expression in the destruction or defacement of the Pagan

MONTE CAVALLO.

temples, altars, and statues of gods and heroes; and the poverty or willing economy of Popes and Bishops, nobles and private individuals, who, for want of more easily attainable materials, had frequent recourse in almost every age from the fifth to the fifteenth century, in the erection of churches, and the repairs of the walls, fortresses, and habitations, to the massive buildings of the Imperial city, as to an inexhaustible quarry,* contributed in no slight degree to produce this result. Causes equally destructive are also to be found in the fires which generally accompanied the numerous tumults and outbreaks of the populace, and which occurred with more fatal frequency after the withdrawal of the Imperial Court to Constantinople. The repeated inundations of the Tiber were likewise a fertile source of dilapidation. Ancient Rome was far more exposed to the irruptions of the Tiber than the modern city, the soil of which, by the accumulation of centuries of *débris* and alluvial deposit upon the ruins of open places, streets, and buildings, has been elevated from thirteen to fifteen feet above the old level, and is therefore, less accessible to the rising waters. Add to these, the endless feuds of the rude aristocracy of the middle ages, which were carried on within the walls; the effects of tempests and earthquakes, the violence and frequency of which are noted both in early and comparatively recent times; the abstraction of marbles by Charlemagne in the ninth, and Robert of Scily in the fourteenth century, for the construction and decoration of their respective palaces at Aix-la-Chapelle and Naples; and the silent wear of time in the deserted quarters, and some conception may be formed of the manifold agents of destruction that concurred to humble "the seven-hill'd city" pride."

* The marble slabs and ornaments were frequently broken up and burnt for lime. The Colosseum was for years a *colossal lime-kiln*.

ARCH OF DRUSUS.

TOMB OF CECILIA METELLA.

BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

TEMPLE OF VESTA.

The Rome of the middle ages demands but brief notice. Our limits, and the inferior interest of the period, as far as relates to the purpose of this memoir, do not admit of a detailed account of the ruinous effects upon the skeleton of the Imperial city produced by the intestine quarrels and bloody strife of the feudal factions—of the adherents of the Popes and Emperors, in the dissensions between the Church and the revived Empire of the West—and of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, in the distracted epoch between the tenth and the fifteenth centuries. Pitched battles of the most sanguinary character were repeatedly fought within the walls; ancient ruins and modern churches were alike made subservient to the purposes of domestic war, either by furnishing lime and materials for, or by becoming the substructures of, towers and fortresses sufficiently strong to resist the assault of a siege. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the chief places of the city were thus parcelled out amongst the Colonna, the Orsini, the Conti, the Frangipani, the Savelli, and other noble families. The ravages of the Normans under Robert Guiscard, and of the troops of the Emperor Henry IV. towards the close of the latter period, desolated the Leonine City beyond the Tiber (built by Pope Leo IV. in the middle of the ninth century), the mighty fabric of the Colosseum, and the districts around the Esquiline, the Celian, and the Viminal Hills.

In 1291, after the death of Nicholas IV., there was an interval of six months during which no Pope was elected; and, there being no legitimate authority in existence, a loose rein was given to the violent passions of the factions, who rioted in an internecine warfare against life and property.

Some of the occasions most fertile in disorders of this kind were the coronations of the Western Emperors; but, perhaps, the most calamitous period of all, during those turbulent times, was the interval between the years 1305 and 1376, when the Popes took refuge from the dangers and difficulties by which they were beset, in the dominions of the French Monarch, and fixed their abode at Avignon—a period which is also remarkable in history for the attempt made by the celebrated Rienzi to establish, under the quaint title of "The Good Estate," a Republican form of Government, in the room of the Sovereignty of the Popes—an attempt which proved as futile as the revolutionary efforts of our own day.

The strong measures adopted by Pope Eugenius IV., in 1434, to coerce the obedience of some of his revolted subjects, are cited amongst the destructive agencies of that era, but there is much surmise and conjecture in what is advanced on that head.

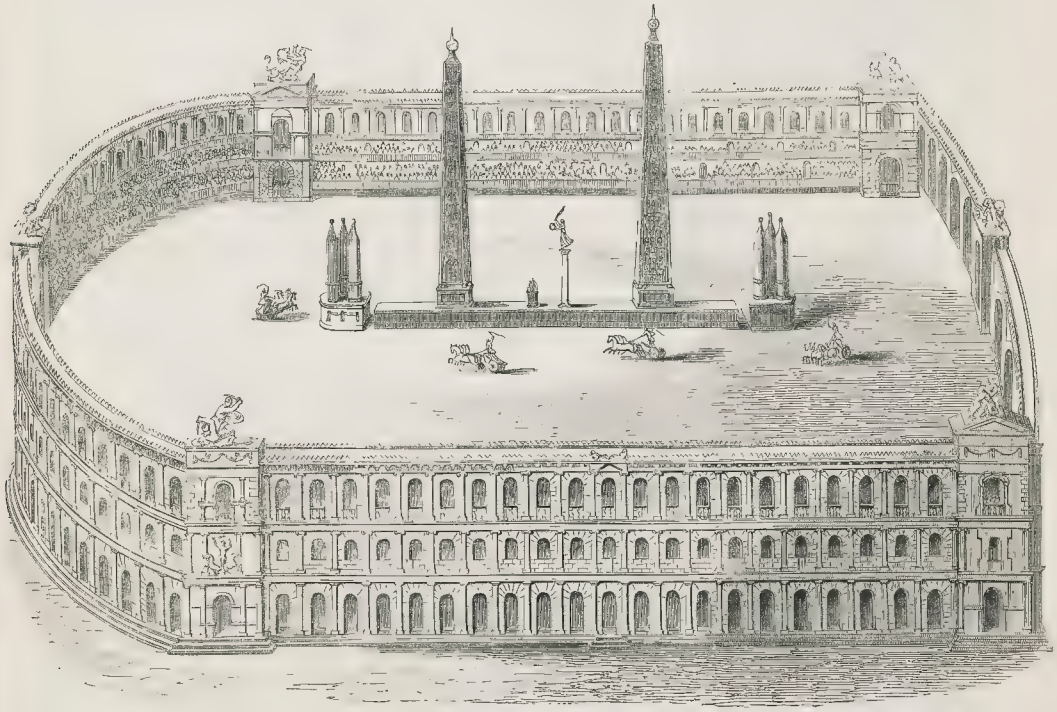
Rome at this time had degenerated, after a duration of upwards of two thousand years, to a condition and aspect as mean as, and infinitely more wretched than, it presented in the days of its first founders. A very small portion of the great space within the walls was occupied by the inhabitants; the rest of the inclosure being field, marsh, or garden: the streets were narrow, irregular, and filthy; and the houses, devoid of elegance or ornament, were built, without reference to order, either upon or amongst the rubbish of the Imperial ruins. From this paltry town sprang the modern capital which we now behold, and which the taste and magnificence of its ecclesiastical Sovereigns has studded with monuments of art that rival the architectural prodigies of the City of the Cæsars.

MODERN ROME.

Thro' every change the seven-hill'd city hath
Retain'd her sway o'er nations, and the Cæsars
But yielded to the Alarics, the Alarics
Unto the Pontiffs; Roman, Goth, or Priest—
Still the world's master! Civilised, barbarian,
Or saintly—still the walls of Romulus
Have been the circus of an empire.

Like Thebes, or Babylon, or Carthage, the name of Rome might have been erased from the earth, if the city had not been animated by a vital principle, which again restored her to honour and dominion. GIBBON.

THE rise of modern Rome cannot be referred to a date earlier than the close of the fifteenth century* (1480), when Sixtus IV. wholly recast the city, on a scale in some degree commensurate with its noble destiny, and the grandeur of the title which admiring ages have



CHARIOT RACE IN THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS.

conferred upon it—"the Eternal City." This enterprising Pontiff engthened the streets, and made them wider and straighter; he cleared them of the obstructions created by the shapeless ruins which rose in deformed masses on every side; he repaired the walls; he improved the communication between the two banks of the river by the erection of a new bridge; and the buildings which were raised in every quarter under his auspices were of a superior character. The spirit of improvement which he introduced was zealously carried out by the Popes immediately succeeding, and Julius II. and Leo X. are distinguished among the principal contributors to the re-construction and re-decoration of the city in this period. The Roman nobles, too—especially the Colonna and Orsini—instead of wasting their resources in intestine feuds, applied them to the purposes of luxury, and erected family mansions—or, as they were more appropriately termed, palaces—of the noblest extent and proportions, which the revival of the arts and the abundant living genius of the period enabled them to finish in a style of splendour unsurpassed and rarely equalled in ancient or modern times. Painting, sculpture, and architecture, in their palmiest day of excellence, copiously

* The pontificate of Nicholas V., from A.D. 1447 to 1455, though marked by some restorations in the city, is more distinguished by his firm establishment of the Papal power over the hitherto turbulent and ungovernable Romans, who, until his reign, proved themselves true to their ancient reproach of inability to endure either perfect servitude or perfect freedom. The last Emperor crowned in Rome (Frederick III.) received the diadem at his hands, A.D 1452.

contributed their most felicitous efforts to the decoration of those gorgeous edifices, many of which still attest the proud pre-eminence of Italy over all other modern nations in the domain of art.

Magnificent churches also reared their lofty dimensions, under the untiring zeal of Popes and Cardinals. Most of the various buildings of the Vatican, including the Loggie and the Belvedere, a great portion of St. Peter's, the palaces of the Cancellaria, the Farnesina, and, a little later, the Farnese, with its noble cortile; the Lungara and Giulia streets, spacious, long, and straight, on either side of the Tiber, and a vast number of other great works, especially in the lower city, on the banks of the river, attest the spirit of enterprise which distinguished men of the period under consideration brought to the restoration of the city.

In the Pontificate of Clement VII. (A.D. 1523—1534), however, a frightful storm of destruction broke over the capital of Christendom, as disastrous in its effects as the first fury of the Goths, eleven centuries previously. The political complications with Spain and Germany, which had for some time prior become more menacing daily, at last reached a crisis by the irruption of the German army, under the command of the Emperor Charles V. across the Alps, towards the close of the year 1526. They were commanded by George Frundsberg; and being, like their leader, attached to the new movement of the Reformation, their hostility was animated by the fervour of religious zealotry. They advanced through Italy with little or no obstruction to their impetuous career; and, with numbers greatly increased by accessions from the Spanish and Italian armies of the Emperor, arrived before the city on the 5th of May, 1527. The resistance was feeble; and the next day these modern Goths poured their hostile masses into Modern Rome. Their thirst for spoliation and plunder was heightened by the absence of all control over their proceedings; for Frundsberg had been seized with a dangerous illness on the line of march, and the constable, Bourbon, on whom the command then devolved, had been killed under the walls at the first assault. For upwards of nine months, until the 17th of February, 1528, Rome, with all its revived magnificence, was given up to the ravages of these barbarous hordes. Clement was besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, while the Imperial troops rioted in the sack of his capital. Churches were in an especial manner devoted to pillage: not only were the sacred vessels of gold and silver taken from the altars, but the rich vestments of satin and velvet embroidered in gold, tapestries and carpets, the costly productions of the Italian loom, precious stones, and rare valuables with which the munificent piety of princely and noble families had endowed the religious temples of the city, were seized with fierce rapacity and carried off. Palaces and private mansions shared a like fate; and amongst the works despoiled or destroyed were statues and columns, and many monuments of antiquity. Two years later witnessed another calamity of a different character—an inundation of the Tiber, which was attended with considerable damage to many edifices.

But the glory of Rome was not to be thus extinguished: the vital principle which has so long animated its checquered existence from its first foundation had lost none of its elasticity in the sixteenth century. The work of restoration and embellishment was renewed with increased vigour in succeding Pontificates. Under Pius IV. (A.D. 1559—1566) the foundation of the Palazzo dei Conservatori on the Capitoline Hill, the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, on the Viminal (erected by Michael Angelo), and the Porta Pia, in the neighbourhood of the Quirinal, evinces with what earnestness that Pontiff applied himself to the accomplishment of his cherished object—the re-peopling and re-clothing with habitations the deserted hills. The taste and luxury of the nobles, cardinals, and prelates ably seconded the designs of the Popes, and Rome once more began to resume her ancient pre-eminence in monuments of art.

The grand restorer, however, of the sixteenth century was the celebrated Sixtus Quintus (A.D. 1585—1590). By means of the *Aqua Felice*, he brought a copious supply of water—sufficient to feed 27 fountains—from a distance of 22 miles into the city.

The ruined site neighbourhood of the Church of the Trinità dei Monte, on the Pincian Hill, and the Piazza di Spagna, was also the scene of his improvements; and the streets named after him, Felice, Sistina, &c., perpetuate the memory of his labours in this quarter. The spirit of the antiquarian, which would guard with tender veneration from even a rude or careless touch the relics of a past age, by Christians was wholly unknown to the utilitarian Sixtus, and he felt little scruple in *christianizing* the statue of the Capitoline Minerva, by replacing the spear of the goddess with the cross, as emblematic of Christian Rome; and the columns of Antonine and Trajan, which he crowned, the former with the statue of St. Paul, the latter with that of St. Peter, he also raised from their prostrate condition several ancient Egyptian obelisks which had decorated the Imperial city.

The course of improvement thus vigorously entered upon was followed up in succeeding reigns, though not with quite the same energetic assiduity. Clement VIII. made several important additions to the Vatican, to St. Peter's, and to other churches; but it was reserved for the opening of the seventeenth century to produce a rival of Sixtus, in the person of Paul V. (Borghese—A.D. 1605—1621), who, following out the plans of his predecessor, not only founded and decorated palatial and ecclesiastical structures, but also applied himself to the creation of improvements of a character to promote physical comfort and convenience, by widening and lengthening streets, cutting thoroughfares through the dense masses of mingled rubbish and wretched dwellings which blocked up several localities, and rendering those and other crowded districts open and airy, by the formation of piazzas or squares, which he surrounded with stately buildings. He crowned his labours by the completion of a still more stupendous project than the Aqua Felice of Sixtus, viz. the aqueduct which bears his name, the Aqua Paola.

Paul V. also resolved to signalise his pontificate by putting a final hand to what remained to be finished of the structure of St. Peter's: he accordingly enlarged and extended the principal nave, and completed the *façade* and portico of the gigantic basilica. Urban VIII. (Barberini—A.D. 1623—1644) erected churches, palaces, and fortifications; he repaired and strengthened the lines encompassing the Castle of St. Angelo and the Vatican, and by this means included the latter by continuing the fortified wall from the latter to the gate of San Pancrazio, which he rebuilt, he united the Leonine City to the Trastevere, and completed the entire circumvallation of the city on the right bank of the Tiber.

The Piazza Navona, with its fountains and obelisk, occupying the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis of Alexander Severus, the church of St. Agnes, with its noble *façade*, the Palazzo and Villa Pamfili, and various other works, attest the building industry of Innocent X. (Pamfili—A.D. 1644—1655). The sculptured Colonnade of the Piazza of St. Peter's, the Acqua Felice, the Collegio Romano*, the Sapienza (the National University of the States of the Church), the Propaganda,† and the Piazza del Popolo, were also the objects of his restorations and embellishments.

Many of the modern improvements were, however, but too often obtained at the cost of relics of antiquity.

Rome had thus, towards the close of the seventeenth century, become almost wholly the city of splendid churches and palaces we now behold. Some further improvements were made in the last century, but they were not numerous, nor of much importance; and many of the streets, especially those of the poorer class, were suffered to remain the mean, dingy, narrow lanes which they were in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and which, without much essential improvement, they continue to be at the present day.

Modern Rome occupies scarcely more than a third of the space contained within the circuit of the walls; extending from north to south little more than a mile and a half, and from east to west (from Santa Maria Maggiore to the banks of the Tiber at the Ponte Rotto) about a mile and a quarter. Like the ancient city it lies chiefly on the left bank of the river, but in other respects the population has shifted its quarters altogether. The most thickly inhabited parts of Imperial Rome lay to the south and east of the Capitoline Hill, and comprised the Palatine, the Aventine, the Quirinal, the Esquiline, the Viminal, the Celian Hills, and their intermediate valleys. All this area is now a wilderness, covered with ruins and mounds, clothed with weeds, and interspersed with fields, gardens, vineyards, and a few scattered churches, convents, and humble habitations. The modern city stretches to the north of this desolate region; its most densely-peopled quarters lying upon the site of the Campus Martius, which was the park of the city of the Cæsars, and upon the slopes of the Pincian, which was the Hill of Gardens.

THE RUINS.

Cypress and ivy, weed and wallflower, grown
Matted and massed together, hillocks heap'd
On what were chambers, arch crushed, columns strown
In fragments, choked up vaults, and frescoes steep'd
In subterranean damps, where the owl peep'd
Deeming it midnight: temples, baths, or halls?
Pronounce who can; for all that Learning rear'd
From her research hath been, that these are walls.

Childe Harold, Canto iv.

With respect to the ruins of Ancient Rome, few and fragmentary as they are at the present day, it is undoubtedly to the late ingent and laborious excavations of the French during their occupation of the city under Napoleon, from the year 1809 to 1814, that we owe that spirit of truly learned inquiry which has elucidated, by enlightened research and actual discovery, the history, origin, and purpose of those interesting relics, with a truthfulness that until now had been deemed utterly unattainable. Much, however, remains to be done; and let us indulge the hope that the fruit of the investigations hitherto pursued may stimulate those who alone have the power to renewed efforts in a cause of such high and noble interest.

All dissertation on the ruins, without an enlightened and comprehensive system of excavation down to the original level, can be at best but guess-work, more or less correct or erroneous as chance directs. As the "Childe" hath it—

The double night of ages, and of her,
Night's daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt and wrap
All round us; we but feel our way to err:
* * * * * * *
Rome is as the desert, where we steer,
Stumbling o'er recollections.

And, in good sooth, the Roman antiquaries, in all their numerous and voluminous treatises, have been doing scarcely aught else than "stumbling o'er recollections." To enter, then, in this place, upon a topic the treatment of which must be necessarily of a critical and inquiring character, would be as inappropriate as it would be dry and uninteresting to the general reader, and more calculated to repel than to attract his attention—a result certainly the least desirable possible on our part. We shall, therefore, restrict ourselves to noticing a few of those ruins which are not only the most stupendous of the relics of antiquity, but are also the best authenticated, both as to their purpose and history.

THE COLOSSEUM.

Arches on arches! as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome,
Her Coliseum stands.
* * * * * * *
And here the buzz of eager nations ran
In murmur'd pity, or loud-voiced applause,
As man was slaughter'd by his fellow man.

Childe Harold, Canto iv.

The Colosseum, or Coliseum, as it is sometimes written, claims attention first among the ruins, as well on account of its majestic proportions as of its having been the grand theatre of those games which bore the especial impress of the national character of the Roman people; and upon which some explanatory observations are requisite, in order to arrive at a fuller understanding of what this giant structure really was, and in what respect it constituted the most characteristic feature of Pagan Rome.

Under the generic title of *Ludi Circenses* (games of the circus), may be classed all those public amusements which consisted of the exhibition of *gymnastic* feats of strength or skill, where the accomplishments displayed were those of the body, as contra-distinguished from *scenic* representations, at which the drama—the emanation of the intellect—was presented to the attention of the spectators. The theatre was the home of the latter; the amphitheatre, the circus, the *naumachia*, or artificial lakes, the *stadia*, &c., were the localities devoted to the former. These comprised, first, the *Penthathlum*, or *Quinquertium*, that is, the Five Games which were always classed together; viz. running, leaping, throwing the discus, wrestling, and boxing; and next, the chariot races, the combats of gladiators, the exhibition and combats with wild beasts, the *ludus Trojæ*, and the *naumachiæ*, or naval engagements. All these games were celebrated either in places set apart for each respectively, as the Circus for the chariot-races and the *ludus Trojæ*; the *Stadium*, for the five games of the *Penthathlum*; the Amphitheatre, for the combats of gladiators and wild beasts; and the *Naumachiæ*, for representations of sea-fights: or they were all, with the exception of the chariot race, exhibited occasionally, especially on grand festivals, in the amphitheatres; and this occurred most frequently after the erection of the Colosseum, the vast dimensions and more perfect construction of which presented, for such a variety of display, facilities unattainable in other amphitheatres.

Attached as the Romans were to these various kinds of entertainment, the gladiatorial combats and the races were those which excited their highest admiration, and the inordinate love of which formed the great and master passion of all the desires with which dissipation, depravity, or luxury inspired the Roman heart. To indulge to the full to blood—at once inflamed and gratified by the sanguinary scenes of the arena—was a part of *furor* with the populace, intense as it was lasting; for the gladiatorial shows were the latest remnants of Pagan barbarism that yielded to the humanizing influences of Christianity: the Gospel having been preached full four hundred years before those murderous spectacles were abolished. The races, whether with or without the chariot, were conducted by persons who were classed into four companies or factions, which were distinguished by separate colours—the *Prasina* (green), the *Russata* (red), the *Alba* or *Albata* (white), and the *Veneta* (azure or sky-blue). The interest excited in the public mind by these races, that the entire population of the city was divided into the adherents and abettors of the four factions, whose quarrels frequently led to sanguinary tumults, according as the chief citizens, in the time of the Republic, or at a subsequent period, the Emperors, by favouring one faction or the other, and thus placing it in the ascendant, rendered it more powerful, insolent, and overbearing to the rest. In the days of Caligula and Nero the Greens was in the ascendant.

The Circus was an oblong enclosure, semicircular at the farther end, and surrounded by seats rising one above the other, for the accommodation of the spectators. The enclosed area was divided by a low wall which ran nearly through it, parallel to the oblong sides, a passage being left at both ends, for the horses to run round. This partition was called the *spina*, and the course round it was named the *spatium*. The *spina* was usually decorated with ornamental structures and architectural embellishments, such as porticoes, columns, obelisks, &c. The barrier, or starting-place, was termed the *carcer*, and upon each end of the *spina* were raised three conical pillars, grouped together upon a basement, and they were designated the *metæ*, or goals. The chariots, after starting from the *carceres*, or barriers, where their station had been determined by lot, ran seven times round the *spina*; and the great aim of the charioteers was to round the *meta* in each of the seven heats as closely as possible—to graze it, in fact, as by effecting that, their circuit would be so much the shorter than that of their rivals outside them, and their chance of success in arriving first at the winning goal, at the end of the last heat, proportionally increased. The struggle is pictured by Horace with laconic force, in the words "*Metaque fervidis evitata rotis.*"

Of these *circi* there were several in Rome, such as the *Flaminian Circus* (now occupied by the Palazzo Mattei), the *Circus of Nero* (on the site of St. Peter's), of *Elioga balus* (near the church of Santa Croce), of *Alexander Severus* (now the Piazza Navona), of *Flora* (now the Piazza Barberini), of *Hadrian* (adjoining the castle of St. Angelo), &c., the principal or remount being that known as the *Circus Maximus*, which was situated in the low ground between the Aventine and the Palatine Hills, and which, originally founded in the infancy of Rome by Tarquin the Elder, became, by subsequent repeated enlargements, improvements, and decorations, one of the grand sights of the city. It was surrounded by noble porticoes and seats of marble, wherein, during the Empire, no less an multitude than 485,000 spectators could be accommodated. Upon the *spina* of the Circus Maximus were raised the two Egyptian obelisks, which now stand, one in the Piazza del Popolo, the other in the Piazza of St. John Lateran. There are some fragmentary traces of this circus still to be seen on its well-known site, now called the Via de' Cerchi.

The Engraving, page 317, represents the *Circus Maximus* as it stood in ancient Rome, towards the close of the Empire.

The chariots had generally either two (*biga*) or four (*quadriga*) horses, yoked abreast. There were sometimes, however, six or seven horses yoked to the chariot, which was then called *sejugis*, *septemjug s*, according to the number; and Suetonius tells us that Nero, when he played the charioteer in the circus, had ten horses yoked to his car (*decemjugis*). The same Imperial madcap introduced races between camels, matched two and two, in the circus; and Heliogabalus delighted the populace with an equally strange variety of contest—that of racing elephants. The number of chariots entered in each *missus*, or match of seven heats, was four, and the usual number of matches in a day amounted to twenty-four; to which there was one generally added at the close of the day's sport, at the expense of the people, who made a collection for the purpose on the spot—hence this twenty-fifth match was called *Missus Alexandrus*. Originally, the sound of the trumpet announced the commencement of the race; but, ultimately, in the times of the Empire, the signal was given by the display of a napkin (*mappa*) hung out at the chief magistrate's seat.

The *Troja*, or *Ludus Trojæ*, was a game handed down from the earliest period of Latin history. It was celebrated in the circus by youths of the most noble families, who, dressed in ornamental costume, and armed with spear and javelin, sustained a mimic combat on horseback, something in the manner of a joust or tournament.

The *Naumachiæ*, a Greek word signifying naval engagements, and applied by the Romans to the contests both in the open place of representation, were originated during the first Punic War, when the Romans began to be imitated in the mysteries of sea-fights, and were at first practical schools of naval exercise, as well as public amusements. They were sometimes merely races to test the skill and swiftness of the rowers, but usually they consisted of battles on board galleys; and as the engagements were real combats, in which the blood of slaves and gladiators was copiously shed, the interest attaching to them was very great. The Emperor Augustus constructed a magnificent *naumachia*, in the Transtiberina, on the site of Cæsar's groves. It was elliptical in form, 1800 feet long, and 1200 feet broad, and was supplied with water by his aqueduct, called Aqua Alsietina.

The *Shows of Wild Beasts* comprised combats between the animals alone, and combats of men with animals. Lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, camelopards, elephants, and almost every description of wild beast, were pressed into the service of these amphitheatre. The combatants thus engaged the wild beasts were called by the general name of *bestiarii*, whether they fought on foot or mounted; and were for the most part insolent or criminal slaves sold by their masters for the service of the arena, prisoners of war, or the vilest malefactors. At times these unfortunates were merely ordered to be thrown to the beasts (*ad bestias dari*), to be torn to pieces before the assembled people, without having arms allowed them for their defence—a practice which was constantly adopted towards the primitive Christians during the persecutions from the time of Nero to that of Diocletian.

The *Gladiatorial Combats* were the most ancient and strictly national of all these sanguinary spectacles, and were originally exhibited only at the funeral games of distinguished citizens by their children or heirs, who, in the ferocious superstition of early Pagan barbarism, believed that, by thus shedding human blood over the graves of their deceased kinsmen, they appeased and put at rest their *manes*, or departed spirits. These funeral games soon became the delight of the savage populace, and, accordingly, whoever wished to obtain their votes at elections, or aimed at popularity for other purposes, pandered to their cruel appetites by an abundant supply of these exhibitions, in their varied forms.

The number of the gladiators was so very great as frequently to threaten danger to the State; and various laws were passed in the time of Cicero and of Augustus Cæsar, particularly restricting as well the occasions for giving those games as the number of the gladiators who might be at one time within the precincts of the city: but these laws, opposed as they were to the fierce spirit of the age, soon became a dead letter, and under Caligula, Nero, Domitian, and the more immediate successors of the Emperors these massacres were exhibited on the most extensive scale imaginable and with the most unbounded licence, so that not only dwarfs and women fought, but even senators and knights, divesting themselves of the dignity or modesty pertaining to their condition, mingled with slaves, malefactors, and professional gladiators in the butcheries of the amphitheatre—a degradation in which they were frequently countenanced by the example of their Imperial masters. The gladiators, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, included several different classes of combatants, according to their costume, arms, or country. The *Thracians* were the principal and most highly prized gladiators, on account of their fierce courage and skill. They carried their national weapon, the *sica*, or sabre, and a small round shield (*parma*). The hired or professional combatants were divided into *familiæ*, or companies, and lived apart from the rest of the community, in *ludi*, or schools, where they were trained and instructed in their art by regular professors, called *lanistæ*. Their board was the best and most nutritious to be had; so that *seginæ gladiatoriæ* (gladiator's fare) was synonymous with good cheer. Such of them as were freemen, and fought for the love of notoriety, or *hire*, were designated *auctorati*. The person who gave the exhibition was called the *editor*, and he either furnished his own slaves, who had been trained to the fight, or hired the combatants from the *lanistæ*; and, for a few days prior to the games, he posted up *libelli*, or bills, setting forth the number of gladiators and naming the most celebrated, the description of combat, the day and hour, and all the other circumstances requisite to be known. At the appointed time, on the day of exhibition, the gladiators were marched round the arena, so that all their *points* might be seen and understood by the assembly; they were then carefully matched, according to age, weight, strength, &c., and were supplied with wooden foils (*rudes*), bead-like spears, and other harmless weapons, with which they exhibited their dexterity, and at the same time raised their own courage and the expectations of the assembly to the proper pitch of excitement. Then, at a signal, these were laid aside, and they were handed their proper weapons, and immediately commenced the fight. As soon

* The *Collegio Romano* was the grand central establishment of the Jesuits, for the purposes of education. It is a huge pile of building (about any great architectural pretensions, especially [illegible] rather court, surrounded by a portico of two stories high, and is situated on the northern side of the piazza of the same name, a little to the right of the Corso, as you advance towards that in southern entrance of the Corso. It was erected by Gregory XIII., about the year 1582, after the designs of B. Ammonati. The northern angle of the structure is formed by the Church of St. Ignatius. Its chief attractions for the stranger are its noble library (100,000 volumes, and the Kircherian Museum (so called from Father K., who collected for its complete collection of ancient Roman and Etruscan vases, cameos, rings, &c.

† The *Propaganda* is a college founded upon the most comprehensive plan ever yet devised for any purpose of country. Its object is to educate and train young men of every complexion, natives of every habitable part of the globe, for the service of the altar, and the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith, in their own language and amongst their own countrymen; and, accordingly, professors of the various branches of learning which constitute the education of a Catholic priest—viz. the learned languages, history, physical science, logic, metaphysics, the Scriptures, and theology—direct the studies of these pupils through the medium not only of Latin, the common language of the college, but also of the native tongues of each; and hence the extraordinary circumstance of upwards of forty different dialects spoken within its walls is of daily occurrence. Amongst these languages are the Hebrew, the ancient and modern Chaldean, the Samaritan, Syriac, Arabic, modern and ancient Armenian, Persian, Coptic, Kouranic, ancient and modern Greek, Latin, Italian, Illyrian, Slavonic, Polish, various Africans dialects, three different dialects of Chinese, other dialects of Tartary, and India, comprising Hindustani, Pagu, Georgian, &c.; and the various [illegible] languages of Europe, such as the Irish and other branches of the Celtic tongue, the German, Danish, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, Bulgarian, &c.

One of the most interesting sights which the scholar can witness in Rome is the annual examination of the students, which occurs in the second week of January. The natives of the various climes, dressed for the occasion in their national costume—a Chinese, African, Indian, Egyptian, or Negro, as the case may be—recite speeches, sing songs, or enact a portion of a play in their respective tongues before a crowded auditory, which is always attracted by so extraordinary a spectacle. A characteristic group of the students in their academical costume is presented in the Illustration, page 325.

‡ Propaganda, so called because it is the college *de propaganda fide*, is situated in the Piazza di Spagna, in the most fashionable quarter of the town, and occupies the beginning of the seventeenth century, during the pontificate of [illegible] VIII., from the designs of Bernini and Borromini.

as a gladiator was disarmed, or wounded so as to be disabled, his adversary called out "*Habet*" or "*Hoc habet*," ("He has it"), and the party worsted lowered his arms in token of defeat, while a pause ensued in the combat, and the victor looked up to the spectators to decide the fate of his opponent, who at the same time appealed to them for mercy. If they happened to be in good humour, or were pleased with the skill or courage displayed by the vanquished party, they pressed down their thumbs (*pollices premebant*), and he was saved; and if they disapproved of the poor wretch's conduct in the fight, they bent back their thumbs (*pollices vertebant*), as a signal to despatch him -and he was forthwith butchered on the spot, and his grey body was dragged out of the arena with a hook, into a place set apart for that purpose, and called the *Spoliarium*.

The rewards accorded to the victors consisted either of money; of the woollen fillet or cap of liberty, which, if they were slaves, conferred freedom upon them; or, last y, of the *rudis*, or wooden foil—the effect of the latter being to exempt the recipient from further gladiatorial combat in the bloodshed of the arena. They then hung up their arms in the temple of Hercules, the patron deity of gladiators, as a votive offering, and an indication of their release from all obligation to fight for the future; and they usually became *lanistæ*, or teachers of the gladiatorial art.

Such, then, being understood to have been the sports of the Roman amphitheatres, the purpose and character of those buildings become obvious, and a description of the principal one in Rome—the *Colosseum*—is rendered more clearly intelligible. The origin of the term "Colosseum" has not been precisely ascertained, neither has the period at which it first came into general use. It has been traced to the middle of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, and is supposed to be derived either from the colossal proportions of the building itself, or from the colossal statue of Nero which was ultimat ly placed near it, after Nero's Golden House had been destroyed. The usual name of the Colosseum, during the first s v centuries of its existence, was the Flavian Amphitheatre, from its founder, the Emperor Favius Augustus (Vespasian). It occupies the site of Nero's Lake, in the valley between the Palatine, the Esquiline, and the Cœlian Hills. Vespasian commenced its erection A.D. 72, 70 or 71; but it was not completed until some nine years subsequently, about A.D. 80, in the reign of his son, the Emperor Titus, who dedicated it with great pomp and magnificence. Its form was that of an ellipsis, 564 feet long, and 467 broad in its greatest extent. The interior area, or arena (so called from being covered with sand), on which the games were exhibited, was so capacious that upwards of 10,700 beasts could stand within its circuit. This area was surrounded by a wal. twelve feet high, over which was a projecting row of seats fourteen feet in depth, and covered at top, for the chief m i trates, senators, foreign ambassadors, &c., which was called the *podium* Here, also, were accommodated the vestal virgins and the *editor*, or person who gave the games; and behind the senators sat the *equites*, or knights, on fourteen seats set apart for them, as the second order of nobility. In the times of the Empire, the *podium* was furnished with an elevated tribune, surmounted by a canopy, in which the Emperor sat in state. The front of this first range of seats was protected from any irruption of the wild beasts by a breast-work or parapet of gilt bronze; and, as a further security, an iron pal sade encomposed the arena, at the foot of which, beneath the *podium*, there was a deep cut or canal full of water. This, the first story of the structure, rested on a base nent of eight, arches: behind it rose three walls in succession, each increasing in height until the outer one reached an elevation of 140 feet—a wide passage, or corridor, called an *ambulatorium*, being left between each wall, which communicated with the outside by means of eighty portals called *vomitories*, and with the corridors of the upper stories, by means of numberless flights of stairs. The separate height of each of the three walls on the inside constituted a distinct story, and from each a tier of marble seats, covered with cushions, ran sloping down towards the arena, and afforded accommodation for the people. These seats were called *popularia*, and the number of persons who could view the games from them and the *podium* amounted to no less than 87,000; whi e in the wooden galleries erected over the outer wall, for the lowest classes, 20,000 individuals found room to assist at the spectacles of the arena. A large awning, called the *velarium*, was extended around the summit, and protected the spectators from the sun or rain, while the atmosphere within was tempered to cool and delicious by the play of numberless fountains, and the odour of aromatic perfumes; and such was the extraordinary skill and simplicity of contrivance with which the various passages and means of ascent and descent were constructed, that all parties, of whatever rank, found their way to and from the respective localities allotted to them, without the least difficulty or confusion, notwithstanding the vast masses with which the amphitheatre was thronged at every representation. The exterior wall presented a *façade* consisting of four compartments, of different architectural orders, rising one above the other, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, the highest having pilasters instead of columns, and every second interval being pierced for w indows.

It was in this vast edifice, amidst the brutal shouts of a populace maddened with sanguinary excitement, that, for near y 300 years, the blood of thousands of the primitive Christians was poured out like water, and their bodies torn to pieces by furious beasts. Its walls perpetually resounded with the cry, "*Christiani ad leones!*" during the earlier part of the exhibition, when the gladiators butchered each other for their entertainment; and the day's sport was generally brought to a close by the sight of a mangled victim writhing in the grasp of a lion, a tiger, or some other beast of prey. On the occasion of the dedication of the amphitheatre, Titus exhibited shows of gladiators, combats with wild beasts, &c; and Trajan, during an exhibition which lasted 123 successive days, brought upon the arena one thousand pairs of gladiators. Sometimes the arena was converted into a forest, by means of large trees and bushes, &c., being transplanted to it for the occas on, with the soil around them, as they stood, and then various beasts of the chase were hunted through its mazes. In this manner the Emperor Probus on one occasion exhibited 6 ur thousand ostriches, boars, deer, wild sheep, &c. But it was the gladiatorial combats the human massacres, which were the most prized by the dissolute nobles, who were buried in luxury, and consumed by the desire of morbid excitement; and by the blood-thirsty populace, who, when every other quality of the Roman citizen had fled from their breasts—leaving them a debauched, degraded rabble —retained the sanguinary ferocity of a fallen age, without any redeeming courage. It was in vain that the then feeble voice of Christianity was raised in abhorrence and denunciation of these demoniacal sports, which cut off thousands yearly in the prime of life: even the Imperial authority itself failed to put down the various fashion of the time; and the edicts of Constantine the Great were of little avail in the cause of humanity. At length, what neither the Sovereign power of the Christian Emperors nor the humanising influence of polished civilized on could effect, was accomplished by the devoted zeal of an humble monk. On the 1st January, A.D. 404, Almachius, or Telemachus, an ascetic of the Eastern Desert, who had come to Rome, inspired with the holy purpose of putting an end to those feasts of the Prince of Darkness, even though it an ant cost him his life, entered the amphitheatre with the eager crowd of spectators, and when the gladiators commenced their mutual butcheries, rus ed in between them and endeavoured to put a stop to the combat. Stones and missiles of every descrip t were immediately hurled at the tow-ering Reformer; and, by the order of the Pre or Ar pius—a person possessed of the most inordinate love of those exhibitions—he was slain on the spot. But in this, as in other instances of the effusion of the blood of the martyrs, the sacrifice was fruitful in happy results. The feeble, vacillating spirit of the Emperor Ho orius, often, but in vain, urged by his Christian counsellors to grapple with the inveterate abuse, was at last r used to action by the horror inspired by the murder of Telemachus; and enforcing with the full weight of the Imperial power the existing laws, and issuing new edicts, he put an end to the gladiatorial shows for ever. The fighting with the wild beasts, however, was not abolished until towards the close of the reign of the Gothic King of Italy, Theodoric, about A.D. 523.

After the Colosseum had ceased to be used for its original purpose, history is, for a considerable time, silent as to its fate; but, when mention of it again occurs, at a long subsequent period, its dilapidated aspect plainly indicates how fully it shared in the disastrous vicissitudes of the Eternal City. In the Middle Ages, during the turbulence and commotions of the intestine factions, it was converted into a fortress, and was variously held by one or other of the contending parties. In the year 1332 it was in the possession of the "Senate and People of Rome," as the dominant portion of the citizens at that period styled themselves, in contradistinction to the noble families, and was applied to a purpose of the same character as that of its original design. A grand bull-feast was given in its arena, a description of which has been left us by a contemporary writer, Ludovico Monaldesco. It was also used as an hospital, as an artisans' factory, and in various other ways, until at length, shorn of more than half its proportions by the combined effects of the decay of time, aided by earthquakes and inundations, and the incessant spoliations, for centuries, of Popes and Princes, who only regarded it as an inexhaustible quarry, it was consecrated within a comparatively recent period to the offices of religion, and the destructive agency of man was thus staved. More active measures were taken for its preservation in the present century by Pius VII. and Leo XII., who secured it on the outside by strong buttresses at the south-east and north-west extremities. Gregory XVI., also, made some considerable restorations in the middle and outer walls on the south side, where they had disappeared.

As to the present appearance of the Colosseum, apart from its stupendous height and its enormous dimensions, which must strike every beholder with astonishment, its most characteristic feature is the marked contrast presented in the aspect of strength and durability which the huge blocks of stone composing its structure exhibit, and the perfect picture of ruin and desolation conveyed by the yawning rents and fissures in the walls, and the extraordinary luxuriance of the mural and parasitic plants and shrubs with which they are covered in various places, and which often attain the size of full-grown trees.

Within the arena, the sacred character, communicated to the building in recent times is indicated by a large black cross, which is planted on a mound in the centre of the arena, and by a series of pictures representing the various stages of Christ's passion and death, which are hung round the *podium*, or brick basement wall of the interior, as appropriate decorations of the place where so many martyrs fell, by their tortures and death, borne witness of their faith in the truth of the Redemption. There is also at one end of the area an altar surmounted by a Madonna, which forms a simple species of Lady-chapel. In order to ascend to the upper corridors, an application to the custodian is necessary; but from the lower parts of the building there is the freest access, as the arena is in fact a public thoroughfare.

Taken altogether, the ruins of the Colosseum constitute, perhaps, the best representative which modern times could have of ancient Rome: it was the national amphitheatre: its form and construction are sufficiently connected to show with the greatest clearness and intelligibility the style and manner of the most exhibitions of the arena, which were so peculiarly Roman; its majestic proportions impart to the mind an adequate conception of the grand character of the public edifices of the Imperial city, while its present desolate state eloquently proclai ns the violence of the vicissitudes which laid them prostrate. To have the imagination, however, fully impressed with the associations pertaining to the locality, it is perhaps advisable to visit the Colosseum by moonlight.

The ruins of the vast edifice are represented in the Engrav.ng, page 320.

The *Arch of Constantine* cannot correctly be called a ruin, since its preservation is almost quite perfect; it is a relic of the Imperial times, and almost the only one which the lapse of centuries and of revolutions has left uninjured. It is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Colosseum, at the top of the Via San Gregorio, not far from the spot where the celebrated Via Sacra leading from the Forum to the Colosseum debouched; and appears from the original inscription on the attic, to have been dedicated to the Emperor Constantine the Great by the Senate and People of Rome after his triumphal entry into the city on his defeat of his rival Maxentius.

The arch is generally understood to have existed on the spot previous to the time of Constantine; and, as its sculptured ornaments show that an arch of Trajan's had been despoiled for the purpose of decorating this in honour of Constantine, many have thought that this is the arch itself, alleged to have been so despoiled; and that, being left unfinished by Trajan, its embellishments were completed in such a manner as to make it a memorial of triumph for Constantine. This supposition, however, is based only on the fact of the arch of Trajan which was in his Forum having remained intact long after Constantine's age. It is probable, however, that it was an arch of that Emperor's existing in some other locality, that furnished the sculptures. The only thing certain in the matter is the spoliation, which this evidence of the decline of reverence furnishes of the decline of the arts in the beginning of the fourth century, when the Imperial conqueror was obliged to have recourse to the productions of a former epoch, however inappropriate they might be, to adorn the monument of his victory and triumph. It is a massive lofty structure, supported by a large central arch and two smaller lateral ones, and presents a *façade* or rectangular elevation of the same character on both sides, viz. an entablature sustained by fluted Corinthian columns, backed by pilasters, resting upon the same pedestals, the arches being in the intercolumniations. A sculptured frieze runs above the angles round the entire structure; and on the attic over the entablature there are four statues corresponding in position with the columns below, the intervening spaces at either side being occupied with bas-reliefs, and the centre with the inscription referred to. All the lower portions of the structure, the pedestals of the columns, the exterior and interior of the arches, and the sides are also profusely embellished with sculptured bas-reliefs—those on the attic representing Pagan sacrifices, or relating to the exploits of Trajan in Parthia and Dacia; while the others, executed in an inferior style, illustrate the victories of Constantine, and are accompanied with appropriate inscriptions. The excavations which exposed to view the lower parts, which were imbedded in some fifteen feet of accumulated soil, were begun in the present century by Pope Pius VII., and completed by Leo XII.

Proceeding in a north-western direction from the Arch of Constantine towards the Forum, along the road that is supposed to be on the site of the Via Sacra, the most conspicuous ruin that will be also associated with the first Christian Emperor—the BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE, which for a long time was thought to be the Temple of Peace. From its style of architecture being similar to that of the Baths of Diocletian, the reign of Maxentius (A.D. 306—312) is fixed as the age of its erection, though it was probably not completed until the succeeding reign of Constantine; but that the chief portion of the structure dates from the former reign, has been proved by some coins of Maxentius having been found embedded in the building. The ruin consists of three colossal brick arcades, of great height, standing in a line together and facing westward. On the summit there is an accumulation of soil, covered with plants and verdure; and, as the ground gradually rises behind them, access can be had to the top from an adjoining convent garden. There are some remains of a white marble entablature, which was supported by lofty columns of the same materia, one of which remained standing in its original position so late as the pontificate of Paul V., little more than two hundred years ago, but that Pontiff had it removed to the piazza in front of Santa Maria Maggiore.

The present aspect of the ruin is shown in the Illustration, page 317.

The *Forum Romanum*, however, of all the ancient and venerable localities of ancient Rome, presents the most deplorable contrast in its present appearance to its former magnificence. Even by its modern name of Campo Vaccino (Cow's Field), expressive as it is of degradation and desolation, no adequate idea is conveyed of the utter devastation which has overwhelmed the once splendid and reserved monumental features, made even its exact boundaries a problem, and reduced it from being the grandest and populous city that ever existed, to become an unsightly, shapeless, barren field—a very waste and wilderness. The tourist whose inmate acquaintance with classical literature and history enables him to picture vividly to his mind the Forum as the centre of the excessive and turbulent vitality of ancient Rome in the days of Cicero, of Cæsar, and of Pompey, and of the more placid but equally intense spirit of life which pervaded its thronged thoroughfares in the time of Augustus, can alone fully estimate the desolation of the Campo Vaccino.

On entering at the north-western or upper end the irregular oblong area which bears that name, a piece of waste ground lies before the view stretching towards the south-east in the direction of the Colosseum, with some stunted trees growing in the centre, and fragments of ruins scattered throughout, some in close neighbourhood to each other, the rest more apart or interfering with modern erections. A casual passenger, or curious tourist, or perhaps a peasant with his cart and clumsily yoked oxen, are all the indications of life to be met with in this once famous arena of eloquent debate and political deliberation. The whole space open to view comprehends a much larger area than was occupied by the Forum, the exact limits and extent of which has long been a vexed question with antiquarians. Signor Canina, however, whose research and erudition have thrown such great light on the topography of ancient Rome, describes it as reaching from the Arch of Septimius Severus to the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina in length, that is from north-west to south-east, and in width from the remains of the Basilica of Paulus Emilius at the modern Church of San Adriano, to an excavation (on the Palatine side) containing steps leading to what he considers to have been the floor of the Julian Basilica; and, as he supports this opinion with arguments that have learning and probability in their favour, he is generally followed as the best authority upon this, as he is upon most matters of the disputed points of ancient topography. The whole locality, however, bears in ordinary parlance the name of the Roman Forum, or Campo Vaccino. The ruins which it contains have been equally the subject of conjecture; and the fitful dge that such ancient buildings as the Temple of Concord, the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, the Temple of Fortune, the Tabularium, &c., were either in the Forum or its immediate neighbourhood, was quite sufficient to cause the antiquarians in their own peculiarly hap-hazard fashion to affix any one of those names to the ruins, without the conjecture being fortified by those results and discoveries, the base of which could only be extensive excavation, conducted with care and intelligence, and illustrated by the study of ancient coins, medals, bas-reliefs, writings &c.—a course which has been followed to a greater or less extent by those who engaged in this perplexing study in more recent times.

The most crowded collection of ancient remains is to be seen in an excavation, from fifteen to twenty feet deep, to the ancient level at the upper end, just under the Capitoline Mount. Three of the principal are the ruins of temples, which have been variously designated; the fourth, which is the most perfect in its preservation, has been always known as the *Arch of Septimius Severus*, who was Emperor, A.D. 193—211. It was built about he eleventh year of his reign, as a monument of honour to himself and his sons, Caracalla and Geta, as appears from the inscription which it bears.

The structure, of the same character and form as the Arch of Constantine, is pierced by a large central and two small side arches, which communicate with each other by cross openings also arched, the entablature being sustained by fluted columns and pilasters, resting upon sculptured pedestals. The attic is plain, and bears only the inscription but the interstices of the columns are decorated with bas-reliefs. Originally, the summit, to which there is access by a flight of steps, bore a triumphal car, containing statues of the Emperor and his sons. At the foot of the arch, a portion of an ancient paved way that led to the Capitol is laid bare.

The view at page 321 is a most faithful representation of the present aspect of the Forum. The arch on the left is that of Septimus Severus, just referred to.

The eight *Ionic Columns*, which next claim attention, are now ascertained to be the remains of the *Temple of Saturn*, which was originally founded nearly 500 years B.C., in the Consulship of Aulus Semp ronius and Marcus Manlius, and was used as the Roman Treasury, and the repositarie of the public records and registers, among which were the *Libri Elephantini*, or great ivory tablets, containing the lists of the tribes, and the plans of the public accounts. This ruin was long supposed to be either the Temple of Vespasian, the Temple of Fortune, or the Temple of Concord, in which, at latter times, the Senate held its deliberations, and it received one or other of these names, from different writers. More recent and accurate information has dispelled the error. The columns, which are about forty feet in all, support a part of the marble entablature and the angles of a pedimont. The original temple was burnt down in the time of the Empire, and was restored at the public expense, as set forth in the inscription on the *façade*.

The *three Corinthian columns* of white marble, with the fragment of entablature, are commonly attributed to the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, erected by Augustus in thanksgiving for his narrow escape in a thunder-storm which overtook him when travelling by night in Spain, and in which one of his attendants was killed by the electric fluid. But Canina shows that that temple was the Tabularium, and that the beautiful fluted columns in question belonged to the Temple of Vespasian.

An elevated platform covered with a broken tesse ated marble pavement, constituting the foundation and floor of the *cella*, is now all that remains of the *Temple of Concord*, which was first built about four centuries before Christ, on the decision of Camillus after the dictatorship of Camillus, and as it was the monument of the reconciliation of the Patricians and Plebeians, the Senate held its meetings there more frequently than in its other places of assembly. It was rebuilt with much magnificence by the Emperor Tiberius The ruin was discovered in the year 1817.

Not far from this excavation there is another which contains an isolated column that is now ascertained to be the *Column of Phocas*, from the inscription on its pedestal; though previously to the year 1813 (when its base was laid bare) much learned ignorance was lavished in conjecture upon its history and origin—the simple process of solving the difficulty, by removing the accumulated soil that concealed its lower proportions, never having been resorted to until then. The shaft is between thirty and forty feet high, of white marble, fluted, and of the Corinthian order, and is planted upon an ill-constructed pedestal and basement of common stone, some fifteen or twenty feet in height; and the whole erection exhibits that want of harmony which marks the fallen state of the arts in the seventh century; the shaft having evidently belonged to some ancient edifice or monument, from which it was taken to serve the purpose of its present existence. It was erected in the year 608 by Smaragdus, the Exarch of Italy to the Emperor of the East, Phocas, who reigned A.D. 602—610. Close to its base three other pedestals of brickwork were also found, which are supposed to have sustained other similar columns.

The most beautiful relic of antiquity in the Forum remains to be noted. It stands opposite the *façade* of the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice, which is close to the north-eastern angle of the Palatine Hill, and consists of *three fluted Corinthian Columns* of white marble, about thirty-five feet high, extending across the Forum, and surmounted by a portion of their richly-wrought entablature; the whole constituting, from the elegant proportions, exquisite finish, and style of the work, the most beautiful specimen of the Corinthian order in the city, and the most conspicuous object in the centre of the Campo Vaccino. Up to a recent period this graceful ruin was supposed to have belonged to the Gregostasis, or Hall of Audience, where the foreign ambassadors accredited to Rome were received; but more correct investigation has assigned it to the Curia Giulia, when Augustus rebuilt with great magnificence after its destruction by fire on the occasion of the burning of the dead body of Cæsius, when the people tore up the seats to make a funeral pile. The Senate sometimes sat in the Curia Giulia, and Justice was also administered there.

The eastern side of the Campo Vaccino, corresponding pretty closely with what had been the eastern side of the Forum, and the continuation of the line of the Via Sacra, or Sacred Street, already noticed as having run in a direction south from the Forum, is now occupied by various churches, some of which are in part constructed upon the ruins of the ancient Pagan edifices. Taking as a point of departure the Arch of Septimius Severus, there are along this eastern line the Churches of Santa Martina, San Adriano, San Lorenzo in Miranda (built on the ruins of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and Santi Cosmas e Damian*; none of which possess any very peculiar feature of interest, though they are the restorations of some of the most ancient Christian churches in Rome, with the exception, perhaps, of the crypt or *soterano* of Santa Martina, which was restored and decorated principally at his own expense, by the celebrated architect Pietro da Cortona, in the middle of the seventeenth century, in a very ornate style of ecclesiastical embellishment.

All around this immediate neighbourhood are to be seen among the buildings of modern date, ancient ruins of walls, shapeless masses of masonry, pavements, &c.

The southern boundary of the Campo Vaccino is formed by the church of *Santa Francesca Romana*, founded in the eighth century on the site of the *Pagan Temple of Venus and Rome*, and by the *Arch of Titus*. The *Temple of Venus and Rome* was one of the most magnificent edifices in

* It was in the wall of the crypt of this church of SS Cosmas and Damian, which was originally built in the first quarter of the sixth century, by Pope Felix IV., that the fragments of the ancient plan of Rome, carved in the marble, it is supposed, in the reign of Septimus Severus, were found in the fifteenth century. They are considered to have formed the marble floor of the little circular temple of Romulus and Remus (now the vestibule of the church) and are preserved in the Capitoline Museum.

BATHS OF CARACALLA.

ARCH OF TITUS.

t a ancient city, and was built by the Emperor Hadrian on a plan designed by himself.

The Arch of Titus (engraved at the top of this page), which is in great part preserved, was erected by the Senate and people of Rome, in the reign of Domitian, to perpetuate the memory of the conquest of Jerusalem, and triumph of Titus over the vanquished Jews, and is situated on what was the highest point of the *Via Sacra*, thence called *Summa Via Sacra*. Like the other triumphal arches mentioned, it is a lofty massive structure of white marble, presenting a two-fold *façade* of similar character, looking north and south. It is, however, only pierced by one arch; the entablature is supported by four columns on each *façade*, and above these is an attic bearing the inscription—

SENATVS. POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS.
DIVO. TITO DIVI VESPASIANI. F.
VESPASIANO. AVGVSTO.

There is no monument, perhaps, of Imperial Rome still remaining which possesses so much interest as this arch; for amongst the various bas-reliefs upon its exterior and interior, executed in a high style of art, there is one representing the triumphal procession of Titus to the Capitol, on his return to Rome after the destruction of Jerusalem, which contains delineations of the sacred utensils and instruments of worship appertaining to the sacrificial rites and religious ceremonies of the Jews, and other spoils of the Temple of Jerusalem, of which descriptions are given in the book of Holy Writ. There, amongst the Jewish captives who follow the triumphal car of Titus, are to be plainly recognised, notwithstanding some slight defacements, the bearers of the seven-branched golden candlestick, the silver trumpets, the tables of the law, &c. All these are on the sides within the arch.

A portion of the columns and of the eastern side of the structure having been destroyed in the lapse of ages, their restoration was effected under the late pontificate of Pius VII.; and, though the material used for the purpose was not marble, like the rest of the arch, but merely Tiburtine stone, yet the whole structure is now presented to view in its original proportions.

THE COLOSSEUM.

On the western side of the Campo Vaccino there is nothing calling for especial notice.

The narrow valley lying between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, now known by the general name of the Velabrum, and occupied by the inferior streets called Via della Consolazione, Via delle Grazie, and Via di San Teodoro, is a spot, the associations connected with which bring back the mind to the earliest and legendary era of Roman history. There stood the *Ficus Ruminalis*, or Fig-Tree (close to the Temple of Vesta) beneath the shade of which Romulus and Remus were suckled by the she-wolf.

Towards the river and the Forum Boarium there stands a remarkable ruin, consisting of a large solid square erection, of the time of Septimius Severus, and composed of white marble. It is pierced on each of its four sides by arches, which meet in the centre, and there form a vaulted apartment, which served as a sort of Exchange for the cattle-merchants. It is called *Arcus Quadrifrons*, and is supposed to have been under the especial auspices of the God Janus. It has a superstructure of brickwork, which was added in the Middle Ages, when it was used as a fortress by the turbulent nobles.

Here, also, adjoining the Church of San Giorgio, is another Arch of Septimius Severus, called *in Velabro*, to distinguish it from the one noticed above of the same name.

In this vicinity is to be seen a portion of the celebrated Sewer of Rome, constructed at the very earliest period of its history by the Tarquins—the *Cloaca Maxima*, which traversed the Velabrum from the Forum Romanum to the Tiber; and which now forms a channel by which the stream of one of the ancient aqueducts, under the modern

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE.

THE PANTHEON.

THE ANCIENT FORUM.

name of the *Acqua di San Giorgio*, empties itself into the Tiber, near the Ponte Rotto. The solid Etruscan masonry of this capacious tunnel is now, after the lapse of 2500 years, as firm and solid in appearance, as durable as when it was first completed, in the days of King Tarquin. Here, also, on the Tiber's banks, stands one of the best preserved relics of Imperial Rome—the ruins of one of the many temples of Vesta

FRENCH ACADEMY.

ST. JOHN LATERAN.

which the city contained. It is a circular structure, with a peristyle of fluted Corinthian columns of white marble, and dates from the reign of Marcus Antoninus, in the middle of the second century of the Christian era. Its full proportions are not perceptible until, approaching closely, it is seen to be imbedded in the accumulated soil, which has been excavated all round to the old level. The interior is in pretty good preser-

PIAZZA DEL POPOLO.

vation. It was formerly used as a Christian church, but is so no longer.

The view at page 317 shows the temple towards the left; the *Cloaca Maxima*, where it opens into the Tiber, in the centre; and on the right the ruins of the *Ponte Rotto*, the three arches of which are all that now remain of the ancient *Pons Palatinus*, the first stone bridge that was ever built over the Tiber, about a century and a half before Christ. It has been often restored and rebuilt in modern times, and the upper-works of the present ruin belong to the middle of the 16th century, when it was rebuilt by Pope Julius II. It was in part destroyed by an inundation some fifty years subsequently, from which period its present appearance dates.

Of the great temples and palatial structures which crowned the Palatine, and of the Circus Maximus at its foot, no definable traces now exist, except in the case of the latter (as already stated), the mere outline of the form and the name preserved by the Via de' Cerchi; and in that of the former, large shapeless mounds of masonry and brickwork overgrown with verdure, and scattered through some vineyards and gardens which crown its summit.

A little to the north-east of the Forum Romanum, extending towards the Quirinal, there were other places of public resort to which the name of Forum was also given, and they were called from their founders respectively—the Forum of Cæsar (Julius), the Forum of Augustus, the Forum of Nerva, and the Forum of Trajan. Of these there are scarcely any remains now, with the exception of the last-named.

The FORUM OF TRAJAN is an excavation some fifteen feet deep in the Piazza Trajana, an oblong open area which occupies the site of the ancient Forum, and lies a little to the east of the southern extremity of the Corso, between the Capitoline Hill on its north-east end and the Quirinal Hill on its south-west extremity. The excavation assumes the shape of the Piazza in which it is sunk, the sides of the one being parallel to those of the other, and a roadway is left on the surface above on all four sides, the whole place presenting somewhat the figure of a modern square, with a deep pit in the middle, instead of the usual green enclosure. At the northern end of the excavation stands the Column of Trajan, one of the most perfect works of ancient art that time has spared. The spot which it occupies was originally cut out of a spur or offshoot of the Quirinal Hill, down to the original level of the rest of the Forum, and the height of the column is exactly the same as the portion of the hill which was removed, as stated in the inscription on the pedestal, from which we learn that the monument was erected by the Senate and People of Rome, not only to commemorate the victories of Trajan over the Dacians, but also as a memorial of the height of hill which it was necessary to cut away, in order to make room for the noble structures which adorned it. The column height is about 130 feet, exclusive of the bronze statue of St. Peter, eleven or twelve feet high, on its summit, which was placed there by Pope Sixtus V. in the latter part of the sixteenth century, instead of the statue of bronze gilt which had formerly occupied the top, but which had long previously disappeared. The whole structure, pedestal, plinth, shaft, and Doric capital, is composed of large blocks of white marble; those of the shaft ascending in a spiral band, and covered with bas-reliefs illustrative of the exploits of Trajan in the Dacian war. The number of human figures, exclusive of other objects, such as horses, arms, chariots, &c., represented on the shaft, is said to be nearly 3000; the number 2500 has, at all events, been ascertained by actual enumeration; these figures are generally about two feet high each. The pedestal is decorated with crowns of victory, garlands, and other insignia of triumph.

The column was made by the Emperor Hadrian a place of sepulture for the ashes of Trajan, which, according to a tradition immortalised by Byron, were supposed to have been contained in the head of a spear or, according to another version, in a globe which the statue bore in its hand:—

Apostolic statues climb
To crush the imperial urn, whose ashes slept sublime.

But the ashes were, in reality, according to Cassiodorus, placed in a golden urn, which was deposited in a receptacle beneath the column. In the interior, a spiral flight of steps leads to the summit, but the view is limited, by intervening roofs.

Trajan's Forum contained many of the noblest edifices in Rome: amongst them, the Temple of Trajan, and the Ulpian Basilica and the Ulpian Library—both so designated from the family name of Trajan; there were, also, baths and porticoes, and statues of illustrious men in great number within its precincts. Of these, the only remains now visible at present are several fragments of broken columns, some standing on their bases in the excavation, broken off at various heights of from ten to twenty feet; others, of smaller size, lying upon the ground, on which, also, may be seen several patches of the original pavement.

The MAUSOLEUM OF HADRIAN, now the Castle of St. Angelo, was erected in the Domitian Gardens, on the banks of the Tiber, by the Emperor Hadrian, as a depositary for his own ashes and those of succeeding Emperors, several of whom found a tomb there. The main body of the structure, converted into a fortress in the middle ages, has come down to modern times in perfect preservation, and consists of a strong circular edifice, raised upon a quadrangular base, was originally sheathed with marble, and surrounded by a peristyle of noble columns; but these have disappeared long since, together with the statues that decorated its summit. On the top of the circular building there has been raised a modern square edifice, which serves as the dwelling-house of the Governor of the Castle; and on the summit of all stands a bronze statue of the Archangel Saint Michael, with extended wings, and in the act of sheathing a sword—the whole presenting a very mongrel appearance. It is a place of great strength, however, and the rooms in the basement are used as dungeons for State prisoners. The Bridge of St. Angelo, which leads from the left to the right bank of the Tiber towards St. Peter's, is exactly opposite the fortress, the bastions of which come close to the river's edge, as shown in the view, page 324.

Outside the city walls, to the north, and about two miles up the Tiber, the stream is crossed by the famous PONTE MOLLE, the ancient *Pons Milvius*, so celebrated in Roman story. Here it was that Cicero caused to be arrested, according to Sallust's perverted scheme, the Allobrogian ambassadors, who were implicated in the conspiracy of Catiline; and it was at the Pons Milvius that Constantine the Great, hoisting the Christian standard or Labarum, completely routed the forces of his opponent Maxentius. The piers and arches are all that remain of the ancient structure, the battlements and other works being modern. Its present appearance is represented at page 325.

The ruins and relics thus indicated constitute but a few, although some of the most interesting, of the remains of ancient Rome; but there are numbers of others which will also excite the attention of the scholar and the antiquarian, such as the ruins of the Gardens of Sallust, the antient mound of the Wall of Servius Tullius; the walls of the Pretorian Camp, the large fragments of building in the Colonna Gardens on the Quirinal, ascribed to the Temple of the Sun, and the remains of what are supposed to have been the Baths of Constantine, adjoining the same gardens; the *Arch of Dracus*, near the Gate of St. Sebastian, the last of all the triumphal arches which spanned the noble thoroughfare which ran through the ancient city from the Flaminian Way (now the Corso) southward to the Appian Way. The arch was erected in memory of Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius, during the reign of the latter, about A.D. 42 or 43. Its present appearance is seen in the Engraving, page 316, with the gate of St. Sebastian in the background; the Arch of Gallienus, near the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore; the Arch of Dolabella and ruins of the Neronian Aqueduct, on the Celian Hill; the Pyramid of Cestius, at the gate of St. Paul; the various ruins on the Appian Way, including the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, which was erected about half a century before the Christian era. Its history is involved in the greatest obscurity, all that is known about it being contained in its inscription, "*Cæciliæ. Q. Cretici. F. Metellæ. Crassi.*;" that is, "To Cecilia Metella, the daughter of Quintus Creticus, and wife of Crassus." Its present appearance is shown in the Engraving, page 316. Those on the road leading from the Porta Pia, such as the Church of St. Constantia, and several other monuments outside the walls in different directions; the Baths of Titus, on the Esquiline; the Baths of Diocletian, on the Quirinal; the Baths of Caracalla, south of the Celian Hill; Monte Testaccio, &c.

A word or two may be added on the four last named. The *Monte Testaccio*, as the name imports, is a large oval hill formed of broken vases, jars, &c., of red pottery ware, and situated on the banks of the Tiber, just within the walls, in the fields lying between the Gate of St. Paul and the river. Of its origin or history nothing whatever has been ascertained, and all excavations and tunnellings through it have only produced broken pottery. It is presumed to be the accumulated refuse of a great factory, which was, probably, in the neighbourhood, and at which were manufactured the vessels of pottery ware in which the ancients kept their wine, vast numbers of which were in constant use among them.

The BATHS OF CARACALLA, next to the Colosseum the largest ruins in Rome, are situated at the other or eastern side of the gate of St. Paul, between the Aventine and Celian hills, in the direction of the Gate of St. Sebastian. They were built, or rather their erection was begun, and in great part finished, between the years 212 and 217 of the Christian era, by the Emperor Caracalla Antoninus, and their completion was effected in the two reigns immediately succeeding. This vast establishment originally consisted of a large quadrangle, surrounded on its four sides by a double row of chambers and porticoes. The inner quadrangle is all that now stands erect, but the vast dimensions of the outer can be traced by the remains of the brick walls, which are still, in many instances, some two or three feet above the ground. Owing to the spoliations and limeburnings, which were continued with unabated assiduity while a slab of marble or a column remained, especially in the time of Cardinal Farnese, afterwards Pope Paul III., who was one of the most active of the depredators, the long suite of chambers, roofless, and with bare walls, present scarcely a trace of the beautiful decorations with which it is known they were embellished. Some of the noble sculptures which were at this period found amongst the ruins, as the group of the Toro (Farnese), the Hercules (Farnese), and the colossus of Flora, are even lost to Rome, having been transferred, along with other property of the Farnese family which came into the possession of the Neapolitan Monarch, to the Royal Museum of Naples, where they now are. Some other valuable specimens of Greek art, however, which were also rescued from these ruins, including the celebrated Torso of the Belvidere, are to be seen in the Vatican.

The present aspect of the ruins is shown in the Engraving, page 320.

The BATHS OF TITUS, lying a little eastward of the Colosseum, are recognized by a round structure which was probably the theatre belonging to the baths. They were erected by the Emperor Titus upon a portion of the site which had been covered by the Golden House of Nero, many of the chambers of which were appropriated to the purposes of the baths; and hence it is supposed that those apartments in which, during the excavations of Pope Leo X., were found the beautiful frescoes that were copied by Raffaelle in his decorations of the Loggie of the Vatican, belonged to the palace. These frescoes, after an existence of nearly 2000 years, appear still fresh and brilliant as far as the imperfect light with which they are viewed in their present half-buried condition enables one to judge. Some other exquisite frescoes, as also a few statues of the finest sculpture, were likewise found here; and at a little distance the celebrated group of Laocoon, with which innumerable copies have made every civilized country familiar, was dug up in a vineyard during the pontificate of Julius II.

The BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN were erected by the Emperor whose name they bear, at the close of the third century, on the locality where the Viminal and the Quirinal Hills form a junction, and which is now the Piazza de' Termini. They were like all the great Imperial *thermæ* of Rome—a quadrangular series of buildings surrounding a square courtyard, and were so large that upwards of 3000 persons could bathe at the same time in the various cold, tepid, or warm baths of the establishment. The tenth general persecution of the Christians raged in that reign throughout the whole Empire, and thousands of the faithful were condemned to work like slaves at this enormous structure. At present its remains spread over a large surface, and consist of little more than shapeless masses of masonry, and some large chambers which are used as places to store corn, hay, straw, &c. There are, however, two remarkable exceptions; viz. the large hall which was converted by Michael Angelo to the purpose of a church, called Santa Maria degli Angeli, which has been noticed in a former place, and the round building which is now used as the Church of San Bernardo, belonging to the Cistercian Monastery adjoining.

THE TIBER.

The Tiber, in a very winding course of about three miles, from north to south, skirts the main division of the city on the west, and is crossed by three bridges, which maintain the communication with the two suburbs on the right bank, named respectively the Trastevere and the Borgo—the latter containing the Vatican and St. Peter's. The Ponte St. Angelo, erected by Bernini for Clement IX., occupies the site of the ancient Pons Ælius and is the high st up the river; the Ponte Sisto, rebuilt by Sixtus IV., was originally the Pons Janiculensis, and is the intermediate or next bridge; while the lowest unites both banks to the island of San Bartolomeo, in the Tiber and is named the Ponte a Quattro Capi: it was the ancient bridge of Fabricius and Cestus. There are, also, the ruins of three other bridges belonging to the times of the Empire; viz. the Triumphalis or Vaticanus, just below that of San Angelo; the Pons Neronianus, or Triumphalis Nostri, and foundations of the celebrated Pons Sublicius, the first bridge thrown across the Tiber, in the earliest ages of Rome. The banks of the river are not protected by walls or quays, but are, in most cases, lined with mean, narrow streets—the backs of the houses being close to the water's edge, or separated only by a strip of gravel, which is covered with water when the river, near the Porta Portese, where the few small sea-going craft that ascend the Tiber discharge their cargoes beside a custom-house, which is on the wharf. On the left bank, just opposite, there is a piece of waste ground, which bears the fine-sounding name of the Marmorata (the site of the ancient Navalia), and is intended to serve as a landing-place for the marble brought from the quarries of Carrara; but the name is all that is great about it, for the business carried on there is *nil*. Both banks in this locality have been used as wharves from time immemorial. Until a few years ago there was a quay for landing fire-wood, called Porto di Legna, at the highest part of the river, within the walls: it is now a public promenade.

THE WALLS.

The walls encompassing Rome Proper (on the left bank) follow generally the circuit of the Emperor Aurelian's walls, built about A.D. 271. The ancient rampart of King Servius Tullius, which served as a boundary to the infant city, had, in Aurelian's time, been long lost amidst the constantly increasing growth of streets, squares, gardens, &c., which extended in every direction to a great distance. That prudent Emperor, therefore, finding the Goths, who even at that time had established a footing within the Empire, hovering about Italy in an attitude somewhat too menacing not to create considerable apprehension for the fate of the city, if the barbarians should pounce upon it, wholly unprotected as it then was; and warned by sad experience, that Rome's proudest and best defence of old, the invincible arms of her iron legions on the frontiers, must no longer form her sole reliance, drew a line of circumvallation around the more compact proportions of the city, not seeking to enclose the long rows of villas, which stretched out like arms from the main trunk, lining the Appian, the Flaminian, and other great roads. The extent of this enclosure has been variously estimated, but the best concurrent testimony fixes it at between twelve and thirteen miles, including the Transtevere; and the same line has been generally observed in all the subsequent rebuildings and repairs made by the Emperor Honorius, the Gothic King Theodoric, Belisarius, the Greek exarch Narses, and the various Popes, from the Gregories (II. and III.), Adrian I., and Leo IV., who included the Borgo in the year 847, down through a succession of Pontiffs to Urban VIII., who united the Borgo to the Trastevere by a rampart running along the ridge of the Janiculum, from the Vatican to San Pancrazio, which he continued thence to the Porta Portese, on the banks of the Tiber, and thus completed the circuit as it now exists, measuring about fourteen miles. The height of the wall now is considerably, but generally it averages about fifteen feet: there is no ditch, but it is strengthened by towers and bastions. Its many restorations suffice to account for its very quiet-look appearance, which is rendered more remarkable by the irregularity of its contour in several places where parts of buildings that stood in the way were incorporated in its structure, without regard to the fitness of their form or otherwise—as, for instance, the walls and arches of the Claudian and Julian Aqueducts, the three sides of the Pretorian Camp, on the north-east, and the outer wall of the Amphitheatrum Castrense, on the south-east side. The leaning wall, or Muro Torto, at the Pincian, is, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature, seeing that even in the time of Belisarius it presented the same menacing appearance that it does at present. The general substance is brick, intermixed in some places with blocks of stone and rubbish. Some

antiquarians profess to tell the date of each particular portion of the wall by the nature and materials of its construction, but they are more ingenious than matter-of-fact in their speculations. There are sixteen gates, several of which, however, are closed or walled up. They occur in the following order, making the circuit eastward from—1. The Porta del Popolo, where the great north road (the ancient Flaminian Way) enters the city; 2. Porta Pinciana; 3. Porta Salaria; 4. Porta Pia; 5. Porta S. Lorenzo; 6. Porta Maggiore; 7. Porta S. Giovanni; 8. Porta Latina; 9. Porta S. Sebastiano; 10. Porta S. Paolo, and beyond the Tiber; 11. Porta Portese; 12. Porta S. Pancrazio; 13. Porta Cavalleggieri; 14. Porta Fabrica; 15. Porta Angelica; and 16. Porta Castello. Of all these the handsomest is the Porta Maggiore: it is a fine majestic arch of Travertino stone, and formed originally a part of the Claudian Aqueduct.

THE STREETS AND PALACES.

The STREETS of Rome, though for the most part narrow and without footpaths, are, however, frequently long, straight, and regular, and lined with fine lofty mansions, which impart to their appearance an air of grandeur; while the great number of spacious squares, piazzas, quadrangles, oval and circular enclosures, and gardens, render the city open and airy, and combine with the bright sunny climate to give it a generally cheerful aspect.*

On entering the city through the Porta del Popolo, by the ancient Flaminian Way, the open circular area in front is called the *Piazza del Popolo* (*see Illustration, page 321*); and with its fountains and Egyptian obelisk in the centre (noticed in another column), the heights of the Pincian Hill crowned with public gardens on one side, and rows of trees on the other, and its southern sweep flanked by the domes and porticoes of the churches Santa Maria del Popolo, and Santa Maria del Miracolo—the whole terminating in three long and spacious streets, which carry the eye a long distance—it forms one of the handsomest entrances to be seen in any capital in Europe, and presents a most imposing effect to the view. Leading southward from the Piazza, the Corso, the Ripetta, and the Via del Babbuino, are three fine streets of considerable length, which are crossed nearly at right angles by the streets Fontanella and Condotti, the latter communicating with the Piazza di Spagna and the lofty flight of steps ascending to the Piazza della Trinità de' Monte, on the Pincian Hill, from which there is a magnificent view of Rome.

The Corso is the principal street of Modern Rome, and is the central of the three thoroughfares leading from the Piazza del Popolo, from which it extends something better than a mile, in a straight line south, to the Piazza di Venezia. The houses which line it on either side, though generally large and lofty, are so irregularly placed—some jutting out into the street, others retiring far back, and few or none forming a continuous regular range either as to the height of the eaves or of the window rows—that the general effect is bad and disagreeable. The footways for passengers partake of the general irregularity, being in some places of moderate width, and in others so narrow that scarcely two persons can walk abreast; while they are raised inconveniently high above the carriage-road, which is sufficiently broad to constitute a pretty capacious thoroughfare. The name of Corso is derived from the street being used as the "course" for the riderless horses which run races during the Carnival. In the Corso, also, all the masking and mummery, the riotous and uproarious sports of that festive season, take place.

The Ripetta, which is the street leading from the Piazza del Popolo westward of the Corso, runs for a considerable distance along the bank of the Tiber. The Via del Babbuino, which proceeds eastward to the Piazza di Spagna, is a handsome thoroughfare lined with good shops and some of the principal hotels of the city, and is decorated with the fountain of the *Babbuino*, or Babboon, which gives name to the street, and is itself so called from the appearance of its chief ornament—an antique figure of a sylvan god, or satyr, the features of which are defaced and shattered by the wear and accidents of time. The Collegio Greco is situated in this street, nearly opposite to the fountain.

The Piazza di Spagna is the grand head-quarters of the English and foreign residents of fashion. The houses are lofty and of good construction, and in the centre of the area is the Fontana della Barcaccia. The piazza is named from the Spanish Embassy, which is situated there. The celebrated college of the Propaganda also bounds a portion of its limits: its grand feature, however, is the noble flight of steps on its eastern side communicating with the public promenade on the Pincian Hill, where all the fashionable world of Rome is to be met in crowds every evening for two or three hours before sunset. (*See Engraving, page 316.*)

The Via Sistina, the Via Felice, and the Via della Quattro Fontane, conduct from this place, by the Piazza Barberini, towards the Quirinal, and on to the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, on the Esquiline, the Via della Quattro Fontane being intersected by a noble avenue that runs from the Piazza di Monte Cavallo, upwards of a mile, to the Porta Pia. All these streets are a good breadth, and well built. At the intersection last mentioned there is an open area, adorned with four fountains, whence the name. Adjoining the Capuchin Convent and garden at the north of the Piazza Barberini, is the *Pembino*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Ludovics Villa*, with its beautiful grounds and handsome casino, which, amongst other gems of art, contains Guercino's fresco of "Aurora." The *Palazzo Barberini*, which, as well as the piazza in which it is situated, and the two fountains there, owes its origin to Pope Urban VIII., is a large pile of building erected after the designs of Bernini. It contains a fine library, which possesses many valuable manuscripts; and a good collection of paintings, among which is the portrait of Beatrice Cenci, which was taken by Guido a few days before her execution. In the Piazza di Monte Cavallo, beside the Papal palace of the Quirinal, there are the *Palazzo della Consulta*, and the *Palazzo Rospighosi*, in one of the principal apartments of which is Guido's great masterpiece—the group of "Aurora and the Hours ushering in the Dawn," for a view of which alone the Rospighosi is well worth a visit.

The PIAZZA DI MONTE CAVALLO, a view of which, with the Quirinal Palace on the right, is given in the Illustration, page 316, occupies the crest of the Quirinal Hill, and is so called from the celebrated groups of "Horse-tamers" at each side of the entrance, which is styled, which stand on each side of the Egyptian obelisk, and close to the fountain, both of which are noticed in another page. All three form most conspicuous objects of decoration in the open elevated place where they are situated, and are a portion of the treasures which have rewarded the trouble of excavation; they appear in the Illustration on the left hand, being the Palace. The horses and their riders were found in the year 1589, amongst the ruins of the Baths of Constantine, within a short distance of their present position, where they were planted by Pope Sixtus V. They are said to be the work of the celebrated Grecian sculptors Phidias and Praxiteles, and to have been brought to Rome by Constantine the Great from Alexandria, in which city they had stood for several centuries previously.

The principal entrance to the *Quirinal Palace*—the Pope's summer residence—in this piazza, opens into a large square court surrounded on all four sides by the buildings of the palace, neither the style nor decoration of which do of so ornate a character as might be expected. The grand attraction of the palace is its gardens, which are planned in the Italian fashion. The long broad walks, bordered with high close-cropt hedges of evergreens, having niches at frequent intervals filled with statues, afford a grateful shelter from the sun's rays, while the present play of fine fountains cools the atmosphere and soothes the ear with the murmuring sound of the falling water. Pleasure-grounds, aviaries, shrubberies, grottoes, and summer-houses complete the decorations of this exquisite retreat. All this quarter (from the Pincian to Santa Maria Maggiore) constitutes the eastern portion of the town, and is not very thickly inhabited.

The immediate neighbourhood of the Corso, on either side, is remarkable for the various palaces which it contains. It is a quarter much more densely peopled than the district just glanced at, and is the chief scene of the busy movement and daily intercourse of the population. About midway down the Corso is the Piazza Colonna, with its ancient column of Antoninus; immediately adjoining is the Monte Citorio, a small hill formed from the ruins of the Amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus, where the *Curia Innocenziana*—the seat of the Treasury and some other public offices—is situated. The Curia is a fine building, and owes its foundation to Innocent X. A little further down the Corso, on

* It must be admitted, however, that in the matters of paving, lighting, cleansing, &c., and those other local arrangements which with us are deemed absolutely essential to comfort and convenience, Rome is sadly deficient. Nothing can be more dismal of a wet night than the "darkness visible" of the oil lamps; and while in the cross streets there is no *trottoir*, the mud or dust according to the character of the weather, is quite appalling.

the other (left) side of the way, a short street leads to the Fountain of Trèvi, the handsomest in Rome. About the centre of the thronged mass of irregular streets lying between the Corso and the long and wide Via Giulia, running close to the Tiber, is the Piazza Navona, with its numerous fountains and obelisk, already mentioned. Amongst the Palaces to be noticed in this quarter are the *Rospoli*, now used partly as a *café*, club-rooms, &c., and usually called the *Café Nuovo*. Its noble marble staircase is an object of just admiration. The *Borghese*, with its fine collection of Italian masters; the *Chigbi*, the *Piombino*, the *Massimi*, the *Pio*, the *Sciarra*, the *Doria*, the *Torlonia* (formerly known as the *Bracciano*, or *Orsini*), the *Colonna* (occupied as the French Embassy), the *Altieri*, the *Venezia*, and *Palazzo Corsa*,* all of which have some one or more attractive features of high art. There are also here, the *Farnese*, the *Braschi*, the *Cancellaria*, and the *Spada*, *Palaces*, which latter possesses, in its collection of ancient sculptures and marbles, the celebrated statue of Pompey,† which stood in the Senate House attached to Pompey's Theatre, and at the base of which Julius Cæsar fell beneath the daggers of his assassins, Brutus, Cassius, and the other conspirators. The *Palazzo della Cancelleria* was built in the pontificate of Sixtus IV., towards the close of the fifteenth century, by Cardinal Riario, with materials taken chiefly from the Colosseum and one or two others of the ancient structures of the city. Its *cortile*, or quadrangular court, surrounded by a portico of two stories in height, which is sustained by a range of antique granite columns, forms a noble memorial of the grand and harmonious conceptions of the celebrated architect Bramante, from whose designs the palace was erected. The chief apartments are occupied by the Cardinal-Chancellor of the Papal government and his subordinates

The *Farnese Palace* is situated in the Piazza of the same name, which is decorated with a pair of beautiful fountains facing the superb archway that forms the entrance to the *cortile* of the palace. This *cortile* is the most magnificent structure of the kind in Rome; its area is a regular square in its proportions, and is encompassed by a noble portico rising three stories one above the other, and supported by a range of columns of three separate orders of architecture—the Corinthian, the Ionic, and the Doric. The apartments, which are open to the public, are spacious and lofty, and are decorated with frescoes, rich cornices, and sculptured marbles, &c., and contain some few reliques of ancient art; but the gems of the Farnese collection have been transferred by the King of Naples to the Royal Museum of his capital. The palace at present forms the residence of the Neapolitan ambassador. It was founded by Pope Paul III., when Cardinal Farnese, who rifled for the purpose the Colosseum, and every other ancient structure, that possessed a marble slab, column, or statue remaining unappropriated in Rome. (A View of the Exterior is given at page 325.)

The *Massimi Palace* contains a fine collection of paintings by the best Italian masters, and one gem of ancient Greek sculpture, representing a figure in the act of throwing the *discus* or quoit.

On the Capitoline Hill there is the *Senators' Palace*, built upon the solid Etruscan masonry of the ruins of the ancient *Tabularium*, and crowned on its summit with a female figure bearing a cross—a representation of Christianized Rome, which forms a most conspicuous object from the Corso. The palace itself, which was erected about five centuries ago by Boniface IX. calls for no notice. Situated immediately adjoining it in the same Piazza (di Campidoglio), are the *Capitoline Museum*, the collection in which, though far inferior to that of the Vatican, contains, however, many valuable reliques of ancient art, amongst others, the well-known Capitoline Venus and the Dying Gladiator; and the *Palazzo dei Conservatori*, which contains a good collection of objects of ancient and modern art, not the least interesting portion of which is the large number of busts and statues of eminent Italian poets, painters, and men of science of the close of the last four centuries. The celebrated bronze group of the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, which was dug up at the foot of the Palatine, near where it stood at the *Ruminal Fig-Tree* in old Rome, and which is referred to in the writings of several ancient authors, is placed in this Palace. A representation of this most interesting relic of ancient art is given in the group in the Frontispiece.

The portion of the Capitol represented in the Engraving at page 316 is the *Piazza di Campidoglio*, the ancient *Intermontium*, so called from being situated between the two peaks of the Tarpeian Rock and the Capitoline Hill, properly so called, which was crowned with the great Temple of Jupiter, on the site now occupied by the Church of Ara Coeli. The Piazza, which is approached by the series of broad steps or inclined planes in front, is of very limited extent, and scarcely deserves the title of square. It is, however, a locality to which the highest interest attaches, from the early period when Romulus fixed his asylum there, to attract a population to his new city, some seven or eight centuries before Christ, down to the present day. The edifices which now occupy the celebrated site, and which are seen in the View, are—the Senator's Palace, in front; on the right, the Palace of Conservators; and on the left, the Capitoline Museum. The monuments which decorate the Piazza are of great antiquity. At the bottom of the ascent on either side are two black granite figures of lionesses marked with red spots, of the very earliest period of Egyptian art: they are supposed to have belonged to the ancient Temple of Serapis, in the Campus Martius, near the ruins of which they were found. At the summit of the ascent are two groups of Castor and Pollux standing beside their horses; they were found about three centuries ago, near the site of the ancient Temple of Castor and Pollux, in the present Ghetto. The men are colossal, contrasted with the horses. On either side along the balustrade are sculptured groups of trophies, statues of Constantine and his son, and an ancient mile-stone, dug up on the Appian Way, one mile from Rome, and marked with the numeral I.—all rescued from the superincumbent soil at different periods. In the centre of the Piazza stands a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

The flight of steps seen on the left of the Engraving leads to the Church of Ara Coeli.

The *Caffarelli Palace*, the residence of the Prussian ambassador, is on the Tarpeian Rock.

The low, dingy collection of filthy lanes opposite the upper part of the Island of San Bartolomeo, is the Jew's quarter, or *Ghetto*, surrounded by an enclosure, the gates of which were locked every night and opened in the morning, previously to the accession of the present Pope, Pio Nono, who abolished that invidious remnant of bygone oppression.

The ruins of the *Orsi Palace*—so celebrated in Roman story for the tragic fate of the noble family, the Cenci, in the latter end of the sixteenth century—are close to the northern end of the Ghetto. It was from this inauspicious mansion that the beautiful Beatrice (whose portrait has been rendered immortal by the pencil of Guido) proceeded to the place of public execution in the Via de San Giovanni Decollato, where she was beheaded, along with her wretched relations, on the 11th of September, 1599.

Beyond the Ghetto, the Borgo, and the Lungara, the principal streets which lie on the left bank of the Tiber, the most conspicuous principal ones it contains are the *Farnesina Palace*, the *Palazzo Salviati*, and the *Palazzo Corsini*, where Queen Christina of Sweden, after her adoption of the Roman Catholic religion, long resided. Its picture-room some of the finest pleasure-grounds in Rome.

The *Farnesina Palace* deserves notice, not only for the perfection of its plan and the elegance of its construction, but also for Raphael's exquisite decorations, the principal of which are the frescos on the ceiling of one of the apartments on the ground-floor, representing the loves of Cupid and Psyche, their nuptials, and the council of the gods—the latter being a large central painting the size of life, around which are delineated, on a smaller scale, the various incidents of the fable; and the fresco of Galatea, on the wall of another apartment adjoining, in which the nymph is represented standing in an exultant posture in a shell drawn on the waters by dolphins, and escorted by Nereids, Tritons, &c. In this same chamber of Galatea, the frescoes on the ceiling by Volterra and Sebastian del Piombo also attract attention; and all are remarkable for the freshness which the colours preserve, being as little tarnished as though they had been but just painted, instead of being nearly three centuries and a half in existence. The Farnesina was built about the year 1508, during the pontificate of the warrior Pope Julius II. (A.D. 1503—1513), by his friend and treasurer, the banker Agostino Chigi; and, amongst other incidents of its history, not the least remarkable is a grand banquet which was given within its walls to Leo X., towards whom such excessive homage was exhibited on the occasion, that the rich cups and dishes—many of them of solid silver, gilt—were thrown into the Tiber, that no profane hands or lips might afterwards defile them by their touch. The Farnesina is in the occupation of the Neapolitan Consul.*

The *Palace of the Vatican* lies also beyond the Tiber, and is incorporated with the Church of St. Peter's. The history of its original foundation is involved in doubt; the most probable conjecture being, that some years subsequent to the completion of St. Peter's, viz. about the middle of the fourth century, the first buildings were erected for an occasional residence of the Popes or Bishops of Rome, who usually occupied the Palace of St. John Lateran as their dwelling. The buildings, however, whatever may have been the date of their origin, were of an inferior character, and greatly dilapidated in the twelfth century, when they were in part restored; and from that period to the present, almost every Pope who has sat in the chair of St. Peter has made additions, alterations, and restorations, the principal of which, with their decorations, were effected during the period of the revival of the arts, in the latter part of the fifteenth, and beginning of the sixteenth century.

On the wonders of the Vatican volumes have been written, without exhausting or even doing full justice to the subject. Within our limits we can only mention one or two of the features that are most worthy the notice of the educated tourist.

The principal feature of the palace is at the northern end of the portico of St. Peter's, by Bernini's celebrated staircase the *Scala Regia*, which conducts to a magnificent suite of apartments, containing amongst others the *Sistine Chapel*, built by Sixtus IV., and decorated in the succeeding reigns by Michael Angelo and other eminent artists in fresco, the principal painting being M. Angelo's "Last Judgment," on the wall of the choir over the altar. This most extraordinary production of the artist's pencil covers a surface 900 feet square, and occupied eight years in its completion; but at present the colours are much injured by the lapse of time and the effects of the smoke of wax tapers. The *Pauline Chapel* is als in this part of the palace: it was built by Paul III.; and here also M. Angelo's frescoes are much damaged from the same cause. About a quarter of a mile northward of this suite of rooms, the apartment or villa called the *Belvedere* is situated; and about midway between lies another large suite of rooms, which are in part appropriated to the Vatican library. These three separate buildings are united by a magnificent line of galleries or corridors running parallel on the western and eastern sides, so that the whole forms a continuous series of buildings, with large courts or squares of vast proportions in the centre. The first court is called the *Cortile San Damaso*; and the corridors along the sides are named *Raphael's Loggie*, from having been decorated by that artist and his scholars. The other courts are named the *Cortile of Bramante* and the *Cortile of the Belvidere*.

Raphael's Loggie are three stories high, with an open arcade to the court; and there, especially in the second story, on the walls and ceiling are to be seen those exquisite frescoes of that divine painter, which have been the admiration of succeeding ages, as well for the extraordinary variety and exuberant fertility of design they display as for the beauty and perfection of their execution and their rich colouring. From which has been derived that style of ornamental painting from its origin, *Raffaellesque*. Adjoining Raphael's Loggie is the corridor usually called the *Lapidarian Gallery*, from its being fitted up with ancient monuments, both of the Pagan and the primitive Christians, which were taken out of the catacombs. These interesting reliques of a most important epoch in Christian history are classified according to a most admirable arrangement, and the inscriptions are generally perfectly legible. The inscriptions on those of the Christians usually show, by their incorrect orthography, bad grammatical construction, and the frequent mingling of Greek and Latin words, that the first converts to the faith of Christ were the very humblest classes of the community. The following is an instance:—

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ ΕΤ LEONTIA
CEIRIKE ΘΕΙΑΙΣ ΒΕΝΕΜΕΡ-
ΤΙ ΝΗCΘΕC [μνησθη σου] ΙΗ. COYC [Ιησους]
Ο ΚΤΡΙΟC ΤΕΚΝΟΝ.

(Demetris et Leontia, Siricæ filiæ benemerenti. Μνησθη σου Ιησους ο Κυριος τεκνον)

"Demetris and Leontia to Sirica their well-deserving daughter. THE LORD JESUS REMEMBER THEE, O CHILD."

On many of these monumental slabs is also to be seen the hieroglyphic which the early Christians generally inscribed upon the tombs of new converts or catechumens, of the figure of a fish, or the Greek word signifying a fish, namely Ιχθυς, which is formed of the initial letters of the words Ιησους Χριστος, Θεου υιος, σωτηρ, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

The gallery named the *Corridore Chiaramonti*, after the family name of Pius VII., contains a vast collection of ancient and modern sculptures, which cover the present arrangement to Canova.

The various other galleries, apartments, museums, &c., which are decorated with frescoes and other paintings, are filled with productions both of modern and ancient art, such as sculptures, paintings, tapestries, objects of antique Roman, Grecian, Egyptian, and Etruscan art, the latter containing beautiful chapleis, fillets, and head-dresses of the most exquisite workmanship, and of virgin gold—the whole forming the most complete aggregation of the most admirable productions of human genius ever brought together in one place.

THE CHURCHES.

Numerous and remarkable as are the Palaces and Villas of Rome, the grand characteristic feature of the city is its CHURCHES, of which there are about three hundred and sixty. Of those in the neighbourhood of the Corso, we may mention *San Lorenzo in Lucina*, *Santa Maria del Popolo*, *Santa Maria sopra Minerva*, *San Carlo al Corso*, *San Marco*, and the two Jesuit churches of the *Gesu* and *San Ignacio*, the former of which contains a very gorgeous chapel, dedicated to San Ignacio Loyola, the founder of the order. Details of this chapel have already been given, as it is somewhat like another group in white marble, in the Transepts of the Church of St. Peter, representing the Trinity (the Father bearing the body of his Son, and the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove, beneath which is an altar-piece (the portrait of Loyola) painted by the artist Jesuit, Father Pozzi, who also designed the chapel. This altar-piece is made to slide on one side on great festivals, and display, in the recess behind, a statue of the same saint, said to be of solid silver, roped in precisely vestments; while, below, is seen his shrine or tomb, of gilded bronze, sculptured with the most consummate skill, and decorated with gems of great price—a perfect mine of wealth and costly workmanship. The pedestal of this altar, which bears the marble group mentioned, is sustained by columns fluted in bronze and *lapis lazuli*, which, with the gilded bronze candlesticks† on the altar-table, impart a splendid appearance to the whole structure.

There are also to be noticed the churches of *San Marcello*, *Santa Maria di Loretto*, *Santa Maria in Via Lata*, the *Santi Apostoli*—the latter originally built by Constantine the Great, but erected anew altogether in the fifteenth, and again restored in the beginning of the eighteenth, century. It contains among other monuments those of the Colonna and Rospigliosi families, and that of the celebrated Canganelli—Clement XIV.—whose hall for the suppression of the Jesuits in the last century has made his name remarkable in history. This monument is the work of Canova when in his twenty-fifth year; it consists of a colossal group in white marble, representing the Pope sustained by two female figures, Temperance and Chastity. Another monument by Canova, in this church, perpetuates the memory of his artist friend Volpato. Westwards, towards the Tiber, there are *Santa Maria in Vallecella*, *Santa Maria dell'Anima*, the ancient church of *Santa Maria in Domnica* (dating from the third century), *Santa Anastasia*, *Santa Maria Egiziaca*, *San Giorgio in Velabro*, and *San Teodoro* (said to be on the site of the ancient chief Temple of Vesta).

The Aventine, Palatine, Viminal, and Celian Hills have some churches and convents scattered through their fields and gardens. Of these, *San Gregorio*, on the Celian, is to be noticed for its frescoes by Guido and Domenechino; and midway between the Colosseum and St. John Lateran in the Via San Giovanni, is the very ancient church of *San Clemente*, named after one of the Popes or Bishops of Rome of the first century of the Christian era. The date of its original foundation, or rather of its edification and appropriation to the purposes of a church (for it was the house of St. Clement), is A.D. 91. The notices of its history are irregular and uncertain. It is mentioned in the early ecclesiastical records of the beginning of the fifth century, and again in the eighth and ninth centuries, when it was repaired and restored. It is a highly interesting relic of the ecclesiastical architecture of the earliest ages of Christianity, of which it preserves the characteristic features in a high degree of perfection. It possesses not only two excellent specimens of the ancient pulpit called *ambo*, but also, in the centre of its triple nave, the peculiar raised enclosure of early churches which corresponds with the choir of modern structures. This area is square, and its front wall (some five or six feet high) is of marble, wrought in the most curious perforated net-work imaginable. The pulpits, or *ambones*, also of rich marble, stand at the corners outside in the nave; that on the Gospel side being furnished with a slender pillar of white marble, to hold the candle lighted during the reading of the Gospel to the congregation. The high altar stands isolated in the centre, beneath a canopy. There are no side chapels; but, at the ends of the naves, there are two, containing some dingy frescoes.

In this quarter of the city is also the Church of *San Pietro in Vincoli*, remarkable for the celebrated colossal statue of Moses, by Michael Angelo. It occupies the central niche of the lower compartment of the monument of Pope Julius II. It is represented in the Frontispiece.

The *Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli*, at the extreme east of the city, is remarkable, not only for the beauty of its interior, but for having been formed by Michael Angelo, in the middle of the sixteenth century, out of a large oblong apartment of the Baths of Diocletian, which was in good preservation at the time, and is so still, the ancient vaulted ceiling, cornices, and granite columns sustaining the latter being as perfect, after the lapse of sixteen hundred years, as when they were first constructed. Amongst the paintings with which it is decorated is a series of large pictures, which are some the originals, and others copies of the mosaics in St. Peter's. On the rich inlaid marble pavement there is a large brass line, and other astronomical devices, by which the exact time of noon is ascertained, by means of a sun-beam, admitted through a hole in the roof, passing over the line at the moment.

In this quarter of the city there is another remarkable ecclesiastical edifice to be noticed—the *Church of Santa Pudentiana*, which gives name to the street in which it stands. Its site is that of the house of the Roman senator, Servilius Pudens, whose hospitality to the Apostles St. Peter* and St. Paul, while in Rome, led to his own conversion to Christianity, and that of his whole family; viz. his wife Claudia, the daughter of the British chieftain the celebrated Caractacus, who had changed her name, like her father, in honour of the Emperor Claudius;† his two sons, Timothy and Novatus; and his two daughters, Praxedes and Pudentiana.‡ Independently of the associations connected with the site, there is nothing calling for special notice, either in the exterior or interior of the church, which has been so often repaired, and in great part rebuilt, since the erection of the first little chapel that stood there in the early part of the second century, that scarcely any remains of the original structure exist, with the exception of the ancient marble columns of the nave, which are said to have belonged to the house of Pudens, and the antique altar-table in a chapel at the end of the nave, which is said to be the same altar at which St. Peter officiated when he resided in the house of Pudens. Whatever degree of authenticity is due to this statement, there is, at all events, one relic of the first age of Christianity which bears upon its front self-evident proof of the truth of its history—it is a portion of the tomb of the daughter of Pudens, which, with many other similar sepulchral slabs, now in the Lapidarian Gallery of the Vatican, and in the churches of San Lorenzo, Sant' Agnese, San Giorgio in Velabro, Santa Cecilia, the College of Romano, &c., was found in the Catacombs, where the early Christians not only lived, when hiding from the persecutions of the Emperors, but also buried their deceased brethren. It is let into the wall, and the words "Cornelia Pudentiana. Bene. Merenti," and some numeral letters, referring either to the age of the deceased or the year of her death, are traced upon it, in the style which characterizes many of these ancient monuments.

In the island of San Bartolomeo, the church of the same name occupies the site of the ancient Pagan Temple of Esculapius. It is said to contain the body of the Apostle St. Bartholomew, in a splendid sarcophagus of porphyry, which is below the high altar in the choir.

Beyond the Tiber, in the Trastevere, before ascending to the Janiculum, besides the Church of *St. Cecilia* (which was originally founded in the beginning of the third century, and which is remarkable for the beautiful shrine, and exquisitely sculptured statue of the saint, in white marble, representing her as she lay after her decapitation, with the head separated from the body, and at a little distance—the work of the sculptor Stephen Maderno), there are also the churches of *San Francesco a Ripa* (which contains some richly decorated chapels, also frescoes, oil paintings, statues, tombs, &c. of a high class of art), and *Santa Maria in Trastevere*, which, though the present building is little more than four hundred years erected, stands upon the site of the first public church of the Christians in Rome—the Emperor Alexander Severus having given permission to Pope Calixtus I. to build a place of worship there, A.D. 222.

On the high ground of the Janiculum stands the Church of *San Pietro in Montorio*, occupying the locality which tradition fixes as the scene of the crucifixion of St. Peter. The exact spot is marked by a beautiful little circular temple, or detached chapel, built in the cloisters of the convent, by the celebrated architect Bramante, just outside the northern flank of the church. In the floor of the crypt, underneath, there is a round opening, generally supposed to be the excavation in which the cross that sustained the body of the holy Apostle was elevated.

The celebrated "Transfiguration" of Raphael, which is now in the Vatican, was originally the altar-piece of the high altar of San Pietro in Montorio; but the French carried it away along with other valuable

* The Corsa is a circular brick building, situated off a small cross street—Via de Portoni—between the Piazza Colonna and the Corso, and in all that now remains of the magnificent mausoleum of Augustus, in the Campus Martius, in front of which stood the two Egyptian obelisks which now decorate the Piazza Quirinale and the front of the Palazzo Montecitorio respectively. The mass now stands, under its modern title of Corsa, is now used as a circus for an equestrian troupe.

† This noble product of ancient art, although the Parian marble is yet strong with age, much by no means derelict from the beauty of its appearance, is in perfect preservation. It is of colossal dimensions: the attitude of the figure is calm and majestic, and the countenance is singularly expressive of calm dignity. A globe, the emblem of power, a horse in the right hand. It was found in a small street near the Spada Palace, and in the immediate vicinity of the spot where it stood in the ancient city

‡ This street, or rather a short broad outlet from it towards the Tiber, is still the place of public execution, where criminals condemned to death suffer decapitation by the guillotine. It derives its name from the Church of San Giovanni Decollato, which it contains, and which has been consecrated in commemoration of the decollation of St. John the Baptist. The structure here represented is the Forum Boarium, which lies between the western point of the Palatine Hill and the Tiber.

* The greater number of the palaces are let out usually in apartments or suites of rooms to families or individuals, the reduced circumstances of the nobles frequently rendering the practice highly expedient.

† These were presented by the people of Rome to the Jesuits, as a testimonial of their admiration for the courage and devoted attachment by the members of the order in their unremitting attendance upon the sick and the dying during the prevalence of the cholera in Rome, in 1837.

‡ See Dr. Milner's "History of Winchester."

‖ Mention is made by St. Paul not only of Pudens and his wife Claudia, but also of Linus, the immediate successor of St. Peter in the Roman see. The Apostle, writing to Timothy, the first Bishop of Ephesus, says, "Linus and Epicle Chap. IV. v. 21, "Enbulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia, and all the brethren."

§ The lower and other parts of this church were a good deal damaged in the cross-fire of the French and Roman artillery in the various assaults of the late siege, but fortunately none of its frescoes or paintings were injured.

CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.

FOUNTAIN OF TREVI.

plunder, and during the Empire it decorated the Louvre. On the return of the Bourbons it was restored to the Pope, and he placed it in the Vatican, where it now is. The unfortunate Beatrice Cenci was buried at the foot of this same high altar.

The *Church of San Onofrio* contains the monument and burial-place of the poet Tasso, the latter marked by a small marble slab in the floor, bearing an inscription stating the year of his death (A.D. 1595), the fact of his burial there, and the date of the slab (A.D. 1601), placed there by the friars. There are some rich monuments and fine frescoes (the latter by Domenichino and other masters) in the church. The large charitable institution of *San Michele* lies also on this side of the Tiber. In the Borgo the building which claims attention, next to Saint Peter's and the Vatican, though not a church, may be mentioned here; it is the great *Hospital of Santo Spirito*, which, besides comprising a lunatic asylum and a foundling, furnishes beds for upwards of 1200 patients. Indeed, by no one characteristic of a great capital is Rome more distinguished than by her numerous charitable institutions.

THE BASILICAS.

Amongst the Churches of Rome there are some six or seven which bear a relation to the others somewhat like the pre-eminence of Cathedrals over ordinary places of worship, but owing their distinction not so much to having cathedral jurisdiction as to the circumstances of their origin and history, and to their peculiar construction. They are called *Basilicas*, either from the fact of their having been originally public edifices of the imperial city so named, and converted to the purposes of a Christian church on the disappearance of paganism; or from having been erected according to the model of a Roman Basilica; and though in several instances, in the course of subsequent restorations, many modifications were introduced, the name was still retained as a mark of distinction.

The Basilicas of Imperial Rome were large oblong edifices, either consisting of a single nave, or divided into three or five naves, as was frequently the case, by rows of columns running along the interior from the entrance towards the upper end, and supporting an entablature, over which was a flat ceiling. Towards the upper end the floor was raised, so as to form a dais; and there was a large domed *absis*, or recess, in the wall at the farther extremity, and facing down the interior towards the entrance—in which was placed the Prætor's chair, where he sat while, in his capacity of judge, he administered justice. The portion of the edifice around the dais thus served as a court of law: the

FROM THE WALLS, NEAR THE PORTA SAN PANCRAZIO.

lower part, towards the entrance, was used in the capacity of what we should call an exchange; men of business and merchants assembled there and arranged their affairs, and the place generally was one of public resort for various purposes; some particular transactions being reserved for particular Basilicas—as, for instance, the manumission or emancipation of slaves by their masters, and the ceremonies pertaining thereto, took place generally, in the more recent periods of the Empire, in the great Ulpian Basilica of the Forum of Trajan.

Buildings of this character, it is obvious, were readily adapted, with scarcely any alteration, to the uses of a Christian church. The absis at the upper end, with its Prætor's chair, served for the episcopal or archiepiscopal throne, which communicated to the church its cathedral character; the raised dais around it was enclosed with a low parapet, or balustrade, and was set apart for the celebration of the higher sacerdotal functions, and for the service or the altar, serving thus as the sanctuary or choir; while the great body of the nave accommodated within its capacious dimensions the large numbers which the daily spread of Christianity rescued from Paganism.

The dais was sometimes prolonged a considerable way into the interior, towards the church entrance, and a part only of it appropriated as the sanctuary, a space being left between the latter and the episcopal chair, so as to afford room, on great festivals, for processions to pass round, and for other special ceremonial purposes. In front of the sanctuary, facing the congregation, were placed two pulpits, one at each corner, from which sermons and homilies were delivered, and the Epistle and Gospel read aloud to the congregation. Over the entrance, and sometimes, also, along the sides of the church, galleries were erected for the accommodation of women exclusively. In front, the Basilica church had usually a large *atrium*, or courtyard before it, surrounded by an arcade or portico, where, at first, the new converts—the neophytes and catechumens, while yet their instruction in the Christian doctrine was incomplete, and they were, in consequence, unbaptized—remained during the performance of Divine service, not being deemed worthy, in their still unregenerated state, to assist within the church at the holy offices of religion. At a shortly subsequent period, another class was added to the occupants of the portico. When persons who had given great scandal to the faithful by the commission of any great public crime, or any notorious act of sin—such, for instance, as a denial of Christianity during the persecutions, through terror of the cruel tortures and horrid deaths inflicted on the martyrs, or the preaching or adopting of erroneous doctrines—when persons of this class repented, and claimed to be re-admitted into the fold of Christ, the sincerity of

PORTA SAN PANCRAZIO

VILLA SANTUCCI, HEAD QUARTERS OF GENERAL OUDINOT.

FARNESE PALACE.

PONTE MOLLE.

their repentance and their humility were tested, the public scandal was repaired, and the temporal punishment due to sin expiated by public acts of atonement and mortification performed before the eyes of the faithful, which were called *canonical penances*, and which were often extended over a long period of a man's life. Of these canonical penances, one of the most ordinary was exclusion from the church during Divine service, the penitent being obliged to exhibit practical proof of his unworthiness to enter the holy precincts, by kneeling, with some conspicuous mark of his degradation displayed upon his person, amongst the unbaptized converts in the portico of the courtyard. There was usually a fountain, called *cantharus*, placed in the centre of this *atrium* or courtyard, facing the principal entrance of the church, both as an ornament and to serve the purpose of ablution.

Such, then, were the chief characteristic features of the early Basilica churches, and the particular objects which they served; and though they are no longer retained, or are greatly modified, in modern churches, yet they are to be met with, either altogether or in part, in some of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices of the city, the Church of San Clemente presenting, perhaps, the best specimen, though not generally dignified with the title of Basilica, which, apart from mere characteristics of construction, is applied, at the present day, to designate the exalted rank or magnitude of the sacred edifice which is so styled.

The Basilicas of the present period are St. Peter's, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran, Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, San Lorenzo, St. Sebastian, and St. Paul's, without the walls. Of these, the last four do not call for any especial notice.

St. Paul's, previous to its being reduced to ashes about thirty years ago, was one of the great sights of Rome, but its restoration is at present not completed. It owes its origin to the piety of Constantine the Great; and its site, two miles from the city, on the Ostian road, was chosen on account of its proximity to the locality which tradition pointed out as the burial-place of St. Paul. The exact spot where the Apostle was beheaded is marked, about a mile further on, by three little chapels or shrines. St. Paul's Basilica had five naves.

The *Basilica of St. Sebastian* is also without the walls, on the Appian Way, and its origin dates from the time of Constantine, though the present edifice is comparatively modern. It is an instance of the single nave; the choir is likewise raised slightly; and the absis contains the high altar. The church is not very remarkable either for great size or particular embellishment; its chief attraction being the exquisite marble statue in one of its lateral chapels, representing the martyrdom of St. Sebastian. There is an entrance from the nave to the catacombs of St. Callixtus—the largest and most celebrated of all those subterranean passages in or around Rome.

STUDENTS OF THE PROPAGANDA COLLEGE.

San Lorenzo resembles the two former in the early period of its foundation; in its being situated without the walls—on the road leading from the gate of San Lorenzo, on the eastern side of the city, to Tivoli; and in its being built over a range or catacombs to which the name of Santa Ciriaca is given. It has a triple nave and several lateral chapels, and abounds with ancient and valuable marbles, besides some frescoes and other paintings. The date of the original structure is the middle of the fourth century, but repairs and restorations have not left much of the primitive construction. Its present condition is the result of restorations made in the pontificate of Innocent X., about two centuries ago.

Santa Croce was erected by St. Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great, to serve as the shrine and depository of the cross on which our Saviour was believed to have been crucified. From the accounts left us of the matter by the various writers of the fourth and fifth centuries, who have noticed the subject, we learn that the pious Empress made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem to recover the holy cross, which, according to the universal tradition of that time, had been buried with the crosses of the two thieves in a pit on the hill of Calvary, and was likely to be found there if careful excavation were had recourse to for the purpose. St. Helena, confiding in the truth of the tradition, or at least in the probability of its correctness, as scarcely 300 years had elapsed from the period of our Lord's crucifixion, on her arrival at Jerusalem, had the ground of Golgotha opened in various places, and ultimately had her perseverance rewarded by the discovery of three crosses, and near them the inscription, which is mentioned in the Gospel as having been placed over our Lord's head, written in the three current languages of that portion of the Empire in the time of Christ—the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; viz. JESUS OF NAZARETH, KING OF THE JEWS. These crosses, it was inferred, were the three crosses sought for, and, therefore, one of them must be the *true cross* on which the sacred body of our Saviour had been suspended; and, in order to discover it, the ecclesiastical writers state that the Divine aid was earnestly sought in prayer and fasting, and that the identity of the cross of Christ was proved by the miraculous cure of a sick person, who, having touched two of the crosses without any result, was immediately restored to health by touching the third cross. This tangible memorial of the mystery of man's redemption, prized by the Empress-saint as one of the most precious relics which Christianity could possess, was transferred forthwith to the capital of the Christian world, as its most suitable abiding-place, and a temple there was erected and dedicated by her to the especial purpose of its preservation, in or about the time when her son, the Emperor Constantine, ob-

OSTERIA.—PLAYING AT BOWLS

tained full sway over the greater part of the empire (A. D. 312.) TheChurch was, therefore, called *Santa Croce in Gerusalemme* (the holy cross in Jerusalem). It is situated close to the city walls on the south-east side, adjoining the enclosure of the amphitheatre of the Pretorian Camp, which is incorporated in those walls; and at the time of its foundation the grounds surrounding it were occupied by the Varian Gardens, which had belonged to the Emperor Heliogabalus. The church has been rebuilt more than once, and is present belongs to a monastery, the front of which is incorporated with its *façade*. The interior consists of a triple nave, and in its appearance is far less attractive than many of the most ordinary churches in Rome. There is, however, the distinctive feature of the absis and the dais of the choir, in the centre of which the high altar, a handsome marble structure, stands isolated surmounted by a canopy of the same material, resting upon columns. The crypt below is said to contain the inscription above referred to of the true cross.

Of the three great Basilicas—viz. St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore, and St. Peter's—we can but indicate, within the confined limits of this memoir, a few of the most prominent and characteristic features; all of which, if fully and accurately noticed in detail, would of themselves form a goodly sized volume. Like the other Basilicas, these also date from the first half of the fourth century, when the stormy days of persecution having passed away, together with the ascendancy of Paganism, which had received a death-blow in the accession of a Christian Prince (in the person of Constantine the Great) to the universal sovereignty of the Empire, a period of peace and prosperity for the Church set in, under the fostering influences and favour of the Imperial protection and munificence.

St. John Lateran (the Basilica next in rank to St. Peter's, which is the first) is situated a short distance to the west of Santa Croce, and close to the city walls in what is now the uninhabited portion of the area contained within their circuit. The site was originally occupied by the grounds and mansion of the senator * Plautius Lateranus, who lived in the time of the Emperor Nero, and who—having been accused of being implicated in a conspiracy against the life of that tyrant—was, with many other nobles, put to death, and his property confiscated to the Imperial exchequer. From that period, the Lateran mansion belonged to the Emperors; and, on the triumphal entry of Constantine into Rome, after the conquest of his rival at the Milvian bridge, he conferred it, together with other tracts of ground and much valuable property, upon Pope Melchiades, and it then became the palace of the Popes. A few years later, Pope Sylvester, under the immediate auspices of the Emperor, and with the funds furnished by him for the purpose, erected a magnificent church on part of the Lateran grounds, and attached to the palace, and dedicated it to the Apostles St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist. Hence the name which the Basilica still bears. It has, ever since its first foundation, been regarded as the especial cathedral church of the Pope in his capacity of Bishop of the See of Rome, who accordingly, on his elevation to the pontificate, enters upon its possession with due ceremonial and formality, and there receives the triple crown or tiara, the fisherman's ring, and all the other Papal insignia which denote at the coronation of a Pope his investiture with the two-fold authority of a temporal prince and of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. St. John Lateran is also celebrated for the great number of provincial and ecumenical† councils of the Catholic Church, which have been held in various ages within its walls.

The ancient edifice of Constantine's age is no longer in existence, having been destroyed by fire in the beginning of the fourteenth century. It was immediately rebuilt, and has since that period been frequently in part restored or repaired, the last occasion dating about a century ago, when the present *façade* was erected in the pontificate of Clement XII., by the architect Galilei. It consists of a magnificent portico raised upon a terraced basement, to which access is had by a flight of steps, and bearing an attic and balustrade. The centre of the portico projects considerably, and is surmounted by a pediment with a mosaic tympanum, which supports a colossal statue of Christ bearing the cross in one hand and pointing to the heavens with the other; ten or twelve other statues on either side give full effect to the whole. On the frieze of the entablature there is an inscription stating the dedication and the erection of the *façade* by Clement XII.; and immediately underneath a balcony opens, from which the Pope, surrounded by cardinals, prelates, princes, and nobles, and seated in a moveable throne called Sedia Gestatoria, from its being borne on men's shoulders, with extended hands, gives his benediction, once a year and sometimes oftener, on great festivals, to the whole Christian world, which is generally pretty fairly represented in the kneeling crowd below, by the inhabitants of almost every nation of the globe, many of whom make the pilgrimage to Rome for the purpose, among other objects, of being present on those occasions, and are to be seen attired in cowled gown and hempen girdle, and with scrip and staff, like the Palmers of the middle ages, presenting a striking contrast to the modern order of things and appearance of life around them.—a living picture of the past, such as is to be met with nowhere else in full reality. On each side of this, the central balcony, there are two others, and beneath five corresponding entrances lead into the interior of the edifice through the portico, which is decorated with an ancient colossal statue of the Emperor Constantine, found on the Quirinal. The *façade*, surmounted by a colossal figure of Christ, raised on a lofty pedestal in the centre of ten flanking statues on the balustrade of the attic, altogether presents a noble aspect, and looks towards the east, which is not usually the case with churches in Rome, which face every imaginable point of the compass indiscriminately. (The illustration, page 321, shows the principal front of the edifice.) The nave, which is about 300 feet long and 200 feet broad, is divided into five alleys by rows of enormous piers running up its length from the entrances to the choir, or sanctuary; the central division being considerably wider than those on either flank, and its piers, which contain niches in front filled with large marble statues of the Apostles, being of much more massive proportions than the others. All of them are covered on their different sides with marble monuments to popes, cardinals, and other distinguished personages. There are nine lateral chapels in the nave, five leading out of the southern and four out of the northern alley, all of which are decorated with rich monuments and altars, statuary, mosaics, &c., the most beautiful being the Corsini Chapel, the first from the entrance of the church on the southern side. It was constructed from the designs of the architect Galilei for Clement XII., in a style of the most superb decoration, its principal objects of admiration being the magnificent altar, with its mosaic altar-piece, antique marble columns, and bronze figures; and the gorgeous monument of Clement XII., in which is incorporated an ancient tomb of porphyry, which was found some four centuries ago in an excavation under the *façade* of the Pantheon.

No description, however detailed, could convey an adequate idea of the beauty of the Corsini Chapel, without the aid of coloured drawings. Within the choir of the Basilica, at the southern end, stands the altar of the Holy Sacrament, a splendid structure: its pediment is supported by four large columns of gilded bronze, which in the times of the Empire belonged to the great Temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, and are said to have been cast, by order of the Emperor Augustus, from the bronze of the ships taken from the enemy at the battle of Actium. The other end is occupied by the organ, and in the centre, opposite the middle alley of the nave, the high altar, with the confessional of St. John at its base, rears its lofty proportions, which terminate in a spire and pinnacles in the Gothic style. The whole structure, with the exception of the flanking columns of granite, is of white marble, and with its tabernacle, which is said to contain the heads of the apostles Saints Peter and Paul, and its bronze figures of angels, and other ornaments, has a most imposing effect when viewed from the centre of the nave. The front of the altar, instead of facing the nave, in the usual manner, looks the opposite way, so that the ecclesiastic celebrating mass at it stands with his face towards the entrance of the church. There are three other chapels beyond the transept or choir, at the western extremity of the church; and all of them, together with the various other parts of the Basilica, are ornamented with sculptures and monumental erections of the rarest coloured marbles, and with bronzes, mosaics, &c.

In immediate contact with the Basilica is the *Lateran Palace*, both forming, as it were, a twin structure united by a portico on the northern exterior of the transept. It is a large plain building, with nothing very remarkable about it, and was originally intended as a residence for the popes, but has been long used as a museum of inferior character. Its principal restoration was effected in the latter part of the sixteenth century, by Sixtus V., who restored the Leonine chapel and chamber of Leo III., built at the close of the eighth century, which originally formed part of the old Lateran Palace, but which Sixtus detached, and lodged therein the Scala Santa, or Sacred Stairs of marble, which is stated to be the identical stairs of Pontius Pilate's palace at Jerusalem, up which our Lord was led during his passion, and shown from the balcony, all covered with wounds, to excite the commiseration of the Jews, with the words *Ecce Homo*. Whatever may be the correctness or probability of the traditions or historical memoranda on which the belief of this identity rests, the means of affirming or denying their accuracy will always be judged according to religious bias. Let it suffice, therefore, to state, that by the Roman people at the present day there is no one relic regarded with greater veneration; and it is considered as a pious act of lively faith, by devout people, on certain great festivals of the Church, to make the ascent of its twenty-eight steps (which is always done upon the knees. The edifice is called, from the relic in question, the Scala Santa.

In the Piazza San Giovanni, and in close proximity to the Lateran Basilica, is situated the church called the *Baptistery of Constantine*, where that Emperor was baptized by Pope Sylvester, in a large stone font, which is still preserved there.

The Basilica of *Santa Maria Maggiore* is situated on a commanding site, at the extreme east of the inhabited parts of the city, in the centre of the great thoroughfare leading, under various names, such as the Via Felice, Via Sistina, Via della Quattro Fontane, &c., from the Pincian Hill, in a south-eastern direction, to the Basilica of Santa Croce. It ranks immediately after St. John Lateran, and has it has cathedral jurisdiction, a chapter and canons, &c. It is called St. Mary the Greater, from its being the largest of all the numerous churches in Rome dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In the open area in front of its principal or south-eastern *façade*, a magnificent ancient Corinthian column of white marble, surmounted by a statue in bronze of the Virgin and Child, is raised upon a pedestal, which also serves as a fountain. This column, the fluted shaft of which is nearly fifty feet high, belonged to what is now known to have been the Basilica of Constantine, in the Campo Vaccino, but which was formerly supposed to be the ruins of the Temple of Peace; and accordingly Pope Paul V., who transplanted it from its original to its present position (A. D. 1614), has perpetuated the error in the inscription on the pedestal. The piazza in front of the north-western *façade* is decorated with the Egyptian obelisk described in another place.

The principal *façade*, consisting of a portico with three open balconies above (to serve the purposes of Papal benediction once a year, as at the Lateran, is surmounted by a balustrade at top, which supports a Madonna and Child and some other statues. The portico, the interior of which is richly decorated with marble pastors. cornices, and bas-reliefs, has five entrances both from the exterior and leading to the inside of the Basilica, notwithstanding that the nave has but three avenues, which are separated from each other by a range of magnificent ancient marble columns, supporting a continuous entablature, above which is an attic divided into compartments by pilasters reaching to the cornice of the ceiling, which latter is flat; and in all these characteristic features of a Basilica, Santa Maria Maggiore adheres most strictly, of all the others, to the ancient model.

Off the nave there are eleven lateral chapels, the greater number of which are more or less richly decorated in the manner of the great Roman Churches, and contain some monuments composed of variously-coloured marbles, and executed in a high style of art. The principal are the monumental Chapel of the Borghese family, erected by Pope Paul V., and opposite to it the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. At the end of the nave the raised dais, according to the ancient model, forms the choir, which is terminated by the characteristic absis referred to in the description of the Lateran, which is richly embellished with mosaics. The high altar stands isolated at the entrance of the choir, and is surmounted by a domed canopy, supported by four porphyry columns and their entablature. On the top rests a group of angels, in marble, bearing a bronze crown and cross. Santa Maria Maggiore was built in the middle of the fourth century, by Pope Liberius.

The View at page 320 represents the south-eastern *façade* of the Basilica in the background, with the large marble Corinthian column in front, towards the left hand; the smaller column (which is of granite) in its vicinity being a modern erection, placed there to commemorate the ceremony of the reception of Henry IV. of France, in the year 1595, within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, on his renunciation of the Protestant faith. In the foreground, on the right, is the church of *St. Antonio Abate*, remarkable alike for the quaint and grotesque delineation in fresco, on the walls of the nave, of the "Temptation of St. Anthony," and for the ceremony of the "Benedictions of Animals," which is performed at the door once a year on St. Anthony's Day, and its octave, which occurs about the middle of the month of January. Here, during those eight days, are to be seen, crowded together in an indiscriminate mass, the stately equipages and sleek horses of the Pope, the Cardinals, or the Roman nobles, the rude carts and rough horses of the Campagna peasantry, the hackney-coach horses, together with mules, donkeys, dogs, &c., all advancing in single file up to the church door, and there passing, as it were, in review before the priest, who stands on the steps attired in his vestments, and, as the motley cavalcade moves past, with *asperges* in hand, sprinkles the animals with holy water, at the same time pronouncing on them a short benediction in Latin, while his assistant receives a trifling fee from the driver, giving him in return a small brass cross to be worn by the horse, mule, or donkey, as the case may be; and, accordingly, almost every beast of the kind (particularly those of the peasantry) to be met with in and around Rome carries St. Anthony's cross on its forehead throughout the year. The scene is generally one of great merriment and rustic fun, as the light-hearted crowd is kept in a continual state of frolic at the contrast between the prancing steed and his blind spavined neighbour limping along at his side. The ceremony is, we believe, peculiar to the "Eternal City."

ST. PETER'S.—From what has been already stated relative to the general characteristics of Basilicas and to the particular features of those above-mentioned, it becomes unnecessary to enter into any relation professing to be a regular description of this magnificent temple, which differs from them not much in kind, but chiefly in degree—in the greater splendour and richness of all its details, and in the enormous extent and vastness of its colossal proportions. The indication of its greatest wonders, and a few historical *memoranda*, then, may suffice, the more so as fully detailed descriptions of St. Peter's have been given in every work of any authority upon Rome, whatever other monuments may have been passed over in silence; and a full notice would by its extent frustrate our object of presenting, as far as possible, within the limits of this memoir, an epitome of that extraordinary city which was itself justly styled in the days of its greatness "an epitome of the universe."

The present Basilica occupies the site of the original one erected by the Emperor Constantine on a spot where a little oratory was raised, A. D. 106, by the Bishop Anacletes, to mark the crypt or sand-pit (afterwards called catacomb), close to the circus of Nero, beyond the Tiber, in the Vatican fields, in which the body of St. Peter, on the night succeeding his crucifixion on the Janiculum, was laid by his people and friends, before it was deposited for greater security in the cemetery of St. Calixtus, at the other side of the city. In the time of Constantine the little oratory had long lain in the ruins to which it had been reduced during the persecutions of the second and third centuries; and the Christian Emperor, wishing to dishonour to the memory of the Prince of the Apostles, on the very spot where his mangled body was first laid in the earth, erected there the gorgeous Basilica, which was dedicated to the service of the true God, under the patronage and with the name of St. Peter. Its dimensions were about one half the extent of the present church, viz. about 300 feet long by somewhat more than 200 feet broad; and it was constructed according to the strict model of a Basilica, with absis, raised choir, and manifold nave (quintuple), and on the exterior with quadrangular atrium and portico, decorated in the centre with a large *cantharus* or fountain. This ancient structure, representations of which may be seen in the Vatican Museum, though frequently restored in succeeding ages, fell, however, after the lapse of 1100 years, fallen into such a state of dilapidation in the pontificate of Nicholas V., that that Pope resolved to rebuild it anew, and commenced his operations in the year 1450. From that period, during upwards of two hundred years, until the erection of the grand portico surrounding the great court or *atrium* in front, by the architect Bernini, in the pontificate of Alexander VII. (A.D. 1656-1667), the genius and talents of Bramante, Rafaelle, M. Angelo, and the numerous other great architects, painters, and sculptors of those prolific times, were employed with more or less continuous perseverance, until it became what it now is, the most stupendous and magnificent temple that was ever raised to the worship of the Almighty God. The approach, after crossing the bridge of St. Angelo, is by an inferior street called the Borgo Vecchio, which leads direct to the Piazza of St. Peter's—a large open area, which is contained in a quadrangular form up to the *façade* of the Basilica, and is surrounded throughout by the majestic portico or colonnade of Bernini, the enormous extent of which may be conceived from the arcade or covered way (which is sixty feet wide) being sustained by upwards of 280 columns and about 90 or 100 pilasters, bearing an entablature and balustrade crowned by an immeasurable array of colossal statues—the whole structure being about 70 feet high. The vast area, set as it were in this enormous frame, serves as the atrium of the Basilica, and in the centre of the oval part, the Egyptian obelisk, flanked by two beautiful fountains, all of which are noticed in another page, offer an agreeable rest for the eye, dazzled and bewildered at the first view of the extraordinary magnitude, the almost alpine proportions of the stupendous architectural pile that meets the gaze. The elliptical division of the Piazza is about 800 feet long by 350 broad, and the quadrangle something more than 360 feet square. The *façade* of the church has an eastern aspect, and consists of a portico, approached by a lofty flight of steps, and surmounted by five open balconies (from the central one of which the papal benediction is given on great festivals), corresponding with the five portals below entering the vestibule, and sustaining a noble frieze and entablature—the entire height of the *façade* being 150 feet, its width 365 feet. The great dome (built by M. Angelo) rises from the centre of the edifice to an elevation of 405 feet; while the two smaller ones, on each side, are 190 feet high. Within the spacious portico, at either end, stands a colossal equestrian statue of Constantine and Charlemagne; and the communication with the interior of the church is by five doors opposite to the external portals.* Three of these doors communicate with the central, the other two with the lateral aisles of the nave, which is of a triple form, divided by enormous piers, with large, lofty arches between, opening into the side aisles. These piers, on all their four sides, and the walls on almost every available space, are covered with marble statues, bas-reliefs, monuments, and monuments or cenotaphs, of the most varied character; which, combined with the mosaic pictures, enriched cornices and mouldings, bronze ornaments, varied and exquisitely contrasted hues of the different-coloured marbles to be seen in the choir and lateral chapels, form an *ensemble* of beauty, splendour, and magnificence, which at the same time delights, astonishes, and perplexes the vision of the beholder. Amongst the monuments in the nave are to be seen those of the old and young Pretender—the son and grandson of James II. of England—and of the wife of the former, the Princess Maria Clementina Sobieski; of Pope Innocent VIII.; of Innocent XI.; of Leo XI.; and of Leo XII.; of Christina, Queen of Sweden; of Innocent XII.; of Sixtus IV.; of Gregory XIII. Of the chapels, those named the Chapel of the Choir and the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament are the most worthy of attention. The nave terminates in the transept, above which rises the matchless dome of Michael Angelo, supported upon four piers, one at each corner of the sanctuary, of such extraordinary size that their circumference measures 286 feet, the sides of each being faced with altars, surmounted by mosaics, and with bas-reliefs, medallions, marble groups, &c.; there being also similar altars in the absides, or recesses, at either end of the transept. In the centre, immediately under the dome, stands the high altar, with its lofty canopy of bronze, supported by four columns of the same material planted at the four corners of the altar; the whole structure, with its various appendages and ornaments, forming a moderately-sized temple in itself, and rising to a height of 95 feet. Underneath, in the crypt below, is placed the sepulchre of St. Peter. The altar table is of marble, and faces westward, with its back to the nave, from which it is separated by a large space, richly paved in mosaic, so as to form a semi-subterranean chapel, which is called the Confessional of St. Peter, and from which a passage leads to the crypt below, containing the shrine of the Apostle, on the site of the little oratory of the first century, mentioned above. The absis, or triune, at the extreme western end of the church, beyond the raised dais or sanctuary, by Pope Liberius, other objects, a large pontifical chair of bronze, resting upon four figures; and within it is preserved an ancient wooden chair, which was used by the Bishops of Rome in the earliest ages of Christianity, and is thought to have been used by St. Peter himself; it is at all events a relic of a remote age.

These few notes may serve perhaps to apprise the tourist of what he is to expect within the gorgeous interior of St. Peter's, the length of which, exclusive of the thickness of the walls, is 610 feet from the entrance at the east front to the triune at the western extremity, while the transept extends from north to south 400 feet or thereabouts, the church thus constituting the figure of a cross, and thereby deviating from the classical model of a Basilica, which was oblong and without a dome.

Before concluding our brief notice of the churches, there are two which require to be mentioned on account of the associations connected with them—viz. *The Church of Santa Maria della Rotonda*, usually called *Santa Maria della Rotonda*, and the church of *Ara Coeli* on the Capitol. The former (a view of the exterior of which is given at page 320) occupies one side of a small piazza of the same name, situated about midway between the Piazza Navona and the Corso, and is celebrated as being the most perfect specimen of an ancient Pagan temple now remaining.

It was built a few years before the Christian era by one of the most munificent of the decorators of old Rome, viz. Marcus Agrippa the friend of the Emperor Augustus Cæsar; and, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of nearly nineteen hundred years, and the various spoliations of which it has been the object, it retains its original circular figure in complete perfection; and its brick walls, formerly sheathed with marble, appear as though they would last nineteen hundred years more. The form of the roof is a flattened dome, which was originally covered with bronze; and the entrance is through a noble colonnade, which supports an entablature and pediment, and which is thought by many not to be of the same age with the rest of the structure itself. The frieze of the entablature bears the original inscription of the temple cut deep in the stone, for the purpose of holding the bronze letters (which have long since disappeared.); viz.—

M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. TERTIVM. FECIT.

The tympanum of the pediment presents a naked, deformed appearance, from the absence of the bronze sculptures with which it was formerly filled. In many places, however, the marble sheathing of the circular walls still remains; and the lover of the antique can have his eyes gratified with Marcus Agrippa's ancient bronze doors, which still turn as freely on their hinges as they did in the days of Augustus.

The interior is arranged after the usual manner of Roman Catholic churches, having lateral chapels on the sides; and in the large recess facing the entrance, which was formerly occupied by the statue of Jupiter, the high altar now stands.

The Pantheon, in modern times, derives additional interest from its being the burial-place of Rafaelle, A. Caracci, Zuccari, Peruzzi, and other eminent artists. But, independently of all associations, its beautiful interior—the circular figure of which is set off to the greatest advantage by a row of large Corinthian columns and pilasters, which sustain a magnificent entablature above, all constructed of rare marbles—will ever excite wonder and admiration.

The Church of *Santa Maria d' Ara Coeli* is remarkable as occupying the site of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; and, though placed in a most commanding position, on the top of the Capitoline Hill, the ascent to which is by a flight of 124 steps, its external appearance is mean and unfinished. The interior, however, formed in a triple nave, is spacious, richly decorated, and furnished with as many chapels as St. Peter's; and the columns, pilasters, cornices, marble sheathings, and, in fact, almost all the materials used in its construction, show, from their varied character, how numerous were the structures in ancient Rome which contributed to its formation. Its early history, nevertheless, is wrapt in obscurity, as well as the origin of its name.

* "Proximum necem Plauti Laterani, consulis designati, Nero adjungit, adeo propere, ut non compositi liberos, non illud brevi morte arbitrium permitteret."—TACIT. *Annal.*

† So called from the Greek word *οικουμενη* (sc. *γη*) *i.e.* the habitable globe, as the members of the general councils so named were summoned from every country of the civilised world.

* In the Basilicas of St. Peter, St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore, and St. Paul, the interior portal on the extreme right is always blocked up with masonry, having a brass cross inserted in its centre, except during the year of Jubilee, which occurs every twenty-five years, when the Pope or his cardinals come in state on Christmas-eve, and knocks upon the bronze cross for admission, and the masonry is removed. The portal then remains open until the following Christmas-eve, when it is again blocked up for the next twenty-five years. This gate is called the *Porta Santa*.

The ancient *Egyptian Obelisks* and the numerous *Fountains* constitute two remarkable features of modern Rome.

THE OBELISKS.

The Obelisks are twelve in number, and situated in various localities throughout the city, as follows:—In the Piazza del Popolo, on the promenade of the Pincian Hill, in the Piazza di Monte Citorio, before the Church of San Trinità de' Monti, in the Piazza Minerva, the Piazza Navona, the Piazza di Monte Cavallo, the Piazza of St. John Lateran, the Piazza Santa Maria Maggiore, the Piazza of St. Peter's, and the Piazza of the Pantheon, to which may be added a fragment in the grounds of the neglected Villa Mattei, on the Celian Mount. These relics of remote antiquity belong (according to archæologists) to three different epochs of Egyptian history: first, the period anterior to the Persian conquest, when the dynasty of the Pharaohs reigned over the valley of the Nile, and the countries adjoining: second, the period succeeding that conquest, when the royal race of the Ptolemies swayed the sceptre; and lastly, the age when the universal dominion of the Romans absorbed Egypt amongst the other provinces of the Empire. The Obelisks of the Piazza del Popolo, the Piazza di Monte Citorio, and the Piazza di San Giovanni Laterano, alone belong to the earliest period. The first of the three was brought to Rome by Augustus Cæsar, when he returned after his victory at Actium, and was erected by him on the Circus Maximus, and dedicated anew to the sun. Prostrated during some one of the disasters which befell the city in the decline of the Empire, it lay for centuries buried amidst ruins and rubbish on the spot where it had stood, until Pope Sixtus V. raised it (as wel. as several of the others, as already mentioned); and when the three fragments into which it had been broken were carefully united, under the direction of the architect Fontana, no other damage having been sustained by it, had it removed and planted on its present site, surmounted by a cross, as emblematic of the triumph of Christianity over the superstitious of Paganism. The shaft of this beautiful ornament consists of a single block of red granite, eighty-six feet high, and covered with hieroglyphics. It stands upon a square pedestal, approached by a flight of steps on each side, and in the centre of a large basin, into which the figures of four lionesses pour streams of water. The whole structure forms a grand and imposing ornament in the centre of the finest Piazza in Rome. This obelisk originally stood in front of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis. When it was re-dedicated to the sun by Augustus Cæsar, he caused to be cut on two of the sides of the pedestal an inscription to that effect, which is quite legible at the present day, a circumstance, however, not so very remarkable, since the Egyptian hieroglyphics appear as clear cut as though they were but just made. The inscription is as follows: "IMP. CAESAR. DIV. F. AUGUSTUS. PONTIFEX. MAXIMUS. IMP. XII. COS. XI. TRIB POT. XIV. EGYPTO. IN. POTESTATEM. POPULI. ROMANI. REDACTA. SOLI. DONUM. DEDIT." There are two other inscriptions, both by Sixtus V., one stating the fact of its recovery and removal to its present site by that Pope, in the fourth year of his pontificate, A.D 1589; the other, which is quite characteristic of the man, and refers to its original destination and its present position in front of the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo, is as follows:—"*Ante sacra ulius Sedem, augustior interque urbis, ejus ex vero Sol Justitiæ exortus est*" *

The *Obelisk of Monte Citorio* also stood originally before the temple of the Sun, at Heliopolis, in Egypt, and was transferred to Rome by Augustus, who placed it in the Campus Martius, where, according to a rather unintelligible account of it in "Pliny's Natural History," it was made to subserve the use of a gigantic sun-dial, formed at its base, on the pavement of which it would appear to have been the gnomon—hence its title, Obeliscus Solaris. The shaft is of granite, about 70 or 71 feet high, covered with hieroglyphics, and is surmounted by a gilt globe. When discovered it was broken into several pieces, which were cemented together, and otherwise repaired with the fragments of another obelisk. It now rests upon a pedestal an Attic base and cornice, similar to the former above-mentioned, and also two inscriptions relating to its restoration and erection, by Pius VI., in the year 1792.

The third of these ancient monuments of primeval civilization also owes its resurrection to Sixtus V., who had it dug up from a superincumbent heap of soil, nearly thirty feet in depth, in the ancient Circus Maximus, now the Via de' Cerchi, and erected in the year 1588 in its present situation, in the centre of an irregular area, formed by the convergence of several streets, and which, from the adjoining church of St. John Lateran, is called the Piazza di San Giovanni. It is the largest in Rome, being within a few inches of 106 feet high, and 10 feet across the base, and is formed like the two others, from a gigantic block of red granite. It stands upon a lofty pedestal, which is also a fountain, and the entire height of both united is not less than 150 feet. Its sides are covered with hieroglyphics; inscriptions on the pedestal, we learn that it was conveyed down the Nile by Constantine the Great, from its original position (in front of the Temple of the Sun, at Thebes), to Alexandria, whence it was transported to Rome by his son Constantius. There is a cross on its summit.

The obelisks of the second epoch are more numerous; they also have the hieroglyphics, but they are generally of a smaller size. The shaft of that at Santa Trinità de Monti is 48 feet high, crowned with a cross; it was found in the Gardens of Sallust, and was placed as at present by Pius VI., in the year 1789. The small shaft on the Pincian Promenade was discovered in the year 1822, in the ruins of the Equirine Gardens, and is supposed to have been brought to Rome by the Emperor Aurelian; Pius VII. gave it its present resting-place. The two small obelisks in the Piazza Minerva and Piazza della Rotonda (or the Pantheon) were both found in one excavation at the former place, and are supposed to have decorated the temples of the Egyptian deities Isis and Serapis, at Rome. The former is placed on the back of a white marble elephant, and its shaft is about 18 feet high. Its present destination is due to Alexander VII., about two centuries ago. That in the Place of the Pantheon has a fountain for its pedestal, and was erected about 180 years ago, by Clement XI. The shaft on the Piazza Navona is about 50 feet in height; but its pedestal, which is of considerable elevation itself, being raised upon a lofty basement that serves as a fountain, the whole structure to the cross on the top is nearly 120 feet in height.

The three remaining obeliaks have only the form and the material (red granite) in common with the others. They are devoid of hieroglyphics, and are, therefore, regarded as having been constructed in Egypt, either by the Romans or by Egyptians under their directions, in imitation of the ancient pillars, at the comparatively recent period when that country fell under the Roman dominion. That which is on Monte Cavallo, and the opposite the north front of Santa Maria Maggiore, are said to have been brought to Rome by the Emperor Claudius, and placed in front of the Mausoleum of Augustus Cæsar, in the Campus Martius; they are both about 48 feet high. The latter was raised upon its fountain pedestal by Sixtus V.; the former was placed in its present position, between the celebrated groups of "the men and horses," by Pius VI. The obelisk in the Piazza di St Peter's, was brought to Rome by the Emperor Caligula, and decorated the circus, known after wards as that of Nero, where the blood of so many Christian martyrs was shed by that tyrant; and of all the obelisks in Rome, it alone continued standing erect in its original position, through all the vicissitudes of fifteen hundred years, a curious but incontrovertible confirmation of the correctness of the historical account which is given of the selection of the site of St. Peter's by Constantine the Great. The site, we are told, was chosen because upon it stood the ruins of a little oratory or chapel, which had been erected A.D. 106, to mark the spot beneath which the body of St. Peter, after his crucifixion on the Janiculum, was first deposited by the Christians, in a crypt of the sand pits of the Vatican, which crypt was always spoken of, during the first three centuries of the Christian era, as being close to the Circus of Nero; the exact position of the Circus being indicated in modern times by the Egyptian obelisk of Caligula, as it stood before its removal in the sixteenth century to its present position. In the early ages of Christianity, before the general local aspect of the Imperial city had been obliterated by repeated captures, sack, and spoliation, there was little need of such an index as the Egyptian Obelisk to point out the site of Nero's Circus; the cruel tortures to which the martyrs were subjected, and the great number of them that were put to death upon its arena by that sanguinary monster, having associated with it recollections of too horrid and terrific a nature to admit of the indentity of its locality escaping from the minds of men. The original site of the obelisk is now occupied by the Sacristy of St. Peter's, on the south side of the church, whence the indefatigable Sixtus removed it to its present position in the Piazza facing the Basilica A.D. 1581

Of the obelisk in the grounds of the Villa Mattei only a small portion is ancient; but that is valuable as being covered with hieroglyphics. The pillar, however is altogether a piece of modern patchwork with that exception, and can scarcely be ranked among the obelisks of Rome.

THE FOUNTAINS.

The Fountains are so numerous at Rome, that it may well be questioned whether there is any other metropolis in the world where the supply of water is more copious, as there certainly is none where it is made to so great an extent subsidiary to the general architectural decoration of the external aspect of the city. The three principal are the *Fontana Paolina*, the *Fontana Felice*, and the *Fountain of Trevi*, The latter is far superior to either of the other two both in construction and design. It is situated in the Piazza di Trevi, an open area that lies between the Quirinal and the Corso, and it consists of a palatial structure, raised upon a basement of artificial rock, the *façade* presenting a prominent central compartment, flanked by retiring wings, whose surface is relieved by pilasters, the interstices of which are pierced for windows. In the centre, a niche, surmounted by an entablature resting upon columns, is filled by a colossal marble group, representing Neptune in his chariot, drawn by sea-horses, and heralded by marine deities. Two allegorical female figures occupy smaller niches on either side; and above are bas-reliefs illustrative of the history of the ancient aqueduct which feeds the fountain. The attic is surmounted by a balustrade, resting upon cariatides, and the arms of some one of the Popes (probably Clement XII., who erected the pile somewhat better than a century ago) crown the summit of the whole structure. The general effect is very fine. Rushing impetuously like a cataract over the face of the artificial rock, the waters plunge with a hoarse roar into a capacious basin, depressed below the level of the street; and the spray, as it dances up and mingles with the lesser streams that issue from the mouths of the marine monsters, envelopes the lower region of the substructure in a misty mantle of gauze—the *ensemble* suggesting to an active fancy the realisation of the Ocean God coming forth in majesty from some favourite retreat in his marine domain, and cresting in his chariot a mountain wave, the better to survey his troubled waters. A view of the fountain is given in the Illustration, page 324.

The aqueduct which furnishes water to the fountain was originally constructed by Marcus Agrippa, the friend of the Emperor Augustus, to supply his baths (the first of the kind erected in Rome), which stood contiguous to the Pantheon (another noble structure of his creation); and the spring, some two or three leagues north of Rome, whence the stream is conveyed in a circuitous route of twelve miles or so, is said to have been first pointed out to a body of Roman soldiers, by a young peasant girl—hence its name, *Acqua Virgo*, and the tradition forms the subject of the bas-reliefs above mentioned.

The aqueduct in the time of the Emperors, as at present, entered the city near the Pincian Gate, and being conveyed by means of a series of arches under the gardens of Lucullus, in a direction south and west towards the *thermæ*, it terminated in a reservoir, the site of which is now occupied by the *façade* of the Church of San Ignatio. In its course it passed not far from the modern Piazza di Trevi; and Pope Pius IV., during his improvements about the middle of the sixteenth century, having resolved to place a fountain in that spot (*Trivium*), so called because three ways met there, conveyed the Acqua Virgo to it by a short branch. The fountain of Pius was, however, a very insignificant erection compared with the present structure, in front of which not three, as formerly, but some five or six streets now converge.

The *Fontana Paolina* was constructed by Pope Paul V., and the noble artificial stream by which it is supplied is conveyed a distance of 80 miles to Rome, along the channel of the ancient aqueduct called Aqua Alsietina, which was constructed in the time of the Emperor Augustus. The fountain is at the extreme west of the city, close to the Porta San Pancrazio, on the Janiculum Hill, and the water bursts forth in five separate branches, with all the force and fulness of a mountain torrent. The site of the fountain is one of the finest and most commanding imaginable, and from its terrace one of the best views of all Rome can be obtained. The classical associations connected with the spot, too, are more than ordinarily attractive. To the lover of "Livy's pictured page" the name of the Janiculum will recall the glorious feats of King Porsena and the heroic Scævola; while the more modern ecclesiastical one will bring to mind the traditions of the Church, which fix the site of San Pietro in Montorio, immediately below, as the scene of St. Peter's crucifixion. The *façade* of the fountain consists of five arched recesses, flanked by Ionic columns, through the intervals of which, beneath the arches, the water rushes into an enormous basin, whence it is conveyed away to various localities by ducts, one of which is led across the Ponte Sisto, to the Trastevere, on the opposite bank; it feeds a fountain in the Via Giulia. Another branch supplies the fountains of the Vatican and St. Peter's.

The *Fontana Felice* is situated in the Piazza de' Termini, at the eastern extremity of the city, and consists of an architectural elevation, on the *façade* of which are three niches; that in the centre being occupied by a colossal statue of Moses striking the rock, and the side ones by allegorical bas-reliefs. Beneath the niches the water gushes forth in three streams into two basins one below the other. There is very little that may be considered really ornamental in the whole structure. The water with which it and several other fountains are copiously supplied, is brought to Rome by the aqueduct called Felice, after Sixtus V., who repaired the ancient aqueduct of Alexander Severus. Sixtus was the first of the Popes to re-conduct a portion of the ancient supply of water to modern Rome.

The most remarkable fountain is that of the *Triton* (so called), in the Piazza Barberini. It consists of a large basin, having in its centre an enormous figure of a triton erect and spouting water. Adjoining, there is a second fountain on a smaller scale, and differing somewhat in its general features. Urban VIII. (Barberini), who was one of the most active of the building Popes of the seventeenth and seventeenth centuries, constructed the two, as well as the boat fountain—*Fontana della Barcaccia*—in the Piazza di Spagna (supplied by the Acqua Virgine); the shape of which is said to have reference to the *naumachiæ*, or naval games, that were exhibited in galleys on an ancient lake in the vicinity.

In the Piazza del Popolo, the fountain enclosing the Egyptian Obelisk, into the basin of which four lionesses disgorge copious streams, has been already noticed. In the Piazza di Monte Cavallo, two large reservoirs, one above the other, receive the overflowing of a lofty jet of water. The lower basin is twenty-seven feet in diameter, and was added by Pius VII. (A.D. 1818), in whose pontificate it was discovered, in an excavation in the Forum. Within a short distance in the direction of the Porta Pia there are four fountains, at an intersection of the four the streets which run at right angles from the Piazza della Quattro Fontane. Returning to the immediate neighbourhood of the Corso, we find a handsome fountain in front of the Antonine Column, in the Piazza Colonna,

* This is a fine square, lying open on its eastern side to the main thoroughfare of the Corso: it is surrounded by two palaces, one of which is the Chigi, the other of San Bartolomeo, the Post-office, and another public building in the occupation of the Government. In its centre is the ancient obelisk of Sallust, which the square is named—a noble pillar, 160 feet high, composed of large blocks of granite, covered with bas-reliefs illustrative of the victories of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antonius over the Marcomanni and the other German hordes who at that period began to be troublesome on the frontiers of the empire. This column was supposed by the antiquarians to be that of the Emperor Marcus Antonius Pius, which had been erected in his honour by his adopted sons Marcus Aurelius Antonius (his successor) and Lucius Verus—until the mistake was corrected in the pontificate of Clement XI. (A.D. 1703), when these Antonine Column was dug up in the gardens of the heirs of the missionary priests of the order of St. Vincent of Paul, adjoining the Piazza di Monte Citorio, in the immediate vicinity. This column was of red granite, and the inscriptions and sculptured reliefs on its marble pedestal gave its history in very explicit terms. The granite shaft, being in a ruinous condition, was used to repair the Egyptian Obelisk in the Piazza Citorio, taking the Curia Innocentiana, as already mentioned; and the marble pedestal was placed, where it now is, in the Vatican Gardens. The marble column in the Piazza Colonna was then, with more probability, assumed, on account of the bas-reliefs relating to his military exploits, to be the one which it is known was erected to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, during his reign, by the senate and people of Rome, A.D. 174; and the truth of the opinion was confirmed by the discovery, in the year 1777, in the same gardens of the missionaries of St. Vincent, of an inscription, which draws its waters from the Acqua Virgine, as, in fact, all the fountains in this part of the town likewise do.

In the cortile, or quadrangle, of the Curia Innocenziana there is a fountain, the reservoir of which was found in some excavations in the ancient Roman port at the mouth of the Tiber. The fountain of the Piazza of the Pantheon serves as the base of the Egyptian obelisk before noticed; and in the Piazza Navona the principal central fountain subserves a like purpose—also already referred to. The water flows in copious streams out of artificial caverns in the rocky substructure into a very large reservoir, which also receives minor jets from sea-lions placed on its edge, and from colossal figures of river-gods at the foot of the rock, in the centre. The other fountains are smaller: one consists of a large central figure of a sea-monster pouring forth water into a basin that overflows into a larger one beneath, which also receives the streams issuing from sea-monsters at the exterior or circumference. The third and fourth, though handsome structures, present no specific ornamental features. The Piazza Navona, which has been already mentioned as the chief vegetable market of Rome, occupies the exact site and preserves the shape of the ancient Circus Agonalis, in the Campus Martius, wherein games of wrestling, running, and various other gymnastic exercises were held; and so perfect is the preservation of the original form, that the ancient arched basement of masonry which sustained the seats for the spectators forms at the present day the foundation of the modern houses of the place.

A little to the south-west, and nearer the river, is situate the Piazza Farnese, which is decorated with two splendid fountains in front of the Farnese Palace; the basins are oval in form, and were found in the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla. In the same neighborhood, and at the southern end of the Via Giulia, the *Fontana di Ponte Sisto* is constructed against the wall of a cross street, so as to face up the Via Giulia, looking northward. The water gushes out in full streams from between columns which sustain a handsome *façade*, into two reservoirs, one below the other. The fountain is supplied from the Fontana Paolina, on the Janiculum, by means of a channel conveyed across the Tiber on the Sistine Bridge.

The list may be completed by the mention of the magnificent twin fountains of St. Peter's, the fountain of the Piazza Campidoglio, and that facing the north front of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, but in every direction throughout the city, and in localities the most obscure, jets of clear pure water are to be found gushing out of walls, small stone pillars, and various other contrivances which have no pretension to be ranked as fountain-structures, though they furnish to all classes of the community a most copious supply of the liquid element for all the daily purposes of life.

THE VILLAS.

The Villas of the modern Romans constitute the characteristic distinction of their city and its environs, which most forcibly calls up the memory of their luxurious Pagan ancestors. The resemblance they bear to the Gardens of Imperial Rome, as the ancients designated their sumptuous suburban residences, is very great. The arrangement of the ornamental grounds around the mansion, is the same in the modern villa as it was in the ancient *hortulus*, viz. designed rather to afford the most eligible and varied points of view from which to contemplate the beauty and splendour of the prospect without, than to present any particular attraction in the scenery within the limits of the enclosure, local embellishments in groves, walks, fountains, and pieces of water decorated with statuary, being at the same time attended to, differing thus from our conception of a park, which has its view in the centre of the main object, just as the summer-house of a garden differs from a *salon*, or drawing-room, where the interior beauty is the grand object, while the summer house, however ornate in itself, refers in its purpose chiefly to the enjoyment of the exterior prospect.

The *Villa Albani*, the *Villa Pandhi Borea*, and the *Villa Borghese* are amongst the most magnificent. The two latter, however, particularly the *Borghese*, suffered considerable damage in the siege operations last summer—not so much from the French as from the Italians in the occupation of the city, who, in order to give a clear range to their guns in those directions where they expected an attack, cut down the trees and prostrated every standing object which they imagined might interfere as an obstacle to their efficiency of that service.

The *Villas Corsina, Savorela, Giraud, Vanutelli, Mulesana, Spada, Santucci, Medici, Madama, Strozzi, Albani*, &c., are also worthy of mention, either for their historical associations, the attractions of their architectural and artistic decorations, or as having been the scene of many a sanguinary rencontre in the hostilities of last year. Of these villas, many are within the walls; the others outside, and generally in the immediate vicinity of them.

The *Villa Albani*, situate just without the Porta Salara, or Salaria, on the north-east side of the city, is especially to be noticed, not only on account of its treasures of art within the casino itself, but also of its pleasure-grounds, which are laid out with great skill and taste in spacious terraces, with walks, green plots, and gardens, in which porticoes and summer-houses decorated with the newest story of the principal *façade*, consisting of a fine open portico, resting upon arches which are sustained by Ionic columns. The apartments in the interior are finished in a style of the most elegant decoration; the ceilings vaulted and plane, painted or stuccoed in the most exquisite manner, are surrounded by rich cornices of gilding upon the gilded capitals of pilasters or columns of the rarest and most beautiful marbles, which run along the walls at regular intervals, the intercolumniations being occupied with bas-reliefs and frescoes, or inlaid with jasper and verde antique, porphyry, and other specimens of various harmoniously-blending colours, yellow, grey, green, &c.; while the tesselated pavement and mosaics complete the magnificent embellishments, over the whole of which the most liberal expenditure and the most correct and elegant taste have presided. Various works of art, both modern and of the antique, are scattered through these splendid and spacious saloons, such as statues, tables, vases, and busts of alabaster and marble of the most valuable quality and of the richest colours, bronzes, sarcophagi, Egyptian deities, Etruscan sculptures representing the priests and priestesses of that ancient people in their true costume, columns, &c. The site of this beautiful villa is open and airy, and yet it is said to be infected with malaria, and hence its being uninhabited, save by its custodian or caretaker. Its origin and construction are due to the taste and magnificence of one of those Popular prelates of Rome, whose noble patronage has done so much in a succession of centuries to revive and develop the arts in modern times. Cardinal Albani had the villa erected according to his own plans, and under his own immediate inspection, about a century ago.

The villa in the direction of the suburb on the road leading from the Porta Pia, are also situated the Villas Patrizzi, Massimi, Torlonia, Bolognetti, &c. In a direct line to the west of the Albani Villa, and close to the public gardens on the *Pincio*, overhanging the Porta de. Popolo, are situated the *Borghese Villa and Gardens*, one of the chief resorts of the Roman citizens on Sundays. They were originally constructed by Cardinal Borghese, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and have received numerous additions and improvements at various periods since, by members of the princely family to which the property belongs. The grounds are interspersed in several directions with bas-reliefs, broken sculptures, monumental slabs, belonging to the first ages of Christianity, which have been extracted from the catacombs, artificial ruins, representing Egyptian temples, porticoes, triumphal arches, a hippodrome in the form of a Roman circus, and imaginary erections of various kinds, imitative of those relics of ancient Rome which have endured to the present time. The walks are spacious, broad, and of considerable length, fountains and groves, at intervals, grace the pleasant place. The principal *façade* of the casino is furnished with a fine portico, through which the entrance opens into a spacious saloon, out of which leads a magnificent suite of apartments, to the decoration of which the productions of ancient and modern art alike contribute. Inlaid marble pavements, mosaics, sculptured and stuccoed friezes, silk and velvet curtains, enriched cornices, columns, pillars, pilasters, and massive portals and architraves, formed of the most precious marbles, brilliant frescoes, &c., busts and statues, in niches and in groups, are the characteristic features of the construction and decoration of those splendid chambers.

The collection of ancient works of art comprises beautiful vases, tables, sarcophagi, &c., of the finest white and coloured marbles; some porphyry baths, bronzes, &c., and the celebrated statue of the Hermaphrodite, which presents one of the most beautiful and symmetrical specimens of the female form that the genius of Greece ever produced. There is a corresponding suite of apartments on the second story, which also contain many rare and valuable works, the whole forming a collection worthy of a national museum, notwithstanding that many of its choicest treasures were plundered by the French, in the time of Napoleon, to enrich the Museum of the Louvre.

While in this quarter, we may notice the *Villa Medici* (usually called the *French*

* "Before the sacred seat of her, out of whose womb arose the Sun of Justice, I arise more august and joyous."

setting forth the permission of the Emperors Septimius Severus Augustus and Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antonius Cæsar to a freedman, named Antactus, to build a house on the site now occupied by the Post-office, in order the better to attend to the care of the colossal statue of which he was custodian, and which is mentioned by name as that of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and not Marcus Antoninus. Original, it was surmounted by a statue, in gilt bronze, of the Emperor Aurelius; but this disappeared, and Pope Sixtus V., when making some repairs, supplied its place *more suo* by a statue in bronze of the Apostle St. Paul. The column should, therefore, be called the Aurelian, and not the Antonine; but the original error of the antiquarians having been confirmed by an inscription on the pedestal by Sixtus V., in whose time its true history was not known, the wrong name is perpetuated, and ordinarily it is still called the Antonine Column. Its summit commands a magnificent view.

* This description applies to the period preceding the late siege, during, or rather immediately previous to which, the grounds were subjected to the unfeeling operations of the Italian patriots.

ARTISTS' MODELS ON THE STEPS OF THE TRINITA DE MONTE.

PLAYING AT MORRA.

Academy), adjoining the Piazza della Trinità de' Monti, on the Pincian Hill. It was formerly, as the name imports, the property of a member of the famous Medici family, Leo XI., but has been for many years in possession of the French Government, and used as the French Academy for the study of the fine arts at Rome, where a number of French students, who, in the yearly exhibitions at Paris, have given promise of excellence, are supported for a fixed period, to enable them to complete their studies on the classic soil of art. The mansion was built just three centuries ago, and the *façade* is said to be from the designs of Michael Angelo. The site is most agreeable, commanding a fine prospect and view of the principal buildings of the City beneath. (The Illustration at page 321 represents the exterior of the edifice.)

The *Villa Pamfili Doria* is quite at the other side of the city, beyond the Tiber, outside the Porta San Pancrazio. Its grounds are very extensive, decorated with fountains and statues, and well planted. The casino presents a lofty *façade*, which commands a splendid view of St. Peter's. The interior is by no means of so ornate a character as that of the Albani or Borghese; but there are some rare articles of virtu, statues, busts, &c., in its apartments.

In the neighbourhood of Porta San Pancrazio, there are also the *Villas Giraud* and *Corsini*, which, as well the Pamfili, formed the centre of the French operations against the city. In the *Pamfili* grounds much damage was done by the Italian troops, previous to the French occupation; the *Giraud*, which is also commonly called *Il Vascello*, from its front elevation presenting the shape of a ship's bow, was, in consequence of its lying often in a cross-fire of artillery, dreadfully damaged; and the *Corsini*, also known as the *Quattro Venti*, suffered, if possible, still more, having been taken and retaken several times by the contending parties, at the commencement of the siege, as its site and position rendered it a post of great advantage. It may be fairly doubted, however, if the interests of art or architecture suffered in either case, as neither the *Vascello* nor the *Quattro Venti* had much to boast of in either respect; the latter was built by Pope Clement XII., when Cardinal Corsini, in the beginning of the last century.

CLIMATE.

Before closing this *coup d'œil* of the "eternal city," a glance at its Climate suggests itself. Peculiar in many things, Rome is most peculiar in this respect—that her most densely populated districts are generally the healthiest. Wherever the population is thin; where there are no human habitations, no fires, no stir and movement of busy life; where there are uncultivated fields, open wastes, neglected gardens—and each and all of these conditions present themselves with frequency within the walls that encompass the site of what was once mighty Rome—there the miasmata, extracted from the accretion of centuries of *débris* and from the volcanic soil, by the great heat of the summer's sun, generate the malaria and its low fever; notwithstanding that the locality may be elevated, and to all appearances the most salubrious and pleasant imaginable. Thus the Esquiline and the Cœlian Hills are infested with malaria in summer, when the low, filthy, crowded Ghetto on the Tiber's bank is quite healthy. In like manner, the thronged, impoverished Trastevere, on the other side of the water, is comparatively salubrious; while the sparse population of other districts on the same bank have the invisible, insidious miasma exhaling its pestiferous breath amongst them. The more thickly inhabited portions of the Pincian and the Quirical Hills escape this pest, and, therefore, are principally resorted to by foreigners. From the middle of September to that of May, however, the climate of Rome is in general most delightful, healthy, and exhilarating.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The First Page presents in its upper compartment a View of the Exterior of St. Peter's Church and of the Castle of St. Angelo, sketched from the opposite height of the Pincio, across the Tiber. In the lower compartment, the interior of St. Peter's, crowned with the Papal arms, occupies the full centre, flanked on either side by the Column of Trajan on the left, and the Egyptian Obelisk of the Piazza del Popolo on the right, all of which are noticed under their respective heads. The objects represented at foot are, in the centre, the ancient bronze group of the She-Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, which was found in an excavation at the foot of the Palatine Hill, close to where stood, in the times of the Republic and the Empire, a small temple appropriated to its reception, adjoining the Ruminal Fig-tree, under which, according to the legend, the infants were found by the shepherd Faustulus. The group was an object of great veneration with the Romans, and is mentioned by several of the classic writers. It is thought by many that the infants belong to a more recent period of art than the wolf. The group is now placed in the Palace of the Conservators, on the Capitol. On the left is the celebrated *chef d'œuvre* of ancient Greek art, usually known as the Dying Gladiator, but supposed by others to be a representation of a noble Gaul. It is deposited in the Capitoline Museum. On the right is represented Michael Angelo's colossal statue of Moses. In the transept of the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli, under which head it will be found noticed.

The Figure Subjects.—In order to convey some idea of the daily aspect of life in Rome, we present illustrations of some of the more striking features of novelty to be perpetually encountered by the tourist in his rambles through the city. The left-hand group, at top of this page, presents a sketch of characters peculiar to the streets of Rome, the artists' living models ready attired in some peculiar costume requisite for the painter or sculptor. They are chiefly to be seen waiting for hire on the lofty flight of steps ascending from the Piazza di Spagna to the Promenade on the Pincian Hill. On the left of the Illustration is a Bandit and Aged Man; in the centre, a Madonna, Infant, and St. John, with a "Gentle Shepherd" half reclining above them; and, on the right, other subjects dressed in character.

CAFFE GRECO.

The large Illustration at page 325, shows a scene to be always met with at the petty inns or the wine-shops of the Trastevere—the *game of Bowls* in which the costume of the humbler classes is depicted. Another game of which the people are very fond, and engaged at which they are to be found perpetually at those places, is the Neapolitan *game of Morra* (represented at the top of this page), in which one party suddenly holds up to view any number of the fingers of both his hands, while the other party in the game calls out not the number raised, but that which is held down; if he fails in giving the true number, he loses. It is a game no success in which requires long practice and a quick eye, with such sudden hands are the hands held up; and, as the parties standing around always bet upon one or other of the players, the degree of excitement attending it is very great.

The large Engraving on this page shows the interior of the *Caffè Greco* in the Via Condotti, which leads from the Corso to the Piazzi di Spagna. It is the great resort of the artist students of all nations in Rome, for early breakfast, or for coffee and cigars, and the best Roman punch to be had in the city. The fantastic appearance of the *habitués* of this well-known resort is given in the Illustration with great accuracy and spirit.

The Siege Operations by the French troops, last year, under General Oudinot, against Rome, were carried on almost solely at that portion of the walls beyond the Tiber which lies between the gates of San Pancrazio and Portese; and in the localities immediately adjoining, close to the former gate (Pancrazio), were the bastion No. 8, and its battery, the stronghold of the Roman forces, at which some of the severest fighting during the siege took place. We present two views in this locality (see page 324): one the *Gate of San Pancrazio* itself, with the rapid descent from its commanding height towards the Tiber; and the other a field of many a sanguinary affray in the vicinity, showing in front a cottage shattered and torn with cannon-shot, and the Villa Vanutelli a short distance in the rear.

The third View represents the *Villa Santucci*, the head-quarters of General Oudinot, from which he issued the order of the day dated June 1st, announcing the cessation of all negotiations, and an immediate commencement of hostilities. The casino itself is a very plain Italian country-house, belonging to Monsignor Santucci, and is distant from the city, on the side of the Porta Portese, between two and three miles. Two large pine trees standing near it distinguish it easily from the other villas in the neighbourhood. The upper windows command a magnificent view of Rome and the surrounding Campagna.

The subjects of the various other Illustrations are noticed under the respective heads to which they belong.

The Recent Return of the Pope to Rome from the dominions of his Neapolitan Majesty, in which the conduct of the Republican party, and the well-known events of last year, had compelled his Holiness to take refuge, forms the subject of an Illustration and descriptive notice, furnished by one of our Artist-Correspondents at present in the "Eternal City." They appear in this week's Number of the Paper, and form a suitable and characteristic accompaniment to the Memoir to which the present Supplement is devoted.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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PROTECTION TO BRITISH INDUSTRY.

The business or art of agriculture is one for which all men have both a liking and a respect. It is the oldest of all arts, and, at the same time, the most interesting and the most important. Every friend of his country must desire that the useful men who devote their time, their energies, their skill, and their capital to the cultivation of the soil should be successful and happy, and in the full enjoyment of those blessings of plenty which they are the agents of dispensing upon others. When such men complain, we may be sure that there is something wrong, which requires a remedy. If industrious farmers forsake their fields to go agitating in towns; if the loyal show disloyalty, and the peaceable become turbulent, there can be no doubt that there is a rottenness somewhere, which it behoves the wisdom of the nation to discover, and, discovering, to remedy.

At the great meeting of delegates from all parts of the country, which assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, to detail the woes of agriculturists, the proceedings were of a nature to fill the minds of all the well-wishers of the landlords, tenant-farmers, and peasantry of Great Britain with sorrow and perplexity. Though Lord Stanley, leader of this party in the House of Lords, and Mr. Disraeli, their recognised chief in the House of Commons, were both absent, it must be presumed, from the presence of so many well-known and highly-respected friends of the agricultural interest upon the platform, that the meeting was not only intended to represent, but actually did represent, the Protectionist party. No one can doubt the truth of the representations made by the various speakers, that they suffer from distress; but when we come to the remedy they propose, which is neither more nor less than a return to Protection, their case seems indeed hopeless. They want wheat to be 56s. a quarter. They allege that the soil o. England and Scotland cannot be properly cultivated if prices fall much below that standard; and they ask the Legislature to come to their aid by re-establishing the Corn-law. But they ask an impossibility. They may have a Corn-law, as they had before Sir Robert Peel (whose name some of them will not mention, because "it grates upon the ear of the British farmer") endeavoured to do justice to the whole people by opening the markets of the world; but will they have corn at 56s. the quarter? Was corn invariably at or above that price under the operation of the old law? Under their dearly-cherished system of Protection, was not wheat at times as low as 36s. a quarter? and have the farmers not been in distress ever since the peace or Waterloo? The cry of agricultural ruin does not date from the repeal of the Corn-laws. For five-and-thirty years it has been rung from time to time in the ears of the nation with an earnestness and a pertinacity which proved its reality, but which cannot have been caused by a system which at the present moment is not two years old. The agriculturists were distressed and protected in 1825; and if by any improbable chance they should be again protected in 1851, there is no certainty that they would not be again as distressed as they were before. As Mr. Drummond has remarked, "All the best heads of the country" have gone against them—and even those two heads in the upper and lower House, who still ostensibly belong to their ranks, refrained from showing themselves at this last great gathering, lest their chance of future usefulness should have been impaired by their participation in the proceedings of men who talk of repudiation and insurrection by farmers and farm-labourers as things not so very improbable under a Free-trade system. They demand from legislation what legislation is powerless to afford. They demand fixity in a changing world—a state regulation of the profits of business—and an artificial scarcity when Heaven decrees abundance. They lose their temper and speak sedition, as glaring as any for which unhappy Chartists have been consigned to penitentiaries or to penal colonies. The Duke of Richmond, on taking the chair, found it necessary to deprecate the use of disloyal language. "I hope," said his Grace, "that the expressions which may be made use of here to-day will show that, ill-used as we are, we are *still* loyal to the Sovereign, and *still* firmly attached to the British constitution."

The speakers did not take the advice of the chairman. A rural insurrection seemed to be present in the minds of most of them. "If the present prices of provisions should continue," said Mr. Chouler, "the occupiers of land would be altogether unable to employ or pay their people, and there was a determination among the tenant-farmers, not only from necessity, *but from will*, to send their unemployed labourers to the workhouse, instead of assisting them, as they had done last winter. The torrent might, perhaps, be stayed until after the harvest, *but that was the outside*; and, if the labourers

ROOK-SHOOTING IN PENSHURST PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

then assembled in masses to obtain their just rights, it was not very likely that the English yeomen would mount their horses to prevent them." Mr. Ball, another farmer, was equally seditious. "His answer for himself," he said, "and he believed for the whole of his brother farmers, was, that they were disposed to risk all, to brave all, to dare all; and that, come when it might, and cost what it would, they were ready to take steps which were frightful for loyal men to engage in, but which long-continued injustice had brought them to the contemplation of." These expressions were loudly cheered; but, whether the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform took part in the applause, the reports of the morning newspapers do not state. It is melancholy that the farmers of England should so far forget themselves as to give vent, even when goaded by real suffering, to such thoughts as these. It is an ill example to set to the people, one of which, upon cool reflection, they will, doubtless, be sorry to have given them. But we think, nevertheless, that the farmers of England, however loudly they may "bark" sedition, will not "bite." The meeting on Tuesday sufficiently showed, notwithstanding their disloyal words, that they will vent their discontent in another fashion, when the worst comes to the worst with them. More than one speaker complained that the landlords had not reduced rents; and that the clergy, as well as the landlords, had manifested apathy in the cause of Protection. Let the Duke of Richmond and others beware of the spirit they are raising. A fair adjustment between landlords and tenants, and of the general taxation of the country, are what the tenant farmers require; but the adjustment is not likely to be fair towards the landlords, if they encourage, tacitly or openly, the tenant-farmers to indulge in such speeches as those which now seem to find most favour with them. The question lies, in reality, between the owners and the occupiers of the soil. With Protection, or without Protection, there will be distress among the farmers of Great Britain whenever Heaven shall vouchsafe to send a plentiful harvest or the toiling people of these kingdoms, unless by some arrangement which landlords and tenants may make among themselves, but which the Legislature cannot enforce upon them, they shall devise the means of equalising the profits of good years and bad ones, and subjecting the business of agriculture to the same rules of trade which every other pursuit and occupation of life must submit to, under the penalty of distress or bankruptcy. The agrarian war which some short-sighted Dukes and Earls are exciting will not be a war against the State, or against the people of towns engaged in manufactures; it will turn to a war against rents.

Let the leaders of the Protectionist party pause in their career. Free-Trade, like many other right systems, may create suffering upon its first introduction; but it will ultimately work well, even for those who now complain of it, if all parties will unite, and patiently consider the real state of the country. The day has gone by, when any one interest, however powerful, can be considered all-powerful in such a society as ours of Great Britain; and should the unfortunate day ever arrive, when the mills of the north of England should be wholly stopped, even for one little month, the agriculturists would confess with sorrow, that a worse distress had come upon them than any they had previously suffered. Agriculture and manufactures are, in reality, dependent upon each other for success and prosperity, and ought to be no more estranged than the partners of one concern, or the members of one household. What agriculture requires is, in the first place, a re-adjustment of rents; and, in the second, a re-consideration of the whole taxation of the country. To attain the first object, the tenant-farmers must help themselves. To attain the second—which is equally essential—they will be aided not only by all the real statesmanship of the country, but by the now-hated manufacturers, and by the great bulk of the population both rural and urban. The rottenness of our system, which affects agriculture first, as the weakest part, dwells in the taxation of the country. A revision of that system is the necessary consequence of Free-Trade, and must take place sooner or later. England awaits the advent of the statesman who shall undertake it. Believing, we do so, that, in establishing Free-Trade, the great political parties did a right thing—and the only right thing in the circumstances of the country —we are anxious that the farmers should have the full advantage of it. There must be Free-Trade for them, as well as against them, and a reduction or removal of all burdens which oppress their industry. If they will open their eyes to this fact, and cease to clamour for a Protection which could do them no good if they had it, and unite with those best of all Conservatives who would create stability for our institutions by removing injustice and misery, they will do more good to themselves and to the State than by spouting sedition and disloyalty, and exciting one class of the community against the other. If they will only understand it, Free-Trade will prove their friend, and not their enemy.

ROOK SHOOTING IN PENSHURST PARK.

AMONG those rural diversions which partake of a sporting character, but do not rank with legitimate field sports, is rook shooting. It falls in a season of the year when spaniels and pointers rest from their sylvan labours, and the sharp note of the double barrel is no more heard in woodland or lea. By the second week in May the young rooks have acquired sufficient maturity to become the proper quarry of such as take their pleasure in the marksman's art. This passage of arms has for its scene, in many instances, some noble park, peopled with forest monarchs, befitting attendants on "Mr. Rook the stately homes of England." The rendezvous which forms the subject of the accompanying illustration of a party engaged in rook shooting, is in one of the stateliest of our insular domains. Penshurst, situated in the Weald of Kent, is the birth-place—one of those now flourishing in the Park is said to have been planted on the birth of that Sir Philip Sidney whom Queen Elizabeth styled "the jewel of her times." The gun is the only instrument that they seem to use in their pastime; but rifles, air-guns, and cross-bows also constitute the arms of rook-shooters. It is the merry month of May, and the callow family, new-filled with strength and joyousness, seated on the edges of their nests, or perched on the neighbouring branches, offer point-blank objects of aim. The siege of the feathered colony proceeds, and, sooth to say, many is the pitiful sight that awaits the looser on. "There is one trait," says a naturalist, "in the character of the rook, which I believe, peculiar to this bird, and which does him no little credit. It is the distress they exhibit when one of them has been killed or wounded by a gun. Instead of being scared away by the report, and leaving their wounded or dead companion to his fate, they show the greatest anxiety and sympathy for him, uttering cries of distress, and plainly proving that they wish to render him assistance.

While circling round and round,
They call their life's companion from the ground.

I have seen one of my labourers pick up a wounded rook, which he had shot at for the purpose of putting him up as a scare-crow in a field of wheat; and while the poor bird was still fluttering in his hand, I have observed one of his companions make a wheel round in the air, and suddenly dart past him, so as almost to touch him, perhaps with the last hope that he might still afford assistance to his unfortunate friend."

In the days of Falconry, moreover, the rook was one of the feathered tribe flown at with hawks. *Malpré* all this great discouragement, his local prospects remain are singularly portinacious. Where rooks have dwelt and perished prematurely for ages they continue to resort, and bid "welcome to their grey beds." Thus there exists, and has existed unto immemorially, a rookery in Hampton Court Park, which, as surely as spring comes back, there assembles in wholesale slaughter of the inhabitants. The locality is a plantation of limes; while hard by, in Bushy Park, there is a noble avenue of limes, tall and secure, which has never been haunted by the residence of a solitary scion of the species. Perched aloft, as has been premised, on the pleasant branches clad in fresh verdure, or on the threshold of his home, is the young rook, waiting the issue of the death-dealing tube. If firings, and the bird falls, yet he flies not in danger. In the aerial throe his footcold twines around the spot whereon he rested, and he is succeeded from a self-made exhaust. . . . Treating of this diversion, Colonel Hawker writes:—"Its careful hoe you find among rick-yards and buildings, and rea good loading your gun with either paper or tow. For in a kind of snock ing the sa est and best kind of wadding is leather. . . Young rooks, by being first skinned, and then soaked all night in cold spring water, make pies which are worthy the notice of the most scientific gourmand." The sporting colonel, indeed, did have said that, by a certain process of culinary transmigration, the body of a plague-pie. . . Rooks are gregarious, and are singularly exact ing flocks, making their flights in the morning to their feeding-grounds, and to return ing at night. During the breeding season, the male shares with the female the duties and cares of the nursery. They begin to build towards the middle of March, and not being over prone to the doctrine of *meum* and *tuum*, while the gentleman is abroad for materials, the lady watches for their safety at home, and *vice versâ*. When the young birds are able to fly, the family change their quarters—returning to them in autumn, when they repudiate their nests. Like the human race, the rook is occasionally eccentric after his kind. A pair of black rooks, with a passion for town life, have for the last twenty or thirty years regularly come up for the season, occupying the upper part of the tree at the end of Laurence-lane in Cheapside.

The naturalist before referred to thus winds up his theory of rookism —if it be true, how many removes is shooting these intellectuals from wilful murder? "Whoever, like myself, has observed the habits and manners of the rook, and is convinced, *as I am*, that they have the power of communication by means of a language known to themselves, and are endowed with a knowledge and foresight most extraordinary, will take as much interest in them as I do."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The spirit of reaction has at length produced to embody its hostility to the apprehended rather than to the actual domination of the Social and Red Republic, by an attack upon universal suffrage, which is regarded as the great stronghold of the Mountain.

M. Baroche accordingly submitted to the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday the new electoral law which is to crush the dreaded monster, and, in his *exposé des motifs*, he explained the causes which in the eyes of the Government justified the proposed measure.

He said that it was called for by the imperfect state of the existing law, which paralysed commerce, disturbed confidence, and placed the safety of society in jeopardy; and he contended that universal suffrage, as now exercised, filled the best disposed minds with apprehension, and that unless some serious modifications were introduced to check its pernicious influence, it would be attended with the most disastrous results.

The main feature of the measure thus prefaced is that every voter must have a three years' residence in one commune, and not a six months' habitation, as at present. The question of domicile is to be proved by the inscription upon the registry of the amount of his personal contribution, and domestic servants will be considered to have three years' domicile after living so long with their masters: the same rule shall apply to workmen lodging in the establishments of their employers; also to public functionaries residing in the offices where their functions are exercised, and to soldiers and sailors in the communes where their families reside. All persons condemned for crime and misdemeanour, all functionaries deprived of office on account of judicial sentences, and all those who may be condemned for mendicancy or as vagabonds, are to be deprived of the franchise; and in contested elections, where the candidate having the majority should not yet have obtained the number of the votes, it is proposed that there shall be three renewals of the scrutiny, and that then, should the result not be changed, the candidates having the relative majority shall be declared to be returned. With regard to the army, instead of their votes being published beforehand, the whole shall be sealed and transmitted to the Prefects to be confounded with the other votes. The time for filling up a vacancy is to be extended from forty days to six months, at the option of the Government

M. Baroche concluded by demanding urgency or the bill, as it was in strict accordance both with the letter and the spirit of the constitution. Several speakers opposed urgency, and the previous question was moved, which was put and lost by a majority of 256. Urgency was then carried, and the Assembly adjourned to Friday.

M. Eugène Sue, the new Socialist member for Paris, took his seat on Wednesday, for the first time, in the Legislative Assembly

The question as to the right to sell in shops journals for the sale of which otherwise than at the office of publication, or by supply to subscribers, permission had not been obtained from the Prefect of Police, was brought on Tuesday before the Correctional Tribunal. Three persons who had sold such papers were condemned to a fine of 25 francs each and the costs

M. Cauvin, who was condemned by default, on the 3rd inst., to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs, for an inflammatory speech at an electoral meeting, appeared on Tuesday before a jury to take his trial. He was found guilty, and the same sentence was pronounced. An additional period of imprisonment of two years was also inflicted in consequence of the non-payment of the fine.

On Sunday the usual religious ceremony in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Napoleon was solemnised in the Church of the Invalides. Several officers of the army of Italy appeared in the costume of their respective corps, were present, together with the President of the Republic and the members of the Bonaparte family now in Paris.

SPAIN

The final stage of the reconciliation between the courts of Madrid and London has been entered upon, and diplomatic relations between the two governments will be immediately resumed. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 3rd inst. contains the official decree appointing Don Juan Bautista Calvimonte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn that the Pontifical Government is much embarrassed by want of funds; and on the 26th ult. a proclamation was issued by the Minister of Finance, M. A. Galli, laying an extraordinary tax on landed property, "to meet the pressing necessities of the State, in consequence of the failures of the last two years." The treasury bonds of the Republic are to cease to be received in payment by the Government offices after the 10th inst.

PRUSSIA.

The principal part which Prussia appears desirous of playing in the dreamy drama of German politics, is that of promoter-general of impracticable federal assemblages either of States or rulers, whose distracted purposeless councils only succeed in showing how thoroughly unacquainted all the members of them many are with the science of Government. A Congress of Kings and Princes has been summoned by his Prussian Majesty to Berlin, to which some of the crowned heads have refused to pay attention, amongst them the King of Hanover. The King of Saxony and the Duke of Baden arrived on the 6th inst. at the Palace of Charlottenburg, with a view to attending the Congress, which shall be held forthwith.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 30th ult. from New York have been received. At Washington, the question of the admission of California, and the recognition of slavery in new territories, still formed the chief subject of discussion. The Senate had rejected Colonel Benton's amendment, and determined to refer the subject of admitting California, and forming a territorial government for New Mexico, to a select committee of thirteen. The report of such a committee would probably be a recommendation to admit California, and the establishment of a government in New Mexico, without restriction as to slavery, and the Senate, it was thought, would probably concur; but there were substantial grounds for believing that, ultimately, no such measure would become law.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the Senate on the 17th ult. In the debate upon Mr. Berrien's resolutions of censure upon Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, made a personal allusion to Colonel Benton, and was proceeding to attack him in no very gentle terms, when the colonel, in a violent passion, rose from his seat and made an attempt to approach Mr. Foote. As everyone around him believed he was about to make a personal assault, several senators rose and attempted to stop him. He broke away from his detainers, when Mr. Foote, leaving his place, moved briskly to an open space before the vice-president's chair, drew a revolver from his pocket, cocked it, and awaited the approach of his antagonist. He was then surrounded by senators, and detained from approaching Colonel Benton. The Colonel then dashed away from those who held him back, presented his coat and breast to the latter, and dared him to fire. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, and the vice-president, with very great difficulty, succeeded in restoring order. After some delay and much embarrassment, a committee of seven was appointed to investigate the matter. Colonel Benton disclaimed that he ever carried arms. Mr. Foote averring that he only did so for self-defence, and that he should pursue this subject out of doors.

The rumours of a modification in the Cabinet had somewhat died away.

Accounts from St. Louis, of the 19th ult., state that a band of Sioux Indians, headed by their chief, had recently attacked a family of Chippewas numbering fourteen persons, at Falls Croix, and murdered them all.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Protestant Association was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Earl of Rodon in the chair. The meeting having been opened by prayer, the chairman stated that, before he called upon the secretary to read the report, he could not help expressing his regret that some more efficient person than himself had not been selected to fill the chair; but, at the same time, he begged to assure them that there was no one at that meeting, nor in the country, who could take a deeper interest in the important objects of the society than he did. He felt most gratified in being engaged to assist in its proceedings. This was not a political society, but one which had the immutable word of God for its foundation. He could not, therefore, but feel it a privilege as well as honour to be enabled to promote so great object in which they were all anxiously employed. Their blessed Protestant cause was surrounded and attacked, not only by enemies confined to the Church of Rome, but from those in the midst of their own Church, who professed the same word. Protestant was now almost exploded, and even looked upon as a by-word by many who once deeply reverenced it. They were living in the most awful times, and it was the bounden duty of all Christians to grapple with the evils that impended over the Church, and to remember in the good cause what Scripture assured them, that if "God be for us, who can be against us?" The report stated that the financial state of the society was more favourable than last year, and the annual subscriptions were larger than they had been in any other year from its commencement. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions founded on the report were submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously, stating that it was the bounden duty of British Protestants to oppose the political as well as the religious influence of the Church of Rome. After a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—The President and Fellows of Magdalen College have voted the sum of 100 guineas to the Bishop of Exeter towards defraying the expenses in his process with Mr. Gorham. The Bishop is a member of Magdalen College. This is said to be the only offer of pecuniary assistance which the Bishop has accepted from the numerous friends who have proffered their aid on this occasion.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Gilbert Elliot, to the deanery of Bristol. Rev. R. Gee, Vicar of Abbott's Langley, Herts, to be Rural Dean of Watford. Rev. J. M. M'Mahon to the rectory of Brandeston, Norfolk. Rev. Powell Jones to the rectory of Loughor. Rev. C. Bailey to the vicarage of Marsh, Yorkshire. Rev. Henry Thomas Mar, to the vicarage of South Petherwyn with Trewen, Cornwall. Rev. William Paull, M.A., to Handley rectory, Cheshire, void by death of Rev. Joseph Eaton; patrons, dean and chapter of Chester; value £233, with residence. Rev. H. H. Massie, rector of St. Mary's, Chester, to a minor canonry in Chester Cathedral. Rev. R. W. Gleadowe has been appointed sacristan by the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral, in the room of Rev. J. Eaton, deceased. Rev. Mr. Oliver to the stipendiary curacy of Wilmslow, Cheshire, upon the nomination of Rev. Wm. Brownlow, the rector. Rev. R. Fitzgerald to Winslade rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester; value £164, with residence; patron, Lord Bolton. Rev. W. W. Seleer to Bishop Abbas rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester; value £327, with residence; patron, Rev. R. Wright. Rev. John Randall, Vicar of Lyonshall, Kington, has been appointed a surrogate for the diocese of Hereford

VACANCIES.—A minor canonry in Chester Cathedral. The precentorship in ditto, by death of Rev. J. Eaton. Head Mastership of Tavistock Grammar School, Devon; patron, Duke of Bedford; Rev. H. Colson, deceased. Stamford-St.-Ve-Vale V., with Colsterworth, Berks and Oxford, value £337, with residence; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster; Rev. T. Sanders, deceased. Guernsey, Holy Trinity P. C., diocese of Winchester; value £200; patrons, trustees. Rev. R. W. Kyle, deceased. Felton V., Northumberland, with Long Framlingham P. C., value £275, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have been recently presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Henry Anthony Dove, of St. Marylebone, Westminster, from the congregation; the Rev. R. H. Goodacre, on resigning his curacy in Deek parish church, from the congregation; the Rev. T. S. Bonnin, curate of Sealcoates, from his congregation, as a testimony to his faithful discharge of the arduous duties which devolved on him during the late visitation of the cholera; the Rev. C. Kavanagh, from the people of Swansea.

THE GORHAM CASE.

A fortnight ago it was supposed that the Bishop of Exeter's resources were exhausted; but that was a mistake, and a precisely similar application to that made to the Court of Queen's Bench, for a rule to show cause why the proceedings of the Court of Arches should not be stayed, was on Thursday week made to the Court of Common Pleas. The arguments relied on were the same in both cases, with the difference that Sir Fitzroy Kelly showed that Lord Chief Justice Campbell had erroneously described the origin of the Acts of Henry VIII., referred to in the case, and that the date he assigned to the termination of the Chancellorship of Sir Thomas More. The Court of Common Pleas, because the question had been before the Court of Queen's Bench, has taken time to consider the decision, and announced on Wednesday that it will not give judgment this term. The Chief Justice has, however, stated enough to let us see that the decision will depend less on the statutes of Henry VIII. than on the practice of the court, and the construction put by that practice on the law, which in the Court of Queen's Bench was stated to have been uniformly opposed to the statement of the Bishop's counsel. The Court of Common Pleas seems not quite satisfied as to the propriety, and has taken time, accordingly, to examine it. This new and unusual application to one court to do what another court has refused to do, explains why the Bishop, when the question was last before the Court of Arches, was anxious for a delay the proceedings of that court.

The Bishop of Worcester (Dr Pepys) has written to Mr. Yorke, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, in reply to a letter stating that an attempt is making to agitate the public mind at the present crisis upon the late judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, some reasons for thinking there is no ground for such agitation. He says:—"By that judgment no point of doctrine was decided, or even called in question. Nothing more was determined, than that the variance on the part of Mr. Gorham with the articles and formularies of our Liturgy, if any, was not such as to justify the Bishop of Exeter in refusing to institute him to a benefice to which he had been presented by the Crown; and in justification of such a determination it was pleaded that various formularies similar to those professed by Mr. Gorham had been held by our early Reformers, as well as by Usher, Carleton, Pearson, and other eminent divines, who had, nevertheless, been permitted to retain their preferments." After referring to the schism in the Church on baptismal regeneration, the Bishop continues:—"By the judgment in the Gorham case no one's freedom of opinion was in any degree fettered. Those who have conceived that regeneration invariably accompanied baptism, as well as those who conceived that a prevenient act of grace was necessary in the case of infants for its fit reception, might still have performed their Saviour's work in their several spheres of usefulness. Although they might not exactly concur in opinion upon an avowedly difficult subject, it becomes certainly the duty of those who have been placed in authority to allay it as far as they can. With this view the Bishops have already held three meetings, which have been very numerously attended, and they are to meet again on Monday next, when probably some final result may be determined."

The Bishops did meet on Monday; and on that evening the Bishop of London laid on the table a bill for "abolishing all proceedings in matters of heresy and schism," the result of these meetings. The measure is said in no wise to infringe on the Royal prerogative, but to carry out the principle already known to the law, "that, to test the ability of a person presented to an ecclesiastical benefice belongs to an ecclesiastical tribunal." The bill proposes, that, as often as it shall be necessary for the Privy Council to determine any question of the doctrine of the Church of England, such question shall be referred in the form of a special case to the whole episcopate, to be convoked for that purpose by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the opinion of the majority, when duly certified in writing to the Council, to be binding on the latter, and to be speedily reported to the Queen. It is proposed that the Bishops shall on such cases act as a court, giving due notice of time and place of meeting to all entitled to be heard, and that the Prelates shall attest their decisions by their signatures. This was to constitute a purely ecclesiastical tribunal for points of doctrine, and is the first step towards a reasonable solution of the present difficulties. How the inferior clergy will like to be unwillingly excluded from such a tribunal—what additional influence it might give the Bishops—what effect it might have on the Crown, including it to select Bishops for their opinions—are important questions which will, no doubt, with many others, receive due consideration.

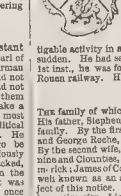
The number of clergy who have already subscribed memorials or declarations to their dioceses on this subject are said to be upwards of 1500, of whom, in the Archdeaconry of Worcester, are 150; and those of Coventry 121; Cornwall, 140; Derby, 100; Exeter, 140; Chichester, 120; Barnstaple, 90; Reading, 70; in the diocese of Lincoln, 118; and that of Gloucester and Bristol, 200. The Oxford declaration is signed by a large number of the junior clergy, and a great number of those who declined to sign it expressed their approbation of its contents.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY SARAH FINCH.

HER Ladyship, whose early death was lately announced, was second daughter of Heneage, present Earl of Aylesford, grand-daughter, maternally, of George II., Earl of Brooke and Warwick, and sister of Lord Guernsey and Viscountess Lewisham. She was born June 21, 1823, and had, consequently, not quite completed her 27th year.

M. DE BLAINVILLE.



THIS eminent naturalist was the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. As a man of science and a lecturer, M. de Blainville was equally famous. He was perhaps the only one who, without wearying his audience, could deliver on points the most abstruse a lecture of two hours. He was latterly engaged with indefatigable activity in a work on fossil remains. M. de Blainville's death was awfully sudden. He set out on a journey to England: but while on his way, on the 1st inst., he was found dead in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen railway. He was at the time in his 73d year.

WILLIAM ROCHE, ESQ.

THE family of which this gentleman was a member is one of high respectability. His father, Stephen Roche, Esq., married three wives, and left a very numerous family. By the first wife he had John Roche, an eminent merchant in Ireland, and George Roche, Esq., of Granagh Castle, who claimed the peerage of Fermoy. By the second wife, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of John O'Brien, Esq., of Mayravine and Clonmines, he had four sons—Stephen, Edmund, Kilmurry, Thomas, of Limerick; James of Cork, a gentleman of the highest literary and classic attainments, well known as an able historical and antiquarian essayist; and William, the subject of this notice. William Roche, the latter life, was an eminent banker in his native city, Limerick. After retiring from business he was chosen M.P. for Limerick by his fellow-citizens, who elected him without his having sought the honour, and without his being put to any expense. He was the first Catholic representative of the city since the repeal of the penal laws. Mr. Roche was, in Parliament, a Reformer, but all parties looked with respect on the upright conduct and sterling independence of the man. Mr. Roche was obliged some years ago to abandon his parliamentary career, in consequence of his declining health. In private life Mr. Roche was much esteemed. His taste as an horticulturist was well known and appreciated; his gardens in Limerick, unique in design and construction, have long attracted the attention of travellers. Mr. Roche's death occurred recently, in his native and favourite city.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE

The Archbishop of Canterbury made a statement explanatory of the charges that had been made against him elsewhere, of having nominated his son to the reversionary valuable sinecure office of Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The most rev. prelate said that it was true that he had nominated his son to the reversion of the office, but it was not true that the office was either valuable or a sinecure. In 1847 an act was passed which placed the office under the control of Parliament with respect to all future nominations; and should his son ever hold the registrarship, he would be obliged to fill it in person and to take the salary that would be fixed by Parliament according to the duties and responsibilities of the office. The value having been limited, and the succession having been taken away, he did not think he was chargeable with nepotism in having nominated his son to a reversion that was, computing all chances, almost worthless.

The Bishop of London instanced, as a proof of the most rev. prelate's disinterestedness, a case in which, when Bishop of Chester, he had a valuable office at his disposal, which he might have given to his son, but did not.

Lord Stanley presented a petition from Jamaica, complaining of the conduct and composition of the Legislative Council, and praying for a modification of the constitution of that island.

Earl Grey defended the conduct of the Legislative Council, and maintained that the constitution of Jamaica required no amendment.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Bishop of London laid on the table a Bill to amend the law relating to the administration of justice by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He said that the measure had been agreed upon by his right rev. brethren almost unanimously; and by it he proposed, not to do away with the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but to direct a certain reference to be made in cases of appeal from the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The bill was read a first time.

The Parish Constables Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill was read a second time.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill was committed *pro formâ*, for the purpose of having amendments inserted in it.

Lord Wharncliffe presented a petition from coal-miners, praying for legislative interference with the hours of labour and regulation of wages.

The Earl Granville intimated that the subject engaged the attention of Government, but it was surrounded with difficulties, and they were waiting for the report of the commissioners.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL

Mr. E. Denison inquired what determination the Government had come to with respect to the Federal Assembly of the Austrian colonies.

Mr. Labouchere acknowledged his entire approbation in the principle of the clauses submitted by them in the Australian Colonies Government Bill, but they were prepared to vary the application of that principle in a way to give the smaller colonies greater weight in the Federal Assembly than they would have had under the original clauses. The new clauses would be printed and proposed on the third reading of the bill.

On the motion to consider the Australian Colonies Government Bill, as amended, Sir W. Molesworth moved the re-committal of the bill, for the purpose of omitting all clauses which empower the Colonial Office to disallow colonial laws, to cause colonial bills to be reserved, and to instruct colonial governors as to their conduct in matters of the colonies; and for the purpose of adding clauses enumerating and defining imperial and colonial powers. The hon. Baronet was of opinion that the great question of colonial polity—what amount of self-government the colonies should possess, and how far they should be subjected to the Colonial Office—had not been discussed; and he contended that, by the bill, that full amount of self-government consistent with the integrity of the British empire would not be granted to the colonies. The hon. Baronet explained his plan in detail.

Mr. Labouchere considered that the proposal of the hon. Baronet would lead to endless confusion and misunderstanding amongst the colonies, and, therefore, he should oppose the motion. He thought that it would not be possible to define the prerogatives of the Crown in the way suggested, or to draw the proposed distinction between imperial and colonial powers. He implored the House not to consent to the re-commital of the bill for the purpose of discussing one of the widest schemes that had ever been propounded to Parliament.

Mr. Adderley trusted the House would not uproot the Colonial Office in the mischievous way proposed. It was the opinion of Earl Grey that the real prerogative of the Crown distinctly defined, and there could be no reason why the colonists should not participate in this feeling.

Sir C. Lemon referred to objections urged by Mr. Labouchere, and said that the evasion and uncertainty characteristic of Sir W. Molesworth's proposition were its chief blemishes, and it would, he believed, if carried, tend to promote a collision between the Imperial Government and the colonies.

Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, thinking that the difficulty of defining prerogative was no satisfactory reason why, in a case of such vast importance, it should not be attempted. He was desirous to see the colonists enjoy those rights the Colonial Office as regarded local matters, and did not think that English law ought to over-ride colonial law upon points in which the Imperial Government was not interested.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	..	42
Against it	..	165
Majority against Sir W. Molesworth		123

Mr. Gladstone then called the attention of the House to a question connected with the well-being of the Church of England in the colonies. He described her as labouring under many disadvantages there. The would not be the case in Western Australia, as being too insignificant, nor into that of South Australia, because he did not think Government had sufficient information on the subject, but he would propose to Van Diemen's Land and to New South Wales, taking the former as the best illustration. He explained that in this colony there was no distinction of Church, and that if the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome were mentioned in the legislation, it was only because those churches comprised the majority of worshippers; but that the system was, that if any sect could gather together a suffic ent number of adherents to subscribe a certain sum, the State was bound to find a substance. But not only was the Church of England under negative disadvantages, but her Bishops, who had been sent out with sounding titles and apparently large functions, found upon arriving at their posts that the territory and that if they attempted to exercise Episcopal authority, they laid themselves open to prosecution at civil actions. In fact, the law-advisers of the Crown had been obliged to decide that her Majesty's own act, empowering the Bishop of Van Diemen's Land, was illegal. He went at detail into the practical working of this state of things, as it affected all the colonial clergy from the bishop down to the humblest missionary, and concluded by moving a clause enacting, that whereas doubts existed as to the rights and privileges of the bishops, clergy, and other members of the united Church of England and Ireland, in regard to the management of the internal affairs thereof in the Australian colonies, it should be lawful for the bishop or bishops of any diocese or dioceses, in the said colonies, and the clergy and lay persons, members of the Church of England, or otherwise in communion with him or them respectively, to meet together from time to time, and by mutual consent, or by a majority, with the assent of the Bishop, to make all such regulations as may be necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs.

Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion, believing that the establishment of any ecclesiastical court was not consistent with the principle of the voluntary that was demanded. His own conviction was that in the colonies the Church of England should neither receive exclusive favour, nor be placed under any exceptional disadvantages, and this certainly had been achieved, fulfilled in her present position in our Australian connexions. As a member of the Church, he could feel that retaining her in that position was the best mode of increasing her spiritual usefulness, and of ensuring her remaining, as he trusted she would for many an age remain, the means of diffusing religious light and instruction among the population of Australia.

After a discussion, in which Mr. A. Hope, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. P. Wood, Mr Roebuck, and Mr. Roundell Palmer took part,

Sir George Grey had not expected that the debate would result in a discussion of matters of so grave a character. He differed from Mr. Roebuck in the view he had taken of Church matters; but he also thought the question unrelated to impair the utility of the Colonial Church. While upon this subject, he could not help expressing his regret at the recent conduct of certain members of the Church of England, who had exhibited more in a state of melancholy disunion. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches followed this allusion.) As regarded the scheme of Mr. Gladstone, he must object to any ecclesiastical regulations having the weight proposed to be given to them, which was not only to make them binding *vi foro conscientiæ*, but also with the force of law—a proceeding directly calculated to curtail the prerogative of the Crown. The propositions were either dangerous or unnecessary: in the first case having a tendency to opposition in the spirit in which he desired to see the colonists legislate for the second, giving a power which those for whom it was sought already clearly possessed.

Mr. Adderley and Mr. Hume said a few words.

The Attorney-General would not have opposed this motion could he have deemed it serviceable to the Colonial Church, but he apprehended that it would produce discord in it. He would allay any alleged fears of "*premunire*" by apprising the House that *premunire* was a territorial enactment, not applicable to the colonies at all, even if it were not absurd to suppose that such a process would be attempted in such a case. He would suggest that the members of the Church who had anything to complain of should do so other churches had done, namely, meet and lay down rules for their own guidance. He thought the legislative sanction of such an assembly as that sought or was both unprecedented, needless, and dangerous.

Mr. Gladstone replied, and off red, if Government would give him a pledge that it would itself obtain information upon the subject, and, if his case were made out, would undertake that the Church of England should be placed on the same footing as other religious bodies, to withdraw his motion

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	..	102
Against it	..	187
Majority against Mr. Gladstone		—85

Mr. Chisholm Anstey moved that Van Diemen's Land should in future be called Tasmania.

Mr. Wyld seconded the motion.

Mr. Labouchere thought it was hardly worth while making a change now; but it could be done hereafter if the colony expressed any strong feeling on the subject.

The motion was negatived without a division; and a clause which was next moved by Mr. Anstey (as to the issue of the first writs for the colonial legislatures) was not even seconded.

Mr. Wyld moved clauses for giving the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land the power of making regulations as to convicts, but he was also unable to find a seconder

Other amendments were postponed, and the bill, as amended, was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that he would announce on Friday what he meant to do with the Stamp Duties Bill.

On the motion for the third reading of the Distressed Unions Advances (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. Stafford protested against the bill as unjust, tyrannical, and oppressive.

The b l was then read a third time and passed.

Sir E. N. Buxton (on account of the indisposition of Lord John Russell) postponed the motion on the subject of slave grown sugar, which was to have been brought on this evening.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and, after the presentation of some petitions, adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Lord R. Grosvenor stated, in reply to a question, that Ireland and Scotland had been by accident omitted from the Bill for repealing the annual duty on Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificates, but that, unless the bill should be extended to Ireland and Scotland, he would withdraw it. The noble Lord added that he had received an intimation from the Government of their intention to oppose the bill on its next stage.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir E. Buxton stated that the Government had given up to him Friday, the 31st inst., for the discussion on his motion relative to the importation of slave-produced sugar.

Mr. Fenwick, on the part of Mr. Cayley, gave notice that he would bring forward his motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax on the 30th inst.

Mr. Bright gave notice that he would, on next Tuesday, move for a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles that at present impede the growth of cotton in that country.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

Lord Naas inquired if it was by the advice and under the authority of the Government that the Encumbered Estates Commissioners had given notice of their intention to allow half the purchase-money which would otherwise be retained to stand over, in order to allow parties to avail themselves of the Solicitor General's bill, now before Parliament, for securing advances on those estates.

Sir W Somerville replied that the notice referred to was a judicial proceeding, and the authority of Government had not been asked.

To a question put by Mr. Baillie, Sir G. Grey stated that the Lord Chancellor was recovering, and would shortly be able to attend to his duties in the Court of Chancery The noble and learned Lord had performed the functions of his office at his own residence, and he (Sir G. Grey) believed no inconvenience had been sustained by his Lordship's absence.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Mr. Ainsworth inquired if there was any intention to ask Parliament for any money for the purposes of the proposed Exhibition or 1851? and if the Government would give an assurance that they would not, under any circumstances, sanction the advance of public money in aid of this exposition.

Mr. Labouchere answered that he did not anticipate that it would be his duty to ask Parliament to interfere with the conduct of the Exposition, which would be altogether dependent on voluntary contributions. He might have to ask Parliament to consent to a clause in a bill which he would have to introduce for the registration of designs, to prevent the piracy of which articles sent to the Exhibition might be exposed. As one of the Royal Commissioners, he could assure the hon. member that nothing was further from the intention of the commission that to ask Parliament for any advance of public money.

ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

Mr. Ewart submitted a motion for the repeal of the advertisement duty. He contended that this tax was a grievous impediment to buying and selling, and to the diffusion of religion and knowledge. In 1833 the advertisement duty was reduced from 3s 6d. to 1s. 6d., and yet such had been the increase of the number of advertisements that the revenue derived from them, which had been £170,000, was now £157,000.

Mr. M Gibson seconded the motion.

Mr. Trelawny opposed it. He thought that the carrying of such a proposition would endanger the national credit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not do more than repeat the arguments he had used on former occasions against the repeal of duties other than those he had himself proposed to take off. Everybody seemed now to have a desire to get a gift at the Exchequer, but the Exchequer was not in a condition to bear any further pulls this year.

After a few words from Mr. Hume in favour of the motion,

The House divided—

For Mr. Ewart's motion	..	39
Against it	..	208
Majority against the motion		—169

THE BAKERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Lord R. Grosvenor moved for a select committee to inquire whether any measure can be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the journeymen bakers of the metropolis. The noble Lord described the horrid dens in which these men are compelled to work, and the hours, destructive to health, during which they are obliged to labour.

Mr. T. Grey objected to the motion, because he did not think it would lead to practical results An inquiry could only excite delusive hopes that the Legislature could not realise

Mr. A. Stafford considered that the refusal of the House even to inquire into the grievances of the working classes would have a most pernicious effect on them, shaking their confidence in the institutions of this country.

Mr. Bankes charged Lord Robert Grosvenor with being, if not a Socialist, the advocate of Socialism. These London bakers were mostly Scotchmen, of all men the best able to take care of themselves. There might be something horrible in the vile dens in which they were obliged to work in this metropolis; but, if so, there must have been something indescribably horrible in their own country, from which they had fled to come to it.

Lord D. Stuart supported the motion.

Mr. G. Thompson altogether repudiated the observations of Mr. Bright. Although a political economist, he would separate himself from its advocates if it could only be defended on the reasons adduced by the hon. member for Manchester. Mr. Thompson warmly supported the motion.

Mr. S. Crawford also supported it.

The House then divided—

For Lord R. Grosvenor's motion	..	44
Against it	..	90
Majority against the motion		—46

THE KINGSTOWN AND HOLYHEAD MAILS.

Sir R. Bulkeley moved for a Select Committee to investigate and report upon all matters connected with the contract for the conveyance of the mails between Kingstown and Holyhead.

Sir C. Barne explained the mode in which the contract had been made. He agreed to the committee, at the same time assuring the House that the Admiralty would maintain the contract they had concluded.

After a short conversation, the motion for a committee was agreed to.

The Benefices in Pluralities Bill was considered, as amended.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. F. O'Connor inquired if it were true that Sir E. Buxton's motion, relative to the importation of slave-prod, ced sugar, was to be considered as one involving the question of confidence or want of confidence in the Government; if any correspondence had passed between Lord J Russell and Mr. Cobden on the subject; and if the noble Premier had, as reported, asked Mr. Cobden to remain in town, to lend his assistance and that of his friends to the Ministry on the occasion of the above motion.

Sir G. Grey replied that he had not heard the rumour referred to until that moment, and that he could give no information as to the first part of the question With respect to the alleged correspondence, he had not heard of it, nor did he believe that any such had passed.

Sir W. Somerville, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that the defalcation of Mr. Matthews, who had held a situation in the Irish Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, was of very trifling amount.

IRISH FISHERIES.

The second reading of the Irish Fisheries Bill was moved by Mr. Anstey, who stated that the object of the measure was to repeal the law of 1842 on the subject, and to transfer the regulation of all the Irish fisheries to the Board of Works.

Mr. Conolly moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time in six months. He objected to give to the Board of Works such extensive powers as were proposed by it, and he considered the bill an infringement of the rights of private property.

Mr. Scully seconded the amendment.

Lord Naas regarded the bill as necessary, in order to reconcile the contradictory state relative to Irish fisheries, and therefore he should support the second reading. The consolidation clauses of the bill would effect the object he had in view, and he should, in committee, move the omission of the other clauses.

Lord Dunne, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Lawless, and Mr. M. O'Connell supported the bill; Mr. Napier and Mr. S. Crawford opposed it.

Mr. Gaggan recommended a reference to a Select Committe.

Sir W Somerville advised the withdrawal of the bill.

The House having divided, there were—

For the second reading of the bill	..	37
Against it	..	197
Majority against the bill		—160

Mr. A. Stafford inquired if the Government, seeing the general opinion expressed during the debate that some legislation on the subject of Irish fisheries was necessary, would introduce any measure on their own responsibility.

Sir W. Somerville intimated that he was not prepared to do so.

Mr. Labouchere stated that inasmuch as he had been referred to as a select committee.

Mr. Labouchere had insuperable objections to the principle of the bill, which was to empower railway companies to undertake and conduct all the business appertaining to cemetery companies. Railway companies themselves had intimated their repugnance to undertake this business, and, even if they were willing to undertake it, the House could not permit them to add to their proper functions duties so opposed to their legislative traffic.

The House having divided, there were—

For the second reading	..	4
Against it	..	123
Majority against the bill		—119

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

POLICE-OFFICE IDEA OF AN OATH.

Mr. Richard Fox wished to ask a question of the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department on a subject which had excited a good deal of interest within the last few days. It related to an occurrence which took place at the Clerkenwell Police court on Tuesday last. It appeared that a person named Reardon was placed in the witness-box of that court. A New Testament was handed to him for the purpose of his being sworn. Before swearing him, however, the officer whose duty it was to administer the oath requested him to make the sign of the cross, having ascertained that he was a Roman Catholic, which the witness refused to do, stating that he considered it an ill suit to be told that his oath taken on the Evangelists was not as binding without the cross as with it. Then it would seem that the magistrate, Mr. Combe, took it up, who stated that he had never known a Roman Catholic refuse to make the sign of the cross before; whereupon the witness still protested that this mode of proceeding could be intended as nothing else than an insult to himself. This called forth another explanation from the magistrate in the shape of an intimation to the witness that if a Roman Catholic priest were present, he would tell him that an oath taken by a Roman Catholic would not be binding, unless it were accompanied by the sign of the cross. The witness, however, persisted that he knew nothing of any such rule, and ultimately he was allowed to be sworn in the usual way, when he gave some evidence contradicting that of a former witness. But the magistrate said he did not believe him, and decided the case the other way. The witness Reardon then asked the magistrate if he, the magistrate, intended publicly to charge him with committing perjury? To which the magistrate replied that he certainly did. (Hear, hear.) He wished, therefore, to ask the Chief Secretary of State, whether it was his intention to notice the conduct of Mr. Combe, presiding magistrate of the Clerkenwell Sessions Court, towards a Roman Catholic witness of the name of Reardon, on Tuesday, 7th of May?

Sir George Grey said his attention had been called to the case by receiving notice of a question yesterday on the subject from his noble friend the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; and in consequence of that intimation he had looked over the report of the case in the newspapers. Upon reading that report he directed a communication to be made to Mr. Combe, the magistrate, requesting the gentleman to furnish him with any observations in explanation on the matter. The answer he had received to that communication found no fault with the newspaper report of the case, but stated that the witness being requested to make the sign of the cross was made in accordance with the usual practice of the Clerkenwell Police-court. The answer added that the magistrate did not discredit the evidence of the witness because he refused to make the sign of the cross, but because the evidence on the other side seemed to be the strongest, and the most to be relied on. (Hear, hear.) Now he (Sir G. Grey) must confess that this practice was one which he had never heard of before, while he had made inquiries of parties who were well informed on the subject, and they seemed to think that the act of making the sign of the cross was quite voluntary on the part of the witness, and no magistrate had a right to insist on it as performing the ceremony before permitting him to be sworn. It did not appear that the practice prevailed in any other police court, nor did it prevail in any of the common-law courts either in England or Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He had, therefore, directed a communication to be made to Mr. Combe, directing that the practice should be forthwith abandoned in the Clerkenwell Court. (Cheers.)

The Police Improvement (Scotland) Bill was discussed in committee.

The voluntary Churches Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The Railways (Ireland) Bill and the Railways Abandonment Bill also passed through committee.—Adjourned.

FETE OF THE REPUBLIC, IN PARIS.

On Saturday last, the Parisians commemorated the proclamation of the Republic by one of those grand out-of-door *fêtes* in the production of which they are such matchless adepts. The beautiful Place de la Concorde, which was the chief scene of the display on the occasion, was decorated for the purpose with a view to theatric effect. At the corners of the square were erected four lofty arches, on the model of Vespasian's triumphal arch. The one on the left, entering from the Rue de Rivoli, was dedicated to the Fine Arts, and was covered all over with inscriptions, paintings and sculptures, and surmounted with the figure of a Muse. Immediately under the feet of the figure were the names of the great French artists, amongst whom Claude Lorraine, David, and Vernet, were conspicuous. The corresponding arch at the entrance of the Champs Elysées, rose the arch which served as a counterpart, and dedicated to Industry and Commerce. The figures and emblems corresponded to the dedication; and the names of the inventors and manufacturers, of past and present times, who have added to the reputation and the wealth of their country, were also pre-eminent. At the corner next to the Pont de la Concorde, on the Champs Elysées side, three third-rate stood, inscribed to Agriculture, with its scrolls, its emblems, and its figures. The fourth arch was at the other corner of the bridge, between it and the Terrace of the Tuileries, similarly adorned, and its front displaying celebrated names. It was dedicated to Science and Literature; and the names of Laplace, Lagrange, Lacepède, Cuvier, Cornelle, Racine, Molière, Lafontaine, Bossuet, Massillon, La Bruyère, Voltaire, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, &c., stood forth in brilliant colours as the greatest representatives of both.

The Luxor obelisk had its basement covered with emblematic figures, suited to the character of this Egyptian monument. At each corner of the base was the figure of a gigantic sphynx; and on each face of the monument banners were placed in a sitting posture a sheave of flax.

From the fountain of the square beautiful tracery hung, extending from the upper to the lower reservoir, festooned with red, blue, white, and green lamps, in the form of grapes, with the exception of the intersticos, so that the water might play without extinguishing the lights. Round the base of the great reservoir was raised a bed of green turf. The *façade* of the hotel of the Minister of Marine and the Garde Meuble, on the Place de la Concorde, was covered all over with lamps, arranged in forms illustrative of the Republican Government and of Republican virtues. The square itself was enclosed by a series of columns representing the departments of France, interspersed with lofty poles with tri-coloured flags waving on the top, and rostral columns surmounted by statues. Balustrades encircled the vast space, with 88 antique vases mounted on tripods, and adorned each with three Greek figures, holding together by festoons of illuminated garlands. Four lofty masts, with flags waving from the tops, were placed in the centre. The Rue Royale had, on both sides, from the Madeleine to the square, a series of tripods covered all over with ornaments and figures; and along the grand avenues of the Champs Elysées, up close to the Triumphal Arch, were ranged similar rows of tripods and pillars with Chinese lamps, crowned with gilt ornaments; and, from one pillar to another, hung festoons of coloured lamps.

The Pont de la Concorde was adorned with tripods and statues over its whole length, to the very steps of the National Assembly; and the *façade* of the edifice, as also that of the Madeleine, was adorned in its six angles with six gilt vases of colossal proportions, while the columns of both edifices were covered all over with variegated lamps.

The most profound tranquillity prevailed in Paris the whole of Saturday, and the *fête* passed off without the slightest accident, notwithstanding the vast number that crowded the streets. In the evening the illuminations of the Place de la Concorde were magnificent beyond description, and the multitudes that assembled to view them were immense. The fountains were completely deserted. The National Assembly, the Ministeria. hotels, and other public edifices, were illuminated, but no private houses. No cries were uttered by the crowd, and the utmost regularity prevailed during the day and night. Before twelve o'clock the crowd had almost dispersed to their homes.

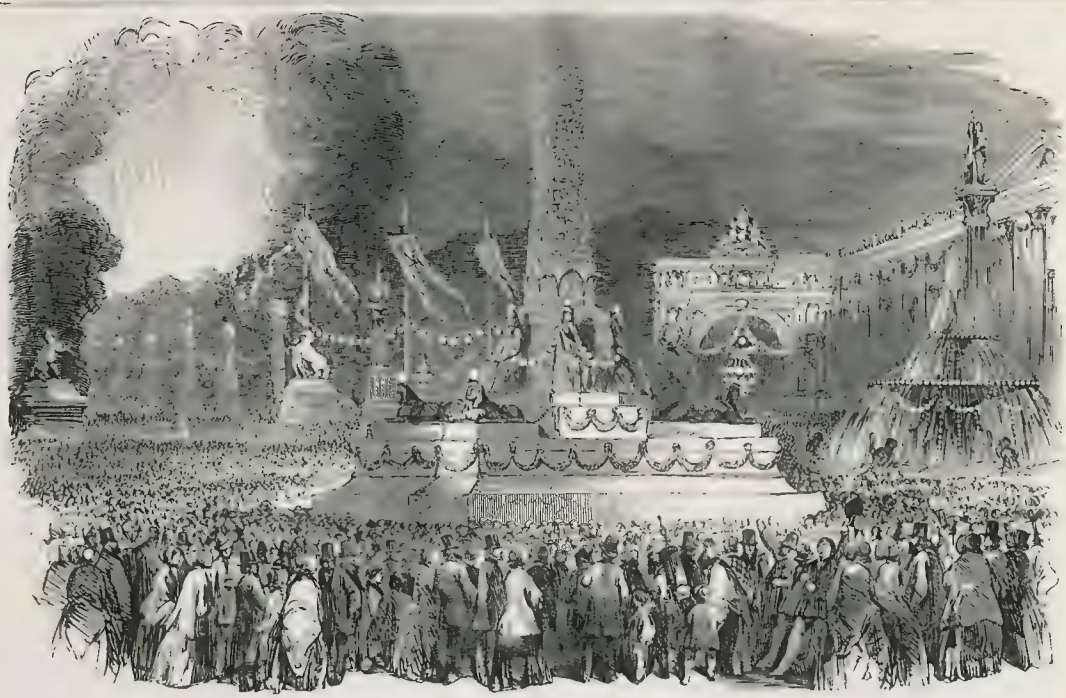
M. EUGENE SUE.

The return of M. Eugène Sue, the Socialist candidate for the department of the Seine, was recorded in our Journal of last week. We now present our readers with the latest portrait of M. Sue, who is well characterised by a contemporary as "a pleasant, jovial-looking, dark-complexioned man, seeming, of about forty-six years of age, although in reality forty-nine; rather corpulent; dresses with care, and is altogether prepossessing."

Of his wife will not allow us to do more than glance at the *dramatis personæ* of M. Sue. Before he attained literary celebrity, he served as lieutenant in the French navy; and, in reply to an accusation made during the recent election struggle, he published a letter detailing his services during six years; and stating that the captain of a vessel on board which he served made a summary letter expressive of his (the captain's) regret at M. Sue's quitting the service, and his satisfaction at his conduct. M. Sue also says he quitted the profession on account of the death of his father.

His romances of "Atar Gulle," "La Salamandre," and "La Vigie de Kost Ven" are of the same family of romance, powerfully imaginative, rich in descriptive graphic in pictures of naval life and manners, of beautiful contrasts of storm and calm: of portraitures of wreckers and pirates; of terrible crime and grand catastrophe, sanguinary and funereal. All these, M. Sue has painted with startling and picturesque vigour.

The tendency of M. Sue's later romances has just been fairly characterised



THE PARIS FETE.—ILLUMINATION IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

a contemporary, in recording the choice of Sue as a candidate for the recent election:—

"The works of Eugène Sue had long ago marked his place amongst the destructive spirits of this age, for his imagination gave a febrile attraction to the brutal excesses of his sensual pen, and his attacks had been incessantly directed against the principles of religion, morality, authority, and property. We doubt if any man can read such works as the Mystères de Paris' or the 'Juif Errant' without suffering more or less from the pollution of those foul productions. Therein lay his irresistible claim to the suffrages of Paris. His political capacity is, indeed, more doubtful; but a passage quoted from his writings by Citizen Miot, to the effect that 'no one has any right to superfluity as long as any one has not the necessaries of life,' was hailed as the grand solution of modern revolutions, and after fourteen hours of a debate which lasted from midnight to the afternoon of the following day, the name of Eugène Sue was triumphantly adopted as the candidate of the Red Conclave."

Among the election squibs of the recent contest, was a memorial, calling upon M. Sue to prove, practically, the sincerity of his declaration—"No one has a right to the superfluities while there is any one who has not the necessaries of life." He is then asked to place at the disposal of his poor Socialist brethren his splendid château of Bordes, and the magnificent grounds that surround it, as also his rich plate, his gorgeous furniture, his purple and his fine linen, his valuable stud, and his costly kennels of hounds. The apostle of Equality and Fraternity is asked to send back to the despotic Sovereigns the seven or eight crosses, stars, and ribbons they have decorated him with, as a homage to his talents as a writer—such baubles being unworthy of a Socialist philosopher. His dogs, horses, and carriages he is asked to sell, and apply the proceeds to the dismissed Socialist teachers. He is reminded that, even after having thus proved his sincerity to the creed, he will still, in case of his election, be better off than the vast majority of his electors, as he will have his allowance of 25f. a day as the representative of the people, not to speak of the produce of his pen, and the actual profits of his new work, "Les Mystères du Peuple."

M. EUGENE SUE.

In the *Galerie de la Presse* M. Sue is jocosely styled "Le Grand Amiral" of French literature; and he has not failed to paint in brilliant colours the adventures, the affrays, and excursions of his maritime experience. He next figured as a member of the Parisian Jockey Club, kept his racers and hunters, and, by steeple-chasing and kindred means, outrode his fortune; else, Lord Seymour and the Count de Cambis would have had a redoubtable rival on the course of Chantilly.

At M. Sue's literary career we can only take a glimpse. When his "Plick at Plock" appeared, in 1831, the literary taste of the day, satiated with historical romance, inclined towards nautical literature; and his vivid pictures of life at sea, his scenes of sail and shipwreck, and his terrific episodes showed his heroes and heroines borne between the ocean and the stormy skies, with the foam of the waves for a winding-sheet. It is, however, worthy of remark, that few persons spoke of this selection in the electoral clubs of Paris; and his name was said to represent only one thing—*a romance in revolutionary times*. "*Du reste*, Citizen Sue is as extraordinary a convert to Socialism as Citizen Girardin. In his romance La Vigie de Koat Ven,' M. Sue advocated the restoration of the 'ancient French monarchical and religious Constitution.' In that preface he says, 'Let us compare the moral results of these two systems—of that which requires conditions and guarantees indispensable to form part of certain classes of society to obtain certain employments, or of that which opens an unbounded career to every vile and disorderly passion summed up in this fatal paradox, 'All can aspire to all.' In the latter, do we not detect the cause of the present convulsed state of France heightened, unquestionably, by the return of M. Sue?"

INSTITUTION FOR CRETINS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Institution of the Abendberg was founded in 1840, by Dr. Guggenbühl, a young physician of Zurich, who resolved to devote himself to the peculiar study of Cretinism, and; if possible, to discover some means of cure for that miserable state of disease which prevails to so extensive a degree in the valleys of Switzerland and other mountainous countries. The sight of an unfortunate Cretin whom he beheld at Zeedorf, in the canton of Uri, repeating a prayer, without understanding the meaning, before a crucifix, excited his compassion so warmly, that he entered the cottage wherein the poor man lived. Learning from his mother that she had taught him the prayer when he was a child, he immediately decided to consecrate his life to the work of awakening the dormant mind of the Cretins; for, as he then wrote to a friend, "a human being in whom the thought of God can be awakened is worthy of every sacrifice; for it is of more value to save one human soul than to gain all the treasures of the world."

In order to prepare for this undertaking, he quitted the village where he had lived for two years, to the great regret of the poor peasants, to whom he had been a physician and friend. A peculiarly favourable situation for the proposed establishment offered itself on the mountain named the Abendberg, above the valley of Interlaken. A sheltered spot had been already brought into cultivation by the celebrated agriculturist Kasthofer, and was partly prepared for becoming a habitable residence. Dr. Guggenbühl had ascertained that Cretinism never exists above a certain elevation on the mountains; therefore, the first requisite for the Institution was a lofty position. The Abendberg is 3000 feet above the sea level, and has proved in every respect a very suitable locality, sheltered from the storms that are frequently very destructive in the immediate neighbourhood, and enjoying an unusual portion of sun in so alpine a situation. Two never-failing springs of pure water are among the advantages of the spot. More than 300 Cretin children have been admitted since the commencement. About one-third have returned home cured, healthy and active, fully developed in body and mind. A very large proportion of the children are poor, and pay nothing. The expenses of the establishment are considerable, especially in winter, when fuel and other necessaries are obliged to be carried by men up the mountain. Many improvements and experiments await only increased funds, which the long period of disturbances in Switzerland has kept in a low state. Travellers from various countries have visited the Abendberg, the fame of which is now spreading over Europe, and this the first institution of its kind is becoming the model for several others in different countries.

Dr. Guggenbühl has recently arrived in England for the purpose of making it better known to the benevolent of this country, and also to acquire information as to the extent of the prevalence of Cretinism in the United Kingdom. We understand that the Doctor has found the poorer classes in some parts of Somersetshire very much afflicted with Cretinism, an evil which most tourists in Switzerland have thought to be confined to that country, and not to be met with so near their own home.

Cretinism, although nearly allied with idiotcy, differs from it in this respect, viz. that it is capable of cure; and it is found by experiment that the amendment of the faculties corresponds with the improvement of the bodily health of the patient. Pure air is as essential to the cure as wholesome food; consequently, the lofty site has been selected near Interlaken.

It is calculated that the number of Cretins in and about the Alps averages above 100,000. We are sure that we only express the sentiments of our benevolent readers, in hoping that Dr. Guggenbühl will meet with support from the British public in this humane undertaking.

Dr. Forbes, in his very interesting work, "A Physician's Holiday," published last year, describes his visit to the Abendberg Cretin Establishment, and bears testimony to the enlightened character of Dr. Guggenbühl's view; he considers Cretinism, as a physical malady, consisting in an imperfect development of most of the bodily organs, and of the brain in particular, on the imperfection of which latter organ all the mental incapacity depends. Whatever be the special cause of the affection, he concludes that it is only by improving the bodily health generally—by strengthening and improving, that is, developing to a higher degree of functional activity, all the organs of the system, and among the rest, and in an especial manner, the brain—that any rational hope of benefit can be founded.

INSTITUTION FOR CRETINS AT INTERLACKEN, SWITZERLAND.

INTREPID. ASSISTANCE. RESOLUTE. PIONEER.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S EXPEDITION, SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE Expedition under the command of Captain Austin has, within the past ten days, left our shores in search of Sir John Franklin, with the universal prayer that the object of his mission may be accomplished. The Expedition received their final orders and instructions by special messenger from the Admiralty on Friday night. The advance was paid on Friday. At ten o'clock at night the numerous visitors to the officers and men took their leave. From an early hour on Saturday morning, the people began to collect along the banks of the river at Greenhithe, to witness the departure of these brave men upon their perilous enterprise. About six o'clock the signal was given for their departure, when, amidst the farewell greetings and enthusiastic cheers of the multitude on shore, which were heartily responded to by the gallant fellows on board the Arctic fleet, the vessels quitted their anchorage ground, and left for their destination.

The Expedition consists of the *Resolute*, Captain H. T. Austin; the *Assistance*, Captain Erasmus Ommanney; the *Pioneer*, screw steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Sherard Osborn; and the *Intrepid*, screw steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander, John Bertie Cator. The several vessels have been provided with a great number of scientific aids and appliances, of an interesting character. Lieutenant Reid, of the Austrian service, attended on board the vessels at Greenhithe to fit his conical signals. The Gutta Percha Company manufactured eight light gutta percha sledges or boats of 20lb weight each. These were ordered by the Admiralty, on the plan proposed by Lieut. Halkett, R.N., and so contrived as not only to carry from seven to eight cwt. of provisions, but also to float on the wooden sledges to which they will be attached when launched off the ice into the sea. When turned upside down, they will be found admirably adapted to serve as a shelter to the men during the night. Captain Austin has also taken with him two boats built of gutta percha, in the short space of seven days, on a plan suggested by Mr. Bonney, of St. John's, Fulham; their length about 17 feet; breadth, 5 feet 10 inches, depth, 2 feet 4 inches; stem and stern alike. Their buoyancy surprised Captain Austin, as they drew but three inches water, and are capable, at a pinch, of holding forty men.

Each ship is supplied with a standard compass, placed in a part of the vessel least liable to be influenced by the iron with which she is fitted. It is worthy of remark, that the malleable iron screw-propeller with which the *Pioneer* was fitted when she went down the river to Greenhithe, caused a variation of seventeen degrees in her binnacle compass.

The engines of the *Intrepid*, fitted under the superintendence of Mr. Humphreys, chief engineer at Woolwich Dockyard, worked admirably when she went down on a trial trip; and the vessel made an average speed of five knots per hour, although heavily laden; and her mean draught of water was twelve feet six inches.

Previous to the departure of the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw-propelled steam-vessels, the well in the stern of each, which was made for shipping and unshipping the screw, was fitted with solid wood of the same thickness as the dead wood of the vessels, which can be shipped or unshipped when required, and when it is substituted in place of the screw, the strength will be equal to that of any other ship built for navigating amongst ice.

Amongst the latest articles put on board was a leather bag containing a number of letters addressed to Captain Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships. A number of copies were also supplied to each vessel of a highly useful and easily understood vocabulary of the Esquimaux language, compiled by Captain Washington, R.N., from the larger works on the subject, and suitable for carrying in the pocket on land excursions or over the ice.

Mr. Shepherd has supplied nearly a waggon load of balloons, for the conveyance of messages: and every requisite has been provided for printing the slips and despatching them. Should the wind prove favourable on arriving at the edge of the ice, these aërial messengers will be sent up to announce the approach of the searching expedition.

The fur equipments have been supplied by Messrs. Ball and Jeffs, of Regent-street; they consist of seal-skin helmets, and gauntlets lined with lamb-skin, for the officers; seal-skin capes and mittens for the men; and white lamb-skins for socks, or wrappers for the feet, to be worn inside the boots, for sleeping in. The above firm has also furnished similar equipments for Sir John Ross and his crew, who will sail for the Arctic regions in a few days.

Captain Austin's Expedition is provisioned for three years, and has, besides a large surplus stock of stores and provisions, ice-saws, hammers, and other tools, and will fill up its magazines at the very latest period by drawing from the *Maria Eugenia*, which, laden with provisions, will accompany the Expedition as far as (if not beyond) the Faroe Islands. The *Jasper*, *Advice*, and *Adder* steam-tugs were ordered to attend the squadron, to tow it as far as shall be found practicable.

Before the sailing of the vessels, the officers entertained at dinner, on board the *Resolute*, Mr. James Biggs, late of Sir James Clarke Ross' expedition, and who acted as secretary in fitting out the ships under his command: in the course of the evening, the Senior Lieutenant, Robert D. Aldrich, on behalf of the officers of Captain Austin's squadron, presented Mr. Biggs with a very handsome silver salver, purchased of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street, and on which was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to James Biggs, Esq., R.N., by the officers of Captain Austin's Arctic Expedition, 1st May, 1850."

Mr. Green, the experienced aëronaut, has constructed nine balloons for the Branch Arctic Expedition just fitted out at the expense of Lady Franklin. We have engraved one of them, which Mr. Green describes to be such as he has used for several years past to announce the ascents he purposed making from various towns. The balloons are of small dimensions, to contain only 30 cubic feet of gas, and can be inflated with hydrogen in a few minutes: they will remain in the atmosphere full twelve hours, and, with a moderate wind, travel from 500 to 600 miles.

The signals or despatches are connected to the balloon by a *slow match* of considerable length, by the combustion of which the suspended packets and parachutes are detached at certain intervals: the whole being protected from rain or night-dew by a waterproof cone, without which the match would soon be extinguished.

An experiment was made at Mr. Green's residence, Tufnell Park, Holloway, on the 11th of March, with a balloon (between five and six feet in diameter, and filled with hydrogen gas), bearing thirty-two packets, consisting of 3000 slips of silk and paper, which were to be detached at the rate of one every five minutes. The balloon ascended at half-past three, P.M., and, after it had proceeded some distance, the packets began to be liberated at short intervals. It took a south-western direction, and some of the packets were picked up at Chichester. The balloon then proceeded towards the Channel; and on March 18th Mr. Green received a letter from the Mayor of St. Denis, in Normandy, stating that the inclosed bill had been detached from the balloon on the 12th, within a short distance of the above town. Mr. Green has received other letters, stating that the balloon fell on the French coast, near the Bay of Biscay.

Lady Franklin witnessed the experiment at Tufnell-park with much interest.

MR. GREEN'S SIGNAL BALLOON, DESPATCHES, AND PARACHUTE, FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ANTIQUITIES AT WESTMINSTER.

ON the 1st of May, while the workmen were digging deep, in order to prepare the ground before laying the foundations of the new baths and wash-houses for the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, several curious earthenware bottles were discovered, one of which we have engraved. The site which is immediately over against the chancel of the church of St. Matthew, now in course of erection by Mr. G. Scott, has been hitherto occupied by a range of cottages and small houses of the very poorest description. It once formed part of the ancient orchard and fruit-gardens of the Abbey, through which several streamlets ran, and the narrow street derived its name from a chapel of St. Anne, situated where the modern workhouse stands, and abutting on the Almonry. The two famous musicians, Henry Purcell and Dr Heather, both resided here. It has been said that the poet Herrick, also, for some time, lived in the lane, but Wood, in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, describes his house as being in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho. To the readers of the *Spectator*, the name will revive the recollection of Sir Roger de Coverley's boyish embarrassment in discovering the locality.

"FLEMISH GREYBEARD," FOUND AT WESTMINSTER.

The bottle stands about eight inches and a half in height, and is sixteen inches and a quarter in circumference. The shape is elegant, but the earthenware coarse, and of a mottled ruddy-brown cast, and the design rudely executed. Immediately under the neck of the vessel is a grotesque mask, and, apparently, a coat of arms, a pale fretty, with two griffins rampant, langued and armed as supporters, and a coronet for a crest; the whole being enclosed in a kind of roughly-drawn oval. The neck has three deep rims. The handle is broad and plain. The common name for these vessels is "Flemish Greybeards."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 12.—Sunday after Ascension day.
MONDAY, 13.—Old May Day
TUESDAY, 14.—Length of day 15h 59m.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Sun rises 4h 1m, sets 7h 42m.
THURSDAY, 16.—The 136th day of the year.
FRIDAY, 17.—Tally-rand died, 1838.
SATURDAY, 18.—Oxford Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M h m 2 5	A h m 2 43	A h m 3 21	A h m 3 45	A h m 4 10	A h m 4 30	A h m 4 50
M h m 5 13	A h m 5 53	A h m 6 31	A h m 6 55	A h m 7 20	A h m 7 40	A h m 8 0

FRENCH PLAYS.—COMBINATION OF TALENT.—M. REGNIER, MDLLE NATHALIE, and M. LAFONT.—On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13 will be given, for the second time in this country, EMILE AUGIER'S New Play, entitled GABRIELLE, in which M Regnier and Mdlle Nathalie will sustain their original characters; with other Entertainments. The notice will be given of the most representation of LES DEMOISELLES DE ST CYR. The following Pieces are in active preparation:—LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE; LOUISA; LE PAIN, LE PAIN, LE PAIN; UN CHATEAU DE CARTES; and IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERE OU FERMEE.
Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Five Nights of Hinsbull's gorgeous Spectacle of Enchantment. Entire change in the popular feats of Equestrianism, supported by the accomplished Artistes of the Establishment.—On TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1850, and during the Week, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock, with (for the last five times) the magnificent Spectacle of the FOUR SONS OF AYMON, or the Days of Charlemagne, introducing the native Strut of Horses, Camel of the Desert, Zebra, and all the vast resources of the Theatre. To be succeeded by an unusually Extensive Selection of Batty's SCIENCE of the ARENA. To conclude with a favourite Farce. On WHIT-MONDAY will be revived, for the first time these seven years, on a scale of splendour, the immensely successful grand military spectacle (in three acts), entitled the AFFGHANISTAN WAR; or, the Revolt of Cabul, and British Triumphs in India. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

MISS DOLBY and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER beg to announce that their ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. To commence at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely. Vocalists—Mlle Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, and Miss Birch, Signor Marras and Signor Marchesi. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Blagrove, H. C. Cooper, and Lindsay Sloper. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Leader, Mr. WILL. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Lavenu. Tickets, 7s each, may be had of the principal musical sellers; Stalls, 10s 6d, to be procured only of Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, 201, Regent-street; Miss DOLBY, 2, Bindle-street, Manchester-square; and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, 7, Southwick-place, Hyde Park-square.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT MAY 15th will be the 13th of the Series of Wednesday Concerts, and the Committee have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Sims Reeves has kindly consented to appear on that occasion, when he will sing the following Songs:—"Come into the Garden, Maud," and "Come, Rest in this Bosom," from Balfe's Opera of the Maid of Artois; "Tom Bowling," and "The Bay of Biscay." The Instrumental Music by the Grand Orchestra Band, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, assisted by Mr. Sloman, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Tickets, No. 4, Exeter Hall. Mr. Surman's Oratorio, ST PAUL, will be performed on WEDNESDAY, MAY 22nd.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSICAL HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square. Mr JOHN PARRY will give his PERFORMANCE of his new and highly successful entertainment, entitled MONDAY EVENING, May 20th, and every following Monday Evening until June 3, to be had of Messrs. OLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street; and the principal Musicsellers.

ARTISTS' AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, under the Immediate Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a large number of Noblemen and Gentlemen Patrons of Art.—A PERFORMANCE WILL TAKE PLACE, at the ST JAMES'S THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 18th MAY, in aid of the Funds of the ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. The Pieces selected are, "The Rent Day" and "The Poor Gentleman."—Tickets may be obtained from T. S. CAPE, Esq., Treasurer, 80, Newman-street.
WILLIAM LEE, Hon. Sec.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—FINAL CHANGE of PERFORMANCE.—These Celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Monday next, 13, and every following Evening, at Gravesend. On Wednesday, May 15 at the Town Hall, Maidenhead. On Thursday, May 16 at the Town Hall Hall Windsor. On Friday, May 17, at the Town Hall, Reading. Boors, Bracknell on Monday May 20 at the Cage Hotel, Colchester. On Tuesday, May 21 at the New Lecture Hall Ipswich. On Wednesday, May 22 at the Town Hall, Hadleigh. On Thursday, May 23, at the Assembly Rooms, Woodbridge. On Monday, May 27, at the Schoolrooms, Stowmarket, and on Monday, June 3 at the Newburgh Rooms, Brighton.—Doors open at half past 7; begin at 8. Reserved Seats, 3s; Second Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Books, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the doors, price 6d

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, PORTLAND GALLERY, No. 3 & 8, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic Institution).—The EXHIBITION of the above INSTITUTION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Single Season Tickets, 5s
BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5 PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One shilling. Catalogue, sixpence.
JOHN PRIP, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace. Daily, from 9 till Dusk. Admission, 1s.
JAMES FAIRLY.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND Illustrated by a Grand Moving Dioramа, with some of the most charming scenery in that country. Forming the newly-painted Cartoons, Mr. F. Boyce, and Assistants at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interval of eight minutes between the Morning and Evening Performance.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, No. 14, REGENT STREET, Waterloo-place.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on that long journey, from Southampton to Alexandria via Gibraltar, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate music, is now OPEN DAILY, at Half past Two and Eight o'Clock.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d. Doors open at Two, and at Half past Seven o'Clock.

TRAFALGAR.—A Large and Interesting MODEL of the BATTLE of TRAFALGAR is now exhibiting at 168, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Clarendon Hotel. The great work of art is modelled to a scale of 30 feet to an inch, thereby rendering it perfectly distinct. It also possesses this great advantage over all paintings on the same subject, that visitors can walk round and notice the minute details of each ship as it was brought into action, and producing at the same time a series of beautiful pictorial effects from 6 to 9 in the morning, 12 to 3, and 6 to 10 in the Evening.—Admission, 1s.—Children, Half-price.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission EVERY DAY in WHITSUN WEEK, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at SIXPENCE, EACH PERSON.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. Bachhoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, with Optical Effects, daily at Two and every Evening at Eight. Mr. Pepper's Entertainments by H. Pepper Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for carrying up Balloons Pyrotechnic and other Signals to Sir John Franklin daily at Half-past Three, and every Evening at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the Arctic Regions and Ceylon, also Views of London in the 16th Century, and as it now is. DIVED and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c. Admission to the Building, 1s. Children, Half-price. Analyses and Chemical Experiments conducted in the Laboratory, under the direction of J. H. Pepper, Esq.

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban Residences.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month.—For the accommodation of suburban residents the Directors have lately reduced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily vocations in London may now live at any of the places named on this Railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from 6s to 15s per week.
To give facilities to those whom circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

Waterloo	Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
To or from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth	12 0 0	6 13 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	——
Clapham Common					
Putney	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	——
Barnes					
Chiswick					
Mortlake	15 0 0	8 15 0	4 15 0	3 7 0	——
Kew					
Richmond					
Kew	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 5 0	3 15 0	2 2 0
Brentford					
Isleworth					
Twickenham					
Feltham					
Ashford	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Hounslow					
Malden					
Kingston					
Hampton Court	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Esher					
Stanes					
Wraysbury	21 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Datchet					
Windsor					
Walton					
Weybridge					
Addlestone	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Chertsey					
Woking					
Guildford					
Godalming					
Farnham	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 15 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Ash					

Second-class Season Tickets at 15 per cent. less than the above.
When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe .. .. 10 per cent. deduct.
" three " .. .. 15 " "
Children under 14 years of age to be charged half-price "
Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road offices.
The places enumerated, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighborhoods of London.
York-road, May 1, 1850. By order, WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD MINES

FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Painting from Washington City, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Gold Mines. NOW OPEN for public exhibition, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, and exhibited every morning at Half-past Two; evening, Quarter to Eight—Admission, 1s.; Stalls 2s. Amphitheatre 6d

A FLORAL FETE and FANCY BAZAAR will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on the 22nd 23rd, and 24th instant, in aid of the Funds of the ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—Tickets may be obtained at the principal Music Warehouses, and at the Offices of the Society. Doors open on the first day at Ten, and the second and third days at Twelve o'clock. Contributions gratefully received
Society's Offices, 18a, Basinghall-street, STEPHEN J. ALDRICH,
May 10th, 1850 Secretary.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—NOTICE to EXHIBITORS. In pursuance of the directions of her Majesty's Commissioners the Westminster Committee request that all persons resident in the City and Liberties of Westminster desirous of becoming exhibitors will, before the 15th day of May inst., send to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. G. H. DREW, 28, Parliament-street, a notice of their intention, with a general description of the nature of the articles they may be required for its exhibition.
Printed forms for the return may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and any further information from the undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed Local Commissioners:—

Mr. J. Brown, 236, Regent-street.	Mr. T. J. Millar, 7, Millbank-street.
Mr. J. G. Crace, 14, Wigmore-street.	Mr. W. G. Rogers, 10, Carlisle street, Soho
Mr. F. Graham, 37, Oxford-street.	Mr. R. Snell, 37, Albemarle-street.
Mr. Stephen Lewis, 193, Regent-street.	

May 3, 1850.

ORGAN for JERUSALEM.—The small Organ built for the ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL CHURCH on MOUNT ZION, can be VIEWED at G. M. HODGINS'S Organ Factory, 4, Judd-place East, King's-cross, New-road, London, during the present month—MAY, 1850.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.—Some of the First Body of intending Colonists attend daily at their rooms, 1a, Adelphi-terrace, from 10 till 5 o'clock; and a Meeting of the Body is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock Strangers desirous of communicating personally with gentlemen about to emigrate, are invited to visit the rooms.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.—A Committee of the CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION sits daily at One o'Clock, and will be happy to communicate personally with intending Colonists who may prefer this mode of inquiry or reading the Canterbury Papers Nos. 1, and 2, published by PARKER, West Strand, price 6d. each. By order of the Committee of Management, H. F. ALSTON.
Office of the Canterbury Association, 41, Charing-cross, 20th April, 1850.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.—CAPITAL PAID UP, £75,0 0.
The Directors of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK having accepted the Agency in London of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK, Notice is hereby given that the London and Westminster Bank receives Deposits and grant Letters of Credit on this Bank to persons proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable in Cape Town, free of any charge whatever.
J. B. ESDEN, Chairman.

THE WEST of LONDON and WESTMINSTER CEMETERY, Old Brompton and Fulham-roads, two miles only from Piccadilly. Consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1840.—The Cemetery is open daily for the interment of all classes, from Eight o'Clock in the morning to sunset. Tables of charges may be had at the office, 19, Haymarket, or of the sexton, on the ground. JOHN HENRY REDDICK, Secretary.
N B —The public are asked to view the grounds during the daytime

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Witney—The charge does not appear warrantable; but inquiry of the Secretary to the general Post-office will settle the doubt
CAMERA, Edinburgh—Th; views may probably be available. We shall be glad to hear again when the occasion arrives
B—, London, states that the cost of a marriage license, including affidavit and fees, is, in the country, 2l 5s 6d
G H, Bridport.—The Wife's Secret" is by Mr Lovel
HUBERT LIDDE—The Baron de Stenbile is not resident at Potsdam, in Brandenburg
VERNON, Bristol, cannot secure a patent as a small cost; but he may protect an invention for three years by registration, for a moderate sum
R N—The new work on Bees may be had, by order, of any bookseller
D Y, Norfolk, had better apply to the secretary to the Charity. Residence cannot be secured by solicitation, we fear
FAIR PLAY—Certainly not, unless some peculiar circumstances render the risk worth the Directors' incurring. They can insist upon those who may have payments to make there, payable in Cape Town, free of any charge whatever.
S K, Bristol—We cannot spare time to search the Sh pping Lists
H S—See the advertisements in the daily newspapers respecting the New American Church
H H—Knight at 97, Fleet-street, and Bennett at 65, Cheapside
A SUBSCRIBER—Mr Digby Wyatt is one of the secretaries to the Great Exhibition of 1851. address, 1 New Palace Yard
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Dublin, cannot do better
UNITHTADOR—The height from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross of St Paul's Cathedral is 404 feet
E B F has been misinformed; the height of Dorset square, Marylebone, does not exceed 70 feet. [illegible] has omitted 0 in his feet. See Mr W.'s new Map of London
LOVE AND MUSIC questions of the London strata
A F, Jun.—REVIEW shall be sent as soon as the work is published by Mr Wmale Holborn
F. Dublin.—A cheap book on Parrots may be had of Groombridge and Son, Paternoster-row
L N E—We cannot in form you. Horsham is a misprint for Horsham
W—We have not room for the letter
FOUR YEARS SUBSCRIBER Liverpool—Either in 1 vol. or 2 vols in 1
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Dublin, cannot do better
UNITHTADOR—The height from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross of St Paul's Cathedral is 404 feet
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L N E—We cannot in form you. Horsham is a misprint for Horsham
W—We have not room for the letter
F T, Aberdeen—We do not understand the question
ANTHONY'S PATENT AMERICAN CHURN—In our Illustration, the week before last, there should have been indicated the handle through the handle, in the centre, it is fitted with a tap, not a "top"
C B, Dublin—El Dorado is literally "the gilded," or "golden," and was applied to the sovereignty trembling with precious metals, which had long been sought for in vain by Spanish adventurers
J G, Leeds—A letter addressed to the Animals' Friend Society will best settle the question. The reply has been made to your letter
WINDSOR—An account of the objects has been published by Mr Morrow
*** Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED.

Pride and Irresolution. 3 vols.—Michell's Ruins of Many Lands.—A Month at Constantinople. By Albert Smith.—Notes from Nineveh.—Oberfaulons on London Manners.—The White Cigarer.—Barter. Mowbray Lingard.—Philip the Second.—The Cricketer's Manual.—Lodge's Portraits. Vol. VII.—Pandemonium.—Jane Eyre.—Black's Guide to the Lakes.—Durscher on the Feet.
MUSIC.—The Canary Polka.—The Sophia Waltzes.—"Le Solr au Bord du Lac."—Fantaisie de Salon.—Canada Valse.—Bagatelle à la Valse.—Captain Bligh.—I heard a voice.—Peace Lyrics.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, proud of a surplus, which was no creation of his own, and proud of the manner in which he has disposed of it, stands upon a lofty pedestal, and looks down with something akin to contempt upon the pertinacious gentlemen, in the House and out of it, who talk to him of any remission of injurious taxes. He coolly pooh-poohs all their arguments, says he cannot carry on the public service without money, and deprecates, with a tone of injured innocence, any further argumentation. It was in this style that Lord Duncan's midshipman on the Window Duties; it was in the same way that he treated Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the repeal of the taxes on Literature and Education; and in the same off-hand and cavalier manner he got rid of Mr. Ewart's motion for the repeal of the Advertisement Duty. But this method of dealing with questions affecting the health, the morals, and the business of the people will not answer; and the Ministry will find that an unpopular and inefficient Chancellor of the Exchequer is even more damaging to its reputation, and more dangerous to its stability, than an unpopular Premier. Sir Charles Wood says, "If the revenue is to be thus frittered away, no large or general measure for the remission of taxation can possibly be considered;" but he does not hold out the slightest expectation that he is prepared with any such large or general measure. The position he assumes is thus quite unwarranted. He himself having frittered away his surplus by an infinitesimal payment of a fraction of a farthing in the pound on the national debt, and by a remission of the excise duty on bricks, which will not benefit, to any appreciable extent, the owner or occupier of any house or building now in existence, ought not to manifest impatient wonder when he is informed of the existence of taxes having a thousand-fold greater claims to reconsideration than those which, in the exercise of his supreme wisdom, he has singled out as the objects of his favour. If he would bring forward the large and general measure of which he speaks, or if the Government would announce its intention to do so at the earliest period consistent with the financial necessities of the present year, he would be, to some extent, justified in assuming the airs of suffering virtue; but at present he has not the shadow of a claim to any exemption from the pertinacity of independent members of the House who seek the repeal or modification of existing taxes.

One thing is tolerably certain, which is, that if independent members do not continue to press upon the attention of the Government the fact that many deeply injurious and impolitic taxes exist, there will be still less chance than there is at present, that the Government will open its eyes to the real necessity of reforming our finances. A thorough revision of our fiscal system is imperatively required. It is to be hoped, if no party in the House have courage or ability enough to undertake it in all its completeness, that the *guerilla* warfare against isolated items of taxation which injuriously affect the public health and wealth will be renewed again and again, until the men in possession of power awaken to a sense of duty. The country needs an able and philosophic financier at this moment, who will not, in the delusive dream of an accidental surplus, forget the great fact, that the national affairs require to be adjusted, in order that income and expenditure may be balanced without impeding commerce or repressing industry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer fit for these times must go to his work in earnest, and must not think to postpone such questions *sine die* by the simple allegation that he wants money. Something more than this is required, as the present Ministry will find to their cost, if they do not bestir themselves.

SOCIALISM, Communism, Fourierism, Co-operativism, or whatever be the more correct designation of the ultra-Republican principle among our French neighbours, is proved by the recent elections to have so deeply pervaded the army and the people, as to render each new election a new danger for the Government. The advisers of Louis Napoleon, including all the former friends and supporters of Legitimacy and Orleanism who have seats in the Legislative Assembly, recommend, as a remedy for this state of things, a re-consideration of the Electoral Law. As universal suffrage placed Louis Napoleon in the Presidential chair, it might have been expected that no blow against that principle would have been aimed by his hand; but circumstances appear to be too powerful to allow him any discretion. The Commission charged to draw up a report on the subject has endeavoured, during the past week, to discover some plan by which, without actually annulling the article in the Constitution which gives the right of voting to every male citizen, the number of voters may be reduced by a few millions. They have succeeded in their effort. They recommend a three years' residence as a qualification for a vote, and declare incapable of the exercise of the suffrage all citizens, civil or military, who may have been condemned for any offence, however slight, or any breach of discipline, however trifling, and although the punishment of each may not have exceeded twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

The Commission is composed wholly of the friends and servants of the Bourbon and Orleans dynasties, the whole of the Republican party having held aloof and refused to serve. Will M. Thiers, and some other members of the Conservative majority—who neither care for the Republic nor for Louis Napoleon, and who only support Louis Napoleon because his present overthrow would be a revolution, and because they imagine that he is but keeping the place warm for the Count de Paris or the Duc de Chambord—are said to have declared their intention of resigning their seats, should the change in the electoral law be rejected by the Assembly. This question, then, will be the great battle-ground of French parties. The report is to be decided in reality, Republic, or No Republic; and as that form of government happens to be the form established by the law and constitution, the real revolutionists at the present time are the men of the ancient *régime* who wish to overthrow it. It would be more courageous on the part of M. Thiers, if he were to accept office, and bring the question boldly and manfully before the Assembly and the country, instead of ruling, as he now does, behind a mask, and wielding the power of a Minister without accepting its responsibility. A moderate and careful re-construction of the electoral law is, in fact, the great thing that France requires; and the minister who should accomplish the task successfully, without bringing it to an issue behind the barricades, would entitle himself to the gratitude of all the true friends of the country. But the prudence of hastening it forward at the present time is more than questionable. Disagreeable as the return of M. Eugène Sue may have been, it was surely not so terrible a blow as to warrant the proceedings which M. Thiers and his friends have threatened to resort to. They might have waited with greater tranquillity and precipitancy will only give the Red Republicans an advantage, which the members of that heterogeneous party will sooner or later turn to account against them.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon Lord Ashley in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings of the day, expressed his conviction that the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was amongst the very best of those held at this period of the year. Its object was the diffusion of true religion, the maintenance of the principles of the Church of England, and the promotion of the eternal welfare of the people of those realms. He felt most happy in being enabled to congratulate the members of the society on the state of their affairs during the past year. (Hear.) Its finances had improved, its operations had been extended, and joyful fruits were exhibited as the results of their labours. The Rev. J. H. Pollexien (the clerical secretary) then read the report, which opened by expressing the gratitude the committee felt for the results of their operations during the past year. The committee regretted that since the last annual meeting the Bishop of Llandaff and the Bishop of Norwich had been removed by death. The Bishop of Manchester had retired from connexion with this society, and the names of the Bishops of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land had been added to the list of vice-patrons. Their receipts for the year had amounted to £38,849, including a munificent legacy of £5000, three per Cent. Consols, by Mrs. Elizabeth Frank, who had been a generous contributor to this society during her life. The expenditure was £33,806. They had 18 more grants than last year—making the total number 1402 incumbents were added, averaging a population of 7102 to each. The average income of these incumbents was £195 per annum, and 160 of them were without parsonage-houses. By the exertions of this society, 2,144,000 persons had been procured with increased pastoral instruction. The report was adopted, and a committee for the ensuing year appointed.

BRITISH MISSIONS.—The annual meeting of the British Missions connected with the Home Missionary and the Irish Evangelical and Colonial Society, took place on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall; Mr. Samuel Morley in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the society materially needed to the increase of human happiness, and to the physical comfort of the people. Its object was the spiritual elevation of their fellow-countrymen; and, of all forms of mission, the home mission was the most useful... (Hear, hear.) The report stated that the increasing numbers, the activity, the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race in all lands, was a phenomenon deserving marked attention in the work of modern missions. The language, the commerce, and the religion of a people so undowed could not pervade all countries without producing the greatest changes. Home and foreign missions had become the glory of Britain. The Home Missionary Society was recruited in its operations, and it was desirable, as far as possible, so to concentrate their strength as to give increased efficiency to its operations. There were now employed by the society, or partially aided by its funds, 116 agents or missionaries, nearly 100 laymen, 1682 sunday-school teachers, whose ministrations were attended by more than 41,000 hearers, and about 15,700 scholars; their chapels or preaching-rooms numbered nearly 450, scattered amongst 400 villages and hamlets. The receipts for the past year amounted to £6189 7s 8d., and the expenditure £6360. The report was adopted, and several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, resolutions founded on the report were then submitted to the meeting, and agreed to. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

At the ordinary meeting of the Southwark-bridge Company, held at the Bridge-house, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, on Tuesday, it appeared from the report that the directors were in treaty with the corporation of the City of London for the sale of the bridge; but, as nothing definite had at present been settled, they forbore from entering into any detail.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

GROWING CROPS (IRELAND)

The Earl of LUCAN moved for leave to bring in a Bill on the subject of growing crops in Ireland. He wished to know whether the Government would introduce a measure for enabling vice guardians to be paid out of the rates?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the practice of vice-guardians might to be disused as far as possible, though he admitted that some peculiar cases might arise in which it would be advisable to pay vice-guardians out of the rates.

After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the resolution of which he had given notice, relative to the case of Mr Ryland, to the effect that that gentleman had been improperly deprived of certain salaries and emoluments by the Legislature of the colony of Canada, in violation of an express promise made by the Government; and that he was entitled to compensation from the Government.

After some discussion, in which the ministerial members opp sed the motion, the question was divided, affirming the motion by a majority of 12 against 10.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

MANCHESTER RECTORY DIVISION BILL.

On the consideration of the amendments to this bill,

Mr. GOULBURN moved that the incomes of the canons be raised to £750, instead of £600, as proposed by the bill.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 193 to 60, and the bill was read a third time.

STAMP DUTIES BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the order of the day for the committee on this bill be discharged, for the purpose of introducing a new measure on the subject; the principal features of which he stated to be:—The establishment of an *ad valorem* duty of 1 per cent. on all conveyances and transfers of property; that mortgages on land should be subject to an uniform duty of one-eighth per cent., which would be only 1s. 8d. up to £50; leases would continue as at present, except leases with fines in Ireland which should pay one-eighth per cent.; the stamp duty on settlements and moneys named on land should be 5s., and on memorials 2s. 6d., instead of 10s as at present; progressive duties to be imposed on all conveyances of £10, instead of £5 as at present: in cases of doubt as to the right stamp, a proper one might be affixed on payment of a duty of 10s. These were the chief features of the bill which he should ask for leave to introduce on Monday next.

The motion for the discharge of the committee was agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, Mr. J. WALSH moved as an amendment that it be read a third time that day six months.

After a discussion, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Napier, Lord Jocelyn, and other members on the Opposition side of the House, and opposed by Mr. J. Young, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Shiel, Lord J. Russell, &c.,

The House divided:

For the third reading	254
Against it	166
Majority	88

The result was received with loud cheers.

The bill was then read a third time. Adjourned at one o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE 11TH HUSSARS BY PRINCE ALBERT.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, Prince Albert reviewed the 11th Hussars, on Wimbledon-common, preparatory to the removal of the regiment to Norwich. Shortly after nine o'clock the whole strength of the regiment (with the exception of the horses, the stores and the orderlies on duty at the Horse Guards), consisting of about 350 mounted men, arrived from Hounslow and Kensington barracks. At half-past ten o'clock, the Earl of Cardigan, colonel of the regiment, arrived and took the command; and soon after, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Hon Lieut-Colonel A. Gordon, Col. Wemyss, &c., came on the ground, and was received with the usual honours, the band playing the national anthem. His Royal Highness was attired in a staff undress uniform, the men, arms, and accoutrements; after which, having marched past in slow time at a trot, they went through the whole of the cavalry evolutions.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—At a special meeting of this club was held yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street; the Right Hon the Earl of Wilton (Commodore) in the chair. The chairman having opened the proceedings, Prince Labanoff Rostoff (Commander of the Imperial Club of St. Petersburgh) was elected an honorary member. The programme of matches for the year, and the names of newly-elected members, were then announced. Some other business having been transacted, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

FIRE AT THE WINDHAM CLUB-HOUSE.—On Friday morning a fire of a most alarming character broke out in the well-known premises termed the Windham Club-house, situate in St. James's-square, and which for some time assumed such a fearful aspect as to threaten with destruction the mansions of several of the nobleman living in the square. The flames commenced in the strangers'-room, a most magnificently decorated and furnished apartment of vast extent. After the lapse of some hours the fire was entirely extinguished. The strangers'-room, however, was burnt out, and all its costly furniture and appointments destroyed. The other portions of the premises were damaged by water.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT CHARLECOTE PARK.—The seat of Mr. Lucy, of Charlecote, remarkable as well for its historical associations with the name of our great national poet as for the numerous and valuable articles of taste and antiquity which it has been pillaged in the most daring manner of several very valuable articles, amongst which were a large gold watch, by Tupman, London, a repeater; richly embossed old gold watch, also a repeater (one of the Lucy family crest, a deer, in gold, largest silver snuff-box two inches full nautilus shells, mounted in silver gilt, &c. A man calling himself Walters has been arrested on suspicion by the Birmingham police, but his real name has been ascertained to be Bradshaw. He made his escape some time ago from Worcester, when confined there on a charge of felony.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—On Friday (yesterday), Walter Watts, 33, was indicted for stealing an order for the payment of £1400, the property of George Carr Glyn, his employer. In other counts, the property in question was laid to be the property of Edward Goldsmith and W Tite. The circumstances of this case will be fresh in the recollection of the public. The prisoner, who was formerly lessee of the Marylebone and Olympic Theatres, was clerk in the Globe Insurance Company, and it was alleged that he took advantage of his position to steal a cheque for £1400 which was intended to cover a life policy. It transpired that the prisoner held two shares in the company.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the accounts of yesterday (Friday), the general feeling in Paris respecting the new electoral bill, as far as is yet known, is that it is approved of by the friends of order, and denounced, but not violently so, by the democratic portion of the public. Some of the Socialist papers appear to have been much irritated at the measure, and hint at vengeance; but the Government have so well organised their plans, that resistance would appear to be altogether hopeless.

GREECE.

According to accounts of the 28th ult. from Athens, matters have been pushed to extremes there. All negotiations between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse having failed to produce any favourable result, active operations were resumed by the vessels under the command of Admiral Parker, and after a blockade of twenty-four hours, accompanied by a threat to bombard the Piræus (Port of Athens), the Greek Government gave way, conceding every demand made by the British representative.

Since those transactions, Mr. Wyse has again taken up his residence at Athens. The country was tranquil.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Earl of Rosse, as president of the Royal Society, held a levee of the members and fellows of that learned body on Saturday last, at his Lordship's mansion in Great Cumberland-place. The *réunion* was attended by a large number of distinguished visitors, including several members of the nobility and *corps diplomatique*. Amongst those present we remarked the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, his Excellency the French Ambassador, his Excellency the Russian Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Charemont, the Earl of Lovelace, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Mahon, M.P., Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord De Mauley, Lord Hotham, M.P., Lord Feversham, Lord Eddisbury.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW.—The first exhibition under the auspices of the Botanic Society took place on Wednesday, in the Gardens, Regent's Park. The weather proved most unfavourable, notwithstanding which, several hundred visitors were admitted to the grounds. Few expositions of flowers have rivalled the collections drawn together by the society on this occasion. Among these, the collection of Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, may be safely pronounced to have surpassed anything of the kind ever before shown, each plant being in itself worthy of compeling as an individual specimen. Mr. Fraser also exhibited a very fine grown plant, of the not very common though beautiful variety, *A. indica amœna*. The roses can hardly be overpraised, and maintained their queenly supremacy over all other flowers, whether under high culture or luxuriating in natural wildness. The hybrid pelargoniums, although fine, were backward; a superb last year's seedling "Diana," however, belonging to Mr. Hoyle, deservedly obtained considerable attention from amateurs. Of the specimen plants, Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Exeter, and Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of the same place, had remarkable kinds. The singularly-looking *Mechinella bracteata*, with its pendant racemes of pink flowers, was well deserving of notice; as was also an interesting specimen of *Cunchond lancedata*, the Peruvian bark plant, sent by the same successful growers. We might here mention, by way of parenthesis, that it would be exceedingly desirable, considering how little they are known, if more of the foreign plants thus useful for economical and medicinal purposes were introduced into these exhibitions. One of the most prominent features of the show was Messrs Lucombe and Co.'s *Dendrobium carnuiecum*, grown to an unusual size, and profusely flowered. We should not omit to notice a fine specimen of the fruit of the plantain, from the garden of Lady Rolle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, rode up to the gardens, for the purpose of viewing the exhibition, at an early hour, although scarcely expected, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also visited the show in the afternoon. The company present were admirably sheltered under the magnificent marquées erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, about the grounds, within which they were regaled by the bands of the Household Cavalry Regiments, led by their conductors, Messrs. Waddell, Tutton, and Cooke.

WESTMINSTER RAGGED DOMESTIC AND COLONIAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—The first annual meeting of this institution took place on Thursday, at St Martin's Hall, Long-acre; Lord Ashley in the chair. The report stated that in the spring of 1848 the attention of some gentlemen had been called to the necessity of applying a remedy to the alarming evil which prevailed among a large section of this densely populated locality, whose miserable fate seemed to be a training for vice and crime, and their future prospects totally neglected. Since the opening, the number had been 163 applications for admission from the streets, and 13 from various prisons, recommended by the chaplain. The funds were inadequate to meet the demand, and several were now leading lives of the most vicious kind, because the limited means of this institution would not allow their admittance. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, after which the report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at Exeter Hall; Sir Edward North Buxton in the chair. The report stated that the affairs of this society had been conducted with perfect harmony and cordial unanimity. The receipts during the past year had been greater than for the preceding year; while the expenditure had been considerably reduced, without in any way diminishing the efficiency of the society. Their missionaries were now 170 in number, and the number of native agents 700. They had published and circulated 15,000 copies of the New Testament. Their receipts from all sources amounted to £69,146. 14s. 4d., leaving a balance of £3,469. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

TOWN MISSION AND SCRIPTURE READERS SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. J. Dean Paul in the chair. The report stated that the number of agents now employed by the society were forty-five. During the past year the total number of domiciliary visits had been 194,940, by 1,940 of which 25,011 of these visits had been paid to the sick and dying, being an increase of 4429 over those of the previous year. 1295 copies of the Bible had been disposed of, and 115 670 tracts had been distributed. The total receipts amounted to £4482 12s. 11d.; and the balance against the society last year, of £1787, had been reduced to £517. The report was adopted; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at their house, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph occupied the chair; and amongst the members present were, the Bishop of Toronto, the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Augustus Short, Rev. S. Dr ffle, W. Cotton, Esq., E. Wyndham, Esq., G. W. Lyon, Esq; &c. The secretary (the Rev. T. B. Murray) stated that the Lord Bishop of Montreal having made an application by letter from Quebec for additional aid towards building churches in Canada East, the sum of £500 for the object would be moved for by the standing committee at the next meeting. The committee gave notice of their intention to propose a vote of £2,000 towards a new bishopric in Lower Canada. The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, in a letter, stated that since his visit to the church-ships to the several settlements along the coast of Labrador, great need had been felt and expressed of the services of the clergy of grace to the inhabitants of these remote settlements, and his Lordship expressed his intention at once to proceed to the erection of churches or chapels, school-houses, and residences for clergymen, in the most long-neglected part of his diocese. The society granted eighteen sets of books for the furtherance of divine service for churches and chapels in Newfoundland, and gave great encouragement to the prospect of a grant of £1000 towards collegiate buildings in that colony, whenever the Bishop was prepared to make his election. An interesting communication was read from the Bishop of Adelaide, who gave a sketch of the kind of population of which the emigrants who are at present flocking into that province consisted, and of the character of the country. His Lordship stated that the college had received a Royal charter in 1838, and had been constituted on the principles of religion as taught by the Church of England: but it now appears to be suppressed as a body with which the Church of England can have any connexion, it being a part of the provisions of the charter of the University Act, that no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of any person either learning or teaching in the same, and that no religious observance of any kind need be used therein. Five clergymen were labouring in his diocese, and supplies of books for parishes in Canada, were then voted. The audit-sheet of the society's income and expenditure was laid before the meeting. It appeared that the expenditure of the past year had been £4,000 in excess of that, a considerable increase above the last year had taken place in the issue of Bibles and Common Prayer Books. The addition to these books alone was as much as £8,500, whilst a decrease of £600 had occurred in the sale of Testaments. The total number of the books issued during the present year was 'Bibles, 140,775; Books of Common Prayer, 298,707; and New Testaments, 79,377. A list of donations was then read, and many grants of books for schools, lending libraries, and distribution in necessitous parishes, were voted. A vote of thanks to the right rev. Prelate terminated the proceedings.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday, in Exeter Hall. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, vice-president, took the chair for the third consecutive year. His Lordship urged on the meeting the necessity of merging all minor disputes and differences on matters of faith, which ought to stand silent and rebuked before the seething and fermenting ignorance that threatened to engulph their teeming population. The secretary, Mr. H. Dunn, read the report of the committee, and stated that the model schools continued fully to sustain the high reputation they have obtained, enjoying the conditions favourable for conferring great benefit on the surrounding district. Upwards of 1000 children are in daily attendance; 50,586 have been under instruction since the schools were opened. The normal schools continue prosperous; 149 students are under tuition during the year. Difficulty is said to be experienced in obtaining an adequate number of qualified young men, which is partly attributed to the want of normal schools, and partly to the high qualifications now required of candidates. The same want is not felt in the training-school for females, where 129 teachers have been under training during the year. A new normal school has been opened at Bristol, to which 11 candidates have been admitted. During the past year 72 new schools, accommodating 7,000 children, have been established, and 27 in Wales. The most interesting passage of the report relates to the connexion between the society and the Committee of Council on Education. With references to the minutes of 1846, the committee state, as a matter of history, that the communication of aid to the society had not been attended with the evils which were anticipated at the time. With the exception of the painful differences of opinion occasioned by the grants, the aid of the Government has been decidedly beneficial to the society, and in no single case has the slightest attempt been shown to interfere with the management, or to entrench upon the independence either of the local schools or of the society. The report concluded by cordially recommending the operations of the society in Europe and the colonies. The receipts include a donation of £100 from her Majesty the Queen; school subscriptions, £988 8s. 6d.; legacies, £1588 4s. 2d.; from the Council of Education, £250; total expenses, £2261; balance due to the treasurers, £3857 2s. 6d. On the motion of Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., seconded by the Rev. G. Smith, the report was received and adopted.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.—The sixth annual meeting of this college was held on Monday afternoon, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. W. Robinson, in the absence of the President, presiding. The chairman briefly said, that the business included a report of the last 12 up the six vacancies occurring by rotation in the board of council. The ballot was then proceeded with, and the result declared the following gentlemen duly elected members of council:—Professors Spooner, Simmons, and Morton; Messrs. F. King, F. C. Cherry, and J. Wilkinson. The general meeting then resolved itself into a special meeting for the reception of the report of the council. The report stated, that some doubts having been raised as to how far the college had the power of enforcing the by-laws, it was resolved to obtain the opinion of three eminent barristers on the legality of the code prepared by the council. Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Jago were the authorities selected for this purpose, but their opinions had not yet been obtained. The council congratulated the college on being not out of debt only, but with a very respectable balance in the bankers' hands. A loan of £800 has this year been finally liquidated; a debt of £1000 incurred in obtaining and carrying out the charter up to the present time have amounted to £2858 1s. 4d., which, the council was enabled to add, had been done without any extraneous assistance whatever, but solely from the legitimate source of income of the college, and the contributions of its individual members. During the past year forty-seven candidates have received the diploma of the college. The number of members admitted into the body corporate since the obtainment of the charter was 320. The financial statement showed the receipts for the year ending March 27, 1850, to have been £807 19s. 1d., and the expenditure £395 13s. 6d., leaving a balance at the bankers' in favour of the college of £412 5s. 7d.; and Mr. T. W. Mayer having presented the sum of £37 14s. 7d. as a contribution for the special purpose, it was determined to make inquiries as to the possibility of procuring a residence or place of meeting, the funds of the college being in a comparatively flourishing state. The report was adopted without a division.

CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS.—The annual meeting of the Church 'of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Mutual Assurance Society took place on Wednesday evening, at Exeter Hall; the Lord Bishop of Lichfield in the chair. The report showed that the donations received had amounted to upwards of £100. The committee were desirous of putting within the reach of all for whom this society was established the means of making a provision for the time of sickness, old age, &c. They wished to make this society as extensive as possible by adding to it any other scheme for the

assurance was the safest and most profitable of all branches of assurance, as not only did it readily defray the expenses of the management, but provided also a considerable bonus to be periodically divided amongst assured members. It was also proposed as far as possible to extend the qualifications for making life assurances, in order that a fund might be the more readily raised among the expenses. To this end a provision existed on the rules for effecting assurances upon a life for a sum not exceeding £200. Considering the short time the society had been in operation, quite as many policies had been effected as might have been anticipated. The meeting was then addressed by the Bishop of St. Asaph and several other gentlemen, and resolutions, to the following effect, carried unanimously:—That the meeting has great pleasure in the progress made by this society, and fait confident that, when its objects were more more fully known, a very general manifestation in its favour would be exhibited in all parts of the kingdom; and that all parties interested should come forward and enrol themselves as members, not only for their own advantage, but for the sake of protecting the temporal interests of others;—and that thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the patrons of this institution took place on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's; Sir George Seymour in the chair. The report stated that the average number of pupils last year was 161, of whom 24 were admitted gratuitously, or at less than £25; while in the previous year there were 174, of whom 28 were on the gratuitous or reduced list, showing a diminution of nine pupils. They had purchased £2000 stock, still leaving a balance of £286 in hand. The total number of stock now was £7994. The receipts for the past year were £5087, and the total disbursements £5121. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Banking-House, Bishopsgate-street; John Laurie, Esq., in the chair. The report stated the results of the profits for the half year, which on the past year, which on the past year, which were favourable, as follows: Amount of undivided profits, 1st January £91,987 1s. 7d. Net profits of 1849, after making allowance for bad debts, £30,135 4s. 5d.: making a total of £122,329 6s., which, after declaring a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, amounting to £24,619 16s., now leaves a reserve of undivided profit of £96,572 10s. The report was adopted and Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., elected a director in the place of the late Horace Twiss.

WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday afternoon a special meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the institution, Major-General Salter in the chair. The report of the secretary, Mr. J. Martin, stated that the number of patients treated since the opening of the charity, in 1840, had amounted to 107,170, and during the past year to 21,107. The receipts during the year reached £1760 18s. 8d.; and the expenditure left a balance of £262 1s. 4d. In favour of the institution. Mr. Robert Barnes was elected surgeon-accoucheur in the place of Henry Bennett, resigned.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening; the Rev J. Brown in the chair. The report stated that the number of female servants admitted since March 31st (last year) was 424; to which might be added 41 then in the "homes," making a total of 457, of whom 368 were provided with situations. From the commencement of registration, 3160 families had applied for servants, and 11,400 servants had registered. The receipts were £541, and the expenditure £52 The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MANSION HOUSE FESTIVITIES.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on Tuesday evening the Deputies and Common Council and the ladies of the respective wards of Cornhill, Cripplegate Within and Without, Bowbridge, Farringdon Within and Without, Langbourne, Lime-street, Portsoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, and Walbrook, besides a large number of private friends. Covers were laid for 300. The evening was enlivened by a choice selection of glees, &c., and the party did not separate till a late hour.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a banquet to be given to Lord Gough on the 30th instant. The company will consist of Peers and Peeresses, of members of the House of Commons, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the Generals of the British Army and their ladies, &c. The number of cards issued is about 400.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—The officers of the Coldstream Guards are about to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the restoration of the regiment to the service, by a grand banquet, to be held on the 29th inst., at the Royal Highness Prince Albert has, for the purpose, granted the use of the banqueting-room in St. James's Palace for that purpose. The banquet will be in full uniform.

THE IMPROVEMENTS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Wednesday Mr. Daw, the clerk to the City Sewers Commission, received an official communication from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, stating in reply to a request from the Court of Sewers that a deputation of their body should be permitted to wait upon the ecclesiastical authorities, with reference to the proposed improvement of St. Paul's churchyard, by the removal of the railings from the centre to that of that noble structure, the cathedral. The Dean and Chapter have named an early day for receiving the deputation.

ASSAULT OF ARMS.—After the assault of arms which took place on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms, Henry Marshall, Esq., of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, stepped from a front seat to the centre of the room, and said:—"My lords and gentlemen, in February last I caused a challenge to be published in the newspapers, to the effect that I was prepared to back a gentleman with foils and spar against any man in the world, for £100 or £500 a side. The person alluded to in that challenge was Mr. Arnold, of Bond-street, a professor of fencing, who has since published a statement that I have not come forward to state in the public assembly that I am still open to back Mr. Arnold against any man in the world. Should any one feel disposed to accept my challenge, I am ready to make the preliminary arrangements and to stake the money." After a consultation between the Hon. Charles Maynard and Mr. Marshall, the challenge was accepted by the first-named gentleman, on behalf of Mr. George Chapman.

MURDER IN THE CLAPHAM-ROAD.—On Monday, Mr. Higgs, coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest touching the death of Sarah Snelling, aged 53, who was found dead in the house of Mr. Maddle, No. 14, Claremont-place, Vandsworth-road, on the morning of Sunday, the 28th of April, and who it was alleged had been murdered by some person who had broken into and robbed the house. The circumstances of the case were noticed last week, and nothing has since transpired to throw any light on this mysterious affair. The jury have returned the following verdict:—"That the said Sarah Snelling, on the 27th of April, 1850, was found dead under very suspicious circumstances; that there were no marks of violence or discoloration of the body, nor any trace of poison; that a post-mortem has been opened and examined by a legally-qualified medical practitioner, with an analysis of the contents of the stomach and bowels, and that there is no evidence to the jury as to the cause of the death of the said Sarah Snelling." A long and vague suspicion appears to be entertained of some parties not in custody being cognizant of the murder.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 4:—Males, 718; females, 738; total, 1456. Deaths during the same period: Males, 419; females, 410; total, 829. The above return shows a result which, if compared with that of the returns of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-49), is less than in any week except those of 1841 and 1842. The average number of deaths in corresponding weeks in 1840-49 is 883, or raised in the ratio of increase of population, 963; on which a decrease is apparent in the deaths of last week, amounting to 134. From diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class, 194 deaths were registered, which is about the average of the last 10 years, and to take particular diseases, small-pox was fatal to 7 persons, or half the average; scarlatina and hooping-cough respectively to 17 and 35, also less than the average. Measles, to the number of 27, or about the usual amount. But croup destroyed 12 children, which is double the ordinary fatality from this complaint. Also the wife of a butcher, aged 36 years, died in Halsey-terrace, Chelsea, of "spasmodic croup (18 hours)." Typhus was fatal to 28 cases—considerably less than usual; erysipelas in 9; diarrhœa in 10—the two latter being near the average amount. Diarrhœa appears to decline, the deaths from it in the last three weeks having been 16, 11, 10; in the week corresponding to the last in 1845 and 1849, they were 10 and 30. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs differs from the amount that generally prevails at this season of the year: from bronchitis, pneumonia, and asthma there were respectively 44, 66, and 9 deaths, the last showing a large increase. It is sufficiently worthy of remark that consumption has recently carried off weekly much less than the usual number of its victims; last week the deaths from it were only 102, though in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years they ranged from 118 to 149, and the corrected average is 137. A man of 44 years died of purpura hæmorrhagica. A man and two children died of laryngitis; and three children of laryngismus stridulus. In the accidental and violent deaths, a child, aged five months, who was suffocated by impure air, occurred at 7, Hayward's-place, in St. James's, Clerkenwell—he was found dead in bed. His father was a jewellers-case maker. Dr Blaud-on-Lindsey, Finsbury, a bookbinder, aged 43 years, died of "drunkenness, vomiting, and atrophy." A pensioner of 65 years, died in Greenwich Hospital from "apoplexy a puta (13 days), pneumonia (6 days)." Last week, the deaths of 74 inmates of workhouses were recorded; 53 persons were registered in general hospitals; six in military and naval; eight in lunatic asylums; three in the Small-pox Hospital, Camdentown; and three in the Fever Hospital, Islington.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The daily mean reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; the mean of the week was The mean temperature of the week was only 43·5 deg. Taking, for comparison, the ten corresponding weeks of 1840-9, there is no instance in which the mean temperature was equally low; for it ranged in these weeks from 47·4 deg to 55 8 deg., the mean having been 52·6 deg. It was on every day of the week considerably less than the average of the same in seven years. On Sunday it was less than the average by 5·7 deg.; on Thursday, by 8 deg.; and on Wednesday, by 9·7 deg. Except on Friday and Saturday, the wind blew from the north and north-east.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The eighty-second Exhibition of the Royal Academy is not the best we remember to have seen, even in its present quarters; but it is an exhibition that will give greater satisfaction to the artist-world and to the public generally than any exhibition of pictures which the Academy has as yet put forth. Works of excellence in the higher branches of the art are fewer in number than usual; but the Academy has exhibited greater fairness in the general arrangement of the pictures, and the old monopoly of the *line*, or that portion of the wall immediately on a level with the spectator's eye, has been broken up, and the position divided not only with the Academicians and Associates, but with younger candidates for distinction as well. The merit of breaking the enemy's line (an achievement of consequence in naval tactics) belongs to Messrs. Maclise and Hart, the "bangers" on this occasion. Every well-wisher to Art and to the Academy will thank these gentlemen for the manly way in which they have acted throughout their arduous duties: for it is no holiday task to select some fifteen hundred works from at least three thousand, and then to arrange them so as to give satisfaction to themselves, to the Royal Academy, to the great body of exhibitors, and to the many who pay their shillings to see what our artists have been about since the last exhibition.

Another striking feature connected with the present Exhibition has been the admission of "the press," for the first time, to the private view. The Royal Academicians have hitherto confined the privilege of admission to their own patrons, to well-known purchasers, to her Majesty's Ministers, and to the leading members of the aristocracy. On this occasion they have thought fit to extend it to twenty (we believe) of the London papers. More has been thought of their "condescension," as some of the Academicians have called it, than the extent and value of the favour would seem to deserve. It is chiefly with the members of the daily press that the favour can be of any advantage to the furtherance of art. The private view is always on a Friday—too late in the week for ourselves and for many of our contemporaries [illegible] the daily papers it is otherwise. The first day of opening is always a crowded day, and round the best pictures there is always a circle; so that, to see at all, requires more time and good temper than critics are usually supposed to possess. At the private view there is every opportunity of examination. This "condescension," therefore, is, after all, only a bit of "selfishness" on the part of the Academy, and "selfishness," too, that has been found out somewhat late, and, but for recent circumstances, somewhat unwillingly.

The Exhibition consists of 1456 works of art, contributed by twenty-seven Royal Academicians, seventeen Associates, five Associate Engravers, and some three hundred and fifty "outsiders." The absent members of the Academy are Shee, Cook, Mulready, and Herbert among the painters; Sir R. Westmacott, Gibson, Wyon, and Foley among the sculptors; and Barry, Cockerell, Hardwick, and the two Smirkes among the architects. The number of works contributed by the members attached to the Academy is, in all, one hundred and ninety.

The places of honour in the Great Room are assigned to Eastlake's "Good Samaritan;" to Stanfield's "View of Dort," painted for Sir Robert Peel; to Edwin Landseer's large picture of "The Duke' and the Marchioness of Douro visiting the Field of Waterloo;" and to a charming picture by Frost, "The Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert. In the Middle and West Rooms these central honours are somewhat broken up, and the general impartiality of the hangers is still more manifest. In the Miniature and Architectural Rooms the arrangements are necessarily very much as before. It is otherwise, however, with the Sculpture den. The place of honour in the centre of the room has been given to Mr. Westmacott's recumbent figure in Caen stone of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The poetic figures and portrait-statues stand in rows on each side of the Archbishop—somewhat crowded, it is true but in such a cellar how little can be done, for even the most favoured.

NO. 151.—"PSYCHE RETURNING FROM THE INFERNAL REGIONS WITH THE CASKET OF BEAUTY."—PAINTED BY T. UWINS, R.A.

In the highest branch of Scriptural subjects, Mr. Dyce takes the lead with (72) "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," a well conceived and well painted picture, with a touch of high art of the best times about it. Mr. Eastlake follows with (73) his "Good Samaritan;" a picture that grows upon you the longer you look at it. Its somewhat unfinished state is sufficiently obvious. Mr. John Martin exhibits "The Last Man," with fewer of his defects than usual, and with some of his best qualities, especially in the middle distance, admirably made out. Mr. Poole contributes (389) "The Messenger announcing to Job the Irruption of the Sabæans, and the Slaughter of the Servants;" a picture of merit, but with several oddities of arrangement that render it somewhat unpleasant as a whole. Mr. G. F. Watts has sent (408) "The Good Samaritan," painted as an expression of his admiration and respect of the noble philanthropy of Mr. Wright, of Manchester; but a very imperfect tribute, at the best. Mr. F. R. Pickersgill exhibits "Samson Betrayed;" a large picture with excellences of its own, but spotty and inharmonious in its general arrangement. Mr. Armitage's "Aholibah" (486) has more merit than many who pass it by too quickly are willing to allow. "Aholibah" is no beauty, it is true, but she is full of character and truth. Of still greater excellence is Mr. Millais' "Christ in the Carpenter's Shop" (514), engraved for our present Number—a picture painted, it is said, on a wrong principle, but with a thousand merits, and many intentional defects. Mr. Millais has taken his subject from Zechariah xiii. 6: "And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends." What is called, somewhat slightingly, the *pre-Raphaelite* of this picture, is its leading excellence. We may look in vain throughout the whole of the Exhibition for another picture (Mr. Dyce's alone excepted) in which [illegible] in the heads of the principal figures at all comparable to this. The intentional deformities, such as the frost-bitten toes of Joseph, the sore heel of the Virgin, &c., are not at all to our taste; but the picture has so many merits, that all its eccentricities may be very well excused, though they cannot be overlooked.

In the class of subjects embodying poetry or illustrations from our poets, we may mention with approbation Mr. Maclise's "Spirit of Justice" (160), a finished picture of his famous fresco in the House of Lords; Mr. Elmore's "Griselde" (212), from Chaucer; and Mr. Redgrave's picture (233), though not so good, from the same delightful source. Mr. Cope contributes "Cordelia watching the dying Lear" (39)—a stride forward in the way of excellence; the principal heads especially good; life seems slowly receding from the lips of Lear, and every moment you expect will be his last. Stanfield has attempted the poetry of his art in "Macbeth and the Witches" (67), a picture hardly up to the Shakspeare mark, but with some qualities in the distant landscape that are very fine. Leslie exhibits the "Dying Katherine delivering her last requests to Capucius" (136); but the Queen is without that humility-like dignity which she wore so becomingly to the last moment; in other respects the picture is hard and poor. Uwins exhibits "Psyche returning from the infernal regions with the casket of beauty:" one of those pleasing pictures from classic sources which Mr. Uwins always renders with true poetic feeling. We have had it engraved for our present paper. Mr. F. Stone has sent "Ferdinand and Miranda," from "The Tempest" (342), and "The Gardener's Daughter" (135), from Tennyson—both affording examples that he can do something still bet-

"And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends."—Zechariah xiii. 6.

NO. 518.—PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NO. 350.—"JAMES II., IN HIS PALACE OF WHITEHALL, RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE IN 1688."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

ter than young gentlemen in green silk breeches, rich satin waistcoats, and coats of peculiar colours. There is merit in the attitude and look of *Ferdinand*, and beauty of a high order in the *Miranda*, but *Prospero* is only a "property" enchanter. Mr. Millais gives us "Ferdinand lured by Ariel"—a strange composition, but with merit, and certainly original in its treatment. Mr. Hollands exhibits "Jessica and Launcelot," from the "Merchant of Venice," a well painted picture, and with some Shakspeare character throughout. Mr. Kennedy contributes what he calls "L'Allegro;" and, but for a certain cold bricky appearance, the scene he has pictured is pretty well up to the mark. The longer we look at this picture, the more we are unwilling to agree with the poet—

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasure.

But let no one slight it, for it has many merits. Mr. Frost's "Disarming of Cupid" (15), a commission from Prince Albert, and his "Andromeda" (304), are among the best examples of purity of taste and delicacy of execution in the whole Exhibition. In young Mr. Pickersgill's "Pluto carrying away Proserpine, opposed by the nymph Cyane," we have he same spotty defects as in his "Samson" already referred to.

In the class of History we have "The Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara, Lord of Padua, with Taddea d'Este, his wife," painted by Mr. Eastlake for the Vernon Gallery; and the same subject, differently, but ably, treated by Mr. J. C. Hook. Mr. Eastlake represents them in a difficult mountain pass—Mr. Hook, while seeking shelter in a thicket. We have engraved Mr. Hook' proper compliment to the young er artist. Mr. Egg contributes (Great sess Catherine, his future i mpress, for the first time well told, and the whole treatment is of the best kind. Mr. E. M. Ward has sent "James II., in his Palace of Whitehall, receiving the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange." He has found his subject in Dalrymple's "Memoirs of James's Reign:" "The King turned pale," says Dalrymple, "and motionless; the letter dropped from his hand; his past errors, his future dangers, rushed at once upon his thoughts: he strove to conceal his perturbation, but, in doing so, betrayed it; and his courtiers, in affecting not to observe him, betrayed that they did." Though Mr. Ward has found his subject in the dry pages of Dalrymple, he has treated it in the broad effective manner of Mr. Macaulay. The action and look of the King are expressive and appropriate; Mary of Modena (his Queen) is well introduced, as is the little incident of the touching endeavour to call the King's attention to his infant son, the future Pretender. The quiet consternation of Father Petri, who is catching at the tablecover (as indicative of a last hold), is happily caught. Behind the King stands the future Duke of Marlborough, then only Lord Churchill. The whole scene is full of life and dramatic (not stage) effect; and the spread of consternation is well carried out in the way in which the messenger who has brought the news is beset by queries as he passes from the withdrawing-chamber. To help our an imperfect account of an admirable picture, we have brought the engraver to our aid, and allowed Mr. Ward to tell his own story much better than we can tell it for him.

The other painters from History are not so good as Mr. Ward. Mr. Delaroche supplies a repetition (369) of "Cromwell looking into King Charles's

NO. 316.—"FRAN[illegible] DI CARRARA AND THE LADY TADDEA ESCAPE FROM THE PRISONERS OF GALEAZZO VISCONTI."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK.

Coffin;" Mr. Lucy, "The parting of Charles I. with his two youngest Children, the day previous to his Execution;" and Mr. Joy, "Cromwell contemplating the Crown." Mr. Lucy has made a very mournful Charles, and Mr. Joy a whining hypocrite of Cromwell. Both have forgotten that Charles was never without dignity in his distress, or Cromwell without a bold front in the midst of his hypocrisy. We are sorry we cannot commend Mr. T. Cross, from whose "Richard and the Archer," at Westminster Hall, we had been led to expect a much better second effort than (491) "The Burial of the Princes in the Tower;" but there is merit in his work. Mr. Hannah's "Earl of Northumberland" (672), and Mr. Collins's "Queen Berengaria" (585), are both hung too high to be seen to advantage. The painstaking labour they evince can only be guessed at. Both deserved to have found better places.

Mr. David Lander's great work is the "Duke of Wellington and his daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro, visiting the field of Waterloo." On the 15 of the picture is seen the Duke and the Marchioness, both on horseback, and both nearly the size of life. The Duke is saying something to the Marchioness, but what it is, more than "It is near dinner-time—and if we don't ride home pretty fast the fish will be over cooked," we are quite at a loss to conceive. Of any sentiment on the Duke's face, or in the Duke's action, at all suitable to the emotions which such a scene could not fail to call up, even in an "Iron Duke," the picture is utterly devoid. The Duke may as well be at Hyde Park Corner, or on Hounslow Heath, for any thing we see to tell that the Duke ever was on the same—that, as it was with Talleyrand, you can learn nothing from his face. There is truth in the remark; but the artist should have put the proper expression into, or taken the attitude from, the countenance. "A Dialogue at Waterloo" is as entire a failure as the "Sir Walter Scott in the Rhymer's Glen," by the same artist. Mr. Landseer can show the brute creation with thinking qualities, but he cannot catch the mind of man. He would make a sorry figure of "Paul Preaching," or "Xenophanes haranguing the Waves," or "Newton with the Prism." He would give to Dr. Johnson his so-called bouse way, but he would miss his colossal intellect. It is right to add that there is a pleasing group of peasants and rein-eaters on the left of the composition; but it is so much detached from the Duke and his daughter-in-law, that it looks like a picture within a picture.

We shall continue our critical remarks and our Illustrations in another Number.

ROME ILLUSTRATED.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

9, Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 7, 1850.

SIR,—I cannot resist the pleasure of offering my humble testimony in favour of the truthfulness, taste, spirit, and accuracy with which the late Number of your Journal on Rome is executed. It is desirable to supply any omission in so perfect a work. In the appropriate remarks upon the "Farnesina Palace" no mention is made of its architect, the celebrated Baldazzarre Peruzzi, of Sienna: all true lovers of art delight in hearing the name of that admirable man—painter and architect—no less remarkable for his modesty than for his genius; I cannot but think that you will agree with me that such a name should not be omitted *on such an occasion.*

A residence of three years in the "Eternal City" enables me to appreciate in the highest degree the merits of your last Number; to see it is like visiting Rome again. Feeling confident that you will rightly interpret my motive in addressing you, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant,

ARTHUR WM. HAKEWILL.

P.S.—I need scarcely remark that the "Farnesina Palace" and the "Massimi Palace" are two of the very finest architectural creations in Italy; both the works of the meritorious Peruzzi.

[No one, we are sure, can appreciate more readily than our intelligent Correspondent, the difficulty which our circumscribed limits presented, of avoiding, in the *Illustrated Memoir of Rome*, the omission of some of the points of interest which encompass, in such thronged profusion, the subject of the "Eternal City." We can sympathize with an ardent lover of art and an admirer of great genius and worth, when he misses, from any record of the subject, the name of a justly-esteemed favourite; but, in the present case, want of space alone prevented the insertion of an elaborate and full account of Palazzo Massimi, of whose glorious labours Rome constitutes the great monument, and amongst whom a high place of honour is due to Baldassare Peruzzi.]

The spontaneous approbation of contemporaries is always acceptable when founded on a sense of merit. We therefore feel pleasure in acknowledging the following testimony to the excellence of our last week's Number devoted to the subject of the "Eternal City:"—

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

VIEWS OF ROME.—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—In the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be found a pictorial history of ancient and modern Rome—a history to which recent events give a new interest; but a history, at the same time, so carefully and so ably written, that it must be even read with pleasure by those who are familiar with Rome and her "Roman story," and with great profit by all who are imperfectly acquainted with the varied fortunes of the Imperial City.

What Rome was, London now is—that which Athenæus designates ἡ βασίλευσα πολις—the queen city of nations—and the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS that now lies before us may be regarded as a gratifying tribute from the dominant nation to the city which once occupied that position in the estimation of the world—which the capital of England now holds. The reception of such a paper in Rome cannot but be regarded as an event that in itself is the best proof the Romans have yet received of the interest felt in this country for all that affects their ancient Mistress. When it is considered how much literature and the arts are indebted to Rome for their best models, we do not know that a more grateful present could be offered to a Roman, proud of the glory that still clings to the name, than a copy of the magnificent Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published on last Saturday.

(*From the Morning Chronicle.*)

ROME.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, the 4th instant, is deserving of special notice, on account of a carefully compiled memoir on the "History and Topography of Rome," by Mr. William Joseph O'Hea, of more than ordinary interest at the present moment. The illustrations of this Number are chiefly devoted to the return of Pius IX. to the Holy City. A large panoramic view of Rome, taken from a point on the Janiculum, close to the gate of San Pancrazio, by Mr. G. Thomas, with a key and references to the prominent localities in the recent siege operations, accompanies the present Number. It is engraved with great care by Mr. Walter Mason.

(*From the Morning Advertiser.*)

ROME ILLUSTRATED.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday is peculiarly attractive. A fine large print of Rome is given with the (Double) Number, in the foreground of which are represented several French soldiers. The Supplement contains an interesting and well-written account of the Eternal City, and the Wood-Engravings are numerous and admirably executed.

(From the *Morning Post*)

The last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is occupied with a series of sketches designed to illustrate the return of the Pope to Rome, and is fairly entitled to be regarded as one of the most beautiful pictorial works have emanated from the newspaper press of London. A memoir on the history and topography of Rome, from the pen of Mr. William Joseph O'Hea, constitutes his chief literary attraction of the paper. He is written with much vigour and elegance, displays remarkable scholarship, and cannot fail to be read with interest.

(*From the Sun.*)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ROME.—Nothing but the enormous circulation, and the facilities afforded by the long experience and admirable machinery of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, could enable the proprietors of that popular periodical to produce the splendid series of engravings published this week illustrative of the important events which have recently transpired in the Eternal City. A Double Number, or rather the ordinary Number accompanied by a Supplement, together with a large panoramic View of Rome, presented gratuitously to the subscribers, constitute the group of embellishments here offered to the notice of the lovers of art, and to those who are curious as to the aspect of the late ecclesiastical pageantry.

THE NURSE FOR THE NEW SCION OF ROYALTY.—We stated some time ago our belief that her most Gracious Majesty had determined that one of Caunda's daughters should act as foster-mother to the expected Royal stranger. We can now confidently announce that this high honour has fallen to the lot of a native of Llanefydd, in the county of Denbigh. Jane Jones, the party in question, whose original name was Lloyd, lived as servant a few years ago in the family of Mr. Ezra Roberts, draper, St. Asaph. She quitted service with the best possible character, and married an industrious and respectable man, now in the employment of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, at the Greenfield Station, Holywell. Queen Victoria's nurse will be a "Jane Jones."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

NEW QUALIFICATIONS FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERKS.—The Commissioners of the Board of Customs have just issued an order that no person can be appointed to fill a clerkship in the customs hereafter who has not a knowledge of the French and German languages, and of arithmetic and algebra.

VALUABLE CHESS-BOARD.—An arrival has taken place, by a steamer from Rotterdam, of a very valuable and interesting importation, consisting of a chess-board and complete set of chess-men, the squares on the board being of gold and silver, and set round with precious stones, and the chess-men likewise of gold and silver, and also set with precious gems of a similar description. The value of the precious stones alone, with which the board and men are set, is understood to amount to several hundred pounds, and the articles, from their appearance and character, are believed to be of Eastern (probably of Chinese) manufacture.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Moy, the master baker, of Bridges street, Covent garden, who killed his wife by beating her, was found guilty of manslaughter under aggravated circumstances, and sentenced to transportation for life.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The instrumental pieces of the fifth programme were all crowded into the first part, which opened with Beethoven's eighth Symphony in F; next in rotation, only interrupted by Mozart's aria and chorus from "Il Flanto Magico," "Possenti Numi," impressively sung by Mr. Phillips, was Haydn's quartet No. 81, executed by Sivorius, Sainton, Hill, and Lucas; then, after the "Che faro," from Gluck's "Orfeo," excellently sung by Miss W. Williams, came Mozart's pianoforte concerto in C minor, performed by Mr. Lindsay Sloper; and after an air and chorus from Spohr's "Faust," "Ye lovely Dimensions," sung by Mr. Benson, this lengthy part was terminated with a MS. overture by Mr. J. H. G. Griesbach, entitled "The Tempest." We have, on a former occasion, questioned the policy of introducing quartets at these concerts; and the effect produced on the first and last occasions, despite of the undoubted skill of the executants, in no wise can convince us that nothing tends to render a sch me more thoroughly wearisome, and a more distressing of an auditory to enthusiasm, than to have a quartet played between a symphony and overture. Chamber compositions are quite out of place in the large concert-room, in which grand orchestral combinations are presented, and we are satisfied that very few of the Philharmonic subscribers relished this second infliction in one season. With the exception, the concert was excellent. The symphony was exquisitely executed, the allegretto scherzando being unanimously encored: the minuetto was also delicately played; and the terrible intricacies for the wood and brass in the tri ol-energetic scherzo, "the overture of fire and inspiration of genius," was in spirited sympathy with its subject. The concerto was performed classically and elegantly, and the cadenza was imbued with the Mozartian spirit. We never listen to Mr. Lindsay Sloper's playing without regretting that it has not been put in action: so thoroughly picturesque is the music, and so dramatic is Goethe's magnificent poem, it would make a startling drama. The overture, descriptive of the opening of the mysterious drama, was finely played by the chorus "Disperse" was most exciting, and the one in G minor, in which the wild and grotesque figures are made to scare the Christian host, so varying in time and theme, was sung with great precision. The chorals was a glorious piece of rich harmony, in the Bach forms. The entire execution of this work was highly creditable to the feeling and intelligence of the vocal and orchestral forces under Costa's energetic direction.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The celebrated contralto, Mdlle. Angri, after her brilliant season at the Italian Opera House in Paris, is now in town to sing at concerts. She made her first appearance at Exeter Hall on the tenth concert of the spring season, and created the greatest enthusiasm. As a specimen of expressive singing, nothing could be more impassioned than her rendering of the air from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." "Son Regina ed adoro." The overture of the same opera, and created the composer. In the bravura school, her "Una voce," and the "Cenerentola" finale, "Non più mesta," quite electrified the auditory by the perfection of her cadences. In the well-known "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," her energy quite took the room by storm, and it was doubly encored: indeed, she was called upon to repeat every piece in the programme, and she sang eight times.

Mr. Gustavus Ernest, a tenor, from Dublin, who has studied in Italy, also made his *début* in London, in the grand scena from "Der Freischütz," and in Macfarren's ballad from "Charles the Second." Though o'er life's pleasures roving" the latter was re-demanded. Herr Sigelli, the German tenor, was encored in Walter's ballad "There is a flower that bloometh;" and Mr. Sims Reeves was equally greeted in the "Death of Nelson." Miss Lucombe, Mrs. A. Newton, and Mr. Drayton were the other vocalists. The solo players were Doyaschek, the extraordinary pianist, and Guilo Regondi, the accomplished concertinaist.

DON M. D. ECHEVERRIA'S CONCERT.

Don M. D. Echeverria is a Navarrese, and was an officer in the Spanish service under Espartero previous to the loss of his sight. Having a natural taste for music, he cultivated the mandor or bandurria, and he draws from this small, ungrateful instrument much sweetness of tone, and displays surprising power of execution. He was very much applauded for his skill. His concert at the Hanover Rooms was a *tertulia*—great was the assemblage of black eyes and raven hair, and the telegraphic working of fans. When the two Cubras commenced their strumming on the guitars, there was an excitement that proved the auditory to be "Castilians à las derechas." "Expansion seems to me," If the castanets and tambourine had been added, the Iberian amateurs would have indulged in a salatory exhibition, and a bolero, fandango, or zarabanda might have ensued, so exhilirating was the Cachucha of the "Cubras—true "Zapateas." Then Madame de Lozano, who claims, in Viardot's absence, the speciality for singing Spanish melodies, sang some of the popular "refranes" with genuine gusto and gracia. The Spanish portion of the programme was further diversified by instrumental and vocal talents of Mrs. Anderson (pianist), M. Sainton (violin), M. Poignie (violoncello), Messrs. Ribas and Barrett (flute and oboe), and the singing of Madame Lemaire, Miss Taylor, Signori Marras, Ferrari, and Montelli; the conductors being Signor Filetti and Don S. Celos.

CHARTER-HOUSE CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Hullah held his annual vocal concert in the great hall of this hospital. The programme was selected by the scholars of the first class, comprised both sacred and scenlar pieces; Mr. May accompanying on the piano, and Mr. J. Hullah conducting. The boys who sang numbered between forty and fifty, and were encored in several pieces. The duet of Messrs Suther land and Irvine, in Beethoven's "Sing of judgment, sing of mercies," met with an encore. "The hardy Norseman" was encored three times. The "Carmen Carthusianum" finished the evening's entertainment.

The great hall was full, and contained a fashionable and attentive audience, among whom were the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Mrs. Maule, and the Hon. Miss Abercromby; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Lord F. and Lady Godiva, Hon. J. and Mrs. Irvine, Lt. Hullah's daughters, Mrs. Laura Palmer; Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Master of Charter-House; Rev. Dr. Jelf, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Dr. Saunders, and the other officers of the House; Mr. and Mrs. Funblanque, &c.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The fourth meeting, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, was one of the most interesting performances that have been given in connection with Mendelssohn. The Posthumous Quartet, No. 6, in E minor, Op. 80, finely performed by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. It is stated that this work was composed whilst Mendelssohn was in Switzerland, mourning the death of his accomplished sister; and the character of the quartet is quoted as indicative of the gloomy feelings under which it was written. In form it differs from his other quatuors, as the customary scherzo, or minuetto, is replaced by a movement allegro assai, 3-4 time, in F minor, as well as the opening allegro vivace and finale, the adagio in E flat being the only movement in the major key, and a noble relief to the despondency of the other portions. There are more of the Beethovenish forms and ideas in this quatuor than in any other of Mendelssohn's works—unpleasant, yet proficient. Haydn's Quartet in C, No. 57, enabled Ernst to distinguish himself greatly. The *début* of the celebrated composer and pianist, Stephen Heller, in Beethoven's Trio in B flat, Op. 97, with Ernst and Piatti, was one of the most triumphantly successful. Heller played with consummate skill, and displayed a poetic sensitiveness and rich colouring of the gorgeous themes in the trio; and his intellectual and brilliant reading of the scherzo and finale were received with a grand burst from the auditory. The programme terminated with a "Romance," an "Intermezzo," and "Lied," from the "Pensées Fugitives" of Heller and Ernst, or piano and violin—elegant thoughts as elegantly expressed by the truly gifted interpreters.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

Every year, a public morning rehearsal and evening performance of Handel's "Messiah" take place for the benefit of the widows and children of members of the society. The former came off at the Hanover Rooms on Monday, and the latter on Wednesday: Mr. Costa conducting the oratorio, for the first time, for the institution. The vocalists were Miss Rainer, Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Messrs. Andrews, Burch, Ellen Lyon, Messrs. Lockey, Benson, Barnby, T. Williams, Lawler, A. Novello, and Phillips.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Bassano will give a *matinée musicale* this day (Saturday), at Beethoven Rooms, at which Mdlle. Angri, the young pianiste, will perform for the first time.—M. Billet's second *soirée* of pianoforte music took place last night, at St. Martin's Hall.——Of the first morning concert yesterday (Friday), at the It yal Italian Opera, and of the performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" last night, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, we must postpone our notices until next week's Number.——The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Monday, and the morning the first "Grand, Classical, Miscellaneous, Concerted Musical Entertainment," at Her Majesty's Theatre.——In addition to the dramatic attractions of Mr. Harrison's benefit, at the Princess' Theatre, on Monday night, there will be a concert.——Next Tuesday, Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper will give their morning concert.——On Wednesday evening will be the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and the evening concert of Miss Elizabeth and Miss Eliza Birch.——On Friday (the 17th), the annual concert of the excellent institution, the "Choral Fund," will take place at the Hanover Rooms. Haydn's "Seasons" will be performed on this occasion, conducted by Benedict; and our principal vocalists will sing.——Mdme. Lemaire gave a matinée last Monday, at No. 46, Great Marlborough-street.——On Wednesday, Signor Briccialdi, at his residence in Fitzroy-street, commenced a series of flute *matinées*.——On Thursday, M. Blumenthal, the composer and pianist, had a *matinée musicale* at Lady Ashburton's mansion, in Hyde-park-corner.——Mr. John Parry delivered his entertainment last Monday at Kensington, and on Thursday at Crosby Hall.——Haydn's "Creation" was performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society last Monday, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. Surman; Miss C. Hayes, Mrs. Temple, Miss Kent, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, being the principal vocalists.

MR. BUNN IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Bunn gave his "Shaksperian Monologue" last Saturday, for the first time, at the Theatre Royal, of which he was formerly lessee and director. He was most enthusiastically received. "A more deserved success," states the *Dublin Evening Packet*, "has never been achieved." The Lord-Lieutenant had signified his intention of being present at Mr. Bunn's benefit last Thursday. Next week he will be at Liverpool.

THE TEN HOURS ACT.—At a meeting of the Oldham committee, on the 6th instant, resolutions were adopted, condemnatory of the proposition to abandon the Ten Hours Act and to increase the duration of factory labour to 60 hours per week, and deprecating any addition to the working hours of young persons and females working in factories as settled by law in 1847.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.—MEETING OF DELEGATES

On Monday the delegates deputed by the various agricultural societies throughout the United Kingdom to confer with the acting committee of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital, assembled in preliminary meeting at the offices of the Association, at the South-Sea-house. An address was unanimously adopted, of which the following is the principal point:—"A dissolution of Parliament cannot now be remote, and may occur much earlier than is generally imagined. If Protection is to triumph, Protectionists must be prepared for the struggle as well bring. The two great points on which preparation is indispensable to success, are close and nothing attention to the registration of electors, and a timely selection of fit and proper candidates." The address proceeds with recommendations "for the efficient performance of these requisites," as applicable to country representatives, and, in some degree, to boroughs. The meeting was so numerous, that an adjournment took place to the great room at the London Tavern, where the proceedings were continued, under the presidency of Mr. H. F. Young.

On Tuesday the general meeting of the delegates and of the members of the National Association, relative to the present condition of agriculture and other native interests, was held in the large room at the Crown and Anchor, Strand. The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, President of the National Association. The meeting was a very crowded one; and amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present were his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair; Major William Beresford, M.P., Richard Blakemore, Esq., M.P., Henry D. Blyth, Esq., London; James Blyth, Esq., London; Thomas William Booker, Esq., Viadura House, near Bridgwater; Captain Boteler, R.E., Llantrisaint Castle, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire; T. W. Bramston, Esq., M.P., Richard Bromridge, Esq., M.P., Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., Goodnestone Park, Wingham, Kent; Lieut.-Col. Anstruther Browne, M.P., Sir Charles R. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Major Chetwynd, E. Cayley, Esq; Jon. Conrad Chatterton, M.P., E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., Radborne Hall, near Derby; R. A. Christopher, Esq., M.P., the Most Hon. the Marquis of Downshire, the Hon. Baron Dunsdale, Grosvenor-place, Hatfield; Charles J. Dunsdale, Esq., Essendon-place, Hertford; John Whitehall Dod, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton, Edward Fellowes, Esq., M.P., John Fleyer, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Feversham, M. Frewen, Esq., the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall, Ambrose L. Goddard, Esq., M.P., Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P., Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., M.P., &c.

The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—"Gentleman, we are met here to day to hear from tenant-farmers in various parts of the county, the prospects of their different localities. Gentlemen, I fear that these prospects are very bad indeed; but still I will say, that before you hear what I have stated in Parliament—that I have the greatest confidence in the good feeling of the people of England (Cheers). I believe the tenant-farmers will follow the advice which I have received to give them, namely, to persevere. (Hear, hear) Let all of you, when you return home, tell your friends to persevere, and depend upon it justice will sooner or later be rendered to you. (Cheering.) I will not detain you longer than to hope that the expressions which may be made use of to-day will show that, ill used as we are, we are still loyal persons—true to the Sovereign, and firmly attached to the constitution of our country." (Great applause.)

Mr. Booker moved the first resolution. He said it was unnecessary for him to enter upon any lengthened argument, or address any elaborate statement of facts or statistics, to prove that the condition of Great Britain and Ireland, and her dependencies, was most unsatisfactory—(hear, hear)—their own experience would tell them that. On this point he would assume three propositions:—The first of all, that the agricultural interest was immeasurably the most important interest in the state; secondly, that that interest was in a state of great, and greatly increasing, depression; and thirdly, that depression was occasioned by the adoption of and continuance in that altered policy which the country now professed. (Cheers.) The speaker concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the difficulty and intolerable distress pervading the agricultural and other great interests of the country, and the state of deprivation and suffering to which large masses of the industrial population are reduced, are, in the opinion of this meeting, fraught with consequences the most disastrous to the public welfare, and, if not speedily remedied, must prove fatal to the maintenance of public credit, will endanger the public peace, and may even place in peril the safety of the state.

Mr. Chowler, of Nottinghamshire, tenant-farmer, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, as also were the following.

Mr. Ball, of Barwell, Cambridge, moved the second resolution:—

That the indifference with which the just complaints of the people have been received by the House of Commons, and the determination to adopt any measures for removing or alleviating the existing distress, and the want of sympathy it has exhibited for the suffering of the people, have produced a widely-diffused feeling of mistrust and alienation; and that any course which is fast undermining their reliance on the justice and wisdom of Parliament, the best security for loyalty to the throne, and for the maintenance of the invaluable institutions of the country.

He would ask if that resolution was true? (Cries of "True, true.") Was it true that the House of Commons had shown great indifference to their petitions, and had rejected on, in a Parliament sworn to support and uphold Protection, to pass a measure of the very contrary nature? ("Yes, yes.")

Mr. J. Allen Williams, tenant-farmer, of Wiltshire, seconded the resolution.

Professor Low, of Edinburgh, editor of *Edinburgh Magazine*, then came forward, and was received with immense applause. He said he had been desired by the Scottish Protective Association to attend the meeting and read the resolutions. The hon. gentleman then moved the following resolution:

That this meeting attributes the depression and distress of the agricultural, colonial, shipping, and other interests, to the rash and impolitic changes in the laws which had repealed the remunerative duties of Protection, and that it is of opinion that those laws were based on the most just principles, and dictated by the soundest policy, that under their influence the British empire had attained a high degree of prosperity, and a proud pre-eminence in the scale of nations; and that their object and spirit in fostering and protecting native industry by fixing the remunerative limit of the most important interests of the State will be sacrificed, and the national prosperity and greatness be ruinously impaired.

Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., of Northumberland, seconded the resolution. On behalf of the deputation from Northumberland, he had to state that they represented the feeling of the whole of that vast county; and he was desired to contradict the statement that had been made in the House of Parliament as to the condition of agriculture and the feelings of the farmers in a county which was known to be in the van of agricultural improvement.

Mr. John Joseph Allnutt, of Wallingford, Berkshire, moved—

That no relief from present and no real taxation which is consistent with the maintenance of national faith, and the efficient working of public establishments, can enable the British and colonial producer to maintain a successful competition with foreign productions; and that the only real remedy for the agricultural distress is to restore the interests in a state of prosperity, resting on the re-establishment of a just system of import duties.

Mr. Watson, farmer, Keillor, Scotland, said he came there with the Scottish farmers' petition, which he had agreed to read there, and he presumed that they were heart and soul with them; and, though they were rather late in the field, he might say he was certain that they would be joined by all the other great interests of Scotland. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. Caldecott, of Trating Lodge, Colchester, moved—

That the members from the various delegations from all parts of the United Kingdom, now present, cannot separate without recording their deep sense of the invaluable services rendered to the cause of Protection by the noble President of the National Association, and the other members of the National Association, in whom the whole agricultural community have the most deserved and implicit confidence.

Mr. Rigden, of Hove, in East Sussex, seconded the resolution. He wished especially to contradict a statement of the *Times* Commissioner, that a farm in the neighbourhood of Brighton, of 400 acres, had last year yielded a profit of £200. He said that was a falsehood.

The resolution was then agreed to amidst repeated cheers.

Mr. Boddington, of Sutton Coldfield, proposed the next resolution:—

That a memorial to the Right Honourable the First Lord of the Treasury be prepared, founded on the foregoing resolutions, in the most respectful manner against the continuance of the present system of unqualified "Free-Trade," and solemnly entering on the Admiralty Records a protest against the same, and respectfully referring the appeals of the people for the abandonment of that system; and that a deputation be appointed for the purpose of presenting the same to his Lordship, and of representing the most serious and alarming condition of many districts of the country, and of some of the most important colonial dependencies of the British Crown.

H. Higgins, Esq., of Herefordshire, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, amid loud cheering.

The last resolution was proposed by Earl Eglinton, and seconded by Lord J. Manners, which was carried unanimously, amidst the most vociferous cheering:—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be cordially offered to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., for his manly and consistent maintenance of the cause of Protection on all occasions, and especially for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of this day.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said he disapproved of all violence, of all unconstitutional means, and of all resistance to taxation and constituted authorities. He hoped that the delegates elected their movement peaceably and reasonably, they would not only win the day, but do so with the respect and esteem of the country as a whole. He concluded by assuring them that he advocated Protection, not for agriculture alone, but all classes of native industry, and that he would give the blessing of God, to succeed in his endeavours, with the assistance of the yeomen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The meeting broke up at half-past five o'clock, having lasted four hours and a half.

In pursuance of the invitation of Mr. G. F. Young, at the close of the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Tuesday, a large body of the gentlemen who constitute the delegations from the provinces met the committee of the National Association on Wednesday forenoon, at the South Sea House. Mr. Young, as chairman of the committee, presided on the occasion. Upwards of 200 gentlemen were in attendance, and amongst them were the Earl Stanhope, the Earl Talbot, Mr. Caley Worsley, &c. Several resolutions relating to the future conduct of the movement were agreed to.

The Dundee manufacturers have been successful in securing the greater portion of the Government contract for canvas and ducks, this year:—Of the 14,4.5 bolts, 7010 of 24 and 1045 of 18 inches have been taken by Messrs. Baxter, Brothers, and Co.; 4360 of 24 inches by Messrs. Wm. Fergusson, manufacturers there. The remaining 2030 of 24 inches have been given to Messrs. Wilmam and Sons, manufacturers, Bridport. One of the Dundee power-loom manufacturers has contracted for from 100,000 to 200,000 yards of ducks.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

We rejoice to announce that her Majesty's recovery has advanced so satisfactorily during the past week, that the Court Physician on Wednesday last issued the following bulletin :—

Buckingham Palace, May 8, Nine A.M.

The Queen and the infant Prince continue well.

JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced, that no more bulletins will be issued.

Her Majesty has been visited several times during the week by her augustmother, and on Monday the Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace from Claremont, and remains on a visit to the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen of the Belgians on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duc d'Aumale, also visited the Queen of the Belgians on the same day.

The nobility and gentry, to the number of several hundreds, have called at Buckingham Palace daily during the week, to make their dutiful inquiries after the health of her Majesty and the infant Prince.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty the Queen on Thursday. In the evening her Royal Highness honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

COURT FESTIVITIES.—We are authorised to state that, upon the return of the Court from Osborne, about the middle of June, her Majesty the Queen will hold the usual Drawing-rooms; and that it is also her Majesty's intention to give Court balls, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the natal day of the Sovereign, who presides at the festivities, the whole of the superb suite of rooms were thrown open on the occasion, and brilliantly illuminated. His Grace's private band, conducted by Mr. Charles Coote, were in attendance during the evening.

Lord Londesborough held a *conversazione* on Wednesday evening, at his mansion, on the terrace, Piccadilly, at which nearly 200 members of the literary and scientific world assembled.

Miss Coutts gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening, at her mansion in Stratton-street, to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and a distinguished circle of the nobility. Upwards of 80 guests sat down to dinner. In the evening Miss Coutts held an assembly, at which nearly 400 leading fashionables were present. The whole suite of saloons were thrown open on the occasion, and the rich treasures of art and *virtu* contained therein were never seen to greater advantage.

Mrs. Burnaby gave her first *soirée dansante* on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Eaton-place. The *réunion* was attended by a brilliant circle of fashionable company.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and family arrived at their town residence, Montague House, on Saturday, from Northamptonshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived in Belgrave-square for the season.

The Duchess de Colgny has arrived in town, from Paris.

The Marquis of Londonderry has issued cards for a grand military banquet, at Holdernesse House, on Wednesday, the 5th prosimo. The Marchioness of Londonderry will have an assembly on the same evening.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by Miss Talbot, his Lordship's niece (who, we understand, is about to make her *debut*), are among the latest arrivals at Mivart's Hotel.

We are glad to hear that Lord John Russell, who has been indisposed, was much better on Wednesday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINES.—A public meeting of the miners of the Potteries and neighbourhood was lately held at Stafford, for promoting a petition to Parliament in favour of the restriction of the hours of labour in mines. Mr. Daniels, an agent of the Miners' Association, was called to preside. The chairman, in stating the object of the meeting, remarked that, as the Legislature had passed a law restricting the hours of labour above ground to ten hours per day, it was most consistent with justice to ask that the poor miners who worked in the bowels of the earth should have their day restricted to eight hours, on account of grievances peculiarly their own, and which they were met in a legal and constitutional way to discuss them. Several resolutions were then passed for promoting a petition to Parliament for an eight hours bill. One of the speakers was G. Evans, a collier, who, in arguing for the legality of the meeting, referred to the case in the Potteries in 1844, remarking that, after that time, he had passed two years in one of her "Majesty's" colleges, for attending a meeting like the present, which was the only one he had taken part in for pretty near eight years. Mr. Roberts, "the Miners' Attorney-General," was present, and spoke at some length in seconding a motion in favour of a more extended system of union among the miners of North Staffordshire. In alluding to the propriety of the legislature stepping in to abridge the miners' hours of labour, Mr. Roberts asked whether eight hours per day was not in justice sufficient for a man to be working (and as mine, snatched from the light of the sun, breathing the air particularly in badly-ventilated mines) a polluted atmosphere, and every moment in peril of coming to an untimely end? The importance of well-ventilating, cleaning, and supporting the roof could not be too strongly urged upon the attention of employers. He had commenced to practise in the neighbourhood, and trusted that he should effect the same amount of good for the miners of North Staffordshire which he had accomplished for their brethren in the coal districts of Northumberland, Durham, and other places. He intended amongst them was to teach employers (such as did not know it) their duty, and to assist the men in redressing their grievances. The speaker strongly urged upon the meeting the necessity of forming themselves into a stronger bond of union, contending that by it they would obtain and secure those advantages which they could not gain without. Thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

THE TAILORS OF LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday a public meeting of the operative tailors of Liverpool was held in the Amphitheatre (which was crowded), to consider a remedy for the slop, sweating, and middlemen systems. There were nearly 2000 present, several highly respectable gentlemen occupying seats on the platform. John Holmes, Esq., the Mayor, presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Goodfellow, Heaney, Riley, Farren, Smith, Will ams, and Briggs, and resolutions in support of the object of the meeting were passed.

On Wednesday, at a special meeting of the Town-Council of Cambridge, held in the Guildhall, Earl Fitzwilliam, who was lately unanimously appointed to succeed Lord Godolphin as high steward, was inducted into that office. In the evening his Lordship was entertained at a grand banquet in the Town-hall, at which the Mayor presided, and about 100 other guests were present, including the high sheriff of the county (John Vipan, Esq.), Lord Monteagle; A. S. Adair, Esq., M.P., Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P.; Professors Sedgwick and Pryme, &c. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

BRACKNELL SAVINGS-BANK.—The committee of investigation into the affairs of this bank have made a most satisfactory report. The total amount of deposits appears to be nearly £60,000, while the absent books only show the sum of £6,000, the amount of which such a depositor of £5 17s. 11d. has been discovered in Cambridgeshire, leaving a balance £4 9s. 2d. only still to be claimed.

NAILMAKERS' STRIKE.—The strike among the nailmakers in the Midland Counties still continues, and has extended from Sedgley throughout the whole district of Bilston, Tipton, Dudley, Oldbury, Hales Owen, and Stourbridge. Many thousands are out of employment, and without any visible means of obtaining a livelihood. Large meetings are held daily at Old-swinford, Dudley, Hales Owen, and elsewhere, and, after consulting with each other, the attendants break up into groups and perambulate the neighbourhood, seeking relief. From the extremely low rates of wages given, and the degrading nature of the attempted reduction, which is understood to consist in paying 18s. out of every 20s. really earned by the workmen, they have as yet been the objects of much sympathy, and have generally been kindly relieved where they have applied, and are likely to be, have so far conducted themselves peaceably and with strict propriety. The general feeling of all other classes is that the nailmakers are oppressed, and it is most sincerely hoped that the masters will not be compelled to persevere in imposing the reduction. Under the old system many families were in the habit of standing at the block from twelve to fifteen hours a day to obtain even the bare necessaries of life, and both the mental and bodily constitution is seen down by the evil effects of close confinement, aided by a wretched diet, until all the infirmities of old age are induced before the period when they should naturally attain the vigour of manhood; and the feeble, emaciated, half-clothed, half-fed children, and dirty homes, present a most deplorable contrast to the picture of healthy content for which the cottage of the Englishman was formerly proverbial.

The Board of Customs have, on a proposition of the Inspector-General of the Watergaard department, issued orders dispensing with the boarding of lodgwaiters on vessels laden with corn whenever a pressure of business in the Wa sgruard department may render such a course necessary, and that the amount of such cargoes may be taken from the certified returns of the sworn ser y meters; but it is to be understood that this mode of processing is to be str ctly confined to vessels discharging in the several metropolitan docks, and that, as frequently as practicable, a tidewaiter is to be employed, as hitherto, to take the amount of the cargo on the part of the Customs, as a check upon the City meters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALEXANDRINA must show us the process by which she effects the checkmate. For example, in the Problem in question, mate must be given against the best *defence* Black can adopt, in four moves only: What was the method of play? "Alexandrina" suggests? Her very pretty diagrams afford us no clue, as we do not show only results

T. E. Winchester.—You have omitted to perceive that if Black, for his second move, take the Kt check (if White then play to R 5th), he is checkmated.

R D M. Problem No. 325, and Enigmas 326 and 370, the accuracy of which you so obstinately impugn *are all correct*, though evidently somewhat beyond your present chess power

SIR G S.—In such a very elegant as a end game to occur in actual contest

TYRO, Dundee.—We do not reply to ARGUS, LYRE, and others, in our Paper of the 27th ult. You are quite right

R E. Problem No 326 is perfectly correct; the error spoken of is in your calculation

CLERICUS.—If you remember rightly, the key move to Enigma No 349 is Kt ask a K B P (double check). The solution to Enigma No 350, is, R takes Kt.—We have only just now got your Problems No 4 and 5. They are a great advance on your former attempts

G B F, Dundee.—Your problem of three moves is impracticable. That in four, too easy

Q, Glasgow.—Engima No 369 is perfectly correct and the mate practicable in four moves

PATER FAMILIAS.—The regret you express at the rarity of the Rev Mr B Ison a contribution of late years is not a "fair grief," but one participated by all acquainted with that gentleman's profound and charming compositions. We are sorry to say, there is no probability of his adding much more to the admirable collection of Problems for which the Chess community are his debtors. His "farewell" effort, a masterpiece for depth and originality, which he has dedicated to Mr Staunton, is now in our hands, and will shortly appear

TYRO, Bayswater; B T B, Swindon.—You overlook the fact that Black would take the Pawn *en passant* with his Pawn, discovering check with the rook

M. A CONSTANT READER.—It is ingenious, and if original shall have insertion

J P, Hythe.—The key moves to Mr Eddey's clever Enigma, No 368, are—1. B to K 8 sq; 2. B to K 5th, &c. In Enigma 370 you overlook the equation of Black's Rook at Q Kt 8d when you check with the White Bishop at the second move. Your other solutions are right enough

CAPTAIN ROCK.—Complaints of the delay experienced in procuring the new Chess-men in country places are continually reaching us. We should recommend all parties who find any difficulty in getting them to address a line to the *Editor* of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, 17, King William-street, Charing-cross

DEVON.—1. There is a volume of Problems called "Chess Studies," published by Longman and Co., 1844, which appears to be the book you want; but, unfortunately, it has no notes. 2. Try Lewis's last Chess treatise. 3. Philidor's pawn play is deserving especial commendation: in other respects, his skill has been ignorantly over-rated

W B. 1. We cannot spare room for the solutions of the enigmas at present. 2. Problem No. 327 is without defence: if White, as you suggest, play 1, P to K B 4th, Black takes it in passing, and discovers check with his Rook

B W F.—No. 1 is too confused and deficient in point. No. 2, quite unintelligible, there being two White Kings on the board, and one of them in check. No 3 is an obvious mate in four moves, by first playing B to K R 4th. Let us see another game or two and be writing them out adopt the improved notation of the "Handbook;" i. e. 1. *P to K 4th*, instead of 1. P to K 4

SOLUTIONS by CHESSLING, P P P (on 327 and 364), H L, H D M, J S B, P G H, J P, Hythe, H D M, JUVENILIS, LILIAN, DARLTON, BULLAH, W W P, J A W, J R S, M E, HEV C L, REX, I S M, REV H T, D D, Oxford; M D, Aberdeen; THETA, Gottingen; A A D, J T, Teignmouth, M E L, CECIL, J R W, Homeford Chess Club are correct. All others are failures

JUVENILIS. A true bit

I H N.—Much too evident

C M I.—A manifest improvement on your first

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 328.

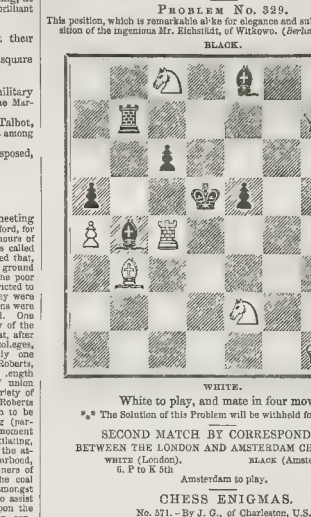
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K B to K R 3d	Q to nar R 3d (ch)		to B 2d
2. Q takes Q	(a)	3. R to Q 4th (disch)	Anything
	B takes B, or R.	4. Q takes P—Mate.	

(a) If B takes B, or P to Kt 3d, White rep lies with R to Q 4th, equally forcing mate in the stipulated number of moves; and in case of any other mode of defence, mates sooner.

PROBLEM NO. 329.

This position, which is remarkable alike for elegance and subtlety, is the composition of the ingenious Mr. Richstidt, of Witkowo. (*Berliner Schachzeitung.*)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

*** The Solution of this Problem will be withheld for a fortnight.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
6. P to K 5th	

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 571.—By J. G., of Charleston, U.S.

White: K at his Kt's 8th, R at K B 5th, B at Q B 3d, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K R 2d and K 4th.

Black: K at his 3d, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 572.—By D. J., an American Amateur.

White: K at Q R 5th, R at Q 2d, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K R sq; Ps at K 3rd and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Kt at Q B 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 573.—By the same Author.

White: K at his B 8th, Q at K Kt sq, R at Q 6th and Q B sq, B at K B 7th, Kt at B 7th, P at K R 7th.

Black: K at his 2d, B at Q B 7th, Kt at Q B 3d, P at Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves, without making another piece.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Although the card presented no feature of importance, it was sufficiently well filled to ensure a fair average amount of sport, and, notwithstanding the rain, to attract a large attendance.

The GROSVENOR STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Rolt's Clothing-wood (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Howlin's Blister (W. Sharp), 2.

The PALATINE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Merry's Baroness (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Greville's Seafield (Flatman), 2.

The MOSTYN STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield's ad. ch. f. by Slane, (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Halford's Mr. Merryman (Mariow), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Watt's Puny (Hiett), 1. Mr. Stebbing's Osbaldeston (Basham), 2.

The CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. W. Moseley's Alonzo (Marlow), 1. Mr. S. Lord's Brecon (Flatman), 2.

The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs. each.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Cupid (Charlton), 1. Mr. Padley's Prior of Lanercost (Fenn), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 5 sovs. each.—Mr. Jones's the Mesne (J. Evans) 1. Mr. Bell's Ormsby (G. Hatton), 2.

SIXTY GUINEAS, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Sir C. Monck's Vanguard (Simpson), 1. Mr Jamieson's Tower (J. Evans), 2.

The TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each.—Mr H. Pitt's Mousseer (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Isaac Day's Cockermouth (Crouch), 2.

The DUKE PRODUCE STAKES of 5 sovs. each.—Lord Chesterfield's nd. b. c. by Lanercost, 1. Mr. Howlin's Snilmalia West, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Sir C. Monk's Vanguard, 1. Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 2.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BROWNLESS.—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting took place at the Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at which William Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, presided, for the purpose of presenting Dr. Brownless (who in October last received a handsome testimonial from between one and two thousand of his dispensary patients) with a testimonial on his retirement from the office of Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, and the Metropolitan Dispensary, Forest. The testimonial consisted of a memorial, beauti ully illuminated; and of a magnificent piece of silver plate, weighing nearly two hundred ounces, of elaborate workmanship, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

In consequence of the late decision of the synod of Bishops in the question between the Rev. Charles Wagstaff, jun., incumbent of St. Andrew's ..ch at Aberdeen, and the bishop of that diocese, the former has resigned his c ino of a rule.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has granted his patronage to the first of the suburban schools of design for artisans, called the North London, and established in Camden-town. His Royal Highness has also graciously contributed £25 towards the funds of the school. This school was opened on the 1st of May, and already nearly 200 working-men and lads have entered themselves on the books. A class for females will be opened immediately

The Marquis of Downshire has commenced the opening of a coal-mine in the locality of his seat at Hillsborough (Ireland). The shaft has already descended a considerable length. It is said that his Lordship also intends to open a copper-mine in his own para, where it appears there is every sign of a plentiful supply of ore.

The extensive mill of a Mr. Thompson, near Trim, in the county of Meath, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last

Kirton Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, and Motherwell, in Lanarkshire, N.B., having been constituted post towns, the offices there are now opened for the issue and payment of money orders. The office at Hobbs Point having been removed to Pembroke Dock, money orders are now issued and paid at Pembroke Dock instead of Hobbs Point.

There was a rumour at Rome on the 26th ult. to the effect that new difficulties had arisen between his Holiness and M. de Rothschild concerning the loan. M. de Rothschild, according to this rumour, had paid the first instalment himself, but refused to have the remainder of the loan only on commission. To this course his Holiness refused to consent, as he had received other and more advantageous offers from other quarters; and therefore seemed inclined to refund the sums hitherto received, and to cancel the whole contract with M. de Rothschild, rather than consent to his proposal.

Mrs. Bridget Thornton is now occupying one of the six hospital houses at Bentham appropriated by Collingwood's charity to six of the oldest poor widows of the parish, and her son Thomas, aged 13, is at the same time domiciled in one of the adjoining six houses appropriated to the oldest poor widowers.

The two Chambers of the States General of Holland adopted, on the 24 last., the bill for conferring the regency of the kingdom on the Prince Henry in the event of the minority of the King.

The ceremony of the betrothal of the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway and the Princess Louise of Holland, daughter of Prince Frederic, the brother of King William II., took place at the Hague on the 30th ult. The ceremony was performed in the palace of Prince Frederic. The King, Queen, and all the Royal family were present. The English Minister at the Hague gave a grand ball in honour of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and the Russian Minister had invited him to a splendid banquet

The ingenious Manchester operative, Michael Lyons, who a short time ago produced a pair of trousers without a seam, has just completed a still more difficult task, having made, on a machine of his own invention, a coat of blue worsted, throughout the whole of which, even to the furnishing of pockets and the fastening of the last button, no needle has been employed. Lyons is in very humble circumstances.

At the Silver-Mine Lime-Works, Linlithgowshire, the property of Robert Aitken, Esq., 3700 tons of stone were recently raised at one blast. The quantity of powder used to detach this immense weight of stones was 3 cwt. This, we believe, is the most extraordinary blast of rock which has ever been effected in Scotland.

The nobility of Rome have caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of the return of his Holiness. This medal bears the effigy of the Holy Father, with his name and the year 1850. On the reverse is the following inscription :—"Pio IX. Pont. Max. Sacris felicter redeunti prid. Idus Apr. MDCCCL. Ob manentem viri restitutam, civirm animes erectos, fortunas reluvatas optimates Romani"

Lord Bloomfield has erected a handsome monument at Newport, the family seat, in the county of Tipperary, to the memory of his late father, Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., of the Royal Artillery, and who was for a long time commandant at Woolwich.

A beautiful cenotaph is about to be erected at Fullarton, in Ayrshire, on the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the memory of the late lamented Lord George Bentinck.

Last week, whilst the *Victoria and Albert*, Royal yacht, was coaling in Portsmouth harbour, a convict labourer fell overboard, when a second convict, who was but a very indifferent swimmer, jumped after him, in order to save his companion in adversity from a watery grave. At this juncture a rigger named Glover, seeing the danger to which the men were exposed, precipitated himself after them and was successful in saving the lives of both.

On Thursday week, Thomas Taggart, one of the domestics of Grant's Hotel, Dunkeld, caught in the Tay, below Newty le Quarry, a salmon weighing 35 lbs. This, with the rod, is considered a weight unprecedented there. The hook caught the fish by the broad belly-fin, and, after an hour's fine sport, it had at last to be gaffed into the boat.

The *Worcester Journal* records a cruel joke played off upon a dairyman Some wags awoke him at midnight with a hurried announcement that his best cow was choking. He jumped into his small-clothes, and ran off to save the life of Grummie, when lo! he found a turnip stuck in the spout of the pump.

Last week, on Dunsley, the cottage *ornée* of Kent Kingdom, Esq., and on Friday Mount Wear House, the residence of John Follett, Esq., both in the neighbourhood of Exeter, were accidentally burned to the ground.

On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out on the prem ses of Mr. Richard Stevens, flour factor, baker, &c., No. 1, Great Windmill-street, Golden-square, by which much property was destroyed, and the lives of the family much jeopardised. No casualty, however, occurred. The property was insured.

The deputation from the miners of Northumberland and Durham, which had an interview with the Government last week, presented a requisition to Professor Hann, of King's College, on the subject of the principle involved in the furnace paradox, first suspected and given in evidence before the Lords' Committee in the present session. On an investigation of the principle, they believe, will be found explained the cause of many of the explosions in coal-mines.

Nearly £300 have already been subscribed towards placing a window in Salisbury Cathedral to the memory of the much-lamented Dean of Salisbury. The subscription is still progressing.

The total amount paid into the Stamp Office for duty on fire assurances in Scotland during the past year amounted to £64,268. The sums insured on farm stock for the same year amounted to £4 000 326. The sums insured on farming stock in England within the same period amounted to £58,294,239. Of this enormous sum, £9,724,490 has been insured by the Norwich Union Office, and £3 007,353 by the Yorkshire

At the late Flintshire assizes, a thief, who had committed sacrilege by breaking into the parish church at Worthenbury, and stealing various articles, stated, in his defence, that he did it to raise money to get into the police force at Liverpool. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

A few days ago a net was put into the Ouse at Bletsoe, and at one haul six pike were taken, which weighed together upwards of 80 lb

The *Nottinghamshire Guardian* states that Mr. Tanner, of Buckholt, has lost nearly 230 sheep with red and saten sprouted corn, the seeds of which had been steeped in a solution of arsenic

We understand that the annual gathering of the Yorkshire cheesplayers will take place at the Assembly rooms, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 22d instant; and, from the great spirit evinced in connexion with it, we hear that the *réunion* on this occasion is expected to be one of no ordinary kind

In Perthshire a considerable rise on the let of grass parks this season has taken place, the difference, as compared with last year, ranging from 12 to 20 per cent. This is attributed to the present low price of lean stock, which is fully as much depressed as grass parks are enhanced.

At an inquest held on Saturday before Mr. Herford, the coroner for the borough of Manchester, a verdict of manslaughter was delivered against Joseph Wheeler, a railway officer employed by the Manchester Union, for neglecting to relieve an unfortunate man named Hannon.

Portugal is now garrisoned by the whole of the army which lately fought in Hungary. There are altogether four corps of 40,000 men each. This explains the falling back of the Russian regiments from the Prussian frontier.

The commission on manufactures which sits at the Luxembourg (Paris) has resolved on the abolition of the exemption duty from which the retention of that on dyed silks—advice which will not render the commission very popular at Lyons.

James Deary, convicted at the recent circuit court at Jedburgh, of the murder of William Fairbairn, at Kelso, and sentenced to death, has been respited and will now, it is supposed, be transported for life

A railway excursion from Birmingham to Exeter and back is announced for next week, at a halfpenny per mile. A cheap train is likewise announced from Bristol to Birmingham, the fare being 7s. for 181 miles.

The extensive bakery and stores of Mr. Hall, of Emmskillen, were destroyed by fire on Saturday.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 30th ult. states that the chivalrous Polish General, Genera. Chrzanowski, has demanded and obtained his disc. arge from the Piedmontese army. He has refused every pecuniary offer, except a small sum for his journey. While the inquiry into the cause of the disaster of Novara was pending, he would accept of no salary; he wrote his own defence, in answer to the attacks he was exposed to on all sides, and gave it to the Government, but would not publish it, in order not to hurt the reputation of some whose names he had been obliged to mention.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF DEGREES, IN THE HALL OF KING'S COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

IN our Journal of last week we reported, as fully as our limits would allow, the Convocation of the University held on the 1st instant, in the Great Hall of King's College, for the purpose of conferring degrees and honours on such candidates as had passed their examination during the twelve months just expired. We now engrave the very interesting scene—a memorable one, on account of this being the first time the ceremony has been performed in public. The Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University, presided.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of a short report by the Registrar, which stated that in the course of the last academical year her Majesty had been pleased to grant a supplemental charter, enlarging the powers previously conferred on the University. Her Majesty had also, by warrant under her sign-manual, been pleased to place in connexion with the University, in addition to the colleges and institutions previously authorised to issue certificates for degrees in arts and laws, the West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School at Taunton, and Saint Patrick's College at Thurles. During the past year, 167 gentlemen had been admitted to matriculation, of whom 11 had distinguished themselves when under examination for honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, and one had obtained an exhibition; and four had distinguished themselves in classics, one of whom had obtained an exhibition. 25 gentlemen had passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom one had obtained an exhibition in anatomy and physiology, another in chemistry, and a third in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry; several others had distinguished themselves, and obtained gold medals; 13 gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom one had obtained a scholarship; two gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom one had distinguished himself in jurisprudence, and had obtained the University Law Scholarship; 53 gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, two of whom had obtained the University Scholarships; seven gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; eight had obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and one that of Doctor of Laws.

The presentation for degrees then took place, each student being introduced to the Chancellor by the tutor of his own college.

The presentation for honours and prizes came next in the order of proceedings. The names of all candidates who had obtained honours in the course of the past year were read; but those gentlemen only who had gained scholarships, exhibitions, medals, and prizes were presented to the Chancellor.

A deputation of graduates of the University then presented an address to the Chancellor and Senate, to which the Chancellor replied. The deputation then withdrew, and the proceedings terminated.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS.

A COMMITTEE, to devise some efficient and continuous mode of investing reproductively the Savings of the Middle and Working Classes, has just been appointed by the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Slaney.

According to the present Stamp Laws, a man may invest £5000 in land at 2½ per cent. expense; he cannot invest £50 in the same security at a less legal expense than 90 per cent. Freehold security for his savings is legally denied to the comparatively poor. He may invest them, or rather lend them, to a savings-bank, under the guarantee of Government, for a higher rate of interest than is given by ordinary bankers; but this guarantee is given at the cost of the nation, and the prudent man is constantly tempted, on the other hand, to withdraw his savings from a slowly frustifying treasury.

The only present alternative is the Benefit Building Society—a useful class institution, certainly; but, until very lately, based upon most inaccurate data and most erroneous principles, and fruitful of consequent disaster and disappointment. Even under the improved system of *permanence*, the security, as respects the class of small investors—the security, namely, of house property—is subject to constant fluctuation and depreciation in value. The value of house property—we mean the market value—is contingent upon a variety of circumstances, including taste, opinion, fashion. To-day, the regions of Bloomsbury yield, in estimation, to Belgravia; to-morrow, even the aristocratic Belgravia may succumb to the more *recherché* and more palatial districts of Hyde Park; and who knows but in the next generation *the* West End will be identical with the erst *Ultima Thule* of Bayswater.

While house property is thus inevitably doomed to the fate of depreciation, improvable land must constantly tend, to use a Yankee term of analogy, to "appreciate." Colonisation—the development of neglected waste lands, whether in these islands or in the remotest regions of the British world—is, therefore, not merely a heroical work and a solemn mission delegated to the Anglo-Saxon, but it is the surest, most profitable, and most profitable of investments. It has been estimated by Mr. Griffith, that millions of acres in Ireland, now not returning six shillings of produce per acre, might, by prudent and comprehensive investment, be made to render up as many pounds—increasing the aggregate produce from a few hundred thousand pounds to twenty millions sterling. What has not wise investment done for Chat Moss and the Lincolnshire Fens?

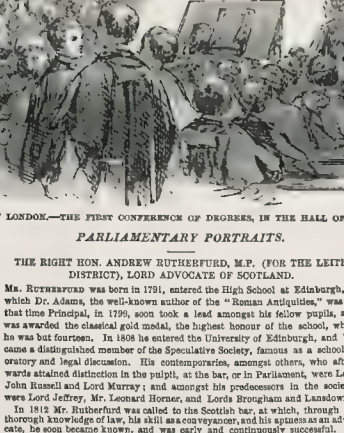
There are many moral as well as politico-economical reasons to deter the capitalist, large or small, from committing his savings, in the shape of share capital, into the hands of land speculators. But it is obviously open to the industrial portion of the community to combine their savings for this great and profitable purpose. It appears to us that the mode in which this might be accomplished is clearly enough indicated in a letter to Earl Grey, who, it seems, has intimated to the writer that, under the present *régime*, it is not in the power of the Government to facilitate the adoption of the principle in the manner suggested. This, then, leaves the question open. It is one of incalculable importance. The Committee referred to—"the Savings of the Middle and Working Classes Committee"—was nominated on Wednesday week, and consists of the following members:—Mr. Slaney, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Greene, Mr. Ewart, Lord James Stuart, Mr. Jas. G. Marshall, Mr. Wilson Patten, Lord Nugent, Mr. Stafford, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Littleton, Mr. John Ellis, and Mr. Frederick Peel.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW RUTHERFURD, M.P. (FOR THE LEITH DISTRICT), LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

MR. RUTHERFURD was born in 1791, entered the High School at Edinburgh, of which Dr. Adams, the well-known author of the "Roman Antiquities," was at that time Principal, in 1799, soon took a lead amongst his fellow pupils, and was awarded the classical gold medal, the highest honour of the school, when he was but fourteen. In 1808 he entered the University of Edinburgh, and became a distinguished member of the Speculative Society, famous as a school of oratory and legal discussion. His contemporaries, amongst others, who afterwards attained distinction in the pulpit, at the bar, or in Parliament, were Lord John Russell and Lord Murray; and amongst his predecessors in the society, were Lord Jeffrey, Mr. Leonard Horner, and Lords Brougham and Lansdowne.

In 1812 Mr. Rutherfurd was called to the Scottish bar, at which, through his thorough knowledge of law, his skill as a conveyancer, and his aptness as an advocate, he soon became known, and was early and continuously successful. So far as his professional avocations admitted, he aided the agitation for the Reform Bill; and when the Whigs came into power, in 1832, he was known as a thorough Liberal, and one of the ablest lawyers at the Scottish bar, and was in that year, in conjunction with Messrs. Jamieson, Skene, Dundas, and Anderson (afterwards Scotch Tory Solicitor-General) appointed a member of the Commission to enquire into the state of Conveyancing, and the



THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW RUTHERFURD, M.P. (FOR THE LEITH DISTRICT), LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

entire practice of the Law Courts in Scotland. Between 1832 and 1836, when its labours were completed, the Commission published several parliamentary volumes of reports, in the preparation of which, and especially in regard to conveyancing, Mr Rutherfurd took an active and laborious part. Their value is proved by the fact that they have since formed the foundation of most extensive reforms in the practice of nearly every branch of the law in Scotland.

In 1837, Mr. Rutherfurd, whose ability and complete acquaintance with the law had become known by his services as a member of the Commission, and his further success at the bar, was appointed Solicitor-General, and, in 1839, Lord Advocate. He was then returned, without a contest, for the Leith district of burgns, in the room of Lord Murray, his predecessor in office, and has since, at every election, been returned for the same place, without opposition. At his first election he declared himself an opponent of the immediate repeal of the Corn-laws; but, in 1843, voted with Mr. Villiers' motion for a Committee of the whole House to inquire into their operation, with a view to their repeal; and, in 1846, supported Free-trade.

At the period of Mr. Rutherfurd's first appointment to the office of Lord Advocate, the entire management of the prisons of Scotland was in the hands of the borough magistrates; they were bound to secure all prisoners, and to meet all the charges of the gaols. Not only criminal offenders, but debtors were committed to their keeping, and, in case of escape, the magistrates became liable to the creditors. The then condition of the gaols would now scarce gain belief. There was no classification; no separation of the convicted from those waiting trial; no attention to cleanliness, morality, or health; the prisons were damp, dark, filthy, crowded; certain moral destruction to all who were sent, even for a brief period, within their walls; and, in short, an abomination and disgrace to any civilised country. Mr. Rutherfurd, in concert with Mr. Fox Maule, brought in and carried an Act effecting an entire reform in the supervision, management, and discipline of the prisons; a general, unpaid Prison Board was established, consisting, amongst others, of the Lord Justice General, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and certain noblemen and gentlemen named in the commission, and amongst whom Lord Melville continued to take an especially active part. The corporations of the several boroughs were also empowered to appoint local Prison Boards, subject only to the supervision of the central board. The result has been a complete change in the prisons of Scotland. They are not now behind any others in the kingdom; and the great Penitentiary at Perth has become almost a normal school of prison discipline and management, especially for the reformation and education of juvenile offenders.

Another measure of public importance, to which Mr. Rutherfurd, on taking office, early directed his attention, was the Scotch Bible monopoly. The right to print the Bible in Scotland was reserved exclusively to the Queen's printers. Lord Murray gave no small attention to the subject of the monopoly in 1837, and obtained a committee to inquire into its operation, with a view to introducing a bill for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the Queen's printers. The way, however, was beset with difficulties; the Government were perpetually wavering between minorities and the smallest possible majorities, and it was quite certain that no measure could be framed which would have satisfied the House that the monopoly could be abolished, and the authentic version of the Scriptures preserved from innovation. The question, therefore, was waiting for Mr. Rutherfurd, when he took his seat in 1839. He at once gave up the idea of an act of Parliament, and pointed out that by Royal prerogative the office of Queen's printer could be put into commission, and that thus, by the appointment of an unpaid board, the monopoly might be abolished, and the authentic version of the Scriptures preserved. The suggestion was at once acted upon. In 1841, the Bible monopoly expired, and the commissioners for exercising the office of Queen's Printer became empowered to grant licenses to print the whole or any portion of the Scriptures to any persons whatever who might give bond for compliance with certain conditions. The practical working of the measure is, that the Secretary of the Board, who, with his readers, are its only paid officers, have the supervision of all publications of the Bible as the sheets pass through the press; they mark every error or alteration from the authorised version; without these are made, the license for publication is not given; but in every instance they are made, and nowhere is more perfect adherence to the established version of the Scriptures to be found than in those printed in Scotland since the abolition of the monopoly. The effect upon the price has been no small boon to the public. Bibles which, under the Queen's printers' monopoly, would have cost twelve shillings, are now sold for about one shilling and sixpence.

Mr. Rutherfurd went out of office in 1841; in 1840 took part with Mr. Fox Maule in his efforts to secure the right of independent spiritual government to the Church of Scotland; and twice brought forward motions for the abolition of the religious tests in the Scotch universities. In 1846 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and was again appointed Lord Advocate; and in the following year brought in four bills founded upon the recommendations of the Law Commission, doing away with obscure and costly circumlocution, and saving no small amount of expense in the items of drafting, engrossing, stamps, and recording, and effecting an entire change in the practice of conveyancing in Scotland. But his chief measure of law reform was the abolition, in 1848, of the old Scotch Law of Entail, enacted in 1685, and under which entails were settlements in perpetuity that locked up the whole estate, made mortgages impossible, and stood in the way of any family settlements, or any moneys being raised for younger children, except by the costly course of life insurances. Mr. Rutherfurd's bill of 1848 assimilated, with some improvements, the law of entail in Scotland to that of England. Until these reforms were taken in hand by the Lord Advocate, they were admitted to be important, but were held to be impossible; and they would have been so to any one with a less complete knowledge of every point and detail of the matter to be dealt with, or who had less entirely the confidence of the profession and the public. The results of all the measures have amply justified this general confidence. The Entail Act has been taken advantage of to an extent that no one had ventured to predict, and the beneficial effects of the new practice of conveyancing are daily developing themselves. Nor has Mr. Rutherfurd yet given up his course of Law Reforms; he has at present a bill before the House for the Reform of Proceedings before the Supreme Court of Scotland. In 1815, the system of juries in civil actions was first introduced into Scotland. It has never worked well; the practice of requiring unanimity in the jury, contrary to the practice in criminal cases, has given rise to endless appeals and renewals of litigation: to avoid which, the present bill proposes to give the parties a certain discretion as to how their cause shall be tried—they may select their own jury or arbiters from one to seven in number; the trial is to be taken as now before the judge, that the arbiters may have his direction in matters of law; and the decisions are not to be subject to review unless in case of misdirection from the judge on points of law.

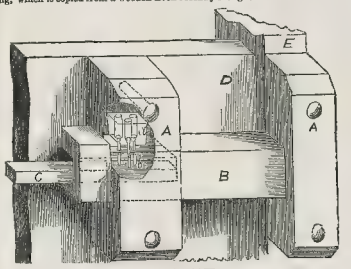
Mr. Rutherfurd has also devoted no small attention to the condition of pauper lunatics in Scotland, who are now left wholly unprovided and uncared for, and last year brought in a bill for the establishment of proper asylums for their protection and treatment. He has also a bill in hand for the general reform of the medical profession, and has been a diligent and active member of the Commission of Inquiry as to the Management and Improvement of the British Museum.

Mr. Rutherfurd has been the maker of his own fortunes—he had no interest to aid him but his own ability; and has worked his way to distinguished eminence in his profession and office in the state, by diligent attention to business, and laborious mastership of the law. Our portrait is from a coloured photograph by Beard.

EGYPTIAN LOCK.

On March 8th, there was read to the Institution of Civil Engineers a very interesting paper "On the Construction of Locks and Keys," by Mr. J. Chubb. The author commenced by stating that the most ancient lock of whose form and construction there is any certain knowledge is the Egyptian, which has been in use upwards of four thousand years. This lock was made more generally known in Western Europe through the French invasion of Egypt, at the beginning of the present century, and is described in M. Denon's great work on that country. It had, however, been previously described by Eton, in his "Survey of the Turkish Empire" (page 224), published in 1798. The evidence of its antiquity is chiefly derived from the figure of one being sculptured among the basso-relievos which decorate the great Temple of Karnac; by this it was shown that during forty centuries the lock had undergone no sensible alteration. This lock and its key were principally made of wood; but, in some instances it is probable they were made of metal.

The construction of the Ancient Egyptian Lock is shown in the annexed drawing, which is copied from a wooden Lock recently brought from Alexandria.



EGYPTIAN LOCK.

The Engraving represents the entire Lock and the mode of attachment. A A are two staples or cleats; the one fastened to the door-post (E), receives the bolt (B); the other is affixed to the door (D), and contains the contrivance for fastening, which consists in the adjustment of a small block (A) into the back of the cleat or staple, the bottom of it being in contact with the top of the bolt, but not resting on it; from the top of this small block, three or more holes, of about 3-16ths of an inch in diameter, are bored to within a quarter of an inch of the bottom, the holes are then continued quite through to about half the size of the upper holes; into these metal pins are inserted, with round flat heads, their lower ends passing into corresponding holes in the bolt; it is then locked. A mortice in the end of the bolt extending beyond the pins admits the key (C), which is furnished with pins pointing upwards, and exactly corresponding with the holes in the bolt; when, therefore, the key is raised, these pins meet those from the little block A, and lift them even with the surface of the bolt, it is then unlocked, and the bolt can be withdrawn. This is shown in the Diagram, by the supposed removal of a portion of the staple or cleat.

This Lock Mr. Chubb stated to be the foundation upon which most of the ingenious inventions of late years have been based, differing only in the forms of the moveable obstructions of the bolt, some of which act vertically, others horizontally—some with a rotatory motion, and many others in an endless variety of ways.

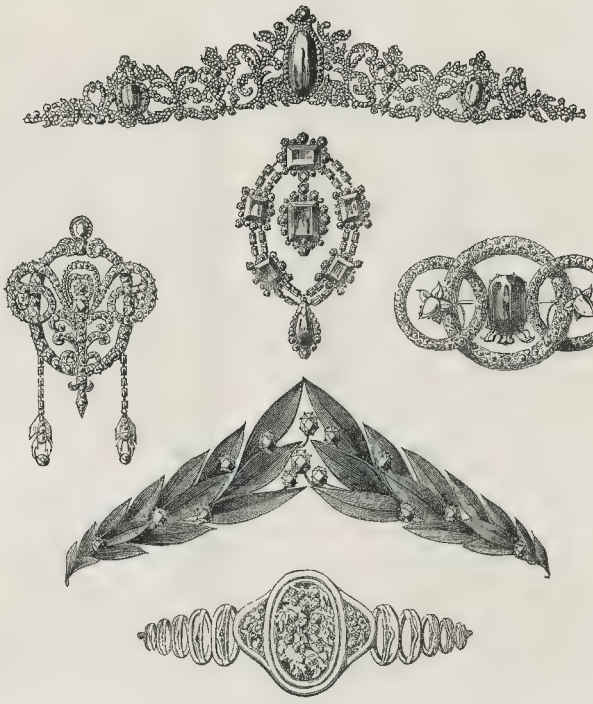
In describing Mr. Chubb's Lock, calculations were made to show the number of different combinations which might be made in it; when it appeared that, with an average-sized key, having six steps, each capable of being reduced in height twenty times, the number of changes would be 86,400. Further, that, as the drill pins of the locks and the pipes of the keys might be made of three different sizes, the total number of changes would be 2,592,000. In keys of the smallest size the total number would be 648,000, whilst in those of the largest size it would be increased to 7,776,000 changes.

The paper was illustrated by a series of diagrams, and a variety of specimens of the locks and keys noticed in the paper; and by a number of Gothic locks and keys of very elaborate workmanship, suitable for ecclesiastical buildings, &c., from Mr. Chubb's works in London. He has judiciously chosen the designs from rich windows, gable-crosses, and other embellishments of a florid class.

CORDINGLY'S FLOATING BATH.

A simple and ingenious novelty is now preparing for the convenience and comfort of those who may wish to enjoy a private bath in mid-day, on the Serpentine, or elsewhere. It is a boat, as represented in the Engraving, easily managed by one man. The bathing-place is situate at the stern, and is about four feet six inches wide, by six feet long, and from two feet six inches to five feet deep; the depth being regulated by the man, who, by working the windlass, can hoist or lower the bottom of the bath with great facility, as, being constructed principally of wood, the parts which slide into each other, like the tubes of a telescope, are so nearly buoyant as to be adjusted with little or no effort. Adjoining the Bath is a small but convenient place for preparation; the whole being enclosed with curtains. We understand it to be the invention of a working shipwright, who has registered it for three years, and intends it for sea, river, or lake bathing, as, from its lightness, it can be used for rowing; and the Bath being made to hoist up even with the bottom, the boat can be allowed to take the ground at any time without injury. We think such a convenience would be a delightful adjunct to many parks and pleasure-grounds, with a river or lake.

CORDINGLY'S FLOATING BATH.



JEWELS PRESENTED TO MADAME GRISI.

JEWELS PRESENTED TO MADAME GRISI.

During the stay of Madame Grisi at St. Petersburgh, the Emperor, on different occasions, presented the *cantatrice* with some costly and magnificent jewels, consisting of a tiara of diamonds and opals; and several brooches thickly set with diamonds, the larger gems being rubies and emeralds. Added to these is a richly-enamelled bracelet, set with diamonds: there are, besides, several rings of great value, and ear-rings too minute in detail to engrave. Some of the jewels were presented when Madame Grisi sang at the Imperial Palace, at the ceremony of christening the grandson of the Emperor. The "Norma Wreath," an ovation from the public, is very beautiful. The leaves are enamelled on gold; the berries are brilliants. We have engraved the two wreaths, brooches, and bracelets. The brooches are about half the size of the originals the tiara and wreath about quarter size.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, "I Due Foscari" was given for the first time this season, Coletti, Signora Parodi, and the new tenor, Bancardé, filling the principal parts. In the execution of his first air, "Oh! bella Venezia," Signor Bancardé fully realised the expectations which his previous performances had led us to entertain; and in the trio of the second act he quite surprised us by the energy and animation with which he sang and acted a parting scene hitherto ineffective. Mdlle. Parodi has few rivals in characters of a passionate nature, such as that of *Hleira*. She is evidently imbued with the spirit of Byron's *Marina*, and her performance won for her warm and well-merited applause. Coletti's performance of the broken-hearted old man is too well known, and too well appreciated by the English public, to need comment. On Saturday he fully equalled any of his previous impersonations. In the concluding scena he was encored, and recalled with the greatest enthusiasm.

After the opera, the overture to "Guillaume Tell" was played with such effect as to produce an unanimous call for its repetition. Then came the grand choregraphic feature of the night, "Les Trois Graces." Paul Taglioni's new *divertissement*. Nothing more beautiful can be imagined than the aspect of the stage at the rising of the curtain. On a green slope, sacred to the ruling deity of the "fantastic toe," groups of nymphs are discovered reposing; suddenly they awake, and fall into graceful *poses*. From the opening bowers they are joined by the Three Graces, Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, and Ferraris, who give you the living representation of the principal groups limned from the days of Praxiteles to those of Canova: the effect is truly bewitching. The different *pas* each subsequently performs are equally classic. The most attractive choregraphic display falls to the lot of Carlotta Grisi, who, although without a rival in coquettish dancing and graceful bounds, is certainly inferior in the statuesque poetry of dancing to Amalia Ferraris. Marie Taglioni also won her full share of approbation, and displayed great improvement and wondrous agility.

The *divertissement* concludes with a *pas d'ensemble*, which is accompanied by the whole *corps de ballet*, and which embodies the idea of the poet—

Junctæque nymphis gratiæ decentes,
Alterno terram quatiunt pede.

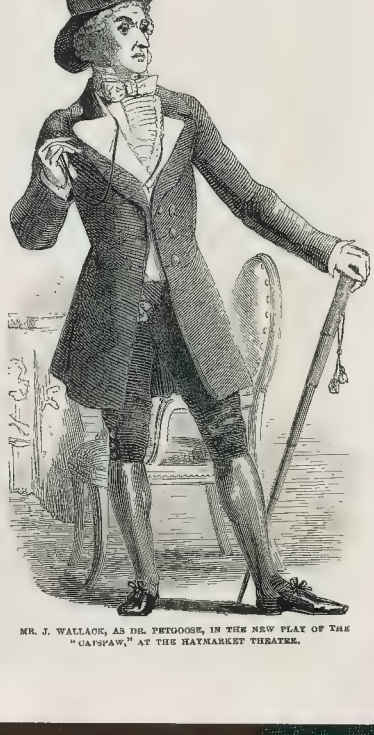
The general effect conveyed cannot be described; this "Pas de Trois" is much superior to the "Pas des Déesses" and the famous "Pas de Quatre," for it marks the whole improvement of dancing which lately has been immense. In a word, it is one of those sights which can only be seen at Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Tuesday "Ernani" was given, and Signor Lorenzo, Parodi, and Belletti sang and acted in a very remarkable manner. Belletti was encored, and Parodi was received at last with general cheering. *Ernani* is Mr. Sims Reeves' best part, and he was warmly and repeatedly applauded throughout.

In a lyrical point of view, the event of the week was the first appearance of Sontag and Bancardé in the "Puritani," with the two unrivalled bassi—Coletti in *Ricardo*, and Lablache as *Giorgio*: the cast was certainly such as to excite the most sanguine anticipations.

HAYMARKET.

The "Catspaw," by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, a new comedy long in preparation, and from which we had expected much, was produced on Thursday, and, as might have been expected from the title, proved to be sufficiently sarcastic and full of brilliant points. This commendation, however, is deserved by the dialogue rather than by the story, which is slender, both in character and incident. The hero is personated by Mr. Keeley, who, under the name of *Snowball*, is the prey of a parcel of schemers, his household physician being the chief. *Snowball* is hair to a Chancery suit or a widow, *Mrs. Peachdown* (Miss Reynolds); and dreading matrimony worse than law, prefers the suit to the lady. *Mrs. Peachdown* herself is willing to compromise the matter in the first instance, but being compelled to rest content with an amicable suit, which at last turns up in her favour just as *Snowball* has lost his last chance of effecting a reconciliation, takes her revenge. *Doctor Fetgoose* (Mr. James Wallack), to whom



MR. J. WALLACK, AS DR. FETGOOSE, IN THE NEW PLAY OF THE "CATSPAW," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

so much of the mischief is owing, shares in the wreck of his patient's fortune, but, nevertheless, trusts in the resources of his own genius for the future. On this character, as well as that of *Snowball* his victim, Mr. Jerrold has expended most of his strength; but, with respect to the former, the jest becomes dull from repetition, and is exhausted before the end of the play. Mr. Keeley's part was of a more grateful kind; and the manner in which he contrives to escape from his tormentors, by feigning rheumatism, if not new, amusing. Mr. Webster had also a character, one *Coolcard*, who, with many allusive plays many parts; but it is difficult to point out his exact bearing on the rest of the play. The pilot is not without merit, and concerns the loves of one *Applyface*, a drummer (Mr. Buckstone), and *Rosemary*, an abigail (Mrs. Keeley). Getting drunk and overstaying his leave of absence, he is saved from suffering as a deserter, being bought out of the army by the faithful girl. The mirth and pathos blended in the situation relieved the bitterness of sarcasm which was the staple of the general dialogue. The brilliancy of the author's wit will sustained the first three acts, but the want of action began then to be felt, and the scene seemed to labour altogether; we must record it as a comedy of conversation, rather than as one of intrigue and human interest. We laugh at the jokes, but care little for the persons. The author, however, has infused into the piece where he fails to keep up the spirit of his plot The appause, which was frequent during the first three acts, was, at the conclusion, universal. The principal performers received their curtain before the curtain, and Mr. Jerrold himself was called upon to acknowledge the gratulations of a crowded house.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Even in the palmy days of French Grand Opera, when the lamented Falcon was the *Valentine*, and Dorus Gras, then in her prime, was *Marguerite de Valois*, Nourrit and afterwards Duprez, *Raoul*, and Levasseur *Marcel*, it may be doubted whether the *ensemble* in the execution of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" approached that of Covent Garden at the present period. Grisi has wonderfully improved in *Valentina*: last season, although full of energy, it was wanting in contrast and repose, especially in the terror, suspense, and desperation of the scene in which the assassins of St. Bartholomew's Eve is arranged by her father, *St. Bris*, and his partisans; but Grisi has performed in this opera at St. Petersburgh ten times, and has materially improved in the details of the delineation, and, from the day we left *Marcel*, to the death scene, she excites the strongest emotions of fear and pity, frequently electrifying them by a hurricane of passion. Mario's *Raoul* is also more matured in conception and finished in execution. One of his best changes is the tender and delicate tone in the romance, "Ah, quel bianca," with the alto accompaniment, so charmingly played by Hill. The gallantry of the duo with the *Queen*, Mario now depicts more prominently. In the septuor of the third act, the brilliant outbreak on the high notes of confidence in *Raoul's* just cause, was never so fearlessly displayed by Mario; it caused the whole house to "rise at him," and cruelly, but irresistibly, to insist upon the repetition of the phrase, even long after the double chorus of the dispute had begun. Gosta resisting the demand until the band and voices were drowned by the excited audience. The dramatic passion in the duo between *Valentina* and *Raoul* was sustained by Grisi and Mario with overpowering effect; the acting on both sides, whilst the muffled funereal sounding of the tocsin was heard, was terribly in earnest. The hesitation of *Raoul*, divided between his *Valentina* and the calls of duty, was depicted by Mario in the most impressive pantomime. The duet of Fornes is quite a new creation; it is as opposite in conception to that of Sarasse as the Italian version of Marini was different from that of the French artist. Formes personifies the religious idea: he is "the statue of iron, in its strength half cast, among the aisles of some Protestant temple," as George Sand has felicitously imagined "the old serving-man—rude, intolerant, faithful to his master, cruel, irritable, a fanatic in cold blood, and tranquilly sublime in martyrdom." What George Sand has written, Formes realises; and it is only to be desired that his singing were equal to his acting; his "Pif Pa!" was admirable, but he was too kind in the duo with *Valentina*, and thorough drags the time too much. Madame Castellan is to be comp imented on her vast improvement in *Marguerite* since she sung it in 1848: she rendered the second scene of the first act extremely interesting. The *Page* of Mdlle. de Meric was so very well acted and sung, except in the second scene, that she cannot fail to improve in this her first piece. Tagliafico's *St. Bris* was stern and unbending; the *Nevers* of Massol gay and chivalrous; the Huguenot *Soldier* of Lavia jovial and daring; and the important secondary parts judiciously sustained by Mrs. Sohl, Polonini, Tagliafico, Rache, &c. The intricate concerted music, and the choral pieces which are so elaborated throughout this lyric masterpiece, were carefully executed—amongst which are the orgie and duel-trio, the oath of reconciliation in the first act, the chorusses of dispute in the second act, the "Conjuration and Benediction of the Pomarda" (executed rapturously) in the third, and the *Scale* in the fourth.

On Tuesday night the "Huguenots" was repeated; and on Saturday, Rossini's "Zora."

For the extra night on Thursday the first act of Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was performed, with Gras, Mdlle. de Meric, Mario, Zelger, Tagliafico, Polonini, Soldi, and Tamberlik; and the whole of Weber's "Der Freyschutz" with Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Vera, Mdlle. Cotti, Signori Maralti, Mei, M. Massol, and Herr Formes.

DRURY-LANE.

On Saturday the season closed, on which occasion Mr. Anderson addressed the audience, confessing a failure, charging the press with coolness towards his experiment, and complaining of the want of good dramatic literature. These representations are either absurd or untrue. Mr. Anderson's management was, at the beginning, encouraged both by the public and the press; but he soon lost his way, by losing sight of "the legitimacy of the national drama," which he still professes a desire to uphold. As to any want of an efficient dramatic literature in these times, those who are best acquainted with the subject are the readiest to acknowledge that dramatic genius and talent of all kinds superabounds. What is wanted of sufficient judgment and means to deal with it liberally, select from it wisely, and produce it with such accessories as are demanded by the improved tastes of a modern audience.

NEW STRAND.

A new farce, entitled "Not to be done," was produced on Monday. It is a piece distinguished for its whimsicality, being, in plot and treatment, of a most arbitrary character. Mr. Leigh Murray, as *Cool*, appears in the piece, which is under entirely new conditions, personating (by way of disguise) a drunken cobbler and a snuffy old woman. To this necessity he is reduced in order to counteract a fraud attempted by a friend, *Jonas Downing* (Mr. H. Farren), in regard to a wager, by which the one who remains single by a certain day is to lose a hundred pounds to the other, if married. *Downyoung*, determined "not to be done," trumps up a previous marriage with a scant-girl, whose pretended parents shock the young man's uncle by their coarse and vulgar manners. These offensive personages are the cobbler and the old woman already alluded to. Mr. L. Murray's portraits, though highly coloured, were artistic, and evidence a variety of talent in the actor well calculated to increase his popularity. The farce was successful.

ADELPHI.

A comic drama, called "The White Sergeants, or the Butterpilk Volunteers," was produced on Monday. The title explains the character of the piece. The wives of some tradesmen follow their husbands in military attire to a yeomanry meeting, where meet with some Hussar officers, who make love to them, but are outwitted by the adventurous white sergeants, who contrive to bring the Hussars' own wives to the spot and thus inspire them with jealousy of the Yeomanry. On outline we have thus indicated is filled up with certain apparently subordinate characters, but who really help to support the fun and interest of the plot An ill-humoured boots (Mr. Wright) and an amorous chambermaid (Miss Wostgar) have more than one effective scene; while a fancy baker (Mr. Munyard), and a tailor of the name of Snipp, according to their trades, (Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam), are entrusted with a strong situation or two, and several very pretty songs. The piece is picturesquely mounted, and was successful.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Monday, M. Alexandre Dumas' comedy of "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," reduced from five to four acts, was performed, with M. Lafont in *Roger, Vicomte de Saint Chevron*. The piece was mounted with great splendour. Mdlle. Rose Deschamps, the demoiselle, *Charlotte de Merlan*, was charmingly impersonated by Mdlle. Nathalie; and, indeed, in all its parts, the play was admirably acted. The house was full.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

Mr. Roualeyn Gordon Cumming, the author of "A Narrative of Adventures in the Deserts and Forests of Africa," has given his readers the opportunity of testing the correctness of his descriptions by inspecting, at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner, a sort of plenary exposition of the hunting trophies, native arms, and costumes brought home by him from the far interior of South Africa. Here are in abundance skins and heads and entire skeletons of elephants, the head and horns of the rhinoceros, with the feet and other limbs and skins of both; with whatsoever may bear witness to the adventurer's acquaintance with the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the buffalo, the quagga, the gnoo, the bison, the boo, the brek ox, the eland, the oryx, the antelope, the gnu, the sea-sykyy, the koodoo, the waterbuck, the reit buck, the rhooye and vaal rhubok, the bleshok, and other animals too numerous and difficult to name. There also may be seen the arms and costumes of savage kings and warrior chiefs, according to their tribes, with the bows, quivers, and poisoned arrows used by the Boejesmen. Altogether, the Exhibition is both interesting and instructive, and will repay a morning's investigation.

COLOSSEUM AND CYCLORAMA.—These Exhibitions were honoured on Saturday by a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Gordon and Mr. Birch. His Royal Highness was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the various features of both establishments.

A beautiful stained glass window has been erected at the east end of the south aisle of Worcester Cathedral as an obituary memorial of the deceased lady of the Rev. Allen Wheeler, Precentor of the Cathedral; and also in commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministerial service as one of the minor canons of that estab ishment.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company have just added another fine new vessel to their fleet, and it is stated to be built upon a very superior model for fleetness of sailing. She is named the *Asia*, and will leave Liverpool for Boston on the 18th instant.

IRELAND.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following:—"In a communication lately received, through Sir George Grey, by the directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, relative to his Royal Highness Prince Albert's visit to the tubular bridge, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their suite, we think it is declined; but we now announce to our readers the gratifying intelligence that her Majesty intends paying a visit to her loyal Irish subjects this summer, accompanied by her illustrious Consort and the Prince of Wales, making the line of railway her route to Ireland, visiting the stupendous structure, the Britannia Bridge, and its locality."

LORD GOUGH.—A public dinner is about to be given to Lord Gough by the corporation of Clonmel. His Lordship stopped to lunch at the country seat of Mr. Blanconi, the large car proprietor, on his way to Rathcoven, his Lordship's family seat. On his arrival at his home, he was met by his tenantry, with bonfires and other joyous tokens of welcome and respect, to which his Lordship responded by an expression of his warm thanks, and ordered several barrels of beer to reach his welcomers.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The *Cork Constitution* thus refers to the progress of emigration from that port, which appears to be greater than from Dublin, whence the stream pours on without any symptom of cessation:—"Hundreds of farmers and peasantry continue to leave our quays daily for the United States. Few comparatively select the British colonies. On Wednesday the *British Queen* and *Garland* for Boston, and the *Queen* for New York, sailed with emigrants, and on Thursday the *Alarm* sailed for Quebec. Several vessels are in port preparing for sailing, and there is little doubt that all of them will obtain their regulated number. Emigration from this country is not confined altogether to the lowest order of the population, for occasionally men of high position and education take their departure, with families and a family, who had resided in the neighbourhood of Bandon, left for America."

STEAM NAVIGATION TO AMERICA.—The eminent success which has attended the establishment of Cunard's line of steamers between Liverpool and America, and the daily increasing trade between the two countries, together with the want of an extension of such communication between other parts of the United Kingdom, have resulted in the commencement of a new line from Ireland. The first steamer, which, it is said, will be despatched in August merely a preliminary or experimental trip, is announced to sail from Galway for New York on the 1st of June next.

DEPEDAL.—Saturday last, at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell said that the Pope, on his restoration, would be to have an Irish body-guard formed; but that the answer of the British Government was, that such a guard when formed should not be employed to resist an insurrection should it break out at Rome, and that the British Government should appoint the officers; and he defied this to be contradicted. The rent for the week amounted to £222 10s. 6d.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The mountains of Wicklow and Dublin, within near sight of the metropolis, are now thickly bordered with snow.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—On Sunday last, while the Rev. Mr. O'Rourke and the Rev. Mr. Colgan were celebrating mass at the Whitefriars-street Chapel, Dublin, a man named Patrick M'Mahon suddenly approached the altar and struck each of the rev. gentlemen a desperate blow on the head with a heavy bludgeon, which knocked them down, and inflicted severe injury. The blow was instantly repeated, and would, no doubt, have proved fatal, but for the prompt interference of the police-station. The man is said to be a lunatic, and to have been before in custody as a dangerous maniac. Two medical gentlemen were in immediate attendance on the clergymen. The bludgeon was a most murderous weapon of whitethorn, and thickly knotted. The wretched lunatic, Francis Patrick Mahon, who, it appears, is deaf and dumb, was brought before the magistrate at the police-office, on Monday, and the usual long investigation of the case, was sent for trial at the next assizes. Dr. M'Sweeny, the medical witness who was examined, stated that he attended both the reverend gentlemen, and that the severe nature of the wounds on the head of each, he considered, although there was no fracture, that their lives were in danger.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' EPISCOPAL SCHOOL AND ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Monday, at the offices of the Naval and Military Bible Society, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., in the chair. The chairman, in a brief address, urged the duty of pointing out in very brief but forcible terms the many claims the sailors' orphans had on the support of the charitable, more especially of the British public, who owed their very existence to the exertions of the brave bands and loyal naval service. (Hear, hear.) The report was then read. It stated that for the last seven years there had always been a debt incurred, amounting to about £71 per annum. The committee, at their meeting of last year, had to record the payment of the debt then existing to £35, and they had now the satisfaction of announcing that it was entirely liquidated, and a balance was left in the bankers' hands. An appeal made to the public after the lamented death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager (by which this society had lost their best and kindest supporter), had resulted in the receipt of 100 guineas. Of the twenty orphan children received into the asylum, thirteen only had been brought into the new house, five having been placed in eligible situations, and two having returned to their friends. The receipts for the past year amounted to £653, and the expenditure to £653, leaving a balance of £20. A motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously. The chairman expressed his regret that no asylum for such an object should possess such limited means, and alluded to the fact of there being only fifteen inmates as a proof their crippled resources. Resolutions founded on the report were then submitted to the meeting and carried. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have been inanimate during the week, notwithstanding that Thursday was setting day for the May account. On Monday the opening price was 97¼, and the closing one 97¼, after having been 97⅝. Improving on Tuesday to 97⅝ to ¾ for Money and time, closing at 97⅝ for Money. Opening at the same price on Wednesday, a decline to 97⅝ soon followed, and, without material change, the close on either day was the same. Continuations were done at ⅛ to ¼ per cent, according to the credit of the parties. The settling on Thursday passed off without difficulty, and prices remained without material change, the market, however, being firmer. The Unfunded Debt continues in demand, and the terms of the public's indisposition to purchase Stock at the present high prices, while Continental affairs remain so unsettled, being general. A large sale of Reduced, on behalf of an insurance company, slightly affected the market on Tuesday, making the quotation a point below its relative value. The closing prices of the week are—for Bank Stock, ——; Reduced, 94¾; Consols, 95¾; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 97; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8⅛; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, 99 pm; Exchequer Bills, under £1000, 92 pm; Consols for Account, 96; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 71 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 71 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 71 pm.

In the Foreign Stock business has been limited within very narrow bounds, with fluctuations proportionately trifling. Danish Scrip has improved from ⅝ to ¾ premium; Mexican has scarcely varied a fraction; Peruvian closes a shade lower; Spanish is dull at 19¼ for New Active, on account of about 4 upon the week's prices; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents quote the same as on Saturday, but the Four per Cents are better by ¼ per cent. The last values of the week are—for Brazilian Bonds, 86⅝; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1839, 85¾; Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., 99¾; Ditto, Small, 6 pm; Ditto, Three per Cent., 1846, for Jan. Coupons, 28¾; Ditto, Account, 28¾; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., Account, 79; Ditto Deferred, 30; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 99½; Ditto, Scrip, 2¾ p; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 17¼; Ditto Three per Cent. Account, 37½; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 12½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 53½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 85¾.

There continues but little doing in Shares, and prices remain without any symptoms of permanent improvement. Closing figures are—Aberdeen, 7¼; Buckinghamshire, 16⅛; Caledonian, 7¼; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 8⅛; East Anglian, £5, 5s. and £2, 5s. and D.; Eastern Counties, 7¼; Ditto, New, Preference, Six per Cent., 11¼; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, 8 pm.; Great Northern, 6; Ditto, Half, 8, Six per Cent., 14; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 10¼; Great Western, 59¼; Lancaster and Carlisle, 81; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 35; Ditto, Quarters, 7; Ditto, Fifths, 10; dis.; Ditto, Tenths, 2½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 2½; Leeds and Bradford, 88; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 79; Ditto, Preference, Five per Cent., 87; London and North-Western, 101; Ditto, New, Seven per Cent., 13; London and South-Western, 56; Midland, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birm., Six per Cent., 119¾; Norfolk, Extension, 17⅛; North British, 7¾; North Staffordshire, 7¼; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15; Scottish Central, 12; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, ⅜; York and North Midland, 15¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2¾; Paris and Orleans, 29¾.

Intelligence of the payment of the Greek quotation having been received on Friday, Consols advanced nearly one-half per cent. The Three per Cents were done at 96 to ⅞, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents 97¾. Bank Stock, 203½; India Stock, 266; New Annuities, to 1924, and Exchequer Bills, 66s to 71s pm. In Foreign Bonds and Railway shares very little doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday. The arrivals of English wheat for our market this week, coastwise and inland to 1916 quarters, by land carriage they have materially fallen off. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was trifling, and the few parcels offering sold at an advance of 2s per quarter. Foreign wheat has met a fair sale at 2s per quarter. Only 2230 quarters of foreign wheat have reached us since Monday, and the supply of that article is comparatively small. The trade rules firm, as an increasing demand in value of 1s per quarter. Barley was in short supply, and steady inquiry, at 1s per quarter more money. Beans, peas Indian corn and flour were held for rather more money. Arrivals—English: wheat, 1910; barley, 230; malt, 3030; oats, 1370; flour, 4970 sacks; wheat, 3230; barley, 760; oats, 3490 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s to 43s; ditto, white, 41s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 28s to 41s; ditto, white, 41s to 43s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; distilling ditto, 22s to 24s; malting ditto 24s to 26s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 44s to 54s; brown ditto, 40s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 54s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 14s to 16s; potato ditto, 16s to 19s; Lincoln and Cork, black, 13s to 14s; ditto, white, 15s to 15s; thick beans, new, 22s to 23s; ditto, old, 25s to 26s; grey peas, 28s to 29s; maple, 24s to 26s; white, 25s to 28s; boilers, 28s to 30s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 29s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 30s per sack.

Foreign.—Dantzic red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s, barley, —s to —s, oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The demand for most articles has somewhat improved, and last week's prices are well supported.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; hempseed, 38s to 39s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 8s; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; English carraway-seed, 30s to 34s; Dutch ditto, 28s to 30s per last; rapeseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton; canary, 68s to 70s per quarter; English rape oil, —l. to —l. per cwt; linseed cakes, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton; linseed oil, —l. to —l. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 8½d; of household ditto, 4d to 5½d per 4lb. loaf.

Provisions.—Wheat, 36s 11d, barley, 21s 6d; oats, 14s 7d; rye, 19s 11d; beans, 24s 8d; peas, 25s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 1s 6d; barley, 1s 0d, oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 6d; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—Public sales of about 14 000 packages have been held this week. About 3000 packages have sold, at, in some instances a slight fall in prices.

Sugar.—The West India market rules steady, and prices are fairly supported. Mauritius qualities, as well as inferior Bengal parcels have given way 6d per cwt. Refined goods are in moderate request. Brown lumps, 48s to 48s 6d; good ditto, 50s to 50s; good and fine, 51s to 52s; fine pale, 53s to 54s per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon about 1100 bags good ordinary to fine Cheriton have changed hands, at 40s to 40s 6d per cwt. Most other kinds of coffee are quite as dear as last week.

Rice.—The market is firm, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Provisions.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of foreign butter are large, the demand for that article is steady, as fully last week's prices. Fine new milk Friesland, 78s to 79s; fine Holstein and Kiel, 72s to 74s; and other sorts, 48s per cwt, and upwards. Bacon more business doing in old Irish bacon, but at irregular prices. A few small parcels of new fourth Derks have arrived, and sold at 64s to 65s per cwt. New Limerick is offering for the next three months at 70s per cwt., at which figure we have no buyers. English butter is very dull in sale, and rather lowerto purchase. Fine Dorsets, 96s to 100s per cwt; good ditto, 80s to 92s per cwt; fresh, 74s to 11s per dozen lb. We have no change to notice in the va.ue of Irish bacon, the demand for which is steady. Fine mild cured, landed, 52s to 56s: heavy, 48s to 49s, small Limerick, 46s to 48s per cwt. A few sales have taken place on board, at 49s to 50s per cwt. Small Waterford hams are quoted at 60s per cwt. Irish lard is selling at 50s to 52s; and Dogs, 48s per cwt. Hams are very slow in sale.

Potatoes.—The demand for potatoes is steady, at last week's quotations. P C. on the spot, 30s 6d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 32s 6d to 38s 6d per ton. Town tallow, 43s 6d to 44s per cwt, last cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil has given way 30s per ton. Otherwise, the demand is exceedingly inactive, at barely stationary prices.

Spirits.—Brandy, the stock of which is still increasing, moves off heavily, on somewhat lower terms. Fine Jamaica rum is quite as dear as last week: but the inferior qualities are lower. Fine old corn spirits have sold at 2s 10d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 4s per load.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily. About 8000 bales have changed hands, as in whom instances, a slight reduction in the quotations.

Potatoes.—Prime qualities are quoted at 120s to 130s per ton. In other kinds very little is doing, on lower terms. About 1000 tons have arrived from abroad since our last report.

Coals (Friday).—Brown, 12s 6d; Lambton, 15s 6d; Casson, 14s 9d; Gordon, 13s; Denison, 12s 6d; Ross, 13s; Goslerth, 13s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although the holders of most kinds of hops, especially old parcels, have somewhat relaxed in their pretensions exceeding a little business is doing in our market. The nearest quotations are as follows:—

New Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 0s to £10 0s; New Weald of Kent ditto, £5 0s to £8 0s; New Sussex ditto, £4 10s to £7 10s; Farnham, £10 0s to £12 0s; Yearling Kents, £3 3s to £5 5s; Yearling Sussex, £3 3s to £3 15s; Old hops, £1 0s to £3 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—For the limited number to-day was heavy, supplies with beasts, in full average condition. For all breeds, owing to the limited attendance of buyers, the trade was dull, at a very little variation from our last quotations. In the prices of 2d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were not quite so large as those noticed on Friday last. The mutton trade was somewhat active, at full rates of currency, the prices of old Downs out of the wool realising readily 4s 2d per 8 lbs. We had a steady sale for lambs, the supply of which was moderate, at fully last week's quotations. In calves next to nothing was being doing, at barely the late decline in value. Pigs were very dull. Milch cows were almost nominal, at from £14 to £18 each, including their sucklings.

Beef, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; inferior beasts, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.

Mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; second quality, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d.

Veal, 2s 4d to 3s 4d; large hogs, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; small ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; sucking calves, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; and small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 6d.

Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to ——.

Head of cattle at Friday's market:—Beasts, 2,600; sheep, 23,000; calves, 120; pigs, 270. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 263; sheep, 1,000.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; prime ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; lamb 4s 6d to 5s 6d.

HENRY HARBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

WHITEHALL, May 3.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Wilkes Broadbent, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and John Henry Quartz, of Kingsbridge, in the county of Devon, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

FLINTSHIRE.—Sir Edward Samuel Walker, Knt, to be Deputy-Lieutenant

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

D EVANS, Merthyr Tydfil, carpenter. A WILLIAMS, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

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SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H M'KERROW, Glenshannock, Ayrshire, farmer. D U GHANT, Forres, Elginshire, shipowner.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 9.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Wednesday next, the 15th instant.

WHITEHALL, MAY 8.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Bloodland, the younger, of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and Richard Duke, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia: T Marshall to be Surgeon

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: I Thornycroft to be Captain, vice Earl Granville.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E REES, Dudley, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

R DART and J BROWN, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, corsch-lace-manufacturers. E KERSHAW, Park Village West, Regent's-park, advertising-agents. J T HOLLAND, Cowper's buildings. W HATHURST, Liverpool, coach proprietor. MARGARET MILNS, Manchester, grocer. B HOYLE, Manchester and Ardwick, check and gingham manufacturer. H WILSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, commission-agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

N FERGUSSON and CO., Edinburgh, curriers. R SUMMERS and SON, Hamilton, builders. J NIMMO, Edinburgh, printer. J and D JONES, Blackford, Perthshire, wrights. W RUSSELL, Tearie, coach-contractor. J LYELL, Dundee, merchant. A M'KECHNIE, Glasgow, dealer in shawls.

BIRTHS.

At Hopton, Lady Lacon, of a son.—At Moseley Cottage, Lee, the wife of Charles T Tucker, Esq, R N, of a son.—At Leigh, the wife of the Rev Herbert Hawkins, of a son.—At Cadelor-house, Bristol, the Countess of Caledor, of a son.—At 54, Tavistock-square, the wife of the Rev Charles Kingsley, of a daughter.—At Wymondham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev R B Kennard, B A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Marylebone Church, Richard Ashton, Esq, of Gorstance Hall, Cheshir., to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart, of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.—At Tring Church, Cheshire, the Rev James Drummond Money, of Stemsfield Rectory, Suffolk, to Clara Elizabeth Isabella, second daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.—At Umballa, Captain Henry Goodwyn, of her Majesty's 78th Regiment, to Fanny, daughter of Captain Naylor, of her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

DEATHS.

At Usk, Augusta Eleanor, the only child of the Rev Hyd Nicholl, aged 1 year and 11 months.—At Bath, Frances Jane Bayly, relict of Benjamin Bayly, Esq, surgeon-major.—Aged 70, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev James Lloyd Wallace. Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol.—At Bath, Elizabeth Hamilton, the Rev Edmund Goodenough, youngest son of the late Robert Gooch, M.D.——The Rev George Millett, vicar of Sidbury, Devon, and formerly fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge.—Emily Kathleen, fourth daughter of the Rev James Inkersole, Adcote-house, North Hyrnms, Shrop., aged five years and ——.—At 34, Queen s-road, Regent s-park, George Fiunis, Esq, Mayor of Hythe, in the 70th year of his age.

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The *Governole* is built with one fighting deck, of enormous strength, on which she carries twelve 68-pounder broadside guns, of 65 cwt. each, and two 8-inch pivot guns of 95 cwt., being, as we are informed, a more powerful armament than that of any other steam-vessel of the same class afloat.

The engines are of the combined power of 600 horses, on the double cylinder principle, as patented in 1839 by Mr. Joseph Maudslay and Mr. Joshua Field, of the above firm; who have, since that time, manufactured engines on this principle almost of the largest power of 15,370 horses.

The *Governole* has been constructed in the best manner, and was equipped under the personal superintendence of the Marquis Ricci, an officer of great intelligence in the Sardinian service; whilst every minute point connected with the machinery has been attended to, so as to render this vessel suitable as a war-steamer of great efficiency

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(*Continued on page 344.*)

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Some time ago, the "Illustrated London News" Journal contained a letter from a Lady on the Shapes of Parasols, the Author of which, it is supposed, is a Parisian, as the Lady complains that in this respect the Parisian Ladies have the advantage of us. The suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the invention of the FLORIFORM PARASOL, which exhibits, when open, the exact outline of an expanded flower.
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TO VISITORS from the COUNTRY.—All Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Cheap Furniture, are invited to inspect the STOCK of CHAIRS, exhibited by MECHI, at No. 4, Leadenhall-street, Show Rooms (Continental-street, near the India House. Determined to take the Trade in hand, he has purchased the entire Stock and novel specimens in Papier Mache. Finding it impossible to display them in the limited space he occupies in Regent-street, he has fitted up a spacious Room, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most brilliant assortment ever offered to the public. Each article is marked with admirable copies of Edwin Landseer's most popular paintings (with BOND, 28, corner of Wardour-street, Soho). Also, at 112, Regent-street, the Isle of Wight, and 4, Leadenhall-street, MECHI and BOND'S Cabinet in Use for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Work-boxes, Writing-desks, Envelope Cases, Tea Caddies, and work-table.—A, Leadenhall-street Illustrated catalogues gratis.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
ESTABLISHED in 1774.
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, are supplied by
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 53, Cornhill-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department,
under competent Female superintendence. Their prices are economical, the materials and good work excellent.
BABY LINEN, of superior work, decidedly CHEAP.
Parcels of £2 sent free to any part of London by all railway carriage.
SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT
for inspection, on application stating the kind of Linen required.
LISTS, with PRICE sent POST-PAID

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Milliners' Accounts.—The following Bonnets, Trimmed with Rich Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d; Mourning Satin, of Rich Silk, 14s 9d to 18s 9d; Ditto, of Rich Crape, 21s to 25s 9d; Flowers' Bonnets, with Double Crape Veil, 14s 6d to 18s 6d; White or Black Lace, with Satin Cap, and Veil, 16s to 18s 6d; Ditto, in all colours, drawn or on Paris net shapes, 14s 6d to 18s 6d. Paris Chips for Bridal, or Dress Bonnets, 5s 6d; very fine, 6s 6d to 10s; White Bermuda Chips, 3s 1d to 5s 11d; Dunstable White Straws, the new shape, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; Ditto, Rose Pink, 3s 6d to 5s 11d; Lingerie nets Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine, at 5s 11d More Fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the above are Wholesale Prices for Cash. Orders by Post, or at the Wholesale House, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, Jr. WISE and Co.
Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly

SPECIALITÉ de DENTELLES et de BRODERIES.—J. HAYWARD'S, 81, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon).
This House having been established upwards of seventy years, for the six new sale of LACE and EMBROIDERY, they are enabled to offer monetal advantages in executing Wedding Orders. In many instances manufacturing their own goods, and employing their own patterns, they can with confidence offer to the patrons and the public articles of superior taste and fabric, at a considerable saving in price.
Their extensive and very choice Stock of the following articles is particularly worthy of attention:—
Honiton Bridal, Squares and Scarfs, from 3 Guineas
Brussels and Honiton Point Collars, Capes, Dresses, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Sleeves, &c.
A wonderful Imitation of Lace and Embroidery, in Muslin, Lace, Cambric, Dresses, &c., at very moderate prices
Also Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety, from 3s 6d to 8 guineas.
Plain Cambrics and Cambric Handkerchiefs of the best fabrics
The latest Novelties in Laces and Embroideries always ready for inspection.
HAYWARD'S (SIDDLE and CO.), Lacemen to the Royal Family, 81, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, &c.
PASSENGERS to the COLONIES, generally, may obtain their OUTFITTINGS of W. SILVER and Co., CLOTHIERS, &c., 66 and 67, CORNHILL, at wholesale prices. SILVER and Co. make nearly the whole of their Clothing themselves, and can confidently assert that the Cabin Fellow Furniture may become permanent Household Fix tures on arrival in the colony
They also engage PASSAGE, and give ship-sailing INFORMATION, for they purchase their Outfittings themselves. Those about being to give PASSAGE will also place themselves in their hands every benefit; and they forward small packages for their customers' friends, to any part of the kingdom, free of charge.
SILVER and Co. give DRAFTS on AUSTRALIA, at sixty days' sight, of £125 for every £100 paid here.
LIBRARY Fitting-on Branch No. 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, opposite the London Tavern, where Gentlemen may obtain Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c., including bedding, may be obtained for FOUR POUNDS.
66 & 67, CORNHILL, LIVERPOOL

GERMANY.—Notice is hereby given, that Mr. [illegible] Frankfort-on-Maine, are the Agents in Germany for the sale of Mr. Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines.—British College of Health, New-road, London, Feb. 1, 1850.

AS GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her governess, who is of the Church of England, and has resided eight years with her daughter. She can instruct her pupils in French, German, Italian, and music, and finish their education with the occasional assistance of masters. A family residing part of the year in London would be preferred. The most unexceptionable testimony can be given. Letters addressed to A. B., at Mr. Morgan's, 8, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young person, who can have an excellent character from her present and previous place, wants a situation as Housemaid. Address, A. B., 25, Queen's-road, Regent's-park

TO WORKING JEWELLERS and Others.—A very prosperous and lucrative TRADE for DISPOSAL in the Owner having gained many means from it. It has been established Twenty-five Years, in an excellent situation, and has a steady, regular trade attached to it, and would prove a valuable concern to any persevering man. Two workmen only used in the trade and constant employment. It also presents an excellent opening for the Watch trade. The sum required, about £1200. The books for the past years will be shewn, and the most honourable dealing may be depended on.—Apply personally to HASLUCK BROTHERS, 104, Hatton-garden, London.

CITY DOMESTIC BAZAAR!!!—The Proprietor of the above Establishment is desirous of making known to his patrons and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from 33, Ludgate-hill to 9, OLD BAILEY (first door from Ludgate-hill), where Ladies will find SERVANTS, with good characters, waiting their applications, and Servants may have meat with the acquisition of speedily being hired. March 28, 1850.

ROOK-RIFLES, AIR-GUNS, AIR-CANES, &c., for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoon and line, &c.—Prices from £3s. to £7 7s. LILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, Invalids' Wheel Chairs, &c. 19s. to 20 guineas, at the manufactory, Manchester-house, INGRAM 3, 29, City-road.—N B Illustrated catalogues.

Post-Office Orders sent 3d.

FIVE POUNDS of Superior Black, Green, or Mixed TEA, for 5s. Packed in a tin case, and sent carriage-free to all parts of England. ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 15, High street, Islington, London.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY.
Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Baton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 24s per ton.

FIRE and ROBBERY.—Safety for Plate and Cash. CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES and BOXES are the most secure depositories for deeds, cash, plate, account-books, &c., both from fire and burglars. All are fitted with their detector locks.—E. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 30, Lord-street, Liverpool, and 16, Market-street, Manchester.

HAIR MEMENTOS.—DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 178, Fenchurch-street, City, London, beautifully makes and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, Devices, &c., and sends the same to any part of the kingdom at about one-half the usual charges.—N.B. A Book of Specimens sent on receipt of Two postage stamps. Show Rooms, First floor.

REFORM YOUR TAILOR'S BILLS.—
DOUDNEYS, being honoured with Five Specials. Appointments from the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family—recommend their NEW FAMILIES OF LOW PRICES, Grand.—Footmen's Liveries, £3 3s 17, Old Bond-street, 26, Burlington Arcade, and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1826.

GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S ROLL COCOA is perfectly pure, and so well prepared as to afford, when hot water or milk, a bland, aromatic, salubrious, and highly nutritious article of diet.—Signed ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Author of Chemistry and Professor of Chemistry."—Sold retail by all Grocers and Confectioners; wholesale, at Cox, Sweet-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

FULTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE should be tried by all who wish Coffee perfectly free from sediment, of a delicious flavour, and made ready without trouble. In Bottles, price 1s and 2s each. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Wholesale, from HENRY CARR, Agent, 8, St. Swithin's-lane, London; of W. FULTON, 4, Bridge-street, Manchester.

ATMOSPHERIC AIR and COAL GAS, in certain proportions, yield an INTENSE HEAT, which can be a vantageously employed for Chemical, Culinary, Manufacturing, and Domestic purposes, &c. In any room without flue, and without danger. For the above, and the PATENT AIR SYPHON VENTILATOR, may be seen at RICH'S Manufactory, Agar-street, Strand.

THE NEW PATENT SHOWER-BATH, and every improved Bath, at reduced prices. Purchasers should not fee de tuit; they have inspected our stock and compared prices (gratis and post-free).—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house.

THE TORRICELLIAN SHOWER-BATHS.—Purchasers should not decide until they have seen this, the last invented and most perfect Shower-Bath. By simply pulling a cord which hangs from the top, any quantity of water may be had without exertion. May be seen in operation, or prospectuses had (free by post), at 313, Oxford-street, and 63, Fleet-street. R. S. STEVENS, Sole Licensee, Lodging and general bath manufacturer and furnishing ironmonger, London-bridge

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK.—The original, and by far the best, requiring no preparation, offers the surest means of protection for every variety of household linen and clothing, and is the only description of marking ink that can be careful to ask for the genuine article, prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 28, corner of Wardour-street, Soho. Sold by most Chemists, Stationers, and Medicine-venders. Price, 1s a Bottle

GLOBES and ORRERIES by NEWTON and SON.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The publics, country, and pupils in general, are respectfully informed that Messrs. NEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 15s to 40 guineas per pair; also, a cheap article, suitable for presents, and from 2s to 30s each. School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle; 3 guineas per pair.—Manufactory, 136, Fenchurch-street.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—GROSSMITH'S NEW ARTIFICIAL LEG, with Patent-Action Knee and Ankle Joints, enables the patient to walk, sit, or ride, with ease and comfort, whereby concealment is impossible. Also, a similar article for persons, at the expense of the old style of cork leg, will last a lifetime, and is the only leg yet invented that ladies and children can walk without.—Artificial Leg, Eye, Arm, and Hand Manufactory, 75, Fleet-street. Established 1760.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—A new discovery has been experienced by a vast number of officers' persons, as to Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Paralysis, Spinal Affections, and universal Debility, from the perusal of a PAMPHLET, which may be had, gratis, of Messrs. BARCLAY, by addressing a letter, "DR. BROWN 3 Dapsensary, King's-Cross, London, with three postage-stamps enclosed, saying—Send Pamphlet as named in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS to the address as below
The testimony of the Rev. W. S. Landon, of Weymington, Bedfordshire, will be found an additional relieving himself of the Lumbago and Rheumatic Pains, from which he had suffered many years, also with other officers. The testimony of the Rev. C. W. Cavendish, of Wimbledon, whose daughter was relieved from a severe affliction which had resisted all medical skill, and, from the use of this Lubricant, is now a gentleman in his parish and neighbourhood, strongly recommends it to the nobility and gentry, as a cheap, safe, yet efficacious remedy for general suffering.

DR. BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS, the only safe, pleasant, and effectual remedy for all Disorders of the Chest, Voice, Lungs and Breath. In Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty in Breathing, Shortness of Breath, Il moving Phlegm, and Purifying the Breath. Being the results of thirty years' practice, they have obtained the unanimous approval of the faculty in their preparation the most delicate, soothing, and healing ingredients found to be indispensable to the successful cure of those dangerous and troublesome affections. In Boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d; may be sent free per post, 2d, 4d and 8d extra for Postage.—DR BARRY and Co., 37, New Bond-street, London. Also to be obtained of their Agents: Barclay, 95, Farringdon street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton, How Churchyard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout, 229, Oxford street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Newbery, 45, Paternoster-row; Hayward, and Co.; Bines Brothers; Evans, Lacon, and Evans, Langton Brothers, and Scott; Barrow and Harvey; Davy, Mr. Merido, and Dr. Landon; and Bryant, Mr. W. Bennett, Portman, Mason and Co., 1s 9d, Piccadilly; and through all respectable Chemists and Booksellers.

THE WAR-STEAMER "GOVERNOLE," BUILT FOR THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE SARDINIAN WAR-STEAMER "GOVERNOLE."

(*Continued from page 342.*)

ratus, so that, when sailing without the aid of steam, the wheels may revolve independently of the engines; and they are also fitted with toothed segments, crane motion, and friction screw brake, for turning round and holding the engines and wheels at any point, without the necessity of getting up steam.

In short, the *Governole* has been constructed and fitted in the best possible manner; and it is reasonable to expect that she will prove one of the most perfect and efficient war-steamers in the Mediterranean.

SHETLAND PONIES.

THESE eight ponies (three brown, and five black) have lately been sold to the agent of the Pacha of Egypt, by Mr. Orton, of 69, Wapping, who receives for sale ponies from the various breeders in Shetland. At the time Mr. Orton was first applied to, in January last, he had but four of the animals in stock, but he procured the other four from Shetland, taking care to obtain those of the smallest size: they are 35 inches in height, and their companions do not exceed 37 inches. Their present value is about £15 each. They were imported by the mail packet to Aberdeen, and thence by steamer to London.

Mr. Orton is breaking these ponies in harness, and drives them in fours every day; they are intended for the Pacha's children to drive—six in a small carriage now building by Kings, Long-acre; the harness, which is superb, is being manufactured by Messrs. Gibson and Co., New Coventry-street.

The ponies are rough at present, but they will be got into better condition before they are shipped, towards the close of the present month. The Pacha's agent is, we understand, a German veterinary surgeon, and Master of the Horse to his Highness.

SHETLAND PONIES PURCHASED FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 427.—Vol. XVI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850. [Sixpence.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR TOWNS.

We see it stated that efforts are being made in various of the more opulent and important towns of the kingdom, to establish public libraries for the benefit of the trading and operative classes. Manchester and Liverpool seem well inclined to take the lead in this movement. The wealthier classes in Manchester have already entered into a liberal subscription with this object, and the Town Council of Liverpool have a motion before them with the same view. We need scarcely say that to all such efforts we wish the most complete success. The education of the adult people by their own agency, without the aid of Governmental grants, or the interference of official and officious functionaries, is a result in the highest degree desirable, and will be one of the most gratifying proofs of our advancing civilization.

Another movement in this direction has been made by Mr. Ewart, whose Bill for the establishment of Public Libraries in Towns has already made some progress through the House of Commons. Mr. Ewart proposes that Town Councils shall have the power to rate their parishes for this purpose. Various objections against the measure have been started in the debates that have ensued upon the first and second readings. Had the bill any prospect of becoming a law, it would be worth the while of all the friends of the moral, intellectual, and religious education of the toiling masses to consider these objections in detail; and if, upon investigation, they should prove well founded, to propose some means to obviate or remedy them. But, as there is little if any prospect of Mr. Ewart's being able to carry his measure to completion, it is scarcely necessary in the friends of popular education to meet the objections which have been started by those who deny the utility and expediency of literature for the people. We shall not attempt to do so, for we also object to Mr. Ewart's proposal. While avowing to the utmost extent our sym-

THE GRAND SALOON AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

pathy with his object, we must confess that, in our opinion, Mr Ewart has not taken the proper means to effect it. Colonel Sibthorp and others object, that, by such an act as Mr. Ewart contemplates, the dwellers in the rural districts would be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the towns. We cannot consider this objection to be wholly invalid. Others object that the bill would operate to the creation and extension of polemical and religious strife. Neither does it appear that this objection is a groundless one. If the Town Council of any town or borough are to have powers to establish a free library at the public expense, it seems clear to us that the next question for their consideration must inevitably be the character of the books to be purchased by the public money. This question will immediately open, in every place where it is discussed, the flood-gates of party and religious warfare. It would be a most unhappy spectacle at the present day, and in this intellectual country, to witness the growth and progress of acrimonious local squabbles upon the multifarious topics embraced in the wide range of literature. We should, in all probability, see the local celebrities of our cities and towns engaged in disputes that would tend to bring literature into the contempt of the very classes whom it is its privilege to educate and exalt. If the disputants left out of view the strictly doctrinal portion of the subject, we might still have a war of scientific neophytes, upon the rival claims of Dr. Buckland and Dean Cockburn to be the best geological instructor of our young men. We should have one party vehemently insisting on, and another as vehemently opposing, the introduction of Hume and Gibbon into the libraries of the people. We should have the rate-payers of our towns ranged into factions upon the morality or Christianity of a Byron or a Shelley. We should have battles between the foes and the friends of our erotic poets as the fit instructors and closet companions of our clerks and shopmen; and perhaps have to listen to angry debates upon the propriety or impropriety of introducing the historian and eulogist of Jack Shepherd to the same place in our lending libraries which we accord to men whose efforts have been uniformly exerted in the cause of public decency and virtue. We must admit, for our own parts, that we have no desire for the introduction of such polemics into the municipal assemblies of our towns and parishes; and that we consider Mr. Ewart's well-meant efforts to remedy what may considered to be a national want, that of large, well-assorted, and readily accessible libraries for the people, to be vitiated in this and other respects by the machinery which he proposes to employ.

Notwithstanding these objections, we reiterate that the object aimed at has our cordial good wishes; and were there no other means of attaining it, we should be loth to express any decided hostility to Mr. Ewart's motion, upon either of the points which we have stated. We should then think it our duty to consider which of the two evils—the possibility of reconciling the pockets of the rural with the needs of the urban population in this important particular, and whether the "amenities of literature" might not, by some means or other, be cultivated among the members of Town Councils to the exclusion of all topics of dispute and ill-will. But, while there is another, a better, and a cheaper means of attaining the end in view; while there is a means which, instead of oppressing a tax-ridden community by a new impost, will relieve it from an existing burthen, and which, so far from exciting any unseemly strife, either upon doctrinal or literary points, will leave every man free to educate himself, we must express our dissent from Mr. Ewart's present proposal. What Mr. Ewart should strive for, and what the great towns should exert all their energies to bring about, is the total abolition of the excise duty upon paper. Mr. Ewart's motion would, if carried, add a tax to one already existing—which is in itself a serious objection to it. The measure we prefer would abolish a tax; and, instead of establishing a public library in every town, by creating a new tax, would so reduce the cost of literature as to enable every poor man to establish a library in his own home. If the Government would but consent to take the excise upon the paper-mill, and relinquish the amount of taxation which it levies upon the education of the people and the "raw material" of literature, there would be no necessity for any such scheme as that which Mr. Ewart proposes. The master-pieces of English literature in every department would be made accessible by the enterprise of our publishers to the humblest means of the humblest day-labourer; and there would be no necessity for charitable men to accord to them as a favour the education which they could purchase as a right. There would be no occasion for dispute or debate, and every workshop and cottage in the land might be rendered independent of the town library, by the possession of its own literary treasures. The poor man, instead of studying the daily history of the present time over a glass of gin or ale, in the public-house, would be enabled to purchase his daily broadsheet for the use of his household; and, instead of having to conform to some possibly inconvenient rules in obtaining the loan of a book for a short and stated period, he might make the prize permanently his own, for a moderate outlay. This is the means we prefer for the extension of literature among the classes whom the merchants of Manchester propose to benefit by charitable subscriptions, and whom Mr. Ewart and the Town Council of Liverpool propose to accommodate by a tax, of which the poor, like other people, would have to bear a portion. To tax the people for libraries, while the Government already taxes them upon the paper of which libraries are composed, is a cumbrous, a roundabout, an expensive, and an ineffectual mode of accomplishing what is desired. That object, as we understand it, is not so much the establishment of public libraries, as the literary education of the humbler classes; and we believe it would be not only more simply and more cheaply, but far more certainly secured by the abolition of the excise duty upon paper, than by any other which the philanthropy or charity of individuals can prompt, or the wisdom of Parliament can devise. The tax, though highly oppressive and injurious, is not so exceedingly productive as to make it worth the while of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to retain it in the face of repeated public protests against it. We trust that the efforts of men like Mr. Ewart, instead of being wasted in attempts to counteract its evil operation, such as the bill upon which we have commented, will be directed to the root of the matter. Untax literature, and the necessity for public libraries will be obviated by the creation of private ones. That is the remedy for the evil, which we submit to the consideration of all who take an interest in the moral elevation of the people.

FESTIVITIES AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, which was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and about 800 members of the aristocracy.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about eleven o'clock. His Grace wore the uniform of a field marshal.

The diplomatic circle was attended by nearly the whole of the foreign Ministers resident at the British Court, with three exceptions, those being the French Ambassador (who left town for Paris on Wednesday), and the Russian and Bavarian Ministers.

The general company included, among others, the following:—

Duke—Leinster, Norfolk, Leeds.

Duchesses—Grafton, Norfolk, Bedford, Sutherland, Richmond, Cleveland

Marquises—Donegal, Kildare, Camden, Ailesbury, Winchester, Westminster.

Marchionesses—Londonderry, Kildare, Bradford, Aylesbury, Westminster.

Earls—Wilton, Clare, Morley, Lucan, Bective, Grosvenor, Arundel and Surrey, Jersey, Kinnoull, Carlisle, Granville, Grey.

Countesses—Longford, Lucan, Wilton, Bective, Grosvenor, Arundel and Surrey, Jersey, Grey, Powis, Kinnoull, Sefton, Arundel and Surrey, Granville, Malmesbury, Beauchamp, Couper, Ellesmere.

Viscounts—Sidney, Jocelyn, M.P., Malden, Palmerston, Pollington, Hardinge, Strangford, Castlerosse, Lascelles, Mahon, Combermere, Canning, Emlyn, M.P., Eastnor.

Viscountesses—Hardinge, Enfield, Newport, Combermere, Canning, Emlyn, Duppin, Jocelyn, Palmerston, Mahon, Pollington.

The Duke's private band, conducted by Mr. C. Coote, were stationed in the grand saloon during the evening, and performed several solos and concerted pieces.

The Duke of Cambridge remained the guest of his Grace until after one o'clock; and it was nearly two o'clock before the general circle had separated.

The noble Duke will give a grand ball on Tuesday next, the anniversary of his Grace's birthday.

We are enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the principal of the superb suite of apartments in Devonshire House.

In Grand Saloon, two stories in height, is a magnificent apartment, and the decorations, designed by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore street, and carried out about two years since, under his superintendence, are in the most superb character, in the style of the celebrated artist Le Brun; and we believe it is the most extensive specimen of that kind of decoration which has been done for very many years past. The general arrangement may be gleaned from our representation; but the gorgeousness and harmony of the colours must be imagined, as, without the aid of polychromy, it is impossible to give an idea of them. The saloon originally was the entrance vestibule, but it now forms one of the most magnificent apartments in the building, a new grand staircase having been built by the Duke of Devonshire, on the old one, entrance done away with a few years since. The effect of the staircase is extremely chaste; the walls are of white scagliola, the stairs of marble, the balustrade of gilded brass, and the handrail of glass. The vestibule also surpasses the visitor entering the ball-room, and thence into the grand saloon, which, as before mentioned, is the subject of our illustration. When used as a ball room, the furniture of this saloon is, of course, removed, and seats, close to the walls, are raised one step, so that the sitters can observe the dancers with ease. The curtains are of Spitalfields manufacture, and the panel compartments on the walls are of Lyons brocade silk. The framing of the panels, looking-glasses, &c., is of the most beautiful design; and being pierced and gilded, adds very greatly to the splendour of the apartment. Over the doors there are some very fine portraits, and as the picture-frames are arranged so as to harmonise with the general style of the room, the best possible effects is produced. The other suite of rooms, open on similar festive occasions to the present, have been entirely re-decorated and re-embellished by Mr. Crace in the most sumptuous style.

Devonshire House was built by William Kent for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire, about a century since.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The capital continues in a state of feverish excitement on account of the proposed Electoral Law. Numerous petitions have been prepared and signed by those opposed to the Ministerial project; and on Wednesday a number of these were laid upon the table of the Assembly. As though the Government were not quite satisfied as to the sufficiency of the provocation they have already given to the Ultras, they have renewed their attacks on the free expression of opinion by interfering with the publication of the Republican organs. *La Presse* publishes a letter from M. Boulé, the printer, stating that at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, at the moment when the papers *La République, La Voix du Peuple*, and the *Estafette* were set in type, a commissary of police entered the printing-house and affixed his seal on the printing presses.

The results of this proceeding have been increased dissatisfaction out of doors and a stormy discussion in the Assembly on Wednesday, when M. Dupont de Bussac declared that M. Baroche had committed a flagrant violation of the law by closing the printing-office of M. Boulé.

M. Baroche replied that the article 12th of the law of the 21st of October, 1814, empowered the Government to deprive of his license any printer convicted before the correctional courts of any offence against the law. Now, M. Boulé had undergone four condemnations—the first, on the 8th of September, 1848 (loud exclamations on the Left); the second, on the 15th of June, 1849; the third, on the 1st of December, 1849; and the fourth, on the 10th of April last. The Government was guilty of too much forbearance with regard to M. Boulé, but it had considered it its duty, when it was ascertained that he had printed a factious petition, the signers of which were being prosecuted, to stop the printer.

M. Pascal Duprat could not conceive how a Minister of the Republic could invoke a law of the Monarchy to excuse an act that crushed the liberty of the press. Why were ministers to indulge in such a course? M. Baroche, who incessantly recommended the Assembly to abdicate its power and commit the government to the President alone. No, it was not the printer the Government had struck, it was *Le Voix du Peuple*, an organ of the Republic, whose doctrines he had no mission to defend, but which had a right to be freely expressed. Were Ministers justified in their application of the law? How could they reconcile their treatment of the Republican journals? How could they tolerate the shameful monopoly of the street, secured by the Government to the Monarchical journal? The last Ministers of the Monarch never so barefacedly violated the law; and he excused M. Guizot, when he beheld his successors, men without either genius or talent.

M. Baroche said, that he would not reply to the violent attacks and insults directed against him by M. Duprat. Attacks coming from a certain quarter and certain men were a high honour, and he should only to tell the country, "Behold the men who attack me!" to merit its sympathy. This is the only reply he could return to insults, unbecoming the Assembly and himself. He would not cast a reproach upon the political conduct of M. Duprat previous to the downfall of the Monarchy. He merely remembered that he was the promoter of the state of siege in June, 1848, for which he did not blame him, and that he voted with the Ministry for the Press Law. Indeed, M. Baroche demanded the measure incriminated by M. Duprat, and contended that the law of 1834 invested the municipal authority with the right of permitting journals to be sold in the streets, and that he had confined himself to apply the law.

Several other deputies assisted in this recriminatory discussion, which cannot be supposed to have added much to the credit of the parties concerned.

On the old plan of making "announcing of coming trials," a strike of miners at Creuzot, assisted by the manifestations of some inconsiderate revolutionists, was magnified at Paris into an insurrection against the present state of things; and yet the insignificance of the demonstration may be judged of from the fact that a detachment of 250 men of the 13th Light Infantry, with a detachment of 30 gendarmes, were found sufficient to re-establish order. The ringleaders were arrested and taken to Autun. An additional military force was consequently on the point to prevent the recurrence of any disorder. The great majority of the workmen have resumed their labour, and the miners are the only persons who still keep up the strike.

There seems to be some soreness in political circles, on account of the untoward conclusion of the Greek difficulty; but it is believed that it will be easily removed.

The director of the *Voix du Peuple* was sentenced on Tuesday, by the Court of Assize of the Seine, to one year's imprisonment and 5000f. fine for a seditious article inserted on the 6th of April, and again on one year's imprisonment and 4000f. fine for a seditious article published on the 8th inst.

A letter from Toulon of the 12th inst. announces the arrival of the *Salamander*, with despatches from Admiral Parseval Deschenes, Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, at Napoli di Romania, in the Gulf of Nauplia. It was reported at Smyrna that the British fleet was about to approach the coast of Italy, the British Government having some accounts to settle with the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, suspending the *adjoints* of the Mayors, as also the officers of the National Guard, who have signed the petition against the electoral law as published in the *National*.

M. Léon Faucher is named reporter of the Commission on the Electoral Law.

SPAIN.

The negotiations for a concordat between the See of Rome and Spain were so far advanced on the 10th, that they would probably be signed in a few days. The principal point of interest in this document is the recognition of the sales of the national property.

ITALY.

There is no news of importance from this quarter, except an account of some disorders that had occurred at Cassata, Tromello, and Mortara, in Piedmont. These troubles, however, appear to arise more from want of work and the distress of the labouring classes, than from any political cause.

TURKEY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 11th inst. gives the following news under date of Trieste, May 4:—"We have just received further details of the insurrection at Samos. Avaras, Petros, Tsamavalis, and Locatis were at the head of the insurgents. Mustapha Pasha, on the first outbreak, ordered the troops to remain on the defensive. This order, however, only excited the rebels to greater excesses. Thereupon the offensive was taken, and the Turkish troops, operating by land and sea against the rebels, put them to flight. Avaras was killed, Petros wounded, and Locatis has been sent prisoner to Constantinople."

AUSTRIA.

The differences as to the repository of the Central Power begin to assume a definite shape. It is said that Count Thun will make the following propositions on the part of Austria in the Congress at Frankfort; viz. to appoint a commission of nine members, of whom two to be named by Austria, two by Prussia, and one by Bavaria; the other four to be divided among the rest.

An extraordinary courier arrived on his Majesty at Gratz, on the night of the 9th, with despatches from Prussia, which are said to be of a satisfactory nature.

The wants of the state are so pressing, that a new loan or an emission of paper money must be resorted to.

PRUSSIA.

The members of the Congress of Princes assembled at Berlin paid a visit to Potsdam on the 12th instant, when they dined in the Royal Palace, and returned in the evening to a grand ball given by the Prince of Prussia.

According to letters from Erfurt, the re-opening of the German Parliament is expected between the 24th and 26th instant. The officials at present there have, it is said, taken apartments for the whole of the summer.

The Minister of finance, it appears, has succeeded in negotiating the whole of the loan of 18 millions of thalers by the Chamber at the end of last session. The Bank, the Commercial Marine Society, and an association of bankers and merchants, have each taken a third of the whole loan at 97 per cent.

The commission appointed by the Government for promoting and regulating the transmission of articles to the London Exhibition of Industry next year, has been very active in drawing up the necessary rules and instructions. They will be published in a day or two, together with the facilities which the Royal commission in London will afford to exhibitors. Among the facilities granted by this Government are the cost of carriage to and from London, through Cologne, Berlin, or Dantzic, which cities are appointed *dépôts*. The Government also undertakes the insurance of the articles against fire.

UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from New York to the 2nd inst.

The treaty with Nicaragua, for making a canal through that territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was before Congress, and its ratification by the American Government was considered certain; the terms appeared to give general satisfaction. Great Britain stipulates to relinquish her sovereignty over the Mosquito coast, her protectorate over the Mosquito King, and all her possessory right over that coast.

The agent of the Panama Railway Company had obtained several hundred labourers from the province of Papayan, who would commence active operations in a few days.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill increasing the power of the Mint, and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make advances on gold dust. A new coinage is to be struck, which will prevent the further exportation of dust to England.

The Senate had passed a resolution placing under the laws of the States navy the expedition proceeding to search for Sir John Franklin.

From Boston we learn that the counsel of Professor Webster, recently convicted of murder, have taken out a writ of error, upon the ground that the order of the Municipal Court for certifying the indictment up to the Supreme Court was not signed by both by the clerk of the former court.

Some shocking occurrences are recently reported from the great western prairies on the overland route to California. A Mrs. Ireland and her daughter, from Illinois, were frozen to death on Tuesday, at their residence in Downing-street. The Duke of Richmond, President of the National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital throughout the British Empire, was prevented by severe illness from attending. The deputation consisted of Mr. George Bentinck, chairman of the acting committee of the National Association; Messrs. James Blyth, C. N Newdegate, M.P., and F. Cayley Worsley, deputy chairmen of the acting committee of the National Association; Mr. Augustus Beaugeard, &c.

Mr. G. F. Young read the address: and in the course of a discussion which ensued between the noble Lord and the members of the deputation, Lord John Russell said—and in that I feel it necessary to say is, that it has been truly stated by Mr. Young, that it would be quite useless to attempt here to discuss this, which is only one of several large questions involving the interests and prosperity of commerce, agriculture, and the general state of the country. I can only say that I take upon myself the whole responsibility of any advice which I may feel it my duty to give to my Sovereign. My experience leads me directly to the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by the deputation. The question, whether we ought to go on with free-Trade, or return to the principles of Protection and restriction; nor do I think it desirable to disolve Parliament in order to arrive at the sense of the country on the subject. With regard to the sufferings which I admit to exist, though I think much of what is said is incorrect, I have heard sufficient from some parts of the country to know that deep suffering does exist; and I am aware that that suffering is partly attributable to the recent commercial laws, and I believe it to be inevitable. Ten years since, I clearly saw that this country required some change of those laws affecting supply, as it was yearly becoming more commercial. My object was to make that transition so as to occasion as little suffering as possible. I advised that certain changes should take place, but they were rejected, not only with contempt, but with indignation. Other changes have since then taken place of a more decided nature than those which I originally proposed. I cannot say that a committee of agriculture and other interests decided that no necessity for any change of our system existed in 1840, though the opinion of Parliament in 1846 became completely changed. A general election followed that dissolution in 1847, which decided to continue the policy the House of Commons had laid down in 1846. I do not think it was very wise on the part of those interests in 1840 not to seek some compromise of the great question then pressed upon them by the agitation. I think it would be far more unwise now to pretend to re-impose protective duties; for, so far from that seeking the question, I believe it would give rise to fresh agitation for alterations in the law. I can therefore only counsel the protected interests themselves; and I believe that nothing could be more injurious to the permanent interests of the country than for Parliament to impose protective duties in 1851, which would open a field to agitation and strife as in 1839 or 1845. All return to the former system being, as I believe, impossible, it may be desirable to equalise, if possible, the charges upon land, which I believe to be the wish of all parties. However great or difficult the change, I believe the general aspect of the country is encouraging, and that it is the duty and interest of all parties to endeavour to adapt themselves to it. Entertaining these views, I feel it my duty, either as a Minister of the Crown or a member of Parliament, to act in conformity with them; and if I entertained your views, I should act accordingly.

PROTECTIONIST DEPUTATION TO LORD STANLEY.—After the deputation had left Lord John Russell's official residence, in Downing-street, on Saturday, they proceeded by appointment to wait on Lord Stanley, at the mansion of the Earl of Eglinton, in St. James's-square, where Mr. Layton, as chairman of the deputation, presented an address to his Lordship, in his "acknowledged character of leader of the great Protection party in the House of Lords." In his reply, Lord Stanley counselled patience and perseverance. Step by step, if not the quickest, was at least the soundest, policy. It was only by gaining first one man and then another, that, in a permanent body like the House of Lords, they could convert a minority into a majority in favour of Protective principles. His Lordship concluded his address as follows: "If you ask my advice, I say persevere in the course you have adopted. Agitate the country from one end to the other. Continue to call meetings in every direction. Do not fear—do not flinch from discussion. By all means accept the offer of holding a meeting in that magnificent building at Liverpool; and in the greatest commercial towns show that there is a feeling in regard to the result of our so called free-trade widely different from that which was anticipated by the Free-traders, and from that which is generally prevalent in the country. Your efforts may not be so soon crowned with success as you hope; but, depend upon it, let us stand hand to hand firmly together, let the landlord the tenant-farmer, and the shopkeeper—ay, before long, the manufacturer himself, be called on to show and to prove what the effects of this experiment are—and, sure as we stand together, temperately but firmly determined to assert our rights, we can, we certainly, at the supreme, it may be, of intense suffering, and perhaps of ruin to many—of ruin which, God knows, if I could avert I would omit no effort for that purpose—but ultimately, certainly and securely we shall attain our object, and recede from that insane policy which has carried ruin during the last few years. I have now only to return you my most grateful thanks for the compliment you have paid me in wishing me to receive this deputation. I have heard with the liveliest interest the statements of Mr. Layton. If in any part of the country—for now through you I address every district—if there be but one district in which a suspicion is entertained that I am flinching from or hesitating in my advocacy of those principles on which I stood in opposition with my late deeply-lamented friend Lord George Bentinck, I authorise you—one and all of you—to assure those whom you represent, that in me they will find no hesitation, no flinching, and no change of opinion; that, attached as I have ever been to the principle of Protection, that attachment remains unchanged; and I only look for the moment when it may be possible for us to use he memorable words of the Duke of Wellington on the field of Waterloo, and to say 'Up guards and at them!'"

DIMINUTION OF BANKRUPTCY.—During three months of 1849, commencing Feb. 9 and ending May 15, there were 417 bankruptcies advertised in the *London Gazette*. During the same period of 1850 there were only 256; thus showing a diminution of 161 in the present year, under the depressing (?) influences of Free Trade! Facts are stubborn things; and, as time ripens, they seem to increase in their magnety towards Protection.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID AND BENEFIT OF DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the rooms of the Statistical Society, St. James's-square; the Earl of Arundel in the chair. The report stated that, in 1844, the number of assistants registered was 309, and they had gradually kept on increasing in number; and in 1849 the number registered free of cost was 1331. The amount of subscriptions for the year ending March 30, 1850, was £337 18s., and the expenditure during the same period £447 19s. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

TULIP SHOW.—On Thursday a grand display of tulips was given at Groom's, Clapham Rise. The great bed of tulips, beneath an awning of 150 feet in length and sixteen feet in width, contained about 2000 of the finest varieties; including Victoria Regina, the Prince of Wales, Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Devonshire, Nouvi Efendi, Calaani, Imperatrix Rosa, Addison, Sheaan Angelo, and Polyphemus. The show was remarkably fine, and was visited early in the day by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a highly fashionable company.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY remarked, that, since their Lordships had last met, he had heard that the good offices of France in respect to the affairs of Greece had not led to a satisfactory termination, and that, coercive measures having been resorted to, the Greek Government had been compelled to submit to terms dictated by our representative at Athens. His Lordship expressed his expectation that all the information necessary to elucidate these transactions would be laid on the table, and gave notice that, whether such information should be produced or not, he would, at an early period after Whitsuntide, call their Lordships' attention to the whole of the circumstances connected with our dispute with Greece.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assured the noble Lord that all the information required would be submitted forthwith to Parliament. As the noble Lord had adverted to those transactions, unsatisfactory in one respect, but most satisfactory in other respects, he (Lord Lansdowne) would take the earliest opportunity of stating, that, in consequence of an accident of the winds, which caused a delay of three or four days, the negotiation carried on by the French negotiator at Athens had been broken off; and the Greek Government having desired to know the terms on which her Majesty's Government would be willing to receive submission, Mr. Wyse directly informed them what those terms were, and thought the time had arrived when he might make manifest to the world that the object Great Britain had in view was to assert a principle, and not to bear hardly on the resources of Greece. Her Majesty's Government highly approved of Mr. Wyse's moderation; and their Lordships would see with satisfaction that that gentleman so far relaxed the amount of our demands that the terms required by him, and acceded to by the Greek Government, were in substance not materially different from those which the Government of France, negotiating for this country, thought equitable. When their Lordships should be in possession of the papers, they would see that the Greek Government had obtained somewhat better terms, in a pecuniary sense, than the French negotiator had thought equitable. It would have been more satisfactory had the result been brought about by the French Government, but that had been prevented by an accident.

Lord STANLEY considered the accidental delay that led to the breaking off of Baron Gros's negotiation unfortunate; he likewise considered it unfortunate that Greece had been constrained to yield to our demands upon a threat of bombardment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE observed that the fact of a threat of bombardment was altogether an assumption made by the noble Lord.

The Lord President laid on the table the papers relative to the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Court of Spain.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill and the Parish Constables Bill were committed

The Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after a short conversation in which the Earl of GLENGALL, the Duke of LEINSTER, the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, and other noble Lords took part. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that he would, after Whitsuntide, move a resolution declaring that it was expedient that the Yeomanry force in Great Britain and Ireland should be discontinued and abolished.

To a question put by the Earl of March, Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that the mode in which the corn returns are made is loose and inaccurate, but he did not see how a better mode could be put in operation without great expense and a new machinery. Should any plan be proposed by any one, he promised to give it his best consideration.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On the motion for the third reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill,

Mr. GLADSTONE moved a resolution, as an amendment, to the effect that the House should withhold its sanction to the bill until there should have been afforded to the governors, legislators, and people of the colonies an opportunity of considering the provisions of the measure as they stood, in conjunction with the several proposals varying from them which had been submitted to the notice of the House. The right hon. gentleman criticised the bill in general, and particularly censured the outline of the federal state, which, under it, the Australian colonies were to be permitted to form. He contended that the whole project was drawn up without consulting the desires of the political wants of the colonists, and with the object of fostering some party interests in this country.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the amendment, as he considered that the constitution to be given to the colonies should be well considered, final, and complete, and concurred in the proposal for delay.

Mr. HAWES condemned delay. He thought that sufficient evidence had been adduced to show that the colonists had maturely considered the question of their future constitution, and that they were generally satisfied with the measure proposed by the Government.

Mr E. DENISON did not think the bill a good one; and, therefore, would not hesitate to support the motion for its postponement.

Mr. ANSTEY, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Thornely, Mr. M'Gregor, and Mr. Hume spoke in favour of the third reading; and Mr. Scott, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Adderley against it.

The House divided—

For Mr Gladstone's amendment	.. .. ..	124
Against it ..	.. .. ..	246
Majority against the amendment ..		—98

Mr. ROEBUCK proposed the addition of a clause to enable the several Legislatures of our North American colonies to establish a general federative assembly.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed it, and the clause was negatived without a division

Mr. AGLIONBY moved the addition of a clause providing for representative institutions and the means of self-government within the islands of New Zealand.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a despatch had been received from the Governor of New Zealand, stating that the colony was in a satisfactory state that no reason existed for longer continuing the suspension of the act passed for the government of that colony. It was desirable to amend the New Zealand Act on certain points, but there was time enough for that purpose to do so; however, the Government trusted to be able to make the amendments they contemplated in the act during the next session.

Mr. AGLIONBY withdrew his clause.

Mr. E. DENISON moved a clause to enable the legislature of each colony to manage the waste lands within its limits.

The House having divided, there were—

For Mr. E. Denison's clause ..	.. ..	82
Against it	.. ..	222
Majority against the clause ..	.. ..	—140

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

STAMP DUTIES.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the stamp duties, and agreed to the resolutions necessary as the foundation for the new bill proposed to be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the motion of Lord ASHLEY, the House went into committee on the Factories Bill, *pro formâ*, to admit the alterations proposed by the Government, and to hand the bill up in its amended form.

In reply to a question put by Lord J. Manners, Sir GEORGE GREY intimated that an early Government night would be devoted to the discussion of this bill.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Select Committee on Savings-banks was nominated.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord PORTMAN moved for a select committee to take into consideration the laws respecting parochial assessments. He considered that the whole property of the country should contribute a fair proportion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made an opposition to the motion.

The Bishop of LONDON regarded this committee as the fulfilment of a pledge given by the Government some years ago. The inequality of local burdens was one of the greatest grievances of this country.

The motion was agreed to.

The Earl of WARWICK presented a petition from Warwickshire complaining of agricultural distress, and supported the prayer of the petitioners for protection to native industry.

The Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill and the Judgments (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill passed through committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The London (Watford) Spring-Water Company Bill and the Henley-on-Thames and London Aqueduct Bill were thrown out, after considerable discussion and divisions.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

A great many petitions having been presented, complaining of agricultural depression, and praying for protection to native industry.

Mr GRANTLEY BERKELEY moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the acts relating to the importation of foreign corn. The hon. gentleman adverted to the distress which had been so long pervading the agricultural interests, and with respect to which meetings had been held throughout the country, and lately in the metropolis, and also alluded to the memorial presented on Saturday to Lord John Russell, all of which had been treated by the Government with opposition and contempt. Instead of increasing wealth and advancing prosperity, which were repeatedly asserted to be the consequence as a result of the repeal of the Corn-Laws, there never was a period when the state of the country was so deplorable, or when pauperism pressed so heavily—when wages were so depressed, and when the farmer was so unable to keep up the usual amount of employment. With wheat at its present price, it was impossible that the cultivator could be remunerated for his skill and capital. And was sought for at the hands of the Government, which, however, only offered bricks when bread was asked for. The result of the present state of things would be, first, the ruin of the farmers, then of the landlords, and with them the trading and manufacturing interests of the country. The commercial experiment of Free-Trade had been sufficiently tested in the three years of its operation, and had turned out to be a failure. All the prophecies of benefit promulgated by the Free-traders had ended in nothing, or worse than nothing. The hon. gentleman then referred to a great number of documents, in order to show that the impending ruin to the farmers could only be averted by a return to Protection. This return he did not expect would be now obtained, for it was impossible to control and counteract against the unconstitutional means by which the present Government secured majorities in that House.

Mr. A. HASTIE denied the accuracy of Mr. Berkeley's data, as well as the validity of his conclusions, and opposed the motion.

Mr. HUME thought would support the motion, though he expected no beneficial result from it. Without a dissolution of Parliament, it was hopeless to expect a return to Protection.

Mr. DARBY supported the motion, and said it was hard upon the agriculturists that all their complaints were met by prophecies of better times, which were never doomed to be realised.

Mr. SLANEY thought the agriculturists bore a greater proportion of taxation than the other classes of the community, and to that extent he thought they were entitled to Protection. He also thought that such Protection would be useful as a question of revenue. Still he would oppose the motion, in order to give a further trial to the experiment upon which they had entered. But if no improvement should then exhibit itself, he would vote for a moderate fixed duty.

The Marquis of GRANBY said there was a strong reaction throughout the country against the doctrines of Free-Trade, at which he was not at all surprised, considering the disastrous consequences produced by them not only in England, but in Ireland also, where its effects had been still more pernicious. He would support the motion, although he rested his hopes of the reversal of the policy of Free-Trade, not upon any motion at present made in that House, but upon public opinion out of doors, which would ultimately make itself heard within the walls of Parliament. The noble Marquis quoted documents to show that the average price of corn was only 36s 6d., and appealed to all who heard him to say of what value was a rise of one shilling or two upon such prices, which could not prove in any way remunerative to the agriculturist.

Sir B. HALL taunted the Protectionist members with agitating the country upon a question on which they felt so little interest, that at one period of the evening there were only 27 members on the Protectionist benches, and at another period of the evening only 17.

Mr. W. MILES replied to the taunt by referring the hon. baronet to the division lists, which would at once disclose who were the real friends of the agriculturist. Free-Trade, he contended, had proved fallacious to all classes, for the failing-off in the home trade had been injurious to a very great extent to the manufacturers

Mr. MITCHELL, in opposing the motion, said, he believed the future price of grain would be about 45s., a price which would be remunerative to the agriculturist when crops were favorable. He charged Mr. Sandars with having frightened the farmers into selling in which the Earl of GLENGALL, the Duke of LEINSTER, the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, and other noble Lords took part. Adjourned.

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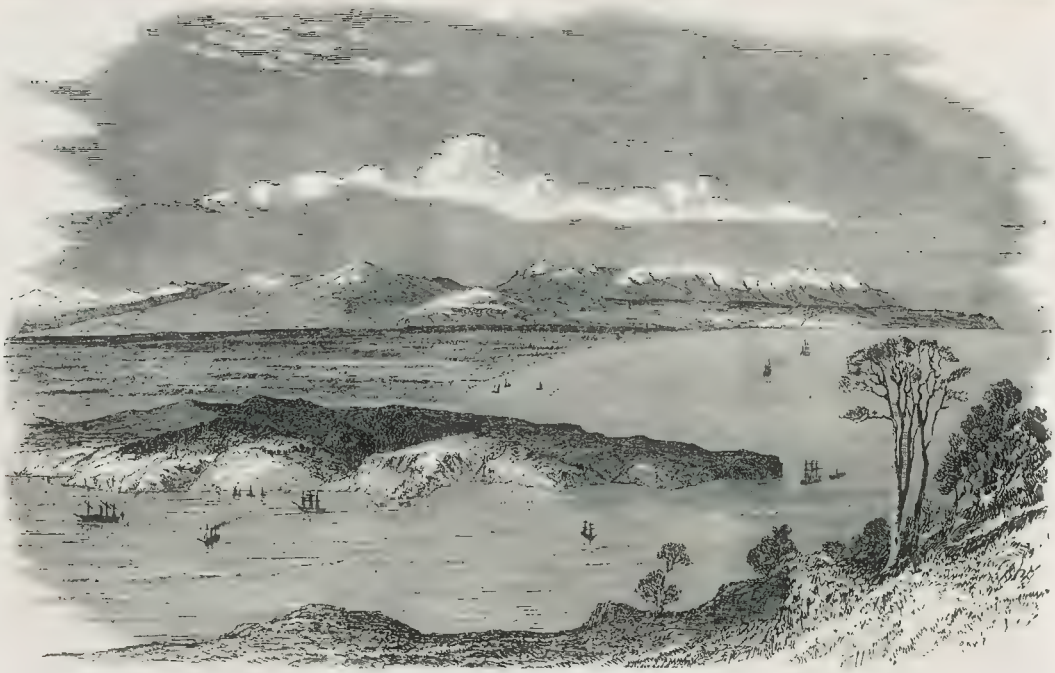


SITE OF THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.

profitable cultivation. Yet it is notorious, that, in all new societies, the scarcity of labour for hire has hitherto proved the main obstacle to their progress, and to the successful investment of capital. Where there is no labour at all capital cannot be employed, but will perish for want of hands to use it, as has been the case in many a modern colony. This difficulty will, it is believed, be effectually provided against in the Canterbury Settlement. Of the £3 charged for every acre of land, £1 will be set apart to form an immigration fund, of which 10s. will be returned to the purchaser towards the passage-money of himself and his family, and 10s. towards the expense of sending out labouring emigrants selected by him; so that every sale of land, from the very commencement, will defray the cost of importing the additional labour requisite for its cultivation. Of the remaining £2 per acre, £1 will be appropriated to religious and educational endowments, in connexion with the Church of England. The results of the *laissez faire* principle, as applied to these matters in our other colonies, have been such as to convince all thinking men that an adequate provision for man's moral and religious wants in a new country contains the primary element of successful colonization; not only on account of the importance of such provision *per se*, but also because thereby alone can a really valuable class of men be induced to join in the foundation and settlement of colonies. Of the remaining £1 per acre the intended application is as follows:—10s. per acre will be paid as the price of the land; the remaining 10s. will form a fund to defray the expenses of the preliminary trigonometrical survey of the territory, of the subsequent surveys of each section as it may be selected, of commencing the formation of the principal roads of the few temporary buildings required, of the Association in England, and of the necessary staff in the colony. Upon the provisions which have been thus generally indicated, the promoters of the design confidently rely for counteracting those waste which, as experience has shown, are incidental to communities founded on an opposite principle, or rather it should be said on no principle at all. They believe that their scheme will prove attractive to a class whom the tone of society prevalent in other colonies has hitherto operated to repel. That the capitalist will see in its economical features security for safe and profitable investment; and that thus, for the first time in the history of colonization, there will be a newly-planted colony, not languishing for years amidst difficulty and disaster, but springing at once into rapid prosperity.

We are happy to add that the ecclesiastical arrangements of the settlement of Canterbury are in a state of great forwardness, and that the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., canon of St. Paul's, and principal of the training College of Battersea, is likely to be appointed the first bishop.

The site of the projected colony consists of 2,400,000 acres, on the east coast of Middle Island, in a favourable position, apart from older settlements, and from the vicinity of the natives. It comprises 1,765,000 acres of plain land; of wood land, 237,100 acres; and of mountain and hill land, 397,900 acres; the total population of the native settlements being 359

Mr. Walter D. Mantell, Government Commissioner, in a letter, dated Port Levi, Banke's Peninsula, August 16, 1849, says:—"The province of Canterbury will, as I said when it lay waste on the 'grand plain,' bear comparison, not only with any unsettled district in New Zealand, but with any of the already-formed settlements: this, as far as my own observation goes. In fact, now that its capabilities have become so publicly known, even the breaking up of the Association cannot prevent its 'going-a-head,' and becoming, and remaining for a long time, the leading settlement in New Zealand, and English capital of the country."

COMPARATIVE SIZES OF DINORNIS, OSTRICH, AND NEW ZEALANDER.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF COLOSSAL BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE announcement of a lecture on the extinct gigantic birds of New Zealand, by Dr. Mantell, attracted a brilliant and numerous audience to the Royal Institution on Friday evening. The Duke of Northumberland presided. Professor Faraday, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Londesborough, and many other distinguished persons were present.

Dr. Mantell introduced the subject by a general review of the facts which have established the startling conclusion that races of animals are limited in their duration, in like manner as the individuals of a species: some may be destined to continue only for a few centuries—others many thousand years—but the peculiar type at length becomes extinct, and new forms of organisation make their appearance; though of the nature of the law which thus determines the annihilation of a race of highly organised beings, and whose effects through countless ages recent geological discoveries have in part revealed, we are as utterly ignorant as of that which governs the first appearance of the minutest animalcule which the powers of the microscope enable us to descry: both are veiled in inscrutable mystery. After instancing the proofs of the effects of this law afforded by the colossal reptiles of the secondary strata, and of the mammalia of the tertiary formations, Dr. Mantell dwelt at some length on the extirpation of the large frugivorous pigeon, the *Dodo*, which abounded in the islands of the Mauritius, when those countries were first colonized by the Dutch, nearly 300 years ago. The lecturer next noticed the first discovery of the fossil remains of the *Dinornis* in New Zealand, and then described the collection of remains made by his eldest son, Mr. Walter Mantell, and transmitted to England in 1848; this Dr. Mantell placed in the hands of Professor Owen for description. By this series, the skulls, and beaks, and eggs were first determined. This collection is now in the British Museum.

At the close of last year, another highly interesting series of bones were received by Dr. Mantell from his son; these were collected from the Middle Island, and formed the chief illustrations of the present lecture.

The bones gathered from the North Island were from a sand-bed on the west coast, between Wanganui and Waitaia, near the *embouchure* of a small river, called Waingongoro.

Mr. Mantell states that between Tukikan and Ohawetokotoko is a wide flat of undulated sand, about two hundred yards across, the surface of which, on his first visit, was covered with bones of men, moas, seals, &c., which had been overhauled by the Rev. R. Taylor. Upon the same level Mr. Mantell had some deep openings made at the base of the ancient cliffs, under the Pa, or village Ohawetokotoko, and then came to the bone deposit. The bones were generally perfect in shape, but so soft, that, when grasped strongly, they became a plastic clay.

"Unfortunately," says Mr. Mantell, "the natives soon caught sight of my operations, and came down in shoals, trampling on the bones I had carefully extracted and laid out to dry. The natives affirm that this sand flat to Rangatapu was one of the places first dwelt upon by their ancestors; and this seems not unlikely, for, in digging in various places, I found circular beds of ashes, and charcoal, and bones, very ancient, and such as are generally left by the native fires that have been long lighted in the same place. Fragments of obsidian, native flint, two fishing-line stones, and a whalebone mat were also dug up. The natives told me, and their assertion was corroborated by the appearance of the place, that within their memory the entire area was covered by drift-sand; in fact, the bones always seem to be imbedded on or beneath an old surface-level. Columns of vertebræ, when uncovered, were lying *en situ* and perfect, with, in rare instances, skull and pelvis; but to preserve these precious relics was impossible while beset with the hordes of Maoris, and I could not drive or bribe them away. The largest femur, tibia, and fibula were lying in their natural connexion, the leg slightly bent at the knee. A chain of vertebræ of the largest size was discovered near them, and I doubt not the whole belonged to the same colossal bird. Mixed with the bones, but exceedingly rare, were the fragments of egg-shells. In coming down from Ugamoli I discovered a few more remains of eggs: one fragment is four inches long, and gives a good chord by which to estimate the size of the original. As a rough guess, I may say that a common hat would make a good egg-cup for it. And, if native traditions are worthy of credit, the ladies have cause to mourn the extinction of the *Moa*. The long feathers of its crest were prized by their remote ancestors above all other ornaments. Those of the white crane, which now bear the highest value, are mere pigeons' feathers in comparison.'

The last collection received from Mr. Walter Mantell was chiefly obtained from a morass, or turbary deposit, of small extent, situated in a little bay near Waikouaite, about twenty miles to the north of the Scotch settlement of Otago. This swamp is covered by the sea, except at low water, and is rapidly wasting away. It is a fetid dark brown mass, largely composed of the fibres of the New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*); and, from the state in which the bones occur, suggests the inference that many of the birds were mired in the morass, in like manner as the gigantic extinct Irish elk in the bogs of Ireland, and the mastodons and mammoths in Big-bone Lick, in America: the bones, too, are in a similar state of preservation. The most extraordinary relics obtained from this spot were the entire series of bones of the shanks and feet (twenty-six in number) of the same individual tridactyle (three-toed) bird. The upper part of the shank-bones (tarso-metatarsals) were alone visible above the soil upon the retiring o the tide, standing erect, one leg being three feet in advance of the other. These were carefully dug up, and numbered in their natural sequence on the spot: they have been put together since they were received by Dr. Mantell, and were conspicuous objects on the table of the Institution. They are unquestionably the most extraordinary fossil relics of this kind ever brought to light.

We annex a Sketch of one of these legs. The toes present the characteristic number of bones observable in birds: thus, the inner toe has 3 bones; middle, 4; the outer toe 5; had there been a hinder toe that would have consisted of but 2 bones. The foot, when recent, with the cartilages, claws, &c., must have been 16 inches long and 18 inches wide; the height of the bird to which it belonged was probably about 10 feet. But there are several bones of the thigh, leg, &c., that indicate greater proportions, and an altitude of 12 or even 14 feet.

The Sketch subjoined of the outline of the *Dinornis* or *Moa* (reduced from Dr. Mantell's original drawing of the natural size, exhibited at the lecture) will serve to convey some idea of the colossal magnitude of this extinct wingless race of bipeds. The figures of an ostrich and of a native chief are introduced as a scale of comparison.

After a luminous summary of the osteological and physiological phenomena presented by these remains, Dr. Mantell entered upon the consideration of the bearings of this discovery on that mysterious problem, the restriction of a group of peculiar animals and plants to particular regions. Thus, New Zealand at the present time affords a striking example of a centre or focus of creations; for its fauna is altogether unlike that of any other spot on the face of the globe. While there are 50 or 60 genera of birds, there is but one ascertained indigenous or native land quadruped, and that is a species of rat! And among its birds, there is the *Apteryx*, which has no living analogue. The flora, too, presents an anomalous character; the ferns predominating over the grasses to a degree unknown in other lands.

But our limits compel us to close this imperfect notice of a discourse which, though beyond the usual extent of the lectures of the Royal Institution, engrossed the earnest attention of the audience to its termination. We can only add that Dr. Mantell stated his conviction, that the origin of the bone deposits of New Zealand, though geologically modern, is of high antiquity in relation to the human inhabitants of that country; and that there is every reason to conclude that these stupendous birds formerly ranged over a vast continent, now submerged beneath the ocean, and of which the Islands of the Pacific are the culminating points; thus realizing the idea of the poet—

> Art, nature, earth itself, to change is doomed:
> Earthquakes have raised to heaven the humble vale,
> And gulfs the mountain's mighty mass entombed,
> And where the Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloomed.

FOSSIL FOOT OF DINORNIS.

We must not omit to mention that Dr. Mantell placed before the Institution the fossil arm-bone of the most stupendous land-lizard ever discovered, it was 4½ feet long, and 32 inches in circumference. According to the proportions of a living crocodile, the animal to which it belonged must have been 90 feet in length! It was from the strata of Filgate Forest; and from the quarry from which the celebrated jaw of the *Iguanodon* was obtained.

FETE OF THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, ON THE LINKS OF MONTROSE.

THE ROYAL ARCHERS' FETE AT MONTROSE.

On Friday, the 3rd instant, the Links of Montrose were the scene of a very interesting spectacle—a competition among the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland; the prizes being a Silver Arrow, &c., presented by the town of Montrose. This was followed by a contest for prizes in the usual routine of Scottish games. As the archery was the finest display of the kind which has taken place in Scotland during the last century, we have engraved the exciting scene.

At an early hour in the morning, long trains on the Aberdeen Railway, from north, south, and west, poured thousands of visitors into Montrose; and, before eleven o'clock, the town was crowded with strangers from all quarters, about 4000 having come by the railway, besides a vast number from the more immediate neighbourhood. At a little before twelve o'clock, the Archers marched down to the Race-ground, preceded by the militia staff, the magistrates, and town-officers, the band playing national airs in the centre of the procession, the last column of which was composed of the scholars belonging to the public seminaries, in front of which a Waterloo veteran marched, sabre in hand, and a nine-shaped medal dangling at his breast.

At twelve o'clock, the Archers entered the lists, and began to shoot. The distance between the two butts was 100 yards; and the prize a piece of plate, valued at about 20 guineas, to be presented by the gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. The wind was blowing strongly, and in gusts from the north, and the sky soon became overcast with rain, which fell heavily. This, however, did not interrupt the Archers; they fired on briskly, with thousands of keen eyes from under umbrellas following their arrows through the air, every arrow that stuck in the target producing a motion and kind of suppressed cheer among the spectators. Sometimes, four or five arrows were sticking in the target at one time, and we observed one strike within two inches of the bull's eye. Fortunately, the weather cleared up before two o'clock. When the contest with the bow ended, Alex. Duff, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, was declared the gainer of the plate, and immediately the Archers marched off the ground in beautiful style.

The number of spectators was estimated at 15,000, by far the greatest number ever assembled on the Links of Montrose.

The archery was no sooner finished than the games began. These consisted of throwing the hammer, putting of the stone, leaping and racing, climbing of the pole, the cask race, &c.

In the evening a ball was given, at which the whole of the Royal Archers were present, and also the *élite* of Forfar and Kincardine Shires. The handsome suite of apartments in the Town Hall were thrown open on the occasion, and being tastefully decorated by Mr. Japp, and judiciously arranged, they were much admired by the distinguished party. At twelve o'clock upwards of 120 sat down to supper, at which the Provost presided, and James Hope, Esq., Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., of Fettercairn and Pitsligo, and Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, acted as croupiers. After supper, the party again assembled in the ball-room, and the dance continued till an early hour in the morning.

THE ROYAL ARCHERS.

The Royal Company of Archers was established by James I. of Scotland, more than four hundred years ago, as the King's Body Guard for Scotland. In the turbulent times which followed the reign of James, it appears that the original documents pertaining to the Guard had been lost; but in the year 1677, we find the Royal Archers recognised by an act of Privy Council, and a prize of £20 sterling ordered to be given annually to the best archer at *weapon shawings*. In 1703 Queen Anne granted new privileges to the Royal Company of Archers, or rather restored the privileges they had lost by their adherence to the falling fortunes of the unfortunate family of Stuart; and the prize of £20, which had been withheld by King William, after the Revolution, was restored by George III. to the Royal Archers of Scotland, who claimed the protection of the Sovereign.

The civil administration of the affairs of the Royal Company, we believe, are managed by a council, consisting of seven, who are chosen annually, at a general meeting of the members. In other respects the body is entirely conducted by military rules and discipline. The Duke of Buccleuch is captain-general; the lieutenants-general are Viscount Melville, Right Hon. C. Hope, Lord Elcho, Sir J. Hope, Bart.; the majors-general, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Morton, and the Marquis of Dalhousie; the ensigns-general, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir John S. Forbes, Bart.; besides a number of others, composed of the flower of the aristocracy and gentlemen of Scotland.

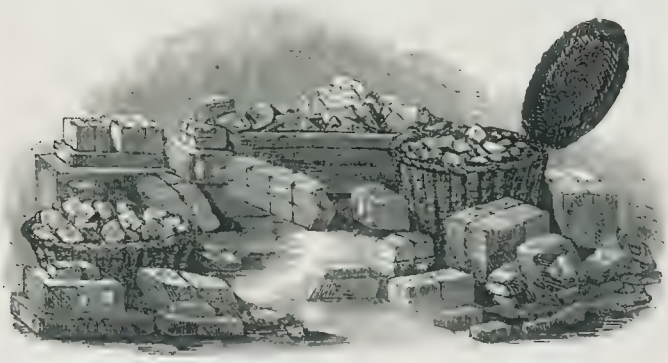
The Royal company consists of about 500 members. The field uniform is of dark green cloth, faced with black braiding, with a narrow stripe of crimson velvet in the centre. The hat is of the same colour, with a handsome medalion in front, and a plume of black feathers.

His Majesty King William IV. graciously presented the Royal Company of Archers, his Body Guard for Scotland, with new colours. The one combines both the old ones, with the words, "The Royal Company of Archers;" and the other bears the Royal Arms of Scotland, with the words, "King's Body Guard for Scotland." His Majesty expressly confirmed the appointment of the Royal Company to be "the King's Body Guard for Scotland;" the Duke of Buccleuch, as Captain-General, rode in the coronation procession of Queen Victoria.

The majority of the above details we have condensed from the *Montrose Standard*.

EXTRAORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS CONTRIBUTION.

Some time since, there appeared in the public journals a statement to the effect that a certain young lady, under age, was to be placed in a convent, by her father, if she did not procure, before the 30th of April last, one million of used postage stamps. This caused numerous persons to forward stamps for the purpose of securing her liberty. In March last, a lady, a member of one of the first families in Derbyshire, residing not many miles from Derby, mentioned the conditions to her friends, and in a short time the lady began to receive packages by post and railway from every quarter, which poured in in such numbers, that, in ten days, during last April, she received parcels containg millions of stamps. The walking postman, who was in the habit of delivering a few letters daily at the mansion where the lady resides, became so loaded with letters and packages containing Queen's heads, that it was necessary to employ another man to assist him. On one morning between ninety and one hundred letters and packets arrived by post, and on another between 120 and 130. These were in addition to multitudes which arrived on other days. Boxes, bales, and packages also poured in by railway; and to such an extent that it became necessary to give public notice, by advertisements and printed circulars, that it was urgently desired no more stamps should be sent, as the young lady had procured the number she required. The accompanying Sketch gives some idea of the packages. One of them is a large wine-hamper; another, a large wine-cooler; next, a large clothes-basket. The two latter were used to put the smaller packets in as they arrived, being, altogether, many bushels. Next is a packet from a great mercantile house in London, and containing 240,000 Queen's heads. There was, also, a tea-chest full, sent rom another quarter. There were nine boxes between one and two feet long, a foot wide, and from four to ten inches deep; seven packages between one and two feet long, a foot wide, and about six inches deep. Smaller packets formed a heap two feet six inches long, one foot wide, and one foot six inches deep; and two baskets two feet long, one foot six inches wide, and one foot four inches deep were filled; besides which, many boxes full were not received, but sent back to the railway station. In addition to this accumulation, letters from all quarters arrived; many from persons of the highest rank, expressing the deepest sympathy and the most kindly feeling. Numbers of them stated that large collections of heads would still be sent if required.



EXTRAORDINARY ACCUMULATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

HENRY TUFNELL, ESQ., M.P. FOR DEVONPORT, SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

The subject of our memoir—son of W. Tufnell, formerly M.P. for Colchester—was born at the city of Chichester in 1806. When about ten years of age he was sent to Eton, which he left in 1824, and entered Christ's Church, Oxford, where he took second class honours in classics. Whilst a student, he devoted himself

HENRY TUFNELL, ESQ., M.P. FOR DEVONPORT.

to the study of German; and, in concert with George Cornwall Lewis, now M.P. for Herefordshire and Under-Secretary for the Home Department, published a translation in two volumes octavo of Müller's "Dorians." In connexion with this translation, it deserves mention that neither Mr. Tufnell nor Mr. Lewis were known to Dr. Müller, the learned Professor of History in the University of Gottingen; but that when, having made a considerable progress with their translation, they wrote, requesting his perusal of their manuscript, with the view of his making such corrections as additional research might have suggested to him or the rendering from the original require, Dr. Müller not only with the utmost care revised the manuscript, but so enlarged and corrected it, that the translation might have fairly claimed to be a new edition of the original. The same able author's "Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology" was embodied in the translation, and his valuable dissertation on the "Early History of the Macedonian Nation" given in an Appendix. The value of the work is proved by the fact that it has become a standard at Cambridge and Eton, has passed through a second, and is on the eve of a third edition.

In 1829 Mr. Tufnell took his degree of B.A.; and, in 1830, married Anne Augusta, daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. In 1831, Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Ceylon, and Mr. Tufnell accompanied him to the colony as his private secretary. At that time, the native population of Ceylon were in a condition of serfdom that bordered closely upon slavery. They were subject to be called upon by the native chiefs to render service at any time. They must labour on public works for next to nothing, and must, at a moment's notice, lend their aid gratuitously in carrying the baggage of any civil or military authority who might happen to be upon a journey. In 1832, this compul-

sory labour system was abolished by an Order in Council dated the 28th of September, which was received by the natives in the colony with unbounded joy, and was soon followed by the disappearance of their former stubborn lazuess, and the appearance, in its stead, of the readiness to work for fair wages. To this new spirit Mr. Tufnell gave additional impetus by the early establishment of a savings bank at Colombo, a low-ing fee per cent upon deposits, and which rapidly rose in public estimation, and still continues popular and prosperous. He especially pointed out the importance of the bank as a security for the honesty of native servants; and, in employing them, the chief enquiry now came to be, "Have you got the bank ?" So that, after a little time, few servants failed to establish such guarantees of their faithfulness and good conduct Nor was this the only unofficial matter of public importance to the colony, to which Mr. Tufnell gave his attention. Between Colombo and Candy, a distance of 72 miles, Sir Edward Barnes had constructed as fine a road as any in England. After the true English model, it was broad, level, raised in the centre, well drained, and with grass-waved sides. Still, however had to go between Colombo and Candy must make the journey on horseback: the custom was to borrow the horses of friends along the line for the purpose; in this way Mr. Tufnell had, on one occasion, to make the journey, borrowing horses of five different persons, stopping at little wayside houses on the road, and spending some three or four days upon the distance. This brought him to the resolution of establishing a regular mail-coach, day and night, between the two places. Accordingly, a company was formed by the Governor, Mr. Tufnell, and a few people with more enterprise than faith in the project. The two-horse coach was about the first public conveyance in India, and had difficulties of its own sort to contend with at the commencement. The road was smooth enough, horses and coach easy to be had but no coachmen who could bear the heat—Europeans could not stand it. Native soldiers, after due practice, served very well, but the coach was usually driven by two drivers, so common natives had to be put into training. At length a sufficient number were made ready for the road, and the coach ran on and prosecuted carrying parcels, passengers, and the mail: and paying the adventurous shareholders, and so it still does, an excellent dividend.

But the most important measure to which Mr. Tufnell lent his influence was the improvement of the press. The system of the time was that of Sir Wilmot Horton, the *Ceylon Gazette*, a wretched publication, printed at the Government press, having one half of it taken up with the Royal arms and official advertisements, and the other half filled up so as to collect another portion, and without comment, most of it flat and old, was the sole public paper at Ceylon. There are now several of different political opinions, and all are free.

The first step, however, towards enfranchisement, was the starting, through the influence of Mr. Tufnell, of the *Columbo Journal*. The first number was published on the 7th of January, 1834. The paper wore in every respect an improved appearance from the *Gazette*. It was double the size, was published every Wednesday and Saturday; and, though still under control, was sufficiently free to attract attention in India, and especially to excite official indignation at Madras, where the press was under the sternest censorship. Many of the leading articles of the paper were written by Mr. Tufnell's correspondence, were written by Mr. Tufnell himself, and especially important were a series of letters from his pen, under the signature of Liber, in favour of the abolition of the Arrack monopoly, than which nothing could be more grievous to the proprietors and cultivators of the soil. Cinnamon was then a Government monopoly, and cinnamon trees peculiarly cared for. No man must plant them, or cut them down; and, in clearing away jungle, a cinnamon tree were wounded, the injurer must pay a fine, so that, instead of this luxurious spice being a blessing, it was in reality a plague to the island. Mr. Tufnell pointed out that the abolition of the monopoly, which was defended solely on the ground of revenue, would give rise to such increased production as would enable the Government to derive a larger revenue from a moderate tax than they realised by the monopoly, and by the abolition, to which these letters of Liber led the way, furnished results in proof of the soundness of the reasoning, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

In 1834 Mr. Tufnell returned to England, and in the following year was appointed private secretary to Lord Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty from September, 1835, to September, 1841. At the general election in 1835 Mr. Tufnell stood for Colchester, in opposition to Messrs. Sanderson and Smith. The whole actual sum of the popular and the sum of hands at the nomination were with him: but at the poll, which took place on the 8th of January, the numbers were —Sanderson, 637, S myth, 587; Tufnell, 503. One of the immediate results of the contest was the formation of a Reform association at Colchester, which, at the next election, brought the Blues to a compromise, and was successful in obtaining an open municipal corporation for Colchester. One of the largest meetings ever held in the city was held to celebrate the event, at which Mr. Tufnell spoke earnestly in favour of the extension to Ireland of the same corporate liberties as had been granted to England.

Immediately after the contest at Colchester, Mr. Tufnell was invited to become a candidate for North Essex, which he declined, preferring to keep open his connexion with the city which his father had represented, and where he himself had won so large a popularity.

At the general election, in 1837, Mr. Tufnell stood for Ipswich, and, after a severe contest, was returned, but unseated on petition. In Oct., 1839, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury; and Sir Edward Codrington having retired through the influence of the command at Portsmouth, Mr. Tufnell, after a hard battle with the Right Hon. George Dawson, was returned.

In the debate on the sugar duties, May 17, 1840, Mr. Tufnell spoke ably in defence of the Government proposal to reduce the duty upon foreign sugars from about 200 to 50 per cent.; and retorted upon Lord Stanley's statement that those measures were brought forward by the Ministers when tottering to their fall, that, however that might be, "it was the system of the country so long weighed down the energies and productive industry of the empire was, at last, overturning its fall."

At the general election in 1841 Mr. Tufnell was again opposed by Mr. Dawson, but again, after a severe contest, was successful.

In 1842, the committee on Sir Robert Peel to office, in 1843, Mr. Tufnell, at the request of Lord John Russell, undertook the management of Parliament, or, as it may be better understood, the whip of the Whig party in Opposition.

In 1842, the committee on the Sudbury election reported the existence of systematic bribery and corruption, and recommended that the borough should be disfranchised. The bill for the purpose was carried in the Commons; but, on being sent up to the Lords, they also had to appoint a committee, and to inquire on their own account, which not being done until the following session, the ardour of the few honest men in the borough had meantime cooled: some of the more important witnesses examined before the Commons' committee kept out of the way of the Lords', who, considering the evidence before them insufficient to establish the case as reported by the committee of the Commons, threw out the disfranchisement bill. In the following session, June 13, 1843, on a motion by Colonel Rushbrooke for a new writ for Sudbury, Mr. Tufnell proposed, as an amendment, the appointment of a commission to take the evidence on the spot; and, amongst other matters, mentioned that in the fifteen years from 1826 to 1841, twelve elections had taken place in Sudbury, at which there had scarcely been an instance of two persons voting alike, and that many persons having been returned at consecutive elections; and it was stated in evidence before the hand-loom weavers' committee, that the electors were influenced in giving their votes by the mere consideration of how many days' employment the largest sum of money. The immediate result of the debate was the appointment, at the recommendation of Mr. William Wynn, of a committee to compare the evi[illegible] before the committees of the Lords and Commons; the question was however postponed until after the 10th of July; and, on the report of the comparison committee being brought up, the recommendation of Mr. Tufnell was adopted, and the commission sent to Sudbury having got at the facts, Sudbury, their report was sufficient, and convinced the Lords that the disfranchisement bill was passed, and, curiously enough, the number of members of the House of Commons has since been suffered to remain in a deficiency of two.

In February, 1845, Sir John Emerson Tennent, Secretary of Ceylon, issued a peremptory order that the coffee lands under cultivation by the civil servants should all within the period of twelve months be sold, and the cultivation at once—on pain of dismissal—as hindered by engaging in trade, and thereby neglecting their duties. Mr. Tufnell had set the example to the civil servants of taking up these lands, and the result was a rapid increase in the cultivation of coffee, so that in 1842 48,000 acres had been brought into cultivation, and important steps for general extension to the benefit of the entire colony. It was true that now the culture had so taken root in the colony, it was right the civil servants should have no further connexion with it, but not that they should be driven by sales forced on within so short a period. Mr. Tufnell's practical acquaintance with the colony enabled him to procure an extension of the term for the coffee plantation sales, and a despatch from the Colonial Office to Sir Colin Campbell, directing the withdrawal of the measure upon the same civil servants should exact of candidates is, that, if returned, they will really attend in the House." As it is, the duty of getting members to the House, or, on occasion, from it, devolves upon the Secretary to the Treasury for the Ministry, and upon the aspirants to that office amongst parties out of power.

At the general election in 1847 all parties in Devonport were ready to admit Mr. Tufnell's claims without opposition, if he would agree to share the representation with a Conservative. Deeming which, and determining to give his support to Sir John Romilly, he was opposed by Mr. Joseph Sandars, jun.; and the numbers at the close of the poll were—Tufnell, 1138; Romilly, 1018, Sanders, 893.

In 1844 Mr. [illegible] the Hon. Frances, daughter of the first Lord Strafford. 1835; Viscount and Earl, in 1847. She died in 1846, and in m[illegible], Lady Anne, daughter of the fourth Earl of Rosebery.

Our Por[illegible]s from a photograph by Kilburn.

Mrs. Packe Reading gave a grand concert on Wednesday evening, at her residence on R[illegible] terrace, at which the leading *artistes* of Her Majesty's Theatre assisted. His Royal[illegible]ighness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the re[illegible] season with his presence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 19.—Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—Whit Monday.
TUESDAY, 21.—Whit Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Ember Week. Alexander Pope born 1688.
THURSDAY, 23.—Ember Week. Queen dies.
FRIDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 18.9
SATURDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M A M A M A M A M A M A M A
h m h m h m h m h m h m h m
7 43 8 2.0	8 19 8 49	10 15	10 50	11 25	11 59	This 0 20 0 46
1 5	1 31	1 56	2 20	2 45	3 10	3 36

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, combining the talents of Mesdames Sontag, Giuliani, and Frezzolini, Signori Coletti, Ciabolleti, Fornasari, and Lablache, Eddles Carlotta Grisi, Adelaide Vestris, Mayo Taglioni and M Taglioni, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 23rd, 1850, when will be performed Mozart's Opera of DON GIOVANNI. The Scenery by Mr Charles Marshall. Don Giovanni, Sig Coletti. Don Ottavio, Sig Ca'zolari: Masetto, Sig F Lablache, Leporello, Sig Lablache, Donna Anna, Mad Frezzolini. Donna Elvira, Mdme Giuliani; and Zerlina, Mdme Sontag. In the Ball Scene will be danced by Mdlle Carlotta Grisi and Mdlle Marie Taglioni, who will appear as a Spanish Cavalier). Mozart's Incidental Minuet in G, and also Mozart's celebrated Gavotte in A Minor, as performed by the Pupils at the Royal Opera Ber lin —Dress r of the Music and Conductor, Mr Balle

With various Entertainments in the Ballet Department. Including the new and original Grand Pas de Trois, by M Paul Taglioni, the music by Signor Pugni, entitled LES GRACES Espagnoles: Mdlle Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Marie Taglioni, Eglisia, Mdlle Amalia Ferraris: Mdlles Julia Lamoreux, Rosa, Assandon, &

The Second Grand Divertissement. A Grand ENTERTAINMENT will take place on MONDAY MORNING, May 27th, 1850, supported by the Whole Strength of the Company. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to Commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Combination of Talent. MONDAY NEXT, MAY 20, the celebrated comedy of LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE, with the following powerful Cast:—Cesar Ribeaupierre, M. Lafont: Ferdinand Colombert, M. Regnier; Ursule, Mdlle. Nathalie; Madame de Rohan, Mdlle. Rosanne; Pauline, Mdlle. Renard: And other Entertainments. The following popular pieces are in active preparation, and will be produced in rotation—LOUISON, comedy, en deux actes, par M Alfred de Musset; LA PAIX A TOUT PRIX, comedie, en deux actes, par M. Ernest Serret. UN CHEMIN PAR LA VIGNE, comedie en un acte, par M Bayard: and IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMEE, proverbe de M. Alfred de Musset. Boxes, 6s.; Pit 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Stalls, 5s; and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library 33 Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W Batty.—Enormous attraction for the Whitsuntide Holidays. First night of the revival of the Grand Military Spectacle of the AFFGHANISTAN WAR. In which will be introduced a variety of equestrian and other Feats, by the whole of the Company. On WHIT MONDAY, MAY 20th, 1850, and during the week, the entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock, in the first time these seven years, with the immensely successful grand national, military, equestrian, and dramatic spectacle, in three acts, entitled the AFGHANISTAN WAR. Or, the Storming of Cabul and British Triumph in India; concluding with every possible sure to all the original and magnificent effects call ing into action the unequaled resources of the establishment. A Brass Band engaged especially for the occasion, and a host of auxiliaries. To conclude with the laughable Farce of Lady's Pass of Equitation." in the Circus Olympique—introducing, for the first time, La Petite Jannette, the infant Prodigy, and the Wonderful Steed Bucephalus, in a peculiarly interesting and novel act of the Menage, being a miniature repr-s-n-tation of that accomplished artiste Mdlle Caroline, on the high school of equitation. To conclude with the Grand Pas of TWO GEEGORIES.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four. [illegible] Manager, Mr. W. West.

MUSICAL UNION. — FIFTH MATINEE, WILLIS'S ROOMS, TUESDAY, MAY 21.—Quartet in D, No. 79, Haydn; Concerto, D minor (Allegro), Bach: Sonata-quartet in C minor, No. 5, Op. 18, No. 5, Beethoven, Quartets on a theme, Kreutzer and Mendelssohn, Hungarian Vocalists. Recruitants Sabion, Delaffre, Hill, Patti, Howe: Pianoforte, Sainton. (his first public performance in London), Strasgurg Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be procured at CRAMER and Co.'s. Members can introduce visitors by application to Mr. Ella, Secretary. J. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, the SIXTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING MAY 20. Programme.—Sinfonia in D, No. 4, Mozart.—Trio, violin and pianoforte, Messrs. Blagrove and Lucas, Op. 49, Mendelssohn. Corol.—Concerto in G minor, pianoforte, M. Thalberg: Mozart—Sinfonia pastorale, Beethoven Vocalist, Vocal Performers: Mdme. Madeleine Nottes (from the Theatre Royal, Hanover), and Herr Formes. Conductor, Sir Chas. Stegg (his last appearance). Single tickets (little), £1 10s, triple tickets (little), £3 3s; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street. G W BUDD, Sec.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The Directors of the BLACKHEATH CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS announce that an EVENING CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, when Mr. Henry Wylde will perform Mozart's Quartet, Beethoven's Quintet Op 16, and Hummel's Sonata Op. 7 The following Artists have been engaged for these Concerts; viz. violin, Herr Brandt: Mr. Willy, and M. Sainton: viola, Mr. Hill and Mr. Westlake, violoncello. Mr. Hausmann Vocal Performers, Mr. Lockey, Miss Durrant, Mr. J. Barnett, and Mr. Weiss.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—Mr JOHN PARRY will give his ENTERTAINMENT in the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., commencing at Half-past Eight. Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes to be had at Mesars. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and the principa. Music-sellers

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce an ENTERTAINMENT, being a Reminiscence of his Trip to Constantinople and the OVERLAND MAIL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St James', on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28.h inst.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—POLYPHONIM EXTRAORDINARY.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Monday, May 20, at the Corn Hotel, Colchester; on Tuesday, May 21, at the Theatre, Woodbridge; on Wednesday, May 22, at the Assembly Rooms, Aldeburgh; Eddies Garden, White Hart, Saxmundham; on Friday, May 24, at the New Lecture Ha., Ipswich; on Tuesday, May 28, at the Public Hall, Ongar, on Wednesday, May 29, at the Public Hall, Romford; on Thursday, May 30, at the Town Hall, Higham Ferrers; on Friday, May 3., at the Town Hall, Welling-borough; on Monday, June 3, at the Newburgh Rooms, Brighton.—Begin at Eight—Tickets, Stalls, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour previous.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission EVERY DAY in WHITSUN WEEK, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at SIXPENCE EACH PERSON.

GRAND HOLIDAY FETES.—First Appearance of Mons JULLIEN.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 20, and TUESDAY following days, Unique Gigantic Panorama of the PASSAGE of the ALPS by HANNIBAL and his ARMY, illustrated by MOVING FIGURES on the SIZE of LIFE SPLENDID MENAGERIE.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, by the UNRIVALLED BAND of the Establishment. Solo Players, Messrs. Cooper, Agnew, Pratten, Lazarus, Collinet, Jarrett, Sommers, Somouberg, and Winterbottom; Mons. Jullien, Conductor. Daily at 1, Evening at 8 Admission 1s. Reserved seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

PANORAMA of the LAKES of KILLARNEY.—Just Opened, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER SQUARE, a View of these celebrated and interesting Lakes, from Cora Castle, and surrounding Country, painted on the spot, and surrounding beautiful scenery The VIEWS of the ARCTIC REGIONS and of POMPEII are also open.—Admission, in each View, or 2s 6d to the three. Schools half-price. —Open from Ten till dusk.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its banks, to which is added the interest of the great rosidential Temple of Abou Simbel, recently discovered by Messrs. Wilkinson, and Fahey. Also, a collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, daily at 12 and 8 o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; gallery, 1s. Children and schools half price.

TRAFALGAR.—An Interesting Model of the BATTLE of TRAFALGAR is NOW EXHIBITING at 191, NEW BOND-STREET, next to Clarendon Hotel, near the Burlington Arcade. The Model has lately been visited by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Ingestrie, and many officers present at that celebrated engagement.—From Ten in the Morning till Six in the Evening, brilliantly Illuminated.—Admission, One Shilling, Children, Half-price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE.—Three New Scenes each day. A GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the route of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive details and appropriate Music; a new one daily. Morning Performances at 12 and 1 o'clock, and in the Evening at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d. Doors open for each Representation half an hour previous to the above hours. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD MINES WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS. FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA: across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Panoramic Diorama from Washington City, portraying the thrilling events that occurred during the Journey, including Mr. William Fremont, and Mr. Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Gold Mines, NOW OPEN DAILY at the Exhibition, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every morning at Half-past Two evening, Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. Ambhitheatre, 6d.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform several of their National Airs, daily at Four, and Eight o'clock.
LOBOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, with OPTICAL EFFECTS, daily at Two, and every Evening at a Quarter-past Nine.—LECTURE by J H Pepper, Esq. on the CHEMISTRY of INVENTIONS, with special reference to the application for and copying by Balloons Pyrotechnic and other Signals to Sir John Franklin, daily at a quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the Arctic Regions and Ceylon, also Views of London in the 16th Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the EXHIBITION of MODERN ART, PORTLAND GALLERY, No. 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution).—The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Single Season Tickets, 5s
BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

HAIL INSURANCE, RETURN OF PREMIUM, AND REDUCTION OF RATES
A Return will be made on the Premiums paid by Parties insuring against loss by damage from Hail in the forthcoming season in the
ROYAL FARMERS' and GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION
ESTABLISHED 1840 CAPITAL £500,000.
Upon the following scale:—

To parties insured five years in succession	.. ..	75 per cent.
To ditto, four years ditto	.. ..	60 "
To ditto, three years ditto	.. ..	45 "
To ditto, two years ditto	.. ..	30 "

The mode of insurance has been simplified by the adoption of one uniform rate of 6d per acre for the different crops, and the reduction to the quarters per acre. Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Tares, Potatoes, Turnips, Rape, Turnip Tares, Vetches, or Tares (green), Buckwheat, Clover grown, Rye-grass grown, Mangel Wurzel and Beet
A great reduction has been made in the rates for insuring
Glass in Hothouses, Greenhouses, &c. 20s per cent and upwards.
LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY.
STAMP DUTY PAID BY THE OFFICE
Agents appointed in all the principal towns in the kingdom.
316 Strand, London. WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

NEW LIFE TABLES.
THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London.
Capital £5,000 000 Sterling.—Established 1824.
Securify, the large Invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of One Thousand Shareholders.
The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the Public in the transaction of Life Business, has recently entered the consideration of various Tables in addition to those they had previously in use 1 Non Participating, on Reduced Rates of Premium. 2. Tables on Increasing and Decreasing Scales. 3. Tables subject to a Limited Number of Annual Payments. 4 Tables for Endowment Assurances.
No minimum rates are charged. Fees abolished
Parties proceeding to any part of Europe without extra Premium. The Lives of Naval and Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at the usual rates. A Commission to Solicitors and Agents bringing business is paid Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; at the Office of the Company, 95, George-street, Edinburgh, and at the various agencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. ⁂ Loans on the Deposit of Unencumbered Policies of the Company are made, up to their value, without legal expenses to the borrower. FIRE RISKS NOW are accepted at Home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurance Abroad on reasonable terms.
A. HAMILTON, Secretary
F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban Residence.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month, are granted to the accommodation of suburban residence, the Directors have lately reduced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons desirous of residing in the country may now live at a more beautiful spot on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from 8s. to 16s. per week
Families of the middle classes who have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

Waterloo To or from	Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	1 Month.	1 Month.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 6	—
Clapham Common	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 6	—
Putney	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 6	—
Barnes	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 6	—
Chiswick	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 6	—
Mortlake	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 2 6	—
Kew	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Wimbledon	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Richmond	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Hampton	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Teddington	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Isleworth	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Twickenham	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Feltham	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Ashford	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Hounslow	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Staines	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Kingston	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Kingston Court	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Esher	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Weybridge	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Woking	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Godalming	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Guildford	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Farnham	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Farnham	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Basingstoke	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Aldershot	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Ascot	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Sunningdale	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Staines	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Woking	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Godalming	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Guildford	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Farnham	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Farnham	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Basingstoke	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Aldershot	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Ascot	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—
Sunningdale	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 3 6	—

Second-class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.
When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe	10 per cent. reduction.
" three "	15 "

Children under 14 years of age to be charged half price. "
Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road, Waterloo.
By order, WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary
May 1, 18.0.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE WARTHILL BIRD is thanked for the request of the New Forest sport, though we have not room for it.

A SUBSCRIBER.—We should have readily thought it possible that, at the time of the birth a Prince of Wales, the Royal Arms should be altered, as you state it was in Lancashire. We think however, that there are numerous good reasons for the change.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM BIRMINGHAM.—The Act of Parliament referred to is 26 Geo 3, c. 57, and not 27 Geo 3, as you have stated. The Act is entitled "An Act for the more effectual preventing of Frauds from time to time committed in the Assize of Bread, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

WILLOUGHBY HUSSEY.—The honorary secretary of the Chetham Society is William Fleming, M.D

T B S.—We can trace no arms to the name of Bisford, of Devon

FYNES.—England was first divided into counties by King Alfred

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The only means by which an illegitimate son can become entitled to arms or crest is by grant from the Kings of Arms, at a cost of seventy-five guineas

W H.—Your case is a one Fat Sikka piece for Bengal, struck in the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alem

INQUIRER.—An imitation of one of the jettons of Louis XIV., struck by Cornelius Lauffer, is described in Rapkeisen's work.

A GARDENER, St. John's Wood.—A sixpence of Elizabeth, if in fine preservation, is worth from 5s to 6s

G T H, Charlottetown, cannot be supplied direct

A DUNCE.—If seeing, you will not be the fallen

AK The addition of "Esq." to an M.D is quite superfluous

HERALDIC.—The motto "Amor vincit omnia." belongs to the family of Ussher A motto may be changed at pleasure, but arms and crests are hereditary

A LOVER OF POETRY should apply to the publisher of the work in question

W S G, Dublin.—Both are used by your friend

HADLEIGH CHURCH.—We shall be glad to be favoured with a sketch, without, which we cannot judge

H R. Birmingham is thanked; but we have not room for the subject

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Is a second-sized Bible of Cranmer, who died A.D. 79 (Judges Capts). Judging from the impression, the coin is valueless

AN ATLANTIC TRAVELLER.—Our space is limited, but we can only give a very brief summary of the facts in the Gorham case. We mentioned the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter to Mr Masters, and que of the phrases which we regarded as the pith of the letter

A SUBSCRIBER FROM NORTH SHIELDS.—Your letter will submit to us, in as concise a form as possible, the exact point on which we desire information, we will endeavour at next supply

H B [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

streets in defence of the principle of universal suffrage, assailed by the Government in their project of Electoral Reform. The alarm, however, has partially blown over in both; although, in the case of the Greek dispute, and the mediation of Baron Gros, the French agent, an amount of distrust and ill-will has been created which threatens to remain on the minds of the French people and their rulers, and produce future perplexity and estrangement. The whole business, from first to last, has been unworthy of a great nation; and the ultimate settlement of the dispute has not been effected with that courtesy to France which was justly due to her national pride, and to the nature of her proffered and accepted mediation.

The project of Electoral Reform, by which several millions of voters will be disfranchised, cannot fail to be a source of future troubles for France. Although the extreme party will not take to the streets in defence of universal suffrage, their very refusal to do so, combined with their determination to agitate by other means, will inevitably keep France in a state of embarrassment and turmoil for a long period yet to come. A three years' residence (not two years', as supposed in our last) will be a severe test to apply to all claimants for a vote at elections, and will disfranchise vast numbers of persons. The *National*, the organ of the Republicans of the *sella*, the men who effected the Revolution, and whose statements in reference to any acts of the present Government must be taken *cum grano*, calculates that 4,800,000 electors in all will be disfranchised by the measure. If this return be anything like correct, the disfranchisement will be fully one-half of the present constituency of France, inclusive of the vast number who will lose their votes under the clauses which disfranchise those found guilty by the tribunals of any offence, however trifling, and those by which servants and workmen cannot vote without a certificate from their employers. Two classes of persons for whom the Government feels no favour—namely, the soldiers who voted for Eugène Sue, and the journalists found guilty of attacks on the Government—are not affected by the project. The intention originally was that all persons convicted of *délits de presse*, however trifling, should lose their votes, and that soldiers should not have the privilege of voting till they had served for three years in the army. These portions of the measure were, however, abandoned, on re-consideration, for fear of further estranging the affections of the army—a very palpable danger under the present circumstances—and for fear of exciting all the intellectual activity of the French capital against the present *régime*—another peril by no means to be lost sight of. It would have been far wiser on the part of the Ministry of Louis Napoleon to have allowed M. Eugène Sue to take his seat, without frightening themselves that the "crack of doom" was about to burst over them. The legislation of terror is never prudent; as we anticipate the French themselves will confess before many months have passed away. The return of twenty Eugène Sues was not worth the struggle which the Government has commenced.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House met to-day at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to the Exchequer Bills (£9,200 000), the Brick Duties Bill, the Commons Inquiry and several other bills.

THE RECAL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Lord BROUGHAM again referred to the sudden departure of the French Ambassador from this country, which, he understood, had been caused by the serious dissatisfaction of the French Government at the conduct of England in the affairs of Greece.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE briefly explained, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys had not presented himself at court, and had been the cause of his departure; but was owing to that cause; but declined entering into further explanations until all the documents were produced.

Some other routine business was disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned till Monday se'nnight, 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

RECAL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The departure of the French Ambassador was also made the subject of a question here by Mr. Disraeli.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that, the negotiations having failed, M. Drouyn De Lhuys, who had been sent here to carry them out, had been recalled. He expressed his regret that any ill-feeling should exist on the part of the French Government, with regard to the conduct of England in the affairs of Greece.

In answer to questions from Sir John Walsh, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Anstey, Lord J. RUSSEL said that the Marquis of Normanby had not been recalled, and he hoped there would be no necessity for doing so.

In answer to Mr. Willoughby, Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no intention of bringing forward, during the present session, any measure for equalising or reducing the burdens upon land. The noble Lord further stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring in the estimates on Thursday next, in order to explain their conduct with regard to Greece.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to provide for the appointment of a fourth Secretary of State, with a seat in the Cabinet, to whom the Irish department of affairs would be entrusted.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN opposed the bill in a speech of some length and much animation, in the course of which he reviewed and strongly censured the policy of this country with regard to Ireland, concluding by moving that the bill be rejected.

A debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Grogan, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, Sir Lucius O'Brien, and Mr. Reynolds, opposed the measure; and Mr. Fagan, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. Disraeli, spoke in favour of it.

Colonel Sibthorp moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 213 to 19.

The House then divided on the main question, when there appeared—For the bill, 171; against it, 17.

The bill was then brought in, and read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FINSBURY.—On Thursday evening, shortly after six o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Samuel Knightley, carpenter and builder, at 7, Paul-street, Finsbury-square. The flames commenced in the manufactory, a brick and timber build ng about fifty feet long. In the course of a few minutes the fire made most fearful progress, completely enveloping the whole of the manufactory. The firemen succeeded in getting the mastery over the flames, but not until Mr Knightley's stock in trade was reduced to ashes, and the building burned down, and considerable damage done to the rest of the furniture and building by fire, water, and dirty removal of the contents. Unfortunately the sufferer was not insured for a single farthing.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the disturbances at Creuzot had been entirely quelled, the miners having resumed work.

Yesterday (Friday) intelligence was received in London of the formal recall of the French Ambassador from St. James's. As a pendent to this, the *Morning Herald* Paris correspondent says, "I have before me my eyes a letter from Havre, written *this morning*, in which there is the following: 'Orders have been received here this morning to levy all the sailors of from 20 to 40 years of age. This *very* comprises seven-tenths of the seamen of the Inscription, which is never done *except in contemplation of war*.' A Cabinet courier left this morning with despatches for St. Petersburgh. It is rumoured that an intimation has been sent to Lord Normanby that his passports are at his disposal; although this rumour is not correct, yet the departure of the British Ambassador is expected to follow—leaving England to be represented by a simple *Chargé d'Affaires*."

It is almost needless to state, that, notwithstanding all this, the prospect of a war with England must be far from pleasing to the French Government, even though they may be backed by the questionable support of Russia.

LOMBARDY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* states from Milan, the 7th inst., that the Lombardo-Venetian loan has barely found voluntary subscribers to the amount of 3,000,000, up to the last day, and that it therefore is to become a forced loan, to be divided as follows: 20,000,000 upon capitalists, bankers, &c.; 20,000,000 upon landed proprietors, and 20 000,000 upon persons exercising a trade or profession. Three forts more are being constructed at Milan, and another fort is in construction at Lavena. A notification has been published, inflicting an imprisonment of three months upon any person caught in the act of illegally crossing the Swiss or Piedmontese frontier. Great difficulty is experienced at Milan in obtaining passports for foreign parts.

RECAL OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

(Express from Paris.)

On Thursday afternoon General Lahitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to the National Assembly, that the explanations given by Lord Palmerston, relative to the affair of Greece, not being such as France had a right to expect from the good understanding that existed between the two Governments, the President of the Republic had directed him to recall M. Drouyn de Lhuys from London, leaving M. Marescalchi as Chargé d'Affaires. This announcement was received with loud cheers by all parts of the House except the Mountain. The French funds fell nearly 1f. when the news became known. They declined still further after the Bourse, in the Coulisse, closing at 95f. 80c. On Thursday evening, Lord Normanby was still in Paris.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Wednesday, the day appointed to celebrate the 31st anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, was kept as a holiday at the Stamp-office, Excise, Custom-house, and other Government departments, with the exception of the Post-office.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired Royal salutes, which were responded to by those at Woolwich and Sheerness.

During the morning the metropolitan railway stations were crowded with persons desirous of availing themselves of the temporary cessation of the usual holiday to enjoy a trip to the favourite resorts of Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, and other places in the vicinity of London.

At Woolwich there was a review of the Artillery, Marines, and Sappers and Miners stationed at that garrison.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The Apposition on Wednesday was well attended. Among the audience were the Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph's, Bangor, Manchester; Sir R. Inglis, and the principal members of the Mercers' Company. A great many ladies were present. The proceedings were begun with a commemoration of Dean Colet, founder of the school, spoken by the pantalain. Messrs. Lawrance and Cooper then recited their poems—first and second prizes—on "The Conquest of Peru." Both were much applauded. These and the other prizes having been distributed, recitations from Sophocles, Shakespeare, Terence, and Aristophanes, were given by several of the scholars, one of whom (Lord) was particularly happy in the spirit with which he delivered his parts. An announcement that, at the request of the Bishops, eight days' additional holidays would be granted, terminated the ceremonial.

METROPOLITAN SANATORY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society, in favour of the Interment Bill, now before Parliament, was held at the Whitehall Club-House, in the Strand, on Monday evening, Lord Ebrington, M.P., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and a great number of the Metropolitan Sanatory Association. The Chairman commenced the proceedings by stating that the subject they had met to discuss was one of the most vital interest to every one present, as well as to the country at large ("Hear, hear," and hisses), it being to provide for the best means of giving decent interment to the dead of all classes. The patriarch Jacob had enjoined the "burial of the dead out of sight," and all nature had spoken in the same warning voice, that, if they had any regard for the survivors' welfare, they should follow that injunction. The chairman concluded, amidst much uproar and confusion, by stating that the bill had commended itself both to his sympathy and support, from the very great benefit which would be reaped from it by the working classes. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Lord Ebrington, and was carried by a large majority. Mr. George Cruikshank then endeavoured to move the second resolution; but a tremendous row took place from the rejection of that, and a crowd at the back of the room, which carried everything before it, and created a most painful sensation lest some accidents should occur, and the meeting was adjourned amidst the most violent uproar and confusion.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A public meeting on behalf of the building and endowment fund for the enlargement of this hospital, was held in the large hall of the college on Wednesday; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported on his right by the Duke of Cambridge. The report stated that the amount required for the building fund was £30 000, of which £24,214 11s. 7d. had been raised, leaving the large sum of £25,785 8s. 5d. still to be procured. It appears £500 000 has been bequeathed anonymously to the individual. The report having been adopted, the assembly was addressed by the Duke of Cambridge, and several of the Bishops and noblemen present; when, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated. In the evening the eleventh anniversary festival was held in the New Hal., Lincoln's-inn. Upwards of 500 gentlemen were present, and the party did not break up till a late hour.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.—A public meeting convened by the Anti-State Church Association, took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, for the purposes of adopting measures for obtaining an alteration in those clauses of the above bill which secure a perpetuity to tombs already erected to the clergy, in compensation for the loss of fees, consequent on the discontinuance of interments in existing burial grounds; Chas Gilpin, Esq., in the chair. A very long discussion took place relative to the contents of the bill, and a resolution to the following effect, was carried, "That this meeting, while it recognized the necessity of discontinuing the practice of interment in populous localities, demanded that any legislative measure, having in view that object, should be framed on sound and equitable principles. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a highly interesting conversazione was given by the president, P. Squire, Esq., her Majesty's apothecary, at the rooms of the society, in Bloomsbury-square. The president received his numerous scientific and distinguished guests at the council-room, the walls of which were decorated with specimens of botany. On the long table, in the centre of the room, were exhibited objects of rare and remarkable interest. Amongst these were two volumes of beautiful drawings of Madura plants, executed by the lady of Sir Emerson Tennent, two large flowers modelled in wax, by Miss Tayspill—the *Amherstia nobila* and *Victoria regua*: the latter was a beautiful fac-simile of the flower produced by the gigantic water-lily at Chatsworth, illustrated in No. 269 of our Journal. Well-executed specimens of electrotypes, by Mr. Johnson, secretary to the College of Chemistry, with photographs by Mr. Mayall, in the Strand, were much admired. Captain Shea contributed the dried fruits of the mangosteen and lychee. The curious effect of melanine on the dried specimens of the Rose of Jericho (*Egropodenum*) was exhibited: from Mr. Sowerby's collection, a beautiful specimen of the pitcher plant. Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's physician, contributed perfect specimens of the winter worm, or vegeto-animal plant, from New Zealand. Exotic medicinal plants covered the walls of other parts of the society's rooms, their several products being placed in the front of each. A variety of useful and ingenious inventions for sanatory purposes, ventilation, &c., were exhibited in particular notice. The hall and staircase were festooned with choice shrubs in flower. In the upper rooms were exhibited Varnish's new silvered glass, with Shore's beautiful silvered glass; a splendid collection of wines from Portugal; Pontey's neat collection of the several tints of glass, from Messrs. Phillips, to show the effect produced in glass by the several oxides of metals; a case of curious and rare minerals, from Mr. Tennant in the Strand; a quantity of stone apparatus for chemical use, from Mr. Green. Here again was arranged a quantity of new medicinal plants; the whole of these were supplied—with the exception of the *Aloes Socotrina* (from Mr. Terry) and the pines (from Messrs. Lee)—from the Royal Botanic Garden in the Regent's-park. In the gallery were arranged, on either side of a beautiful drawing by Mr. Withers, the property of Mr. Morson) several mirrors, of a new invention, which reflected most perfectly. We are informed that gentlemen intend to extend the usefulness of the society, by forming in the mechanical and invisible appliances of electricity and galvanism; suffice it to say this *réunion* was unique in the scientific character of its numerous visitors, and was rendered extremely agreeable and interesting by the care and courtesy of its president.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. James Harmer in the chair. It appeared that there had not been one single application for pension or temporary relief from a subscriber during the past year; one non-subscriber in distinte circumstances applied, and was relieved. Their first dinner, at which Mr. C. Dickens presided, produced them £900. This had enabled the society to increase the permanent capital to £1200. The financial statement showed the receipts to be £287, and the expenditure £230. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Dickens for presiding at the dinner carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A numerous meeting of the nonconformists of London and its neighbourhood was held at Finsbury Chapel on Wednesday evening last; S. Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, marriage with the sister of a deceased wife a not contrary to the law of God, and that its being for ... bidden by the 99th Canon of the Church of England forms no valid reason for its being prohibited by the Imperial Legislature in the United Kingdom; a large majority of the clergy comprehended in the Canon having declared the pale of the church established by law."

Resolutions were then passed, expressing thanks to the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, for introducing the Bill to repeal Lord Lyndhurst's act, and appointing a deputation to wait on Sir George Grey, Bart.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—May 16: Special Meeting, London: C. Ru sell, Esq., in the chair.—A long discussion took place upon the subject of the salaries to be paid to the officials, which the late committee of consultation proposed to reduce; while the directors reported in favour of a more modified scheme. After five hours' discussion the meeting was adjourned until the next day, to take a poll upon the question. Yesterday (Friday), on the vote being taken, there appeared for the amendment 55 proprietors, representing 812 votes; and against the amendment, and in favour of the directors, 1490 proprietors, representing 16,198 votes; resolutions were also carried adopting the other parts of the directors' report.

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms; George Finch, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that at no period in the recent history of the church were the hopes of Rome more sanguine in reference to this country, from the spread of Romanistic opinions and ceremonials which now existed under the guise of Tractarianism in the Church, but this society, by its meetings, lectures, and publications, had been productive of the most beneficial results in counteracting those evils. Their total receipts during the year had amounted to £2,868, and their expenditure to £2,785, leaving a balance of £114. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.—The annual meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices, 49, Old Broad-street, City; Oliver Farrer, Esq., in the chair. The report stated, that the disastrous circumstances caused by the failure of the potato crop in 1846, 1847, and 1848 had greatly tended to diminish the resources of the country, and had produced a most depressing effect upon the condition of the people, rendering the business of banking more difficult and less productive than in ordinary years. It was satisfactory to know that an improvement had taken place during the past year. The total amount of undivided profits in March 30th, 1850, was £110,182 7s. 6d. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year was declared, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—An entertainment in aid of the funds of the above charity took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Upwards of 200 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. N. J. Sporle, assisted by Miss E. Lyon, Mr. Leffler, &c. After the cloth was drawn the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and the meeting addressed by the Duke of Cambridge and several of the gentlemen present. In the course of the evening the several amounts of subscriptions in the list amount of £2,000. His Royal Highness and the principal guests retired before eleven o'clock.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.—The fourteenth anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated by a public dinner at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, served in excellent style by Messrs. Staples. The chair was filled by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; supported by Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., Mr. Masterman, Mr. Frean, Q (Hugh-Sheriff of Surrey), Mr. Alderman Copeland, the Rev. Dr. Vivian, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fred. Salmon, surgeon to, and founder of, the institution, and about 140 other friends of the institution. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk by the meeting, Mr. Alderman Copeland proposed the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Fistula Infirmary"—and pointed out in forcible terms the great advantages which had been conferred by it to the community at large for the nine years he, as Lord Mayor, occupied the chair, in 1836, on the occasion of its first anniversary. He also dwelt at length upon the appreciation which those parties who had been relieved by the institution, and their friends, had of its usefulness, as shown by the fact of an auxiliary society, consisting principally of the weavers of Bethnal-green, of which he had the honourof being treasurer, subscribing by their pence and their farthings during the last few years nearly £400 in aid of this institution. Since the establishment of the infirmary about 1,200 patients had been received, of whom the great majority had been cured, and nearly all relieved. It was to be regretted that the infirmary was not enabled to receive more than one or two in every twenty of those who applied for relief, and he earnestly hoped that every exertion would be made to increase its usefulness by the establishment of a fitting hospital, where much greater relief could be afforded than the means of the present establishment would allow. The toast was received with acclamation; and several other toasts, including the health of Mr. Salmon, having been drunk, and various gentlemen having urged on the company the great necessity of putting the institution on a firm and enlarged basis, the company broke up, about £800 having been added to its funds in the course of the evening, of which nearly £40 was received from the Army and Navy.

SUICIDE FROM THE TOP OF YORK'S COLUMN.—A frightful suicide was committed on Tuesday morning from the top of the above-named monument, which is situated between St. James's-park and Pall-mall. The doors opening into the interior are locked, and are opened daily at ten o'clock, when persons are permitted to ascend to the summit on the payment of 6d. each. The doors had scarcely been opened more than ten minutes, when a well-dressed man paid his admission fee and ascended. The top of the column is surrounded by a square iron railing; and according to custom an attendant followed him up, for the double purpose of giving information as to the neighbouring objects of attraction, and with a view of preventing such occurrences as that which on the present occasion took place. Before the attendant could reach the gallery, the deceased suddenly threw himself over the railing at the south east corner, and fell upon the granite pavement, with a most fearful crash, and was, of course, instantaneously killed. His body was horribly bruised in every part—his spine, his left leg, right arm, and several ribs being broken; the blood tinging not only the pavement, but even some portions of the basement of the column, against which the body first struck in falling, and rebounded thence to the flagged way from which the monument springs. The policemen took the mangled corpse on a stretcher to St. Martin's workhouse to await a coroner's inquest. When the pockets of the deceased were searched, the only thing found were a small white handkerchief marked at one corner H. S., a small purse containing 1s. 6d. in silver, and the copy of an agreement entered into between himself and the secretary, of the Italian Opera House, signed in March last, by which the latter gentleman agreed to give him a salary of £3 6s. per week, as a performer on the horn, commencing in March, and intended to last until the close of the season about August next. From this document it appeared that his name was Henri Stephan; he was brother-in-law to M. Petit, the *maitre de ballet* at the same theatre. He was a native of Paris, and a married man, his wife residing at No. 1, Bonny St. Denis, Paris, but he was in the expectation of her arrival hourly in London. An unquest was held on Wednesday on the body of the unfortunate man, in the board-room of the workhouse, by Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster. The jury, having viewed the body, and heard the evidence of the monument-keeper, the surgeon, and several witnesses of the shocking spectacle, returned a verdict ascribing the act to "temporary insanity." They, at the same time, expressed themselves strongly against the unprotected state of the gallery of the column, and recommended the immediate erection of railing.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 11:—Males, 643; females, 677: total, 1320. Deaths during the same period: Males, 430; females, 427: total, 857. Taking ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-9, it appears that the number returned is less than in the years 1847-9, that it is also less than in 1843, but greater than in the same week of the other six years. The average of the ten weeks is 870, or, corrected for increase of population, 949; as compared with the corrected average, the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 92 deaths. The total deaths from the zymotic epidemic class of diseases continue to be less numerous than usual, amounting only to 91 in the corresponding average; to 79; from small-pox there were 4, from measles 14, from hooping-cough 36, and typhus 25; the mortality from each of these epidemics being less than the average. From diarrhœa there were 8, which is about the average; this disease exhibits a decline in the fatal returns. But scarlatina shows an increase, the numbers in the last three weeks having been 21, 17, and 25, whilst the average for last week is 24. Five children under five years of age died of infantile or remittent fever; four persons died of influenza; and seven of erysipelas. A woman of 54 years died of scurvy. Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of hooping-cough and consumption, were fata. to 137 persons which is about the corrected average; from laryngitis there were four deaths, from bronchitis 51, from pneumonia 56, from pu risy 5, and from asthma 13. The mortality from consumption continues unusually low; this disease carried off 116 persons, whilst the corrected average is 140, and in the corresponding weeks of 1840-49, it averaged 117 to 141. A boarship-keeper, aged 46 years, died of "hæmatemesis (68 hours.)" He is reported to have been an habitua. drunkard. The classification of deaths by public institutions shows that 77 persons were registered as having died in workhouses, 37 in hospitals, five in military and naval establishments, and six in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer for the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29·570". The mean temperature was 46·7°, and was less by 5·4° than the average of the same week in seven years. On every day it was less than the average, but especially on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, when the decrease was from 7° to 9°. The wind was generally in the north-east and south-west.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATICAL JUNKS.

THE only important intelligence received by the last mail from China was an interesting account of the destruction, in a bay about 35 miles from Hong-Kong, of thirteen piratical junks. At the request of the Chinese authorities at Canton, opposite Hong-Kong, her Majesty's steamer *Medea* was dispatched, on the afternoon of March 4th, with a Mandarin on board: this being the first instance in which the Chinese have sought British assistance in such a case. She returned the following day with the intelligence of having discovered the pirates, of having killed about 220 men, and destroyed thirteen of their junks. About 600 men got on shore and escaped.

The following is an extract from Captain Lockyer's official dispatch, addressed to Captain Morgan, senior naval officer in China:—

H. M vessel *Medea*, at Hong-Kong, March 5, 1850.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you that on my arrival at Kut-o, at 5.15 yesterday evening, I found thirteen piratical junks and four cargo junks at anchor.

On the appearance of her Majesty's steam-vessel under my command, twelve of the piratical vessels swept in shore, one of the largest remaining at anchor without offering the slightest resistance; the crews jumped overboard, endeavouring to make for the shore, but upwards of 150 of them were destroyed by our shell and musketry.

It soon became so dark, that I was compelled to dispatch the paddle-box boats of this steam vessel, under the command of Mr. William Brodie, acting-master, with orders to take possession of the junks which had swept in shore, but find that he was too late, I proceeded to his assistance in the gig, accompanied by the pinnace of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, commanded by Lieut. Webber, the Royal Marines under Lieut. Holland, with the *Medea*'s cutter, under the command of Lieut. Gibbons, and found Mr. Brodie very closely pressed by a very great number, who made strong endeavours to recapture the junks. We soon repulsed these pirates with a considerable loss on their parts, and the capture of

RETURN OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AND HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON FROM THE REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

five prisoners; but, owing to the darkness and the very heavy rain which unfortunately came on, we were unable to follow up our pursuit of them on shore.

I therefore brought the junks to the ship, and this morning destroyed eight, one having during the night caught fire and blown up, and the remaining four having been given up to their owners, who were pointed out by the Mandarin.

During my absence the ship was placed in a position of considerable danger, from the close approach of the burning junk; but, by the able exertions of Lieutenant Wood, who was left in charge, she was cleared.

Early next morning, the island was scoured, and fifteen prisoners were taken but the greater part of the pirate crew had escaped.

Four of these junks were very large, of upwards of 250 tons, mounting ten or more guns of various calibre, and resembling those formerly destroyed on the west coast; the remainder were evidently recent captures, hastily fitted up for piratical purposes.

This service was not attended with any casualties or loss on our side.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by an officer who took a prominent part in the affair.

GRAND REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

ON Friday (last week) Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed and inspected the 11th Hussars on Wimbledon Common, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, General Viscount Combermere, General Sir Willoughby Gordon, Lieutenant-General Wyndham, Major-General Brotherton, Major-General Brown, and a very numerous staff.

At ten o'clock the troops, numbering about 280 men, arrived on the ground, formed into line under the direction of the regimental major.

The Prince Consort arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon and Colonel Bouverie. The staff, on entering the circle, was received by the troops with the usual military demonstrations.

Lieutenant-General Wyndham, the Colonel, and the Earl of Cardigan, the Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer of the regiment, then accompanied his Royal Highness, the Duke of Wellington, and staff round the line, and a minute inspection of the corps was made. The troops then marched and trotted past in troops and squadrons, and subsequently galloped past, accomplishing each movement with great precision. Having then formed into line, skirmishers were sent out, and a sharp random fire was kept up for some minutes. The men afterwards performed a variety of other evolutions incidental to a field day, and concluded by making a general advance and saluting the staff. Each man was supplied with ten rounds of ammunition. The ground was kept by a body of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Earl of Cardigan subsequently entertained upwards of 250 members of the nobility, gentry, officers, &c., at a sumptuous *déjeûner*, in a superb marquee erected near the review-ground by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The *déjeûner* was furnished by Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square.

At the *déjeuner*, after the usual loyal toasts, Viscount Combermere proposed, "Prosperity to the 11th Hussars," coupling with the toast, "The health of the noble host." The toast was received with the warmest acclamation.

The noble host returned thanks; and the company shortly afterwards separated.

The soldiers, on return to the barracks, were entertained at a substantial repast, by order of the noble and gallant Earl.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THIRTEEN PIRATICAL CHINESE JUNKS, IN MIR'S BAY, BY H. M. STEAMER "MEDEA."

FERRARIS. TAGLIONI. C. GRISI.

THE "PAS DE TROIS DES GRACES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF THE "CATSPAW."

Our Artist has illustrated, in the above, one of two episodal situations in Mr. Jerrold's new comedy, illustrative of the manner in which the hero was accustomed to be "done." The whole story of the episode is contained in two scenes, in which Mr. Webster, as the begging-letter impostor with many *aliases*, passes himself off as a French Count, the *Chevalier Podoxy*, and in that character imposes himself on the coward *Snowball* as the second of *Captain Burgonet*. *Snowball* declines the duel, on the score of his rheumatism. We quote the scene:—

Enter COOLCARD *as* PODOXY.

Coolcard. Monsieur Snowball, I have de *honneur*—

Snowball. Don't come near me. Doctor, tell the Chevalier how bad I am.

Peipoose. Mr. Snowball is in an alarming condition. The action of his heart is specific. The rate of his pulse terrific. His sanguineous system mephitic—and in short, not a single symptom that is not mortific.

Snowb. You hear, sir?

Peipoose. I wouldn't say as much before any patient, but I know Mr. Snowball's moral strength. His body is weak, but his mind tremendous. Yes, a sword—a DAMASCUS blade in a brown paper scabbard.

Coolc. C'est bien. For de sconer he sall draw de sword—

Snowb. I draw a sword! Look at me. Couldn't draw a toothpick.

Coolc. C'est bien. Den you sall fight with *pistolets*.

Snowb. Pistols! With pleasure, but—look at me!—couldn't pull a trigger.

Coolc. Bah! A leetel new-born babe sall pull a trigger.

Snowb. Yes, but—look at me!—I can't stand.

Coolc. C'est bien—you sall sit. Den if de bullet hit you—*tant mieux*—you sall not *tomber*—tumble.

Snowb. (*Forgetting himself.*) Zounds, sir—I—oh There—you see! (*Drops in a chair.*)

Peipoose. (*To* SNOWBALL.) You *will* use the sword—you won't think of the paper! (*To* COOLCARD.) What is this, sir? Why do you break in upon—(*to* SNOWBALL)—will you allow me the expression?—a dying man?

Coolc. Dying man no need of wife. Mr. Snowball sall give up Mrs. Peachdown—

Snowb. Never! I'll perish first—that is, when I'm well enough to perish.

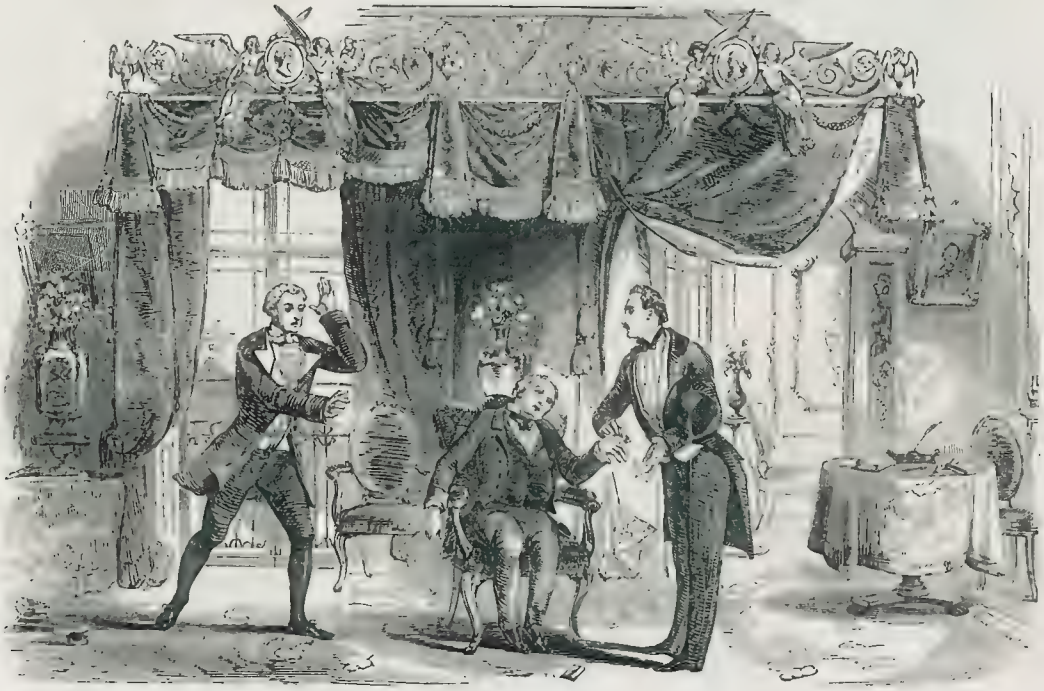
Peipoose. Very right. For to perish in your present state would be no compliment to any woman.

Snowb. Sir,—You are Captain Burgonet's friend—his bosom friend?

Coolc. Assurément. I carry him round and round my finger, as you carry dat sparkling ring.

Snowb. Say, then, when I'm well, I shall be only too happy to fight—describe my condition and will you do me another favour—accept this ring?

Peipoose. Mr. Snowball!



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE CATSPAW," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Snowdi. And, however this matter may end, wear it for my sake. Gently. *(Offers his finger.)* Gently.

Coolc. *(Tenderly taking off ring.)* Monsieur! Are you better now?

Snowdi. I do feel relieved. And I may count upon your friendship?

Ferpouc. Can't do otherwise. Real friendship, now—goes upon a diamond.

Cook (Aside.) Luck beyond my hopes! And now to make off, while the luck lasts. Monsieur, I sail tell how sick you are, and I sail come every day to watch your pillow, and say a leetel prayer. And so, *courage!* You sall soon be upon your leg—sall soon receive a billet like a lion, and fall like a man.

Snowdi. Thank you

Cook. Adieu, mon cher ami. *(Embracing* SNOWBALL.)

Snowdi. Murder! My nerves!

Cook. Pardon ma sensibilité. The capitan sall wait. *Pardon—et encore, adieu —adieu.* [*Exit.*

The *Chevalier* reappears in the last act, when *Snowball*, knowing himself to have been cheated, hurtles the cheese-plate in his face from the window-sill.

The latter parts with it willingly, having exchanged the diamond for a paste imitation.

Both scenes were admirably acted by Mr. Webster and Mr. Keeley, and proved very effective.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Want of space last week obliged us to limit ourselves merely to notice the successful production of "I Puritani." We now give a more detailed account of the representation. We have seldom witnessed a performance so satisfactory, each of the characters being filled by talents of the very first order. First comes Madame Sontag: and we do not think she had ever more success than in the part of *Elvira*; nor is there, in our opinion, another opera so peculiarly suited to her talents, for in it she finds her unrivalled powers of execution, as well as her singular talent of dwelling upon a note whilst giving it an ever-varying expression put into almost constant requisition. This was exemplified in a striking manner in the allegro of her air, in the second act, ("Vien diletto"), where, after a series of chromatic scales, she rests on a note, giving it such an inflection as to express the most poignant anguish. After this air, Madame Sontag was honoured with an encore, both on the first and second performances of "I Puritani," as vehement as that which she previously received in the well-known polacca, "Vergine vezzosa." On a par with the success of Madame Sontag, was that of Signor Bancardé, who, although labouring under a cold, by his impersonation of *Arturo* has added another claim to the succession of Rubini. In "A te O Cara," the sweet mellow tones of his voice told with great effect on the audience, who rewarded him with a well-merited encore. In "Dah Vieni" his success was equally great, and his whole performance left nothing to be desired. Lablache and Coletti gave their famous duo, "Suoni latromba," with great power, and were immensely applauded. On both occasions the house was crowded to the ceiling.

On Tuesday Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre* "Le Nozze" was repeated, and Madame Sontag's delightful impersonation of *Susannah* was still more warmly received on this than on previous occasions, by a most numerous audience. The whole performance, from beginning to end, was in the highest degree successful; which is not astonishing, considering the matchless cast of this opera, besides Sontag, Lablache, Coletti, Belletti, and Parodi, including Calzolari, who made much of the small part of *Basilio*—affording another instance of the truth of the French proverb, "That only small talents fear little-parts."

Thursday was one of the longest nights amongst the *long Thursdays*. The whole of "Barbiere," "Lucca and Guillelmo," "Les Graces," and the "Ice Ballet," formed the enormous bill of fare of the night; to which was added "God Save the Queen," in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The house was crowded in every part.

The celebrated Frezzolini arrived on Tuesday; and both M.' Scribe and M. Halévy have reached London, for the immediate final rehearsals of the "Tempest."

Our artist has portrayed, in the accompanying Illustration, one of the most felicitous *poses* of "Les Graces."

"Il Don Giovanni," to be performed on Thursday, will be enriched in its distribution of characters by the tragic power of Madame Frezzolini in the part of *Donna Anna*. All the recent successful novelties in the ballet will be given, including "Les Graces," with Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, and Amalia Ferraris, the Zarelanda, and the skating ballet.

The valuable assistance of M. Thalberg has been secured for the Grand Morning Concerted Entertainment, to be given on Monday, May 27, 1850.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" fills the theatre to overflow on every occasion it is presented. Last Saturday night, at the third representation, there was a fashionable audience, and the enthusiasm with which the house received the duo-trio-chorus "Benediction of the Poignards" and the duo of Grisi and Mario—was received was unbounded. Such was the attraction, that the directors announced its repetition for the extra night on Thursday.

Grisi's acting and singing on Tuesday night, in the first act of "Norma," was surpassingly grand and imposing. She was in splendid voice, and several times in the trio finale roused the enthusiasm of the house to the highest pitch of excitement. The tenor, Tamberlik, also sang magnificently, and created a powerful sensation. He shared with Grisi in the ovation at the close of the act, which the whole of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" was presented. If this opera were performed with Viardot in the part of *Agatha* and Tamberlik as the tenor, the cast would be then unexceptionable. Mario sings consistently the text, but his organ is not sympathetic in its quality, and in no character is Mdme. Castellan heard to less advantage than in *Agatha*. The *Caspar* of Formes, with its rough, almost savage energy, is a grand conception, and the *Ameiea* of Mdlle. Vera is most charming. The overture is of course encored, and the choral singing is first-rate. It is a treat of the highest order only to listen to the orchestral accompaniments as played under Costa's skilful direction.

The *débût* of Rennoni in *Nabucco*, and the production of "Roberto il Diavolo," with its new and powerful cast, are the next novelties, but these have been rather slow in coming to pass after such repeated announcements.

ST. JAMES'S.

The comedy of "Gabrielle," by M. Emile Augier, was produced for the first time on Friday. It is in five acts, and in verse, and is a production of an eminently legitimate character. It is a thesis for conventional marriage, a defence of existing manners. The heroine (Mdlle. Nathalie) is a young wife, suffering from ennui, and fain to dispel it by a flirtation with one of her husband's friends, *Julien*. The husband (M. Regnier) acts a generous part towards the culprits. He seeks to touch the lover's honour by confiding to him his grief at his wife's coolness, with no other effect, however, than to induce the inamorato's determination to abscond with the lady. This leads determination, however, the husband manages to overrule, by coming in the very nick of time, and expostulating, by means of a parable, with the guilty parties, whom he thus warns of the misery that must ensue upon their taking the fatal step. With their contrition and repentance the piece concludes. The success of the drama depends on its eloquence and brilliant writing, not on its action; which former, aided by the moral sentiment, commended it to the applauses of a discerning and fashionable audience.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Tuesday, the benefit for the Industrial Exposition of 1851 came off, the first four acts of "Henry VIII." being performed for the occasion. After the tragedy, the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice" was enacted, when Mr. R. H Horne, the author of "Orion," gave, for this occasion only, a poet's version of the part. The same gentleman had also contributed to the amusement of the evening by an introductory address, which was spoken by Mr. Phillips. The evening's entertainments concluded with a concert, and the farce of "The Silent Woman." The Duke of Cambridge presided on the occasion, and the Duchess of Sutherland had a private box. Several noblemen were present, and also Mr. Charles Dickens, with other members of the literary and managing committee. The house was, of course, crowded.

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Mr. Burford has opened, at his Panorama, Leicester-square, a view of the Lakes of Killarney. Of these delightful and romantic lakes, many descriptions have been written, in prose and verse, both since and before Dr. Burton's visit to them. That of the Queen and Prince Albert's last year renewed our acquaintance with them, and abundant delineations of their beauties, in words and lines, have graced the columns of our journal. The view in the panorama now exhibiting is taken from the tower of Ross Castle, on Ross Island—a favourable point for including the greatest variety of interesting objects, viz., the Lake, with its islets, Ross, Innisfallen, and Rabbit, and their smaller companions, with the singular and fantastic pieces of rock named in association with the legend of O'Donoghue, the Sovran Prince of Munster, Mucruss, Mangerton, the Turk, the Eagle's Nest, the Glenna, Tomies, the Reeks of Mackilleaddy, with Macarthy More's country, the Aghadoe, and the town of Killarney, remotely skirted with the mountains of Glena. All these points are admirably depicturad, the atmospheric and watery effects being skilfully introduced. Mr. Burford has been assisted in the painting by Mr. H. C. Selous, from drawings taken by the former in 1840; it is executed, also, in the manner and with all the elaborate care of a panorama painter. Mr. Burford's diorama, indeed, have always claims on the public as works of art, and not simply as mere temporary exhibitions.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—Mr. Barnum has purchased the Chinese Collection (so popular in this country), and is exhibiting the same, with a Chinese lady and female attendants, in Broadway, New York, where the receipts for admission average 350 dollars daily. Tom Thumb is exhibited in Philadelphia to spectatorties of 600 dollars daily.

PANORAMA OF NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Bress has removed his truthful picture to the Linwood Gallery, and reduced the admission to 1s

VICTORIA DOCKS.—On Monday the preamble of this bill for the establishment of new docks, in connexion with the Eastern Counties Railway, opposite Woolwich, was declared proved. It is proposed to have a capital of £400,000, with power to borrow £133,000, and to run the line of docks and canal nearly parallel to the river Thames at 600 yards from the bank, communicating with the river at either end by locks.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Two remarkable concerts have been given at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera—the former took place last Monday, the latter on the 10th inst. In both programmes the entire strength of the respective establishments, and the full chorus and orchestras, were brought into requisition. At both houses, the praiseworthy innovation of reduced prices of admission secured large attendances. Of the immense array of talent at both concerts, the following list will afford a notion. At Her Majesty's Theatre:—Mdme. Sontag, Mdlle. Catherine Hayes, Mdme. Giuliani, Mdlle. Parodi, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Calzolari, Bancardé, and Mr. Sims Reeves (tenor); Signori Lablache, Coletti, Belletti, Lorenza, Tagliafico, and Herr Pischer (bass); the chorus of 80 voices (36 males and 24 females), and the band of 75 performers, the whole under the direction of Mr. Balfe. At the Royal Italian Opera:—Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle. Vera, Mdlle. De Meric, Signori Mario, Marini, Lavia, and Tamberlik (tenors); Signori Tamburini, Tagliafico, Polonini, MM. Massol and Zelger, and Herr Formes (bass); the chorus of 90 voices (40 female and 50 males), the band of 84 performers, the whole under the direction of Mr. Costa. In respect to the compilations of the two schemes, that at Her Majesty's Theatre was infinitely the best in variety and classic interest; in point of execution, the advantage, as regards the *ensemble*, must be awarded to the Royal Italian Opera. At both entertainments, however, there were items to interest the connoisseur as well as general amateur. The singing of Sontag was exquisitely beautiful; she gave Sir Henry Bishop's ever popular ballad, "Home, sweet home," with touching feeling, and it was enthusiastically encored. In Eckert's Swiss airs she luxuriated in her fanciful divisions, and again was the encore irresistible. In Weber's grand scena from "Oberon," she sang to the fifty dramatic echoes of Herr Pischer's air from the "Creation," "On mighty pens," her classic style was finely manifested. She sang also with Miss C. Hayes and Mdlle. Parodi, in Rossini's trio for three soprano, from "William Tell." "A te ritorno il figlio," and, like a true *artiste*, did not disdain to sing in the choruses from Beethoven's Mass in C. Mercadante's duo from "La Vestale," "Il conforto," was beautifully sung by Miss C. Hayes and Mdlle. Parodi. Mr. Sims Reeves's energy in Parcelli's "Come il you dare" was twice called into action. Calzolari, by his skilfulness in some florid passages in Donizetti's air (the one he introduced in "Medea"), had also to repeat it. Signor Lablache, in the comic duo from Cimarosa's "Il Due Baroni," came in for their share of the applause: and Miss C. Hayes's "Kathleen Mavourneen" (encored) is replete with pathos; in her national melodies she is charming. The orchestral pieces were Beethoven's 8th symphony, and the "Euryanthe," and "Fidelio" overtures of Weber and Cherubini. Amongst the concerted music, there were Spohr's "Ah! Godan lor felicitade," from "Faust," a portion of the finale from the first act of Beethoven's "Fidelio," and a trio from Beethoven's "Fidelio;" the quatuor from Weber's "Oberon," "O'er the dark blue waters;" the pistol trio for three basses, from Ricci's "Chiara di Rosenburgh," sung by Coletti, Belletti, and Lablache; the trio from Rossini's "Armida," "In quale amene sponde," for three tenors, sung by Bancardé, Calzolari, and Sims Reeves (encored); and a scene from Gluck's "Armida," with all the principals and chorus. Our citations prove the interesting and piquant variety of the judiciously selected but rather too lengthy programme, which was carefully and zealously conducted by Balfe, although additional rehearsals of the German "gleanings" would have been of advantage. Possibly the "feature" was the principal point of attraction in the Royal Italian Opera scheme; and, although it is now becoming somewhat hackneyed from repetition every season, the magnificent execution ensured the gratification of the auditory; nothing could be finer than the choral singing in the "Ein Feste Burg" which Formes had the solo, and in the fugued "Amen." As a specimen of refined part singing, the unaccompanied quatuor, "Quando corpus," sung by Grisi, De Meric, Tamburini, and Mario, must be cited. Castellan and De Meric's duo, "Quis est homo," by Tamburini in the solo, "Pro peccatis," Grisi the "Inflammatus," which she sang with enormous power, De Meric "Fac me vere," Mario "Cujus animam," and Mdlle. Vera, De Meric, Tamberlik, and Tagliafico "Sancta Mater." The miscellaneous selection forming the second part only contained two novelties—Festa's madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," in which the chorus was deservedly encored; and a grand scena from Gluck's "Armida in Tauris," sung by Massol and chorus, but which was galloped through in no very creditable style by the conductor. Mario was encored in the serenade, "Com è gentil," and with Grisi had to sing twice the duo from the same opera; and Formes was encored in Mozart's air, "Il dissen bellagen," from "Il Flauto Magico." Tamberlik's singing of the air from Donizetti's "Maria da Rohan," "Alma soave," was one of the most gratifying pieces of the morning. The only instrumental selections were Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," superbly played, of course. On the whole, the programme was poor, and not worthy of the great resources of the establishment; albeit, what was done was unexceptionably executed, save the Gluck scena. Two encores ought to have been announced -that at the Royal Italian Opera on Friday next (the 24th), and at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday week (the 27th). The former will be strengthened by the addition of Rocconi, and the latter by the grateful advent of Madame Frezzolini.

There was a full attendance at the first meeting of the eighteenth season of the Ancient Concerts at the London Tavern last Monday evening. Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok, the Priest," and Mozart's Mass in G, No. 12, were the chief items in the first part, with a duo by Mr. Henry Smart, "Oh, give thanks!" and a sacred canzonet, by Mr. T. Cooper, "O Lord, in our fleeting days." The second part included Haydn's "Stay, limpid stream," opened the second part. Messrs. Lazarus and Clinton played a clarionet and flute duet in E flat, composed by the latter. Mendelssohn's quartet, "When the west," was also sung: and two original pieces by Mr. Henry Blagrove, viz., by Landner; D. G. Bach's aria, "Porto se vol cosi." The overture and selection from Weber's "Euryanthe," a chorus from Weber's "Preciosa," and Dr. John Bull's version of the National anthem, terminated the scheme. The principal vocalists were Misses Birch and Dolby and Messrs. Lockey and Lawler. These excellent concerts will be resumed next year.

Miss Bassano's "Matinée Musicale," at the Harley-street Rooms, last Saturday, was very fully and fashionably attended. The *bénéficiaire* sang, with taste and skill, compositions in different schools. She was assisted by her sister Miss Josephine Bassano, Miss Ransford, and Miss Catherine Hayes, Messrs. Reeves, Swift, and Patten. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Goddard, the youthful *pianiste*, whom genius was noticed a few weeks since, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; Mr. Brinley Richards, pianist; M. Bezoth, violin; Mr. Lucas, violoncello. Mendelssohn's trio in C minor was beautifully rendered by Miss A. Goddard, Mr. Bezoth, and Mr. Lucas. Miss A. Goddard also performed Thalberg's "Masaniello" fantasia, in which her mechanism proves her to be competent to attack any difficulties. Mr. Lucas was the conductor.

On Wednesday Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave their annual morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, which were quite filled. Miss Dolby sang (with Signor Marchesi) the duetto, "Bella image," from Rossini's "Semiramide," Mercadante's air "A la tua pace," Meyerbeer's romance of "Valentine," from the "Huguenots," an Irish ballad, a Scotch song, and, with Miss Catherine Hayes, two of Mendelssohn's duets, "The Sabbath Morn" and "Farewell." Whether she sings in the simple ballad, or the classical exponent of the German school or of the impassioned Italian style, Miss Dolby displayed her rich unctuous organ to the fullest advantage. No vocalist has more steadily pursued a path than this gifted *artiste*, her musical taste is now perfection. Mr. L. Sloper gave a touch of his quality as a classic pianist in Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor, and as a composer in a Serenade Study in A and Galop—three of his very clever productions. Signor Piatti played a larghetto by Mozart, and Mr. H. C. Cooper the first movement of one of Viotti's concertos; and Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Messrs. Benson and Smythson, and Signor Marras, aided in this attractive concert, of which Benedict and Lavenu were conductors. Mr. Willy's band was also engaged.

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, conducted by Signor Negri, took place last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms.

Miss Birch and Miss Eliza Birch gave their morning concert on Wednesday, under the patronage of Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, with Mr. Willy's band, the conductor being Mr. Lindsay Sloper. The two sisters afforded the numerous and fashionable company filling the Hanover Rooms, the highest gratification by their singing of compositions of Mozart, Weber, Spohr, &c. Miss Birch, as a singer of the sacred school, is in the first rank; and Miss Eliza Birch warbles ballads very sweetly. They were assisted by Miss Clara Loveday, the accomplished pianiste, Mr. Henry Blagrove, violin; Mr. Richardson, flute; and Miss C. Hayes, Mdme. F. Lablache, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Whitworth, Lockey, and Phillips, Signori Marras, F. Lablache, and Marchesi, vocalists.

Space is such an imperative rule in our hebdomadal summary of "things musical," that we can but briefly refer to the third glorious meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, in the new locality, 27, Queen Anne-street, at once elegant, convenient, and comfortable. On Wednesday evening, a select assemblage of cultivated amateurs and professors were present amongst whom were the Earl of Falmouth, Molique, the composer, Charles Hallé the pianist, Mr. Macfarren, Mr. Braxton, &c. The quartets in the scheme were No 5 in A, Op. 18, composed in 1800, and dedicated to Prince Lobkowsky, grandfather of the gallant Prince of that name, so cruelly assassinated at Frankfort; No. 10, in E flat major, Op. 74 (1810); and No. 15 (posthumous), in C sharp minor, Op. 131, (1826-7). The executants were Messrs. Sloper and Goodban, first and violin; Hill, tenor; and Rousselot, violoncello. To state that each artist was at the *hauteur de sa maison* will readily be concluded from the names, but the perfect intonation, delicacy, and precision of execution, and intensity of expression of Mr. Sloper were more conspicuous. The trio in B flat Major, Op. 97, for pianoforte (Stephen Heller); violin, (Ernst); and violoncello (Rousselot), was magnificently played. It was a masterly conception of the first on the part of Heller, most poetically and brilliantly carried out. The execution of the entire programme was elevating, inspiring, and thrilling—a rare intellectual treat without alloy.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The sixth Philharmonic Concert will take place next Monday. Lindley will perform a violoncello solo for the last time, and Thalberg will appear. A German *prima donna* from Hanover will sing for the first time, and Herr Formes is engaged. The symphonies will be Beethoven's "Pastorale" and Mozart's No. 4.——On Monday morning Madame Puzzi will give her annual concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, with the whole strength of the *troupe*. On the same evening John Parry will present his entertainment at the Music Hall.——On Tuesday the fifth meeting of the Musical Union will take place, at which M. Sainz, the young composer and pianist from Amsterdam, whose works are creating much interest, will play for the first time in London.——Next Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Hullah's singing classes, with professional aid, will sing Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Leslie's Hymn. There will be two *matinées musicales* on Wednesday—that of Signor Briccialdi, the flautist; and that of M. Godefroid, the celebrated harpist.——On Thursday, Mr. R. Blagrove will commence his concertina concerts.——On Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Israel In Egypt," for the last time, conducted by Costa, with Misses Birch, Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Machin, and Phillips, as chief vocalists.——M. Bilet's third pianoforte *soirée* is also fixed for Friday; and on Saturday will be the third concert of the Royal Academy of Music.——The second Royal Italian Opera House concert will take place next Friday, the 24th inst.——The Misses Sherguld—sisters three—a violinista, a pianiste, and vocalist—had a *soirée* on the 17th, in Dutch Ambassadors, assisted by MM. de Bassier, Billet, Rousselot, Pilotti, and Mr. Drayton. ——The performance of Haydn's "Seasons," for the benefit of the Choral Fund, conducted by Benedict, took place at Exeter Hall on Friday. Mr. Mc. John Parry gave his entertainment at Kennington on Thursday. ——Jerusalem evening Mr Geo. Buckland presented his new entertainment at Crosby Hall, entitled the "Market Town," written by Mr. John W. Ros.——Mr. Carte delivered a lecture on musical instruments, at the Marylebone Institution, last Monday.——Mendelssohn's music to "Œdipus," which has only been performed once in this country, at the Palace, will be executed at the Royal Italian Opera, by permission of her Majesty, at Mrs. Anderson's annual concert.——A concert will take place next Monday night, at the Sussex Hall, at which Ernst will perform for the first time in the City, and the Hungarian Vocalists will sing.——Alari, the composer, has arrived in London for the season.——Mr. Osborne's third and last *matinée* will be given next Thursday.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Alboni's *début* last Friday, at the Grand Opera, as *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," is the musical event of the day. Her success was decided, without at all affecting the original disinclination of the part by the child of genius, Viardot. Alboni did not "make up," to use the stage phrase, for the maternity *Fidès*; she trusted, as a critic observes, to her "*embonpoint tant sont peu Hollandaise*"—that is, to her Dutch rotundity—to give herself the maternal aspect. She presented *Fidès* as the quietest and most inoffensive of beings—approximating too closely to insipidity—until the cathedral scene, and then she warmed into action. Her lovely voice made the deepest impression in the air in which *Fidès* blesses her son, for having saved her life at the moment of the burning of the alfresco inn, *Berthe*. She was not impulsive in the whirlwind of passion in the last act as Viardot; but her delicious organ told in the slow movement of the grand duo with the tenor, and was lauded to the skies by the audience. Alboni, however, sufficed to carry her through the difficulties of the part of *Fidès* successfully; and, in the absence of her predecessor, she will be a welcome substitute. It is a great relief to Meyerbeer, Gouin, and Lavasseur to the three Arabapuna characters but ill-sustained in the London version. Brémond's *Count Oberthal* is also perfect. Roger has his happy moments, but he has too frequently the ambition of *Jean of Leyden* to rest satisfied in the musical expression.

Letters from Berlin describe the third representation of the "Prophète" (in German) as most triumphant. The King and Queen of Prussia, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, were present; and Meyerbeer was again personally congratulated by his Majesty. The members of the orchestra, through their *chef*, Herr Ganz, presented the composer with a crown of laurel in massive silver. Mdme. Viardot quite electrifies her audiences as *Fidès*. The following is the list of operas in which the "Prophète" has been produced, in the order of representation:—Paris, London (in Italian), Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Frankfort, Schwerin, Leipsig, Darmstadt, Antwerp, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Sondershausen, and Berlin.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was, without exception, one of the least interesting we ever attended, and, had it not been for the necessity of being on the spot to take advantage of any improvement which might arise in the great event about to come off at Epsom, very few would have "honored the course with their presence." Altogether, it was a flat week for racing, and so will be the ensuing one, albeit that true sporting and most spirited town, Manchester, promises days of good sport, commencing on Wednesday. Harpenden, a promising meeting on a small scale, and Coggleshall take place on Wednesday, and Southwell on the following day. The cricket matches for the week are Surrey against Middlesex, at Lord's, and the Gentlemen of the C. and Ground against the University of Oxford on Thursday. There will also be a match on the last-mentioned day, at Kennington Oval, between the Benedicts and the Bachelors of the Surrey Club. The aquatic gatherings are confined to the Hammersmith and Jersey regattas on Monday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The horses most in demand this afternoon were The Nigger, Pitsford, Penang, and the two first favourites. Mavors went to 20 to 1 and the Italian to 25 to 1, the former, however, "coming" again near the close, and leaving off at 15 to 1. Ghulie Callum was friendless.

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Hollingbroke	15 to 1 agst Penang	30 to 1 agst Delocon (t)
10 to 1 ——— Colcher	15 to 1 ——— Mavors (t)	35 to 1 ——— Blarney (t)
12 to 1 ——— The Nigger (t)	16 to 1 ——— Mildew (t)	40 to 1 ——— Carlisco (t)
13 to 1 ——— Pitsford	20 to 1 ——— Ghulie Callum	50 to 1 ——— Alonzo
13 to 1 ——— Voltigeur	25 to 1 ——— The Italian (t)	66 to 1 ——— Brennus

DERBY, 1851.—50 to 1 agst Trunnion (t)

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

DERBY

11 to 8 agst Hollingbroke	17 to 1 agst Penang	40 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum
11 to 2 ——— Colcher	17 to 1 ——— Mildew	40 to 1 ——— Sweetheart
11 to 1 ——— Pitsford	20 to 1 ——— Italian	1000 to 15 ——— Capt. Grant (t)
13 to 1 ——— The Nigger	30 to 1 ——— Delocon	1000 to 15 ——— Dickens
13 to 1 ——— Voltigeur	33 to 1 ——— Nutshell	1000 to 10 ——— William the Conqueror
15 to 1 ——— Mavors	40 to 1 ——— Carlisco (t)	
	1000 to 10 agst Royal Hart	

PANIC.

7 to 1 agst Glenfiddich	11 to 1 agst Rivoli	13 to 1 agst Countess (Mr. Gratwicke's)
10 to 1 ——— Exotic filly (t)	15 to 1 ——— Kisaa Middleton	

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING. TUESDAY.

The racing, as will be collected from our return, was not by any means interesting. The attendance, however, owing to an expectation that Bolingbroke and Penang would show for the Rowley Mile Place, was quite as good as we usual y see at a Second Spring Meeting.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir J. Gerard's Jest (Barlhoiomew), Mr. Wigram's Rose Prof Belle (W. Boyce). 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Watson's Nineveh (E. Sharp), 1. Lord Exeter's Visite (Flatman), 2.

MATCH, 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Mahratta (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Ramsbottom's Isis (Flatman), 2

FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year-olds.—Mr. Thomas's Royal Hart (Abrahams), 1. Mr. Rolt's Wanszkye (Pettit), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Barnes's Tuftbunter (F. Butler), 1. Col. Peel's Vasa (Flatman), 2

WEDNESDAY

THE CHAMPION STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (E. Pettit), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Flatman), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs Mr. Cassidy's Dilligence (T. Smith), 1. Mr. G. Hodson's Lanercost (Pettit), 2.

THE SUFFOLK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Snewing's St. George (Hiett), 1. Mr. Nevill's Herbert (Flatman), 2).

THE JOCKEY CLUB PLATE of 80 sovs. —Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalis, walked over

At a meeting of the committee of the Newmarket Subscription Rooms, held on Wednesday afternoon, the following resolution was passed:—"The committee are of opinion that no horse has been known up and published by the Hon. Captain Rous in his book 'On the Laws and Practices of Horse-Racing,' should be adopted in all cases which may hereafter arise to which the same are applicable. (Signed) W. S. Stanley, Chairman; W. Rudston Read, Francis Clarke, Edward Hyde."

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Mure's The White Lady (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. S. Stanley's Jo (F. Butler), 2. Mr. Gye's (W. Boyce), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each and 50 added.—Lord Clifden's Coticula (Pearl), 1. Mr. Payne's Citadel (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Stephenson's Brother to Willingham (Dockeny), 1. Mr. Armstrong's Banker (Hiett), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £80.—Mr. Neville's b c, by Gladiator (Hiett), 1. Mr Stephenson's Goodwood (Harlock), 2.

FORFEITURE OF MEDALS.—A circular memorandum has lately been issued to the military authorities to the effect that medals granted to soldiers for services in the field will be withdrawn from such men as are sentenced to transportation or discharged with ignominy from the service, when the medals are to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the purpose of being returned to the Mint.

AN IRON FLAG-SHIP.—The iron steam-frigate *Megæra*, built by Fairbairns, and fitted with screw propelling engines of 350 horse-power by Rennie, is selected by the Admiralty to bear the broad pendant of the new Commodore, to be second in command in the East Indies, in the room of the *Cambrian*, 36, Commodore Plumridge. She is ordered to be fitted out at Sheerness, with dispatch, for this service, and will most likely be commissioned the second week in June.—*United Service Gazette.*

SIGNAL BALLOON.—Mr. Green has ascertained that one of his balloons (see page 333, in our Journal of last week), sent up from Tufnell-park, it is'owny, on the 9th inst., fell on the evening of that day, at Lisesaint, eight leagues south of Paris

During the past week a somewhat novel occurrence took place in the Taunton Union. Mr. Welsh, who, some time since, [illegible] nation to the board of guardians, when about to leave the union, was presented by the paupers with a handsome silver spoon, which had been purchased by subscriptions raised amongst them, many of them giving their little all for that purpose, as a small testimony for the great kindness, consistent with the duty of the house, which he had ever observed towards them.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

The "event" in Court life during the week has been the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, on Wednesday last.

At ten o'clock in the morning, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Sir E. Bowater, Colonel the Hon. C. Grey, &c., went to the Horse Guards, where he was received by the Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington, when the customary parade took place.

The D ichess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to her Majesty in the course of the day.

Her Majesty's Ministers and several of the great officers of state, gave grand banquets in celebration of the day, the guests at which were attired in full official costume.

The illuminations throughout the metropolis were on the usual scale of splendour—the residences of the nobility, the club-houses, and the Royal tradesmen being especially brilliant in their display.

The ceremony of christening the infant son of Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey took place on Saturday morning, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl and Countess Grey and Lady Alice Lambton, Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Grey, Lady Mary Wood, Lady Georgina Grey, Hon. and Rev. Francis and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Hon. Lady Grey, Lady and Miss Farquhar, Sir Walter Farquhar, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, Mrs. and Miss Clive, and the members of the Royal household in waiting. The ceremony of baptism was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain, the infant being named Charles. The sponsors were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Earl Grey, and Lady Farquhar.

The Countess de. Noailly and the Duchess de Orleans visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Saturday. On Tuesday the Countess de Neuilly, with the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, visited the Queen of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Thursday.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COURT.—The Court will proceed to Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday, the 22nd of May, and will not return to Buckingham Palace until Tuesday, the 18th of June, and that the christening of the infant Prince will be solemnised on Saturday, the 22nd of June. Drawingrooms will be held on Thursday, the 20th of June, and Tuesday, the 25th of June, and a levee on Wednesday, July the 3rd. It is also understood to be her Majesty's intention that State balls shall take place on Wednesday, the 26th of June, and on Wednesday, the 10th of July; and concerts on Monday, the 1st of July, and Monday, the 15th of July.

FASHIONABLE REUNIONS.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner, on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton Gardens, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl and Countess of Besseborough, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord Brougham, Lord and Lady Ashley, and Mr. Henry Greville. At a later hour, Lady Palmerston held an assembly, at which nearly all the leading members of the political and fashionable world now in London were present. The Duke of Wellington arrived early. His grace came from the opera, and was looking remarkably well.

Lord and Lady Stanley gave a grand dinner party on Saturday evening, at their mansion in St. James's-square, to a distinguished circle of the nobility. After the banquet, Lady Stanley held her first "reception" this season. The *reunion* was attended by a very brilliant circle of the aristocracy. His Grace the Duke of Wellington took opportunity to pay his respects to her Ladyship on the occasion; and among the general company were—his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Paulett, the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, the Marchioness Dowager of Sligo and the Ladies Browne (two), the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, &c.

ALMACK'S.—The last ball of the first series of the fashionable *réunions* took place on Thursday. The ladies patronesses on this occasion were all attended with large parties, and tickets were accepted by several of the highest members of the aristocracy.

Married, at Berlin, on the 4th ult., Carl Nesaler, Professor of German History and Music, to Agnes, sole daughter of Richmond Morres, M.D., formerly of St. John's Hall, Camoridge, grand-daughter of Henry Redmond, the ninth Baronet, cousin to Viscount Mount Morres, of the kingdom of Ireland, and of the late Bartholomew Parker, Esq., of Thorney Abbey. The ceremony was performed by the bride's chaplain to a most crowded cathedral congregation, in the High German style, at 3 P.M.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Speth, went to Kew on Tuesday, and paid a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday at Gloucester House.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville arrived at Claremont, from Portugal.

His Excellency Mehmed Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, having been appointed by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan on a special mission to congratulate his Majesty the King of the Netherlands on his accession to the throne, will shortly take his departure for the Hague. His Excellency's absence will not exceed a few weeks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and family have arrived at Chesterfield House, from Baron's Court, county Tyrone, for the season.

The Earl of Ellesmere and party have arrived at Gibraltar in the *Erymus* yacht, *en route* to Egypt and the Mediterranean Islands.

Lady Feversham has issued cards for a grand ball on the 18th proximo.

Miss Coutts's concert, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, is fixed for Friday, the 31st instant.

Lady Sykes gave her first ball for the present season on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion in Grafton-street. The company began to arrive at half-past ten o'clock. His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Laurence, and the Duchess of Leeds and the Misses Lane Fox, were among the early arrivals.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, and the Right Hon. Sir Fox Maule. The Council sat three hours.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday night at the London Tavern; the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., in the chair. The chairman stated that the great object of the society was to give spiritual instruction to British and foreign sailors, a class of all others most required it, from the very position in which they are placed. By being sent away across the seas, far away from any parish church, they were utterly prevented from receiving that religious tuition which happily was dispersed throughout all society. The report stated that in the port of London it was the privilege of the society to seek out the men to whom commerce was so materially indebted, and by augmenting their religious happiness to lessen the amount of wickedness and misery. At the Sailors' Church, Wellclose-square, religious service was held thrice every Lord's day and three times during the week. The word of God has also been conveyed on board ship by their missionaries, and 2360 seamen had been under the Thames missionaries. They had held 649 meetings on board ship, and 1107 services on shore. The number of seamen in attendance had exceeded 21,400. The committee had two objects in view: one was the establishment of a nautical college, in which every branch of science connected with the professional improvement of masters, mates, and others might be taught; and the other, to secure one or more lodging-houses. The report concluded by stating that the receipts during the past year had amounted to £3815, and the expenditure to £3923, leaving a balance of £31, besides a legacy of £100 due from the late W. Hordle.

THE PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT OF ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.—On Monday a deputation waited by appointment upon the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, with references to the projected improvements proposed by Mr. Barber, of the firm of Barber, Hawse, and Meade, St. Paul's-churchyard. Alderman Wilson pointed out the necessity for setting back the rails, should it be determined eventually to preserve them as a venerable testimonial of antiquity, and reminded the Chapter that, 80 years ago, Parliament had foreseen the probability of such an alteration at a future period. Mr. Blake and Mr. Deputy Harmon contended for the total removal of the rails as likely to cause a great public improvement, both as regarded the cathedral itself and the traffic convenience. Mr. Cockerell (architect to the cathedral authorities) denied that the removal of the railing would at all improve the appearance of the magnificent structure, and strongly contended for leaving things as they were. Mr. Barber said the opinions entertained by several surveyors and architects of high eminence were opposed to those of the gentleman who had just opposed the project. He had received letters from such advocates, thanking him for the efforts he had been making to accomplish the object of removing what almost everybody now considered to be a nuisance and an eyesore. Mr. Haywood showed that the carriage-way was not at present as wide in all its parts as either the entrances from Cheapside or from Ludgate-hill.—Sir James Duke said the City contemplated further improvements, and had abstained from building on the vacant ground at the end of Cheapside, because of the contemplated formation of that street in a direct line with Newgate-street. He hoped the heads of the Church would reconsider the subject, and feel disposed to meet the wants of their fellow-citizens and to further the interests of this great city, when they could accomplish such an object with great promptitude and without any inconvenience to themselves. He thought the Court of Aldermen would agree to remove the cab stand, if that were considered desirable.—The Dean could not see that there would be any use in widening the churchyard, unless the end of Ludgate-hill, where, he contended, all the stoppages occurred, were widened. The authorities, he said, intended to open the churchyard for the use of foot-passengers, and the deputation, after they had heard the deputation, would re-consider the subject, and send an answer.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PROVINCIAL—Any member of the St George's Chess-club can introduce you as a stranger once or twice; but it is about to be proposed that no person unless belonging to the club shall be admitted unaccompanied by a member

C W P—Your solution of Enigma No 378 is—1. Kt to Q 5th (ch); 2. Q to her Kt 6th; 2. Q to Q B 8th—mate

C M C—Not at all a good move. The best play is 6 P to Q 4th. See the "Handbook," page 291

MARIAN—We have received the same solution of No 379 from a hundred other town opponents, but a moment's consideration would have shown to each its fallacy. Suppose, in reply to your 3d move, of R to Q B 3d (disc ch), Black answers with 3. *K takes B* how will you mate next move?

W G—Mr Bristol's problem is certainly without flaw of any kind

BUTLER—We doubt if any one could give such a score odds

W W W FOORET—See the notice above to MARCH 9

E I W—The solution of Enigma No 378 is—1. Kt to Q 5th (ch); 2. Q to Q B 8th—mate

Further specimens of Boston play will always be acceptable

A C, York—Examine it one more

H H H—We can trace no arms registered to the names in question

SIR K I M—We believe any untitled gentleman bearing arms would be right in having the side-head dressed—their helmet on his escutcheon. A captain in the militia is not, however an such captain, an esquire

IVANHOE—The words you are "Or, three candlesticks sa., within a bordure sa. *Crest* A dove's head ppr. *Motto:* "Providentiâ non consilio." One branch of the name dispenses with the bordure in the arms; and another bears "Or, two candlesticks in saltier sa., and a mullet in base gu.;" and for *Crest*, "An anchor and cable ppr."

CIVIS, Little Britain—We have no doubt you may obtain the "Examine, Chess-mate," in ivory, in Wedgewood's beautiful carrara, and in box and ebony, at Mechi's celebrated emporium Leadenhall-street

HILARY—Many thanks. They shall not be forgotten

HELGOLANDER—You may get the Chess-books in question at Westerton's capital library, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell

M—Kyte place, Hyde Park

MANUSCRIPT—You should study the "Handbook," published by Bohn, and the back volumes of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, all obtainable from Hastings, the publisher, in Caney-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields

H Uxbridge—Yours is certainly nothing very beautiful in such a solution, which is merely child's-play

E L, Bradford, United States—You have failed, we are sorry to say, in the "Stuttgardt Sphynx."

No correct solution in the Number for April 13th

ALPHA BETA—A good problem, like that in our last, admits but of one solution. You are very welcome.

W P T S will oblige us by suggesting his future communications to the office

B H G—The suggestion is a good one, but it could not be adopted without the sanction of Mr Bolton, and that we fear would not be easily obtained

W F N—Address a note to Mr Horwitz George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill

J B T, Fredericton, New Brunswick—1 Your solution of the Stuttgardt problem is defective. 2 In the position you have forwarded mate may obviously be given in two or three ways

B W F—1 It is pronounced Mis-ki-e. 2 The games and problems are inadmissible.

F F, Surry St Edmunds—Much too simple

SOLUTIONS of Problem 379, by CAMERON. Sec the notice above to MARCH 9

SOLUTIONS of Problem 380, by J S, CAROLUS, Lancaster, P H, M J, BARON, T T, SIR EDMUND M P, REV H T, D D, Oxford; L L D, REV S S, MILO, A A Z, PHILIP, D C, BATH ECO. R R, PHILO-CHESS, are correct

SOLUTION of Mr Rohstadt's Problem, 379, by G M G, Newport; T L R, R F, Royal Artillery; JUVENTAS, S L B, R V, J P, Sydney HERMES, F G B, BOLTEN, R D M C S, Romford Chess-club, H B B, F, Bolton; J G Dumfries, J E, Hackney-road; W L D, CECIL, C B H G, G O F, M E K, W B, J K, W L, Dorking; L C, Devizes, SIR EDMUND, M H, Huddersfield; AN AMATEUR, Manchester; H H G, J H N, J W, Hull Chess-club, are correct. All others, amounting to nearly one hundred, are wrong

PROBLEM NO. 330.

Beautiful End-Game, composed and presented by Mr. PREUSS.

BLACK.

WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
6.	Kt to K 5th

London to play.

CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The visit of Herr Löwenthal has given an unusual impetus to the march of Chess in the United States. In addition to the matches already finished between Messrs Stanley and Turner, and Löwenthal and Turner, the particulars of which we gave in a late Number, a third has been commenced at Lexington, in Kentucky, between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. E. A. Dudley, one of the finest players in the States. This contest is to be won by the first scorer of eleven games, and by the last account stood thus:—Löwenthal, 7; Dudley, 5: drawn, 4.

Game in the late match between Messrs. LÖWENTHAL and TURNER.

(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Löwenthal).	BLACK (Turner).	WHITE (Löwenthal).	BLACK (Turner).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. Q to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to K 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 3d	20. R to Q B sq	Q to her Kt 3d
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. P to Q Kt 3d	Q Kt to Q 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th	22. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
5. P takes P	P takes P	23. Q to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d
6. P to Q 3d	K B to Q 3d	24. R to K sq	B takes R (ch)
7. Q Kt to Q R 3d	P to Q R 3d	25. B takes R	B to Q B 3d
8. B to K 2d	Q to her B 2d	26. Q to K B 3d	Kt to his 5th
9. P to K Kt 3d	K Kt to B 3d	27. Q to K 2d	P takes P (a)
10. Castles	B to K R 6th	28. Q takes Kt	P to Q B 7th
11. K R to K sq	Castles on the K side	29. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	B to K B sq
12. Q Kt to Q B 2d	P to K R 3d	30. B to Q 2d	P to B 8th (discovering ch)
13. Q Kt to K 3d	P to Q 5th		
14. Q to K Kt 2d	K B to K sq	31. Q Kt to K 3d	P takes Kt P
15. K Kt to K 4th	R to K 3d	32. P takes P	Q takes P
16. B to Q 2d	Q R to K sq	33. Q Kt to K B 5th (ch)	Q to Kt 8th (ch) (c)
17. Kt to K B 3d	K takes R (ch)	34. K to B 2d	Q to Kt 3d (ch)
18. Kt takes R	B to Q 2d	35. P to Q 4th	

The game was prolonged for many more moves, and finally drawn.

(a) This is enterprising indeed, in a match game.

(b) Playing the other Kt to K B 5th seems to us far preferable.

(c) It was considered by the leading players that Mr. Turner ought now to have taken the Q P. In that case, however, White could have forced an exchange of Queens advantageously, we think. We should rather have played

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
33	P to Q 8th, Queens (ch)	K B 3d or check with	
34 B takes Q	Q to her 8th (ch)	this Q, he must lose	P takes Kt
35 K to B 2d (ch)	Q takes B	the game.	Q to her 3d (ch)
36 K to K Kt 3d (ch)	Q to R 3d	33. K moves	P takes Kt
37. Kt takes Q B		34. Q takes Q R P (ees)	Q checks
(If White take the		And Black has the better game.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 574.—We extract the following from a Madras newspaper, called the *Athenæum*, which, to gratify the increasing taste for Chess, devotes a column weekly to Games and Problems.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, R at Q 4th, Kts at K Kt 6th and K 3d, P at K B 7th.

Black: K at Q 3d, K at Q R sq, Bs at K R 6th and Q R 3d, Kts at K Kt sq and K sq, Ps at K 2d, Q 4th, and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 575.—By Mr. H. B. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, Bs at K Kt 2d and Q 6th, Kt at K B 6th, P at Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q R 5th, R at K B 2d, B at K Kt 3d, Kts at K R 5th and Q Kt 4th; Ps at K 6th, Q Kt 2d, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 576.—By Mr. W. G.

White: K at Q 7th, R at Q Kt 2d, B at K sq, Kts at K 8th and K Kt 5th, P at K R 6th.

Black: K at K R sq, R at Q R 5th, B at Q Kt 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 577.—By W. GRIMSHAW.

White: K at K Kt 7th, R at Q R 4th, B at Q Kt sq; Pa at K Kt 2d, K 2d, and K 6th.

Black: K at K Kt 4th, B at K R 5th; Ps at K R 2d and 4th, K Kt 6th, K B 3d, K 2d, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A melancholy phenomenon, which always follows in the train of great political commotions, is at present manifested at Vienna, viz. an extraordinary number of cases of mental aberration. Not a week passes in which several persons in that capital are not seized with this terrible malady; and at present the number of cases in the hospital for the insane, which before the revolution averaged from 150 to 200, is nearly doubled, being increased from the age of 20 to 30 years, the period of life when the passions are the strongest.

The promotion of Mr. Jerningham to the post vacated by the death of Lord W. Hervey, Secretary of Embassy at Paris, will create a vacancy in the place of Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, which it is understood will be supplied by Mr. Crampton, secretary at Washington, but now in London. Mr. Crampton, it is said, will be succeeded by Mr. Augustus Paget, at present *attaché* to the British embassy at Paris.

The *Ulverstone Advertiser* announces that the trustees of the savings-bank in that town have discovered a defalcation to the amount of £832 in the accounts of the actuary. No loss will, however, accrue to the depositors, as the bond of the actuary is for £800.

The directors of the East India Company have appointed the Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., to be professor of classics at the company's civil college, Haileybury, in the room of the Rev. J. Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge.

A meeting of provincial mayors and chief officers of cities and boroughs is to take place on the 21st instant at the Railway Hotel, in Derby, to make arrangements for inviting the Lord Mayor of London to an entertainment in the metropolis, or elsewhere, in return for the munificent hospitality with which his Lordship entertained the mayors of the provinces a short time since at the Mansion-house, when the Prince Consort was present.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have issued cards to a large party for the 25th instant, to meet her Majesty's judges, the masters in Chancery, the serjeants-at-law, the Queen's counsel, and others in the legal profession.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 8th inst. contains the following, under the date of Rome, 30th ult.: "Dr. Townsend, canon of the Cathedral Church of Durham, lately presented to the Pope a memorial. The doctor being the bearer of a letter of recommendation from the Archbishop of Paris, the Pope gave him a most cordial reception, and promised to examine his memorial. Dr. Townsend recommends Puis IX. to convoke a council, composed of ecclesiastics and secular deputies from the different Christian countries, whose object should be to devise the means of uniting all the Christian sects."

As a satisfactory evidence of an improved state in the social condition of the people of Ireland, it may be mentioned that an increase in the monthly consumption of tea in that country has taken place for the last month, to the extent of more than 94,000 lb., although there had been a steady decrease of consumption for several months previously.

A monster tenant-right meeting has been held at Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, the use of the Connaught House having been given for the purpose by the High Sheriff. This is the first appearance of the spread of this movement towards the west; upwards of 30,000 persons are stated to have attended.

From a return laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the number of petty sessions in Ireland is 595, which furnish employment to 555 clerks, 47 of whom hold two, and 7 three petty sessions. The amount of fees paid to clerks was, in 1849, £16,201 10*d*.

On Saturday last, the *Star* steamer, with 60 passengers on board, when on her voyage to Bristol from the port of Cardiff, and about 200 yards from the harbour, sprang a leak, and began to fill rapidly. There was but one boat connected with the vessel, and that was only capable of holding six or eight persons; but a steam-ting made for the leaky packet, and took off her passengers. The *Star* was then run upon the mud, as the only chance of preventing her sinking.

A few days since a granary was set on fire and destroyed, at Shinfield, near Reading, the property of Mr. T. C. Cobham; fortunately, there was no grain, or anything else of value, in the building.

On Sunday morning last, a plantation belonging to E. Collins, Esq., situate at Crindle Down, in the parish of Quethiock, Cornwall, was maliciously set on fire by some person unknown, and about twenty acres of the same destroyed before the fire could be got under.

When a measure similar to the Bishop of London's Bill for a council of Bishops was, in the reign of Elizabeth, presented to the legislature by Archbishop Parker, it was met by this reply: "No by the faith of God, we will pass nothing before we know what it is, for that were to make you popes: make you popes who list; for we will make you none." (Speech of Sir Peter Wentworth, 1571.) And hereupon the bill was lost.

The wages of labourers through the south and south-east of Beds were lowered 8*s.* per week some time ago, and at Meppershall to 7*s.* A further reduction was hinted at; but the labourers in the employment of five of the seven farmers in that parish turned out, and refused to work under 8*s.*

A return of the expenditure of poor-rates in Ireland for the year ended 29th September, 1849, and of the number of persons relieved, gives the following particulars:—In-maintenance £797,324; out-relief, £679,603; establishment and other expenses, £700,782: total, £2,177,580. Number of persons relieved during the year: In-door, 262,284; out-door, 1,210,482.

On Friday and Saturday last, Perthshire was visited with several showers of sleet and hail, and on the hills the snow fell to the depth of an inch. The sun's rays on Saturday cleared the south sides of the lower range of the Grampians, only to be covered again through the following night. The thermometer on these nights was several degrees below the freezing-point, with thick hoar-frost on the low grounds.

During the last fortnight the salmon-fishing in the Tweed has been very poor. Since the commencement of the season, the success has been variable; at some of the sea-side fishings occasional good takes have been got, but those at the river have generally fared badly. The retail prices continue steadily keep at a high figure, ranging at present from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for salmon, and trout from 10*d.* to 1*s.*

On the night of the 7th instant the parish church of Easingwold (Yorkshire) was broken into, and two pewter flagons, two brass candlesticks, an inkstand, a book, and a bunch of keys were taken away.

The dispute which has been so long pending between Mr. Jefferies, the late keeper of the Racquet Court of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Talbot, the treasurer (which, it will be remembered, led to an action at the Kent assizes, in which a verdict was taken by consent for Mr. Jefferies), has terminated by the payment to Mr. Jefferies of the whole of the costs and £200 damages, amounting to nearly £400. It is expected that the Racquet Court, which has been so long closed, will now be re-opened. The payment of the money is due to the result of a court of inquiry, which the Master-General of the Ordnance directed to assemble.

M. Soyer has sent in his resignation to the Reform Club.

The provincial journals give accounts of several French fires, all of which are the work of incendiaries. A farm-house connected with the château of La Queuille (Puy-de-Dôme) has been burnt down. The loss is estimated at 25,000f. Three fires have lately taken place in the arrondissement of Rambouillet. Two houses have been burnt down in the village of Piffaudière.

The captain of a company of the National Guard of Mayenne (France), who, a late evening, came on the ground in a *bonnet Phrygien*, has been suspended for two months by the Conseil de Discipline. The offender will have to answer for his conduct before the Court of Assizes.

There are eighty-four candidates for the vacant chaplaincy of Sheffield parish church. On Tuesday last the church burgesses of Sheffield were occupied from ten o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, and by adjournment for four hours more, in examining the testimonials. The candidates were selected from the whole number to preach before the burgesses.

The late Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley's "dormitory," in the cloisters of Durham Cathedral, has given place to a noble hall, now nearly completed, which will be used as a library and music-room. It will extend in length 200 feet, and in breadth 24.

Two convicts were drowned at Woolwich on Sunday afternoon. The accident occurred while raising a boat at the stern of the convict hulk stationed for the Royal Arsenal; the landing giving way, three of the convicts were precipitated into the river, and two were drowned.

It is a remarkable fact, that, since the opening of the North British Railway to Galashiels, the fares have all moved off from the covers on the estate of Langlee, below Galashiels. The railway runs through the cover, which was one of the most celebrated in Scotland.

Her Majesty's steam sloop *Cormorant*, Commander H. Schomberg, lately captured at the Brazils an empty slave barque of 382 tons. On the passage from the Brazils to St. Helena, a discovery of between five and six thousand dollars headed up in a farina cask was made between decks.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes the ordinances of the Emperor of Austria, of April 18, decreeing that Bishops may henceforth receive the decisions of the Pope without any authorisation from the civil authorities.

The *Staats Courant* of the 13th of May publishes the official patent, under date of the 8th of May, 1850, appointing their Royal Highness Prince William Frederick Henry, generally designated Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Regent of the Kingdom of Holland, the Regency to commence at the moment the King shall have ceased to exist. The document is signed by the King, and countersigned by Rosendhal, the Minister of Justice; and Van Rappard, Councilor of State and Director of the Royal Cabinet.

On Sunday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended divine service at the chapel of the Foundling Hospital. After the interesting ceremony of eighteen young persons returning thanks for their preservation and education by means of the charity, a very eloquent sermon was delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, &c. In the afternoon a second discourse was delivered by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., when an appropriate and touching appeal was made to a very full and attentive congregation.

The Danish Government is now preparing a bill for the purpose of making the old port of Copenhagen a free port. This measure will be one of the highest importance, not only for Denmark, but for the whole Scandinavian country, where, for ages, there has never existed a free-port.

The body of a Custom-house officer, named Stapleford, whose disappearance from the Dutch brig *Palas*, at Portsmouth, about two months since, caused considerable excitement, was picked up floating near the shore off Hayling Island, on Sunday last.

WARWICK MAY FAIR SHOW.

THE PROCESSION NEAR THE CORN EXCHANGE.

THIS annual pleasure fair took place on Monday last. The weather, which for some days previous had been exceedingly inclement and foreboding, was most cheerful and auspicious on the occasion. From an early hour in the morning, crowds of pedestrians, and vehicles of every description, flocked into Warwick from all quarters; and, as the day advanced, the trains from Birmingham, Coventry, and even London, added considerably to the crowds of pleasure-seekers who thronged the streets. The town was most brilliantly, and in many cases elegantly, decorated; arches and festoons being raised in many of the streets, and beautiful garlands suspended from the houses.

In the Market-place was erected the Dancing Pavilion, 200 feet in length, and capable of holding 1500 persons. From the centre of this arose the Maypole, hung with sixteen garlands, presented to the committee of management by the young ladies of Warwick; this was surmounted by a crown. The exterior of the pavilion was decorated with festoons of flowers and banners, as also was the whole Market-place, presenting a *coup d'œil* of great beauty. The interior was elegantly fitted up for dancing, and brilliantly lighted with gas; and the ceiling tastefully arranged with pink and white drapery, with festoons of flowers and rosettes.

The procession, which started from the pavilion at twelve o'clock, included several of those celebrated characters whose names have become identified with the history of this most interesting and ancient borough. Amongst others, Henry VIII., founder of the Collegiate School and noted charities of the town; Sir Thomas White and Thomas Oken, names of wide celebrity as the munificent benefactors of their borough; then the stately Queen Elizabeth, who rested at Warwick on her route to the "Princely Pleasures" of Kenilworth Castle, in her "Roomers Progresse" of 1575, where she was entertained by Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester: an event described with matchless power in the immortal pages of "the great wizard of the North." The name of Robert Dudley is connected with the annals of Warwick as the founder of the institution known as "Lord Leicester's Hospital," a beautiful pile of building, situated in the High-street. The personation of the Earl in the procession was excellent. Last, though not least, we may mention the representation of the renowned hero of the old borough, the Champion Guy, "armed to the teeth." It were needless here to recount or dilate upon the manifold claims of this "valorous knight" to a prominent position in a Warwick pageant. The respective orders of Odd Fellows presented a most brilliant appearance, and added considerably to the attractive character of the procession. Among the Foresters rode the exceedingly good impersonations of Robin Hood,

The English ballad-singer's joy,

together with his blithe companions, Scarlet and Little John, with Friar Tuck, the jovial chaplain of these rangers of "the merry greenwood." The view of this brilliant *cortège* passing along some of the arched and festooned streets presented a spectacle of great spirit and beauty, and very suggestive of the courtly pageantry of the olden time. The Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry being out on a week's duty at the time, added much to the enlivenment of the occasion.

Dancing commenced at the pavilion about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was kept up by an immense company until twelve o'clock, at which hour, as had been announced, the pavilion closed. It was again opened the following evening, when a large and respectable concourse assembled.

The following is the order of the procession, as correct as we have been able to obtain it, as it proceeded through the principal streets of the town:—

The Band of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in full uniform. Three Females on Chargers, bearing Banners. Carriage drawn by four grey Horses, combining a portion of the Committee; the remainder on Horseback.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, M.U.

Warden on Horseback. Royal Standard. Earl of Warwick Lodge Dispensation. Hosts bearing Cross Keys. Past and Present District Officers, with white wands. Regalia—Crown borne by Four Boys. Banner—motto, "Faith." The Band of the 17th Regiment of Infantry Children on Horseback. Lodge Officers, bearing Regalia. Emblem. Banner.

HENRY VIII.

Lodge Officers, bearing Regalia. Banner—motto, "Hope." Warden on Horseback. Loyal Oken's Dispensation. Brothers, two and two, bearing Regalia. Emblem.

SIR THOMAS WHITE AND THOMAS OKEN.

Brothers, two and two, bearing Regalia. Banner—motto, "Charity." Children on Horseback. Warden on Horseback. Loyal Ross Dispensation. Flag. Brothers, two and two, with wands.

BRITANNIA,

With representation of the four quarters of the globe, drawn by four black chargers. Emblem. Brothers, two and two, with wands. Children on Horseback.

NOTTINGHAM ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS,

Preceded by a Military Brass Band, in full uniform. Drums and Fifes. The Tylers of their respective Lodges, Banner of the Order, Past and Grand Masters, Officers, &c. Members of the respective Lodges. Banner. Imperial Feathers on Horseback, with Supporters bearing Regalia. Members of the Order.

A SPLENDID TRIUMPHAL CAR,

Drawn by Four Horses, bearing a National Representation, supported by Cambria, Caledonia, Hibernia, attended by a Sailor and his Bride, &c. Children on Horseback. Banner. Grand Imperials on Horseback, with Supporters bearing Regalia. Members of the Order. Children on Horseback. Banner. Charter of Confirmation. Vice-Grands, with Supporters Streamer. Children on Horseback. Members of the Order. Banner. Wardens on Horseback, bearing Regalia.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS,

Advancing with their splendid brass band. Drums and fifes. Two Foresters, in full regalia, each bearing a union jack. Dogs. Three Foresters, mounted, bearing a broad axe.

Page.	ROBIN HOOD.	Page.
LITTLE JOHN.	WILL SCARLET.	FRIAR TUCK.

The Foresters and their "merry chaplain of the greenwood," mounted and attired in appropriate costume. Handsome silk streamer. District Officers, mounted in full regalia. Court Dudley Earl of Leicester Dispensation. Officers of Dudley Earl Leicester, mounted, in court uniform Children on Horseback. Members, two and two, bearing clubs. The band of the 5th Regiment of Infantry. Two juvenile Foresters, mounted, in ancient costume. Streamer. Children on Horseback.

QUEEN ELIZABETH,

attired in a white riding robe, with a regal mantle of purple velvet, and mounted on a handsomely-caparisoned steed. The maiden Queen was attended by

ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER,

superbly dressed and mounted. These characters were represented as they appeared at the entry of Kenilworth Castle, in 1575. Children on Horseback. Officers of Court Warwick, mounted, in full regalia. Banner. Members, two and two, bearing clubs and axes. Children on Horseback. Two juvenile Foresters, mounted, in full uniform. Streamer. Three Foresters on foot, each bearing a club. A young Forester, mounted, in regalia, carrying a fawn. Three Foresters, mounted, in full regalia, each bearing an axe. Two Pages, in demi-suits of armour, bearing the shield and tilting pole of the noble and renowned hero,

GUY, EARL OF WARWICK,

mounted, in full armour, and attended by two Esquires, mounted, in demi-suits, bearing the war weapons of the Knight, and his helmet, surmounted by a representation of the Dun Cow, "That monstrous wild and cruel beast."

Children on Horseback.

A SPLENDIDLY DECORATED CHAR-A-BANC,

Drawn by four beautiful horses, representing the forest of Robin Hood, with park adjoining, containing Shepherd and Shepherdess, with lambs, dogs, lions, foxes, birds, &c., decorated with garlands, and the whole surmounted with the Royal Arms. A Bear, led, with attendant carrying a ragged staff, emblematical of the celebrated crest of the noble house of Warwick, closed the procession, which extended to a very considerable length.

We have engraved the pageant at three points of its progress.

THE PROCESSION PASSING ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

A MONSTER PLURALIST.—In the fourth edition of Mr. Whiston's pamphlet, "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," just published, he gives, at page 80, the following list of ecclesiastical income, tithes, and benefices held by a single clergyman:—Prebendal income, £1,000; tithes of Doddington, £347 10s.; ditto of Blythe West, £12; ditto of Lympne, £503; ditto of Lyndham, £755 12s. 6d.; ditto of Stone, £218 3s. 6d.; Rectory of Saltwood, £585; *cum* Hythe, £95 18s.; rectory of Cliffe, Rochester, £1391 16s. 10½d.; glebe of ditto, 30 acres, £35; total, £5053 14s. 10½d. "To look," says the author of "Ecclesia Dei," at Cliffe church, and think of ——, is one of the most painful sights and scenes of home travel which a Christian man can witness and weep over." Mr. Whiston notes too that: "The canonical rector has not moved from his cathedral orbit to Cliffe more than once in the last twelve years." And in his preface Mr. Whiston states that to the sum of £5053 14s. 10½d. "are to be added, great tithes of Lyndsted, £627 13s. 10½d.; great tithes of Iwade, £536 16s. 3d.: total, £1183 10s. 1½d.; making the real total of £6217 5s.; *to which reports grace something more*." Neither Mr. Whiston, nor the writer of "Ecclesia Dei," adds the name of this unfortunate churchman. As, however, we have before remarked on the case without any such false delicacy, we may now repeat that he is the Rev. Archdeacon Croft.—*Daily News*.

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

I REMEMBER, some years ago, visiting, with a party of summer hunters after the picturesque, a quaint old-fashioned little town in the far north of Scotland. We paid our respects to the few and not very fierce lions of the place—the mouldering abbey [the river's banks, the mouldering feudal castle upon the rocks, the busy harbour crowded with something like an hundred sail of herring fishing-boats, and a score or so of Dutch luggers and Irish schooners; but in all our perambulations we were steadily accompanied by two not particularly agreeable comrades—to wit, one of those fine persevering Scotch rains, which, like the conscientious drummer in "Pickwick," never left off, and a poor half-witted creature, a sort of town fool, who, it seems, always made it his business to follow the steps of strangers, and who, upon this occasion, kept perpetually sidling up to the members of our party one after another, and whispering in their ears, in a sly deprecatory tone, with a superabundance of gestures, intended to imply that the matter was to be kept a profound secret. "You'll be good enough, sir, to excuse the weather," "You'll please, sir, to overlook the climate," and so forth; just as if the weather or the climate had some claim to indulgence as being poor silly stupid things who knew no better. Now, really before the partial change which has gladdened the last day or two, I had begun to think that some such functionary as the weather-apologising town fool might be appropriately appointed in London to walk up and down Regent-street, and make what excuses he could for the bleak east wind and the pelting rain which day after day have made our skies black and our streets desolate. The only bar would be the real impossibility of framing any recommendations to mercy on behalf of the cold and the wet, which a common-sense public would be likely to entertain. We can only hope, however, that Summer is bestowing all his disagreeabilities upon us in a lump, and that, the infliction over, blue skies and sunny days are to be our portion until the winds of Autumn begin again to blow.

Without meaning in the remotest degree to trench upon the here forbidden

THE PROCESSION PASSING THE HOSPITAL.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD NELSON.

grounds of politics, I may remark upon the new social move of the Protectionist party as forming one of the funniest features of Town-talk, at present to be heard in club or tavern. The plan is not yet actually promulgated, but the *Standard* is throwing up straws and putting forth feelers, and we may soon expect to hear more of one of the most wonderful crusades ever preached. Mr. Ferrand has the merit of being the "Peter the Hermit" of the new movement; which is, in fact, no other than the formation of a mighty League, pledged against calico—sworn to wear neither cotton shirt nor gown, nor carry cotton umbrella—repudiating alike the raw material of our Yankee friends, and the spinning jennies of our Lancashire friends—patriotically sticking to the fleeces of our own sheep and the flax of our own fields, and chivalrously determined to man the ancient spinning-wheel against the steam-whirled spindles of modern days. "Why," says the evening champion of this hopeful scheme, "why can't we do as we did before we ever heard of the cotton-tree? Our forefathers were content to dress in plain homespun linsey woolsy, and why should not their children follow their example?" Why, indeed? Besides our forefathers, of a remoter age still, were content to dress themselves by means of a paint-brush and a pot of red ochre—why should we not go back to the one period, as well as the other? The proposal for setting old women to work spinning-wheels, in opposition to steam-engines, whirling jennies of 1500 spindles each, is a wonderful thought. We may soon expect to hear of a string of pack-horses, pitted against the London and North-Western; or a succession of sails-covered coaches, started against the Transatlantic line of Cunard steamers.

I have seen a letter from America giving an account of the recent outrage in the Senate, at Washington. Foote, the senator, was levelled and cocked a pistol at Benton, is a Mississippi gentleman, and has long borne the character of a very cross, crusty, and spiteful personage. His defence is that he expected Benton to rush in upon him, and produced the revolver in self-defence. Like many other incidents, the character of which is to be judged from minute individual actions and movements, the catastrophe in question has given rise to at least a score of versions, and Foote, I am told, is not without his advocates. The whole transaction, however, has greatly scandalised the States. Such things had happened before in the House of Representatives, but never in the Senate, which has always been pointed to as exemplifying the highest breeding in the country. Let the place however, of the States being a young and particularly circumstanced country, have what weight they may, the fact seems unquestionable that there must be something exceedingly coarse, ungovernable, and ferocious in the society which produced a man in Foote's position, with whom such a brutal practice as bringing loaded fire arms to a legislative assembly, could be literally possible. Never, we believe, since our Parliament was a Parliament, has anything approaching to the shadow of such an outrage disgraced its assemblies. Even the steel-breathed Barons, who, according to the custom of the times, sat in legislative conclave, their ponderous Gothic swords grasped in their mailed hands, never were known to draw their blades upon each other—while, as for the House now-a-days, there is something of the most exquisitely ludicrous in the notion of Mr. Disraeli suddenly jumping up and attacking Lord John with an agricultural pitchfork, or the stout-hearted little Premier repelling the onset with a blunderbuss snatched from beneath the scarlet cushions of the Treasury Bench!

I may append to the foregoing paragraph a literally true story of the artistic appreciation of one of the many hundred American travellers now journeying in Italy. Our transatlantic friend was maintaining to an English *compagnon de voyage* the superiority, in every respect whatever, of the dollar-making continent over all Europe. "What!" said the Englishman, "superior even in art! and it was only yesterday we looked at the Venus de Medici!" The instance pointed out appeared to pique the Yankee pilgrim. He fidgeted for a minute, and then exclaimed, "Ah, not them stone gals—I guess I can't abide them nohow!"

The money for the grand Exposition of 1851 comes in, I hear, but slowly. Some £50,000 have, however, been already subscribed. The *ces dit* goes that the galleries and corridors will extend to a length of between six and seven miles—a goodly walk among *chef-d'œuvres* of industry and skill. I hear of great things to be done in the way of getting up excursions from all reasonably accessible parts of Europe to the grand focus of London; and it is even rumoured that fleets of extra and special vessels will convey passengers across the Atlantic. London, at all events, will be gay enough and crammed enough. The theatres expect to do unrivalled things, and are preparing to make unrivalled exertions. "They need something in the way of a lift." I was informed, on good authority, "last Easter has been the worst in the recollection of the oldest theatrical manager."

The opening of the Exhibition is beginning to supply the artistic title tattle usually in vogue in the merry month of May. It is whispered about that Delaroche's duplicate painting of "Cromwell" has been in the main executed by one of the master's pupils, receiving only its finishing touches from the hand of the great artist himself. Landseer's large picture of "The Duke on the Field of Waterloo" has found a purchaser, at the great price of £3000. It will, doubtless, make a most popular engraving. By the way, talking of Landseer, many of our readers may recollect his glorious painting of a dead lion in the last year's Exhibition; that painting the poetry of which was well described when it was called "The King of Beasts Lying in State." The picture was, I believe, studied in part from the carcass of a lion, which died either in a caravan or at one of the zoological establishments in London. When, however, the cart containing the remains of the defunct monster stopped at the painter's door, the servant, who was requested to inform her master of the arrival of his model, and who must have been a lady of most peculiarly unexcitable and matter-of-fact habit of mind, went leisurely up stairs, and, in just the same tone as she would have inquired at what hour dinner was to be served, drawled out, "Oh! please, sir, have you ordered a lion?"

A good story of despotism in a small way is afloat, touching the Emperor of Russia. The narrators of the anecdote tell you that his Imperial Majesty having lately introduced Italian opera into one of his court theatres, condescended to superintend the proceedings of the new conductor, who was arranging his forces in the orchestra. "But I see," observed the Imperial amateur, "that you put the horns, and trombones, and drums, and so forth, just beneath my box." The musician hastened to explain that he was proceeding after the most approved fashion, and that the brass and bass were always placed so as to back up the weaker and lighter instruments. The reply was highly characteristic. "That may all be quite correct; but here, it is not musical laws, but my laws, which prevail; and I shall certainly not have all that brass braying under my ears. You will therefore please to re-arrange the position of the instruments!"

The poets are, I presume, agog, for Government have not as yet filled up the Laureateship. It is melancholy, however, to reflect how scanty are the ranks from which Wordsworth's successor must be chosen. Poor Tom Moore has outlived his faculties; Rogers is not in a position to make the emoluments of the nominal Court post of importance to him; and Government have lately—and very properly—taken this consideration into question. At the time when the Laker was chosen, the name of Leigh Hunt was brought forward as a candidate; but, since then, if I mistake not, the poet-essayist has been meagrely enriched with a pension. One or two of the Edinburgh journals have brought forward the well-founded claims of the writer of the "Isle of Palms," and have urged upon Lord John that the appointment of Professor Wilson would come with the more grace, inasmuch as it would form a fitting tribute from a political opponent to those poetical and literary endowments to which no party strife ought to render men insensible. It is now, I believe, pretty clearly understood that the Laureateship is a mere pension—that there is no *quid* expected to be rendered for the *quo* of the commuted butt of sherry. Wordsworth, indeed, specially stipulated that he was to be called on to write no birth-day odes, or, indeed, no odes of any kind. He did produce one specimen, however. It was, if I remember right, volunteered upon the occasion of Prince Albert being made Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Those who recollect the flagging fancy and stumbling versification of the lines, will, however, be induced to think that the poem was produced, after all, rather from a sense of duty than as a live outburst of uncontrollable fancy. It is an eternal truth, that Pegasus will not amble pleasantly in harness. Curb and spur do not suit the celestial courser. If his paces are to be glorious, he must start when he likes, and stop when he pleases.

A. B. R.

COLOSSAL STATUES.

THESE colossal statues of the greatest military and naval hero of our age—the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson—have been sculptured in stone by Mr. Milligan, of Old Cavendish-street, for Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and are intended to be placed upon a monument eighteen feet high, to be erected upon Southsea-common, near Portsmouth. The height of each statue is seven feet.

MILITARY TROPHIES FROM INDIA AND CHINA.—PRESENTS TO LORD GOUGH.—The Lords of the Treasury have caused Mr. Hayter, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs that Lord Gough having informed their Lordships that he expects to receive, in the course of the present month, from Calcutta, on board a vessel from that place, certain guns which have been presented to him by the East India Company and by the Rhye of Gwalior, together with other military weapons and trophies of war, as well as more fragile memorials of the places and men against whom he has been engaged during the period of his services in China and in India, their Lordships have been pleased to express their desire that every possible care and attention, consistently with the regulations and the security of the revenue, may be observed in the examination, on arrival of the cases and packages alluded to, and that the guns and other military trophies may be delivered to the noble and gallant Lord free of duty; and the necessary arrangements will be made for carrying their Lordships' wishes in the matter into effect.

SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Glasgow Steam Navigation Company have generously offered to tow Sir John Ross's Arctic vessel some hundreds of miles on her way to the Arctic regions, and it is expected that a great number of persons will proceed on the excursion in the steamer.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—On Wednesday the tenth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners was printed, giving some interesting information connected with emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1846, amounted to 986,892 persons, giving an average of 85,659 emigrants a year. During the years 1847 and 1848 the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being nearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigration had reached the unprecedented number of 299,498 persons, of which number 266,817 proceeded to North America, 219,450 went to the United States, and 41,367 to British North America. The commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers, £1,743,500 was expended on emigration, of which only £228,300 was paid out of public funds, leaving more than £1,800,000 as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial funds.

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL, UPPER TOWN, BOULOGNE SUR-MER.

THE Rev. Thomas Harvey, who has for several years past been seeking to obtain redress for his removal from the chaplaincies of Genoa and Antwerp, has lately purchased the English Chapel in Upper Town, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and become minister of the same. This chapel, not being endowed, is supported exclusively by the seat rent and by voluntary contributions. There is, evidently, a strong feeling in Mr. Harvey's favour at Boulogne; for, since he has taken possession of the chapel, the congregation and communicants have much increased, the former averaging nearly 400, and the latter about sixty monthly.

The chapel has been established since 1819; but has been entirely re-embellished since Mr. Harvey became the proprietor. The reverend gentleman has received high testimonials to character, as a Christian, and a minister; and during his residence on the Continent, he is stated to have upheld the Anglican Church,

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

both by doctrine and conduct. Upon leaving Antwerp, Mr. Harvey received an address from a large majority of the English residents, in which they state that "they should be abandoning every rule of honour and justice if they allowed him to lay down his ministry without a declaration that he was unimpeached in his moral or clerical character—that no accusation had been brought against him as a minister or a man—and that, although the world might form an opinion to his prejudice upon the proceeding of the Bishop, he retired from that city with their unfeigned regrets, sympathy, and respect."

On the 14th of April, Mr Harvey delivered in his chapel at Boulogne, an affecting discourse upon a text from Joshua xxiv, 15, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." It is generally known in Boulogne that the son of the rev. gentleman is an officer in the Austrian service, and that after having passed, at the expense of a few scratches, through all the perils and dangers of the Hungarian and Italian wars, he had on his road home been laid up for a considerable time by alarming sickness. In this discourse, the rev. gentleman thus pathetically alluded to his son's return:—

> If, my brethren, when speaking of spiritual things, it be ever permitted to those who minister to allude to the ordinary affairs and affections of a perishable world: if on any occasion I might with propriety ask your sympathy from this place, and invite you to rejoice with me, who have so much reason to rejoice, it is on this day so memorable to me and mine! To you who are parents I need not dwell upon the happiness of an union with a beloved child, after so many years' separation; but I would call upon you to join with me in holy gratitude, not only for his preservation, when the Almighty "covered his head in the day of battle" when "a thousand fell beside him," and the sword and the bullet scarcely came nigh him; but I implore you, above all, to bless His glorious name, that He has enabled him to be present with us to-day, not in the house of feasting, but in the Temple of the Lord, here to record these mercies, and to testify, that although he has sworn allegiance to a foreign earthly Sovereign and serves under foreign colours, he has not cast off the religion of his forefathers, but comes forward to make open profession of his faith before the altar of his Saviour, there to partake of, for the first time—yea, to receive from his father's hands—those holy mysteries, the emblems of that body which was broken, and of that blood which was shed for him, let us devoutly hope and pray, "to his great and endless comfort." No *better* reward, surely, can be "give unto the Lord for all the benefits that He hath done unto" him, than "to receive the cup of salvation," and to call upon His name who saved his life from destruction, having defended him "from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the arrow that destroyeth by noonday."

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL, UPPER TOWN, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

THE GORHAM CASE.

A NUMBER of lay members of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol have presented an address to the Bishop, in which they express a deep sense of the danger to the faith and vitality of the Church of England involved by the decision of the Privy Council; complain of the inapness of the Council to decide such questions; and entreat his Lordship to take council with his reverend brethren to provide a remedy for these evils. The Bishop replied, on the 10th instant, that he was gratified so large and influential a body of laity took a lively interest in the well-being of the Church; that he hoped the late decision would produce no other effect than temporary excitement; that it left the doctrine of the Church concerning baptism unaltered; and that he had already taken counsel with his reverend brethren, in preparing a bill, which had been submitted to the House of Lords, for constituting a different court of appeal on points of doctrine, and which he hopes will be generally satisfactory to the Church.

A petition to the Bishop of Oxford, from the graduates, under-graduates, &c., being members of the Convocation, has been prepared at Oxford, and lies there for signature. It declares the belief of the parties that the baptism each of them was made "a member of Christ, a child of God, and inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven." They further say that they have heard with sorrow that the Privy Council has arrived in a recent judgment that a contrary doctrine is not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Church of England, and they pray that the Bishop would take measures for the effectual declaration and maintenance of the doctrine of Infant Baptism, and for checking those who are aggrieved by the judgment of the Council denying that article of faith.

A letter from the Rev J. W. Brooks, of St. Mary's, Nottingham, informs us, in relation to a paragraph which we published a fortnight ago, that there has been no meeting of the clergy of Nottingham on the subject of the judgment of the Privy Council, nor any address forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter from that town, that he is aware of. "An effort was made (he says) to get up a meeting of laymen only, who did agree upon a letter or address to the Bishop, but out of a population of 100,000, only 34 persons attended at the meeting." We copied the paragraph referred to by him from one of the morning papers, and we are now inclined to suppose that it might refer to some of the clergy of the county of Nottingham, not exclusively to those of the town.

An address is in course of signature to the Bishop of Peterborough, by both clergy and laity in the diocese, praying him to withhold his assent to the decree of Baptismal Regeneration, and entreat his Lordship to consult with his most rev. and right rev. brethren on what steps can, or ought to be taken for constituting a Court of Appeal, of *bond fide* members of the Church of England, as a tribunal for the judicial decision of all causes involving the doctrine or discipline or that Church.

A declaration from Archdeacon Thorp, and the clergy of Durham, having 114 signatures, has been presented to the Bishop of Durham, in which, in reply, he expresses his concurrence "that regeneration is, and by baptism, is the doctrine of our Church."

Addresses of thanks have been presented to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, for having still declined, signed by nineteen out of twenty-three of the clergy of the deanery of Glastonbury, and fifteen of the clergy of the southern district of the rural deanery of Axbridge.

The President and Fellows of Magdalen College have voted the sum of 100 guineas to the Bishop of Exeter, towards defraying the expense in his process with Mr. Gorham.

"PLAIN STATEMENTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE," by a Layman, is the title of a plain-speaking, practical pamphlet, which takes the Bishop of Exeter's view of the doctrine of the Church as to baptismal regeneration, and carries it out logically to its conclusion of the separation of the Church from the Church. If the "indifferent" (of the Privy Council) "be carried out, and the evil consummated." The writer speaks of the Articles of the Church, which he treats with some contempt, and the Catechism, as having equal and co-ordinate authority with the Creeds, the Prayers, and the formularies of the Church; "they are but explanations of, and deductions from these, and therefore, wheresoever they differ, they must yield to the authority of the latter." He states the doctrine of the Church on the subject of infant baptism as it is set forth in the "Prayer-Book." "The Church tells us that a sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means by which we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof. Now these words can only be received through the medium of the Church's authority, and Apostolic character. Those ministrations, again, can only be performed by "ministers lawfully appointed by ordination," when "the Bishop shall say the awful and impressive words—receive the Holy Ghost: the minister can work a spiritual miracle, and he only who is commissioned and ordained by the imposition of hands." "Regular rights of daily preach the Gospel, and administer the sacraments, unless he be thus sent." The writer, therefore, asserts that the doctrine of the church is that of apostolical succession in the Church, and that the sacrament of baptism can be duly administered by "those thus qualified to act on this ordination." Proceeding to private baptism, the author shows that the Church teaches "that defilement is purged away by baptism, that 'the child by baptism by the church minister' is regenerate with the holy spirit, is received to God's own child by adoption, and is grafted in the death of Christ, and will be also in the resurrection. "Our Church," he says, "declares that the baptism of young children is according to the institution of Christ. She speaks not of the benefits to be received by the child, but upon obtain the grace, the prayers of those present must be offered from a faithful and true heart." "She does not speak of any prevenient grace" The writer denies that the doctrine of Rome, "that in cases of extreme necessity, it is lawful for any person to baptize a child, using the form prescribed, is now the doctrine of our church, though it was, but she has freed herself from the error, and "now declares that the sacrament is necessary generally, or its blessing imparted, except by one of her duly authorised and appointed ministers." "But by such baptism, whether performed in private or in public, according to the rites of the Church, the child grows in sin unconditionally made a member of the children of God, and heir of everlasting life." The author thinks the offices of godfather and godmother unessential, and wishes they were modified or done away. "The mere act of baptism, the child being born of water and the spirit," is that without which he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.

Having thus pronounced a very strong and plain opinion as to what are the doctrines of the Church, the "Layman" speaks of the present condition of the Church as humiliating, when a party is sworn to decry, and in the most virulent and strange doctrine, and to correct and punish those who are unquiet, disobedient, and criminous, is resisted "by an unfilial, irreverent son," who, "taking cruel advantage of the Church's bondage to the sceptre of the State, scorns those insulting tyrants who have no knowledge of her laws or reverence for her words, and, armed with their authority, seeks, and until and unrepentant as he is, to set aside and throw contempt on hers." The Archbishop of Canterbury is spoken of with almost as much virulence as Mr. Gorham. He "was the chief authority" in the Church's household; "but he is the abettor of his mother's tyrants; he is the man to the enemy where the assault may be most successfully made, and how it may be best masked. Through his advice, learning, and subtle reasoning, and, we fear also, his want of faith, has the shame been effected, that it is declared to the Christian world that the Church of England has no fixed, determinate doctrine on the subject of baptism." The judgment of the Privy Council is described as a "compound of words misapplied, of doctrines confused, of facts misrepresented or misstated, and of reasoning the most evil dish." "If this judgment, if such must be the answer to our loyal petition on the Church or its members, shall not be carried out," the Layman thinks the members of the Church "may remain quiet." "But if the judgment be carried out, and the evil consummated—if the archbishop of Canterbury shall, by himself or any other, and sanctioned only by the tyranny of the State, force Mr. Gorham into the benefice of Brampford-Speke—then no longer can the true sons of the Church communicate with him or his abettors." "We would most earnestly and affectionately beseech these among our Fathers in God to whom we look up in this tribulation," it is further said, "if all other means to right this wrong shall have failed, entirely to disregard every temporal consideration, and, trusting in God's great mercy, and having in themselves the true fire from the altar by which the succession of duly-appointed ministers may be preserved, to burst the gilded fetters of their State bonds, to come out and be separate—to free us from its enervating and corrupting influence."

The vehemence of the writer speaks for his sincerity. He is consistent between his premises and his conclusions. In all respects he is a zealous supporter of the Bishop of Exeter. Some passages of his pamphlet are eloquent, and it will we think, command attention.

EXPOSITION OF INDUSTRY OF 1851.—The *Riga Gazette* publishes an order from the Government to the people to take part in the projected Exhibition of Industry of all Nations. To promote this object a steam navigation has been appointed at St. Petersburgh, under the presidency of the Councillor of State, Von Tengoborsy, the well-known writer on political economy. Another commission is appointed at Odessa. The expenses for the transmission from the central commission to St Petersburgh, and the southern commission at Odessa, of articles destined for the London Exhibition, will be paid by the Crown.

A deputation of Irish members, to press upon the attention of the Home Secretary the necessity of considerably extending the jurisdiction of the Assistant Barrister's Court in Ireland, and placing the Assistant Barristers, as much as possible, upon an equal footing with the County Court Judges of England by abolishing fees, and substituting payments by fixed salaries, had an interview with Sir George Grey on Tuesday, at the Home Office.

COMMANDER FORSYTH'S ARCTIC BRANCH EXPEDITION.—Upwards of £1700 has been subscribed towards the fitting of the branch expedition to proceed in search of Franklin under the command of Captain Forsyth. The lifeboat presented by Messrs. White, of Cowes, is of the value of £250; and Messrs. Searle, the eminent boat-builders of Lambeth, have also presented the expedition with a boat of similar dimensions, made of gutta percha.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The receipts for the week ending the 12th inst. show an increase of £6785 over those of the corresponding week of 1849. The increase of traffic since the commencement of the year over the corresponding period of last year has been £545,630, being a weekly increase of £9400, or at the rate of £124,800 per annum!

On Saturday the Master in Chancery Kindersley proceeded with the settlement of the affairs of the *Westpoint* Newspaper Association, which failed in 1848. It was in the hands of a large body of Wesleyans, who became involved by the conduct of those to whom its management was entrusted. About 13 per cent of the partners are now fixed with liability by the Master to pay off the £5000 outstanding debts, and for the discharge of which a call of £4 per share is made on the 1240 shares held; but, as this has not been fully responded to, another call of £2 per share is expected.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

A collision of an alarming character, by which the lives of about sixty persons were placed in jeopardy, occurred on Saturday forenoon, at the station of the North British Railway, below the North bridge. The station for the departure of the mail train for London, which leaves Edinburgh at eleven o'clock A.M., having been given, the engine-driver immediately turned on the steam full at the first revolution of the machinery, the crank of the axle of the driving-wheel of the engine snapped in two, by which the locomotive was completely disabled. The superintendent instantly dispatched a pilot engine to the repairing works, at St. Margaret's, for a fresh engine, and in the meantime the carriages were moved backwards to the turning table, and shifted to the centre line of rails, leaving the disabled engine on the line on the platform. Scarcely had the train been removed to the centre line when the engine expected was seen to emerge from the Calton Hill tunnel at a rapid speed. The break seemed to have been applied, but the active agent in the propulsion of the train is the motion of steam, and at an apparent rate of more than 20 miles an hour, the alarm of the officials, and such of the passengers who saw its approach, became excessive. The enemy advanced on the same line of rails which the train occupied, and dashed into it with great force. The concussion was tremendous; but the passengers, beyond the excessive alarm occasioned by the collision, suffered comparatively trifling injury. It is difficult to account for the occurrence of the collision. The engine-driver, of the name of Jackson, was one of those who participated in consequence of the recent strike of the regular engine-drivers and stokers, from an attempted reduction of their wages by the introduction of some new regulations. The regular stoker was absent, and the man employed for the engine was acting in that capacity when the collision took place. Neither of them sustained any injury.

PROFESSIONORS' MEETING.—On Wednesday evening, a large meeting of tenant-farmers, &c., was held in the Scientific Hall, Doncaster; R. Cryer, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Farrand, who, at great length, preached a crusade against the cotton lords. Several resolutions were carried, and the meeting separated. Upwards of 700 people were present.

From Cambridge we learn that the continued cold weather is having a very destructive effect upon the wheat crops in the fens. The ravages of the Fly-worm are daily upon the increase, which nothing but a change from the severely cold weather we have had for a period of six weeks can stay. Many pieces of wheat, which a few weeks ago looked most promising, are being ploughed up, and potatoes planted.

FORGERIES IN THE COTTON TRADE.—On Monday, Mr. William Threlfall, a cotton-spinner, of Addingham, near Otley, Yorkshire, was committed for trial by Mr. Rushton, at the Liverpool police-court, on a charge of uttering a bill for £2000, drawn on the firm of Messrs. Rathbone and Hill, Liverpool, to which the acceptance of Mr. Joseph Eylands, the manager of the company, had been forged. The prisoner had also issued another forgery on the same party for £2100; and from papers found in the prisoner's bag, it was clear that he meditated an extensive issue of similar bills. Mr. Rushton refused to admit the prisoner to bail

The parish church of Drumington was broken into recently, and completely ransacked by several persons who effected an entrance at a window. Including two large and handsome communion books, with gold cross on their outside backs, which were lately presented to the vicar by his parishioners; an antique brass alms-dish, with the representation of the Temptation on it, supposed at the Duke of Buckingham's sale, and presented to the parish by the present vicar; and also all the Bibles and prayer-books belonging to the congregation to which were of any value.

On Sunday last the mail from the north was delayed nearly a full hour, in consequence of the obstruction which the train met with from snow. The carriages on their arrival at Preston were partially whitened on their tops with snow-flakes.

IRELAND.

The *Dublin Evening Herald* publishes an address adopted by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland at the annual meeting held in Londonderry on Wednesday last, copy and a half of which have been forwarded to each of the 66 Lodges, and that of those seven have reported of most lapses, and desire to be again incorporated with the body.

TYPE DISEASE.—The *King's County Chronicle* says—"We regret to state that the potato disease is again manifesting its symptoms in the locality. During this week the earl of Rosse's gardener presented some specimens of new potatoes at our office, which were entirely infected by a disease having all the appearance of late and early blight. The specimens, however, were cultivated under glass, and not in open exposure."

COUNTY CLARE.—Three inquests are reported from Kilrush. They were all respectively on the bodies of a woman aged 25, a man of 42, and a man of 31 years of age; and the verdict in each case was "Died of starvation."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although transactions in the English Funds at the beginning of the week were only of a limited extent, yet a greater firmness was apparent in the price of Consols from the favourable state of the Paris Bourse. On Monday, the closing prices being 96¼ for Money and 96⅝ to ⅞ for Account. These quotations were maintained on Tuesday, and were again the closing prices on Wednesday. But the influence of adverse rumours from Paris had considerably depressed the market on Thursday; the market in consequence becoming flatter. Exchequer Bills continue in demand, a difficulty in delivering bills having been experienced within the last few days. Bank Stocks also maintain the rate, the heavy stocks but little business has been doing. At the close of business quotations were, for—Reduced, 96¼ Consols, 96⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 96⅛; Long Annuities to expire in April, 1859, 16⅞; Bank Stock, 196, 8; India Stock, £10000, 91 pr; Ditto, under £10000, 91 pr; Consols for Account, 96⅛; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 71 pr; £500, June, 71 pr; Small, June, 71 p.

The Foreign Market has been unusually animated, particularly since Tuesday, the day appointed for the settlement of the Account. A large foreign speculation in Peruvian made a delivery of the stock almost impracticable, and buying in was resorted to. The accounts for the Peruvian Government appeared as pur chasers. Together, an extraordinary impetus was given to prices, and from Monday's price of 70⅞, a rise of eight per cent. was gradually registered by Thursday. This has since, however, met with a check. A second proposition regarding the overdue and future payment of the dividend on Peruvian Stock has caused considerable speculation, attended with an advance from 29½ ⅛ to 31. In July last, a proposition was made to the bondholders which the present is intended to supersede. The proposal now reported by the committee appointed to wait upon the Finance Minister, differs from the last convention in the following points:—Instead of 4,500,000 dollars of the indemnity money, 3,500,000 dollars is the amount now stated; and the interest is to carry it as low as 3 per cent., instead of 3½. On the other hand, the guarantee for future payments is extended to the entire import duties of the Republic, of which 30 per cent is to be set aside for the bondholders, in place of the partial grant of 20 per cent. previously contemplated; and there is a provision for an ultimate sinking fund. Another advantage, also, is, perhaps, to be found in the circumstance of the present scheme being intended to be permanent, while the other was to be open to new modifications, if circumstances favourable," on the 1st of July, 1859. On the whole, therefore, it can hardly be considered inferior to the convention of last year, which was regarded as satisfactory by the leading supporters of the country, and the negotiation of which, subject to confirmation, entitled Mr. Roberson to the thanks of the bondholders. At the same time it must be remarked, that Mr. Roberson's convention contained a clause that the bondholders should resume their old rights in case of any further default, while nothing on that essential head appears in the present document. It would appear that the project has been left in suspension, whatever may be taken of the new offer. But it is important to add, that, at present, the *project* has not received the sanction of Congress; and more unlikely things than a change of Ministers and measures may have occurred ere this, setting aside this scheme in the same way as the former one.

The animation in Consols, added to the speculative influence already described, produced an increased firmness and buoyancy in Foreign Funds generally, but towards the close of the week a slight reaction occurred. The last prices are—for Brazilian Bonds, 18; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent. Account, 54; Danish Bonds, 1826, 5 per Cent., 98; Ditto, Scrip, 8; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1¼ per Cent.; Mexican 5 per Cent. 1846 (Ex Jan. Coupons), 31; Ditto, Account, 31; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 76; Ditto, Account, 76⅛; Ditto, Deferred, 33½; Portuguese 4 per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 96; Ditto, Scrip, 3 pm; Spanish Active, 19⅛; Ditto, Account, 17⅞; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 37⅛; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 98; Dutch 4 per Cent., 85¾.

Shares have been rather firmer, but prices have not shown any decided improvement. Railway Reversions, Newcastle and Darlington, 4½; Ditto, Newcastle, 4½; Ditto, Shrewsbury and Chester, 1½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New, £2, Preference, 2½; Eastern Counties, 7½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, New Shares, 1½; Great Northern, 9½; Great Western, 94; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 46½; Lancaster & Carlisle, 30; Lancashire & Yorkshire, 1st, 104; Ditto, 2nd, 104; Ditto, 3rd, 104; Ditto, 4 per Cent. 1st, 104; Ditto, 4 per Cent. 2nd, 104; Leeds and Bradford, 84½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 85½; London and North Western, 103; Ditto, New Quarters, 101; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; Lowestoft, Guaranteed Four per Cent., 14½; Midland, 35½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 118½; North British, 7⅞; North Staffordshire, 7½; Scottish Central, 8 pm; Scottish Midland Junction, 2½; Scottish Union, 18½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 39½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 5; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 14; York and North Midland, 10½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13½; East Indian, 5½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Rouen and Havre, 20.

SATURDAY MORNING.—In consequence of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador, Consols opened yesterday at a fall of one per cent., quoting 95½ to ⅝. After being done at 96, the price rallied, and 96⅞ became the closing quotation. In the Foreign market Mexican was 30¾, with a tendency to fatness. In shares no change of importance occurred.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week, sometimes, has been but moderate, viz. 2640 quarters. By land carriage and sample the receipts have been small. To-day scarcely any parcels were offering and a clearance of them was speedily effected, at prices quite equal to Monday's, when they obtained on Monday last. From abroad, 8670 quarters of wheat have arrived, and the demand for it has been active, at full and even higher prices than on Monday last. Barley, beans, and peas have moved off freely, at fully previous rates; and a steady business was transacted in the middling and inferior kinds, at late figures. The supply of barley was limited. Grinding parcels were offered in some moderate quantity, and sold at full prices. Although the supply of malt was reasonably good, the trade ruled steady, at very full prices. Very few oats, either English or Foreign, were on sale to-day. The trade was dull, at 1s to 2s per qr. lower. Linseed and rapeseed, as well as cakes, were in limited request, at late prices. Flour, American, 24s to 25s per barrel; Canada, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our market, generally, is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Canary has advanced 5s per quarter.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2640 qrs.; barley, 410; oats, 58; flour, —. Foreign: wheat, 6670; barley, 4100; oats, 58; flour, — quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, fine, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 26s; malting ditto, 24s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 42s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Scotch ditto, 16s to 18s; Irish ditto, 14s to 16s; ticks beans, new, 24s to 25s; old ditto, 26s to 28s; harrow ditto, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 32s to 37s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 37s; Suffolk, 37s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign:* Dantzic and Konigsberg red wheat, 42s to 44s; white, 44s to 46s; barley, 18s to —; oats, 14s to —; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s per barrel; Canada, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our market, generally, is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Canary has advanced 5s per quarter.

ARRIVALS.—*English:* wheat, 2640 qrs.; barley, 410; oats, 58; flour, —. *Foreign:*

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KING'S NORTON CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

THE CHURCH OF KING'S NORTON, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

THE Church of King's Norton, represented in the accompanying Views, is one well known to most of the inhabitants and visitors of Leicestershire: many persons who, perhaps, never thought of the higher lesson which its graceful spire, pointing heavenwards, was meant to teach, may remember it well as the striking object which has fixed in their memory the events of some day of keen enjoyment in the hunting-field. To those who are familiar with the history of the decline and revival of Gothic architecture, the most remarkable thing relating to it will be the time when it was built, about 1750. It is probable that Mr. Forbrey, its founder, was the only person in his age who conceived and executed the design of erecting the best Gothic church that the imperfect architectural knowledge of that period could plan. He expended more than £20,000 in the pursuit of this object. It is not known what architect he employed; but the result has been a building which, amidst many incongruities, possesses many points of great beauty. So far as material and workmanship are concerned, nothing was spared to make it a perfect church. The stone is a well-coloured and durable freestone, brought by land carriage from quarries in Rutlandshire. The woodwork is of the best Norway oak, carefully selected, in the more conspicuous parts of the building, for the beauty of its grain, and, in many places, delicately carved. The windows have stone mullions, and their heads are filled with tracery, which, although not in strict taste, is both substantial and elaborate. The space within the communion rails is floored with marble. An open parapet runs round the whole building. Each buttress is crowned by a pinnacle. The workmanship of every part was of the most careful and expensive kind. The tower, containing a peal of eight bells, with chimes, was surmounted by a spire, which formed the chief beauty of the building. It is not known whether this was an original design of the architect, or whether it was copied from some older church; but it is certain that its proportions were so faultless as to give pleasure not only to unpractised eyes, but also to those of learned ecclesiologists. This beautiful feature is now entirely destroyed. On Monday, May 13, during a sudden storm of thunder and lightning, which seemed to break immediately over the village, a flash struck the spire, and (without any exaggeration) shivered it in a moment into a thousand fragments. Of two eye-witnesses, one who was near the foot of the steeple at the time when it fell, compares the flash to the sudden descent of a ball of fire. Another, who saw it from the window of one of the neighbouring houses, states that the tower seemed to her quite surrounded by flames. The vicarage-house, in which the Rev. Mr. Parry, assistant curate of the place, and Mrs. Parry were residing at the time of the accident, is a little, low building, standing not above thirty feet from the foot of the tower: the stones fell on almost every side of it, but, providentially, not one broke through its roof. The damage done is not confined to the loss of the spire: a great part of the roof and of the gallery at the west end has been crushed by the fall of huge fragments. The stone which formed the finial of the spire fell upon and crushed the font. The parish which has sustained this great misfortune is a very small one, containing less than 1000 acres of land. It is, moreover, the second calamity of the kind which has befallen it within the last seven years. This same spire was struck a first time in February, 1843, when damage was caused to the amount of £200; and the few inhabitants had only paid off the debt occasioned by the first stroke a few weeks before the time when the second fell. Under these distressing circumstances, it is to be hoped that the public, and especially the inhabitants of Leicestershire, will aid the more immediate sufferers in restoring a building, which was an ornament not only to the parish, but to the whole county.

We have engraved the stricken tower, as well as the spire entire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, a letter of thanks to the Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A., formerly of Christ Church, for a very splendid and extensive collection of entomological subjects, together with a considerable library of scientific books, prints, &c., lately presented by that gentleman to the University, was read and approved, and the University seal ordered to be affixed thereto.

In the same Convocation, the few remaining clauses required to complete the new examination statute were agreed to without opposition. The second examination will now, therefore, take place in Easter Term, 1853.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Richard Dawes, Vicar of King's Sombourn, to be Dean of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. The Rev. C. Elkington, to be a Canon Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral. The Rev. W. H. Massie, to a Minor Canonry in Chester Cathedral. The Rev. R. Fitzgerald, to the Rectory of Winslade, Hants. The Rev. W. Paull, to the Rectory of Handley, Cheshire. The Rev. W. W. Spicer, to the Rectory of Hebon Abbas, Hants. The Rev. J. B. Gordon, to the Rectory of Clonbeg, Tipperary. The Rev. J. Vere Benson, to the Rectory and Vicarage of Castleconnell and Killeagarif, diocese of Killaloe. The Rev. J. Exshaw, to the Rectory and Vicarage of Kinnitty, Litterluna, and Roscomroe, King's County. The Rev. T. Wood, to the Rectory of Powerstown, Kilkenny. The Rev. John M'Mahon Wilder, to the Rectory of Brandiston, Norfolk. The Rev. Edward Allfree, to the Rectory of St. Swithin's, Cannon-street.

VACANCIES.—Ingram R., Northumberland; diocese Durham; value, £469, with residence; patron R. L. Allgood, Esq.; Rev. J. Allgood, deceased. Louth Holy Trinity P. C., county and diocese Lincoln; patrons trustees, Rev. E. Richardson, promoted.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have been recently presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. S. Bolton, 11 years classical and mathematical master in the Bridgnorth Grammar-School (where he received his education), from the mayor, borough magistrates, aldermen, town-councillors, clergy, dissenting minister, and other inhabitants of Bridgnorth, of various religious and political opinions. The Rev. Edward Waylen, late Minister at Largs, diocese of Glasgow. The Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Whitney, from his parishioners, in commemoration of having held that benefice for the long period of 40 years. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, Curate of Bury, from the parishioners, on his departure. The Rev. John Beetham, Master of the Lancaster Grammar-School, from his pupils and friends.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—This society held its meeting for the present month on Monday last, a week earlier than usual, the proper day being Whit Monday. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. There were also present his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, Ripon, Worcester, Lichfield, and St. Asaph; Earl Howe, Earl Fowis, Rev. Dr. Spry, Rev. J. Jennings, and Messrs. James Cocks, Edward Hussey, William Salt, and William Davis. Grants were made in aid of the erection of new churches at Ilfracombe, South Ossett, near Wakefield; St. Stephen's District, Devonport; and Lydbrook, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire; towards rebuilding, upon a new site, the church at Hawes, Yorkshire; and towards various alterations and improvements in the parish churches at Catterick, also in Yorkshire; Tregare, near Raglan, Monmouthshire: Compton Bishop, near Cross Somerset; St. James's, Holloway, in the parish of Islington; St. Werburg, Derby; Dunstable, Bedfordshire; West Drayton, Middlesex; Uffington, near Farringdon, Berks; and Waltham, near Melton Mowbray: making fourteen grants in all.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Thursday, by a sermon preached by Archdeacon Musgrave, in St. Paul's Cathedral; after which a dinner took place at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by the Duke of Cambridge and the Archbishop of Canterbury. After several formal toasts had been drunk, the secretary announced the subscriptions of the day at £564. The company separated early.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—The sixth annual meeting of this excellent society was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Ashley in the chair. The meeting was densely crowded, more tickets having been issued than could possibly be accommodated. After an eloquent address from the chairman, the secretary proceeded to read his elaborate report, from which it appeared that the society was prosperous in every way; its benevolent supporters being gratified with the intelligence that, of 200 boys and young women sent out to Australia, almost every one had found remunerating employment. The local schools number 94; voluntary teachers, 1350; children attending on week-days, 5174; children attending on week evenings, 5090; on Sunday evenings, 10,966; number of paid teachers, 156; school-masters and industrial classes, 1200. The subscriptions this year amount to £630, exceeding those of last year (£338), exclusive of the emigration fund. After deducting payments, expenses, &c., there remains a balance in hand of £369 10s. 6d.; balance of emigration fund, £634. The report was adopted amid great applause. Several other resolutions were then carried, a vote of thanks passed to the noble chairman, a doxology sung, a benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

CURIOSITIES.—XVI.

THOMAS A'BECKET'S GRACE-CUP.

THE beautiful Cup shown in our Illustration is the property of H. P. Howard, Esq., M.P., with whose family it is historically associated, having been presented by the valiant Admiral Sir Edward Howard to Catherine of Arragon. At the Queen's death it reverted to the Earl of Arundel, and can be traced in the family ever since. During this long period it has been called the Grace Cup of St. Thomas hBecket; and the legends and initials upon it, which may have been retained from some earlier decorations, vouch for this ancient and interesting tradition.

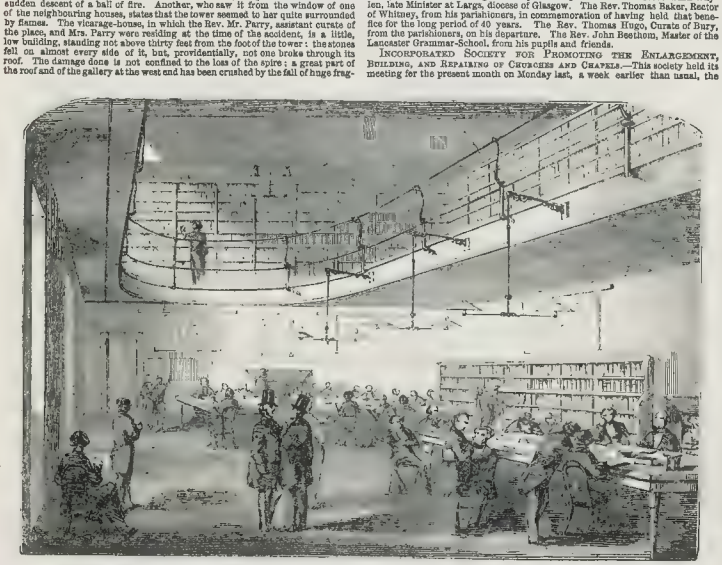
Round the lid is the motto, "*Sobrii Estote*," with the letters T. B. supporting a mitre. Round the body of the Cup is chased "*Vinum tuum bibe cum gaudio.*"

THOMAS A'BECKET'S GRACE-CUP.

Round the neck of the top is the name "*God Feware*," probably the name of the goldsmith.

Our Illustration and foregoing description are copied from Scott's "Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England." The Ivory Cup itself is very probably a relique of the great Archbishop Becket; but the mountings are certainly of not earlier date than the latter part of the fifteenth century, if so early.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The following notice has been sent to the deputy post-masters by command of the Postmaster-General:—General Post-office, May 12, 1850.—It is found that many postmasters still forward, on the Saturday night, in their "London through" bundles, letters and newspapers which ought to be kept over for the despatch to London of the following day, viz. letters for London and the London district; letters for foreign parts; inland letters, prepaid by money; unpaid letters; letters for Guernsey and Jersey, and newspapers. Particular attention must be paid to the previous instructions, which direct that the "London through" bundles are to contain none but stamped forward letters, and the State's or Government letters. No registered letters, unpaid letters, or letters prepaid by money, or newspapers, are to be sent, nor any letters addressed to London or its London district, except the Government letters. Postmasters at the outports must, however, forward to London, as usual, all foreign, colonial, and ship letters landed at those ports.



NEW READING-ROOM AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.

NEW READING-ROOM AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

ON Wednesday afternoon, a handsome reading-room, which has just been formed for the Bank of England Library and Literary Association, instituted by the directors for the use of the clerks, was opened by Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor of the Bank. There was a very numerous meeting of the members; when the Chief Cashier, as President, and the Chief Accountant, the Treasurer of the institution, moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the Court of Directors for the handsome manner in which they had fitted up the Library, and for the liberal support which had been accorded the Association.

The Court of Directors collectively have voted £500 for the purchase of books, and several of the Directors have made handsome donations. Thomas Baring, Esq., presented the committee with £100, to be expended by them in books; while others, including K. D. Hodgson, Esq., J. B. Heath, Esq., &c., have contributed largely to the Association. W. H. Mullens, Esq., sent a cheque for £25, and many of the clerks have presented valuable works; in short, the Bank of England Library and Literary Association, aided by the exertions of the committee, and their hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Durrant, of the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Office, bids fair to become one of the most remarkable institutions in the metropolis.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 428.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE GREEK QUESTION.

The unhappy demands of the British Government against Greece have thrown Europe into a ferment of agitation by the unexpected turn which they have taken in embroiling the Governments of Great Britain and France. At the end of last and the commencement of the present week, nothing short of a European war seemed to be the solution which would satisfy the over-excited politicians of the French and English capitals. The recall of M. Drouyn de Lhuys from London was to be followed by the dismissal of Lord Normanby from Paris: the pleasure-seeking English in that gay capital rushed to the Embassy for their passports, for fear of being made prisoners of war; even the holiday-makers at Boulogne-sur-Mer caught the contagious alarm, and taking their carpet-bags in their hands, crowded back to Dover and Folkestone with all convenient or inconvenient rapidity. Better to them was Cockney Margate in security, than genteel Boulogne in peril of imprisonment. But as the week wore on the alarm cooled down, the blinding dust which had been thrown in men's eyes by General de la Hitte and the other members of the French Government cleared away, and both Frenchmen and Englishmen began to see that the real key of the enigma was more likely to be found in the domestic politics of the Republic than elsewhere, and that there did not exist any just ground of quarrel, though possibly there was some pretext for coolness, between France and England.

There has evidently been a misconception of each other's meaning between the five diplomatists engaged in this originally very paltry business. The affair has been an unlucky one from the beginning, and reflects no credit upon the great nation that entered into such a squabble with such a power as Greece. But, while Englishmen deplore that such a dispute should have arisen, they say with *Polonius*—

M. E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee;

and will not rashly condemn the conduct of those Englishmen whose duty it was to bring it to an issue. The fact is, that in the negotiations that have taken place, Messrs. Gros and Wyse, in Athens, M. de la Hitte in Paris, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Lord Palmerston in London, do not seem to have exactly understood each other. From the voluminous correspondence published by the French Government—which is more than sufficient to fill the forty-eight dreary columns of the London morning newspapers—there seems to have been but one man engaged in the transaction who really knew from the beginning what he intended in the end, and that was Lord Palmerston. His Lordship evidently meant, either by persuasion or by coercion to compel the Greeks to pay the demands of Messrs. Finlay and Pacifico, as far as they could be proved to be just and well-founded. What the Baron Gros and M. de la Hitte meant is not so clear, unless it were by means of the offered mediation of France to support the views of Russia in the east of Europe, and to strengthen the alliance of the once imperial house of Bonaparte with the now imperial house of Romanoff. Whatever the designs of the present Government of France may have been, there does not appear, even in the version of the story which they have published, more especially after the explanation of Lord Palmerston, to have been any justifiable ground for the disturbance of cordial relations between the two Governments. We thought at first that the French Government had been uncourteously used, but the published correspondence does not show that the discourtesy was wilful. It may be asserted confidently, that, had the matter occurred six months ago, when the position of the Republican party in France towards Louis Napoleon was so different from what it is at present, no withdrawal of the French Ambassador would have been the result. The misunderstanding

GRAND BALL AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, ON TUESDAY—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would have been cleared up to the mutual satisfaction of Great Britain and France without all this pother; M. Drouyn de Lhuys would have continued, as before, to make friends of all the people in London who came into contact with him; Lord Normanby would have remained, as usual, the most honoured and trusted of all the guests in the periodical gatherings at the Elysée; and the British alliance would have been conserved, as it ever has been by the French liberal party, the best guarantee for the peace of Europe, and for the progress of France in constitutional freedom.

But M. Thiers and M. Molé are the real governors of France. Although they keep in the background, and have not the courage, to accept office, they rule the country by their policy. Messrs. De la Hitte and Baroche play their game, and the President allows himself to be made the victim, while he thinks he is the master of the movement. M. Thiers hates England with an intensity which has often shown itself before now. His policy, as the minister of Louis Philippe, was notoriously anti-Anglican. It is the same now, when he is out of office and in very altered circumstances. He and all the Absolutists of Europe, have an especial hatred of Lord Palmerston. His Lordship is the firm friend of constitutional government, rightly arguing that the best chance for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all European countries is their gradual but steady absorption into the great family of free states. Wherever there is a despotism in Europe, the diplomacy of that despotism hates Lord Palmerston as a matter of course. Some public writers in this country unfortunately lend themselves to the views of M. Thiers and those foreign diplomatists, by systematically attacking all the doings of this accomplished and far-seeing statesman; but, as in all the various occasions of complaint which have been found with his Lordship's proceedings on the Continent, he has been found in the long-run to have taken the right course, these attacks have but served to bring into clearer light the consummate ability which he has displayed in managing the business of his department. It will, we think, be found that the actual case is no exception. Lord Palmerston's explanations on Thursday night were very clear and precise, and show that M. Gros is more to blame than any one else, in having misconceived the extent of his powers. When the present hubbub has entirely blown over, and when M. de la Hitte and his secret adviser M. Thiers are disavowed by the French people, and a ministry appointed in France that will not goad the French Republicans into insurrection—the whole blame of the misunderstanding that now exists between Great Britain and France will be laid upon those who made a slight diplomatic error the pretext of a serious quarrel. The French, sensitive as they are upon points of honour, are not so blinded as not to be aware that the English alliance is the best, the wisest, the safest, and the most permanent alliance that France can form; and that an Absolutist alliance with Russia would be impolitic and short-lived.

The French Government stood in a critical position towards the French people when the Greek negotiation took so unexpected a turn. It stood in a situation of peril; and, in the struggle which it had provoked, had no reliance upon the moral force of the country—no reliance whatever except upon the army. That reliance was not so strong as was desirable for the success of those who wish to put an end to the Republic; and the bold advisers of the President were at a loss how to gain and retain the diminishing affections of the army. This misunderstanding between Gros and Mr. Wyse opportunely occurred. Nothing could have been more fortunate for the views of the anti-Anglican M. Thiers. Perfidious Albion had insulted France, and the warm blood of the nation and the army was to be raised to fever heat to resent the injury; the Republican party was to be tongue-tied in the quarrel; and, amid the din, the noise, and the smoke, the bill for the disfranchisement of 4,800,000 Frenchmen was to be hurried through the Chamber. It seemed for a day or two that the project was likely to be successful; but calm reflection has dispelled the mist which had been over the French mind, and the bold stroke seems (as if it would be unsuccessful. The Anti-Anglican fury has not been excited to the extent desired; the *coup* has failed; the moderate Republicans, and even those immoderate Republicans whose traditional hatred of England was to the greatest extent calculated upon, have held aloof, and will be well satisfied to see the various diplomatists engaged shake hands (on paper) with as much good-feeling and rapidity as they may. Perhaps the principal result of this untoward dispute may be the resignation of the present French Ministry—a circumstance which will be exceedingly fortunate for the French people and for the President of the Republic.

As regards the original quarrel with Greece, every well-wisher of this country can but deplore that we should have resorted so suddenly to such extremities against a powerless though perfidious state. A gentleman gains no credit by fighting a costermonger or a sweep; nor can Great Britain gain any credit by having bullied and coerced Greece. The diplomatic dispute with France that has arisen out of it, is quite another matter; and, although the English public may deplore that France should have had any real or even fancied subject of complaint, they will not side with M. de la Hitte and his secret prompters, or treat the matter as one that France ought to have taken up so seriously.

FESTIVITIES AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE was on Tuesday night the scene of most magnificent hospitality; upwards of eight hundred of the highest members of the aristocracy having assembled within its gorgeous saloons, at the invitation of the Duke of Devonshire, to celebrate by a grand ball the recurrence of his Grace's natal day.

The grand saloon, when crowded with company about midnight, presented a brilliant scene, of which none but those who had the good fortune to witness it could form the remotest conception. The magnificence of this apartment was only eclipsed by the beauty and splendid costumes of the guests whom it contained, these numbering at one moment a Prince and Princess of the blood Royal, some two dozen Dukes and Duchesses, and three that number of Earls and Countesses, to say nothing of nobles of an humbler grade.

The company began to set down as early as ten o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the noble Duke with their presence, arriving about eleven o'clock, attended by the Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar came from the Opera shortly before midnight.

His Royal Highness the Infante Don Juan (of Spain) and the Archduchess Beatrix of Este, were among the early arrivals.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived about half-past ten, and remained more than an hour the guest of the Duke.

The diplomatic circle included his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Baroness Brunow, and Riddle, Olga de Lechner, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Portuguese Minister and the Viscountess Monserrez, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, the French Chargé d'Affaires, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Wydenbruck, M. De Berg, &c.

The general company included the following:

*Duke*s.—Bedford, Norfolk, Manchester, Roxburgh, Leeds.

Duchesses.—Buccleuch, Norfolk, Leeds, Sutherland, Bedford, Montrose, Roxburgh.

Marquises.—Londonderry, Exeter, Kildare, Ely, Breadalbane, Drogheda, Douro, Granby, M.P., Donegall, Bute, Perth.

Marchionesses Londonderry, Westminster, Exeter, Kildare, Ely, Blandford, Allesbury, Breadalbane, Drogheda, Douro.

Earls.—Sefton, Listowell, Grosvenor, Spencer, Clare, Wilton, Morton, Morley, Powis, March, Kinnoull, Granard, Jersey, Bradford, Bruce, Mansfield, Beasborough, Talbot, Strathmore, Mulgrave, Belfast, Gifford, Carrington, Mount Charles, Darnley, Portarlington, Talbot.

Countesses. Shrewsbury, Clanwilliam, Mulgrave, St. Germans, Newburgh, Grey, Sefton, Listowell, Spencer, Portarington, Jersey, Wilton, Morton, Morley, March, Craven, Wicklow, Mansefield, Falmouth, Somerton, Glengall, Lichfield, Kinnoull, Powis, Bradford, Bruce, Beasborough, De Ross, Strathmore, Chesterfield, Minto.

Viscounts.—Campden, Mahon, M.P., Villiers, M.P., Newport, M.P., Dungarvan, Canning, Lascelles, Hinton, Chelsea, Barrington, Jocelyn, M.P., Eastnor, Clifden, Malden, Pollington, Ingestre, Maidenlie, Amco, M.P., Villiers, M.P., Duppin

Viscountesses.—Combermere, Campden, Mahon, Villiers, Hardinge, Newport, Dungarvan, Jocelyn, Barrington, Pollington, Ebrington, Villiers.

The ball was opened at 11 o'clock with a quadrille, in which the Duke of Devonshire led off with the Hon. Miss Eliis.

The festivities were kept up with unflagging spirit until one o'clock, when a superb supper was served to the guests; after partaking of which dancing was renewed, and it was daylight before the party broke up.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge remained the guests of the noble Duke until nearly two o'clock.

During the evening, a very splendid pyrotechnic exhibition took place in the gardens at the rear of the mansion.

The orchestra for both ball-rooms was supplied by the *artistes* of the Duke's private band, led by Messrs. Chas. Coote and Tinney. The "Sturm Marsch Galop" was introduced during the evening with excellent effect

Amongst the recent additions to the treasures of art contained in Devonshire House, we must not omit to mention a beautiful group in white Carrara marble, occupying a commanding position at the foot of the grand staircase. It is the work of a German artist, and illustrates with marvellous effect the annexed lines, entitled

THE HUNTER AND THE WOOD NYMPH

Turn—turn thy backin'd foot, thy ruthless axe restrain,
And leave in peace these holy shades, Young Hunter of the plain;
Nor hare, nor spotted fawn, in this lone wood is seen,
Only the slighter lawn mingle its thickets green.

But still his axe the Hunter plied, and his reckless step sped on,
Till where the crashing saplings fell thistrave daylight shone;
And the last fawn he slaughtered, its life-tide beams betray'd,
A Dryad, white as the drifted snow, ay couched in the greenwood glade

Oh! turn thy backin'd foot, thy ruthless axe restrain.
Pleaded anew the trembling Nymph—but her pleas and prayers were vain.
The stern, dark man slew these—for she found lay low—
No shade remained to screen her rest, no leaves to bind her brow!

But, weep not, lovely one! the generous Hunter cried;
My heart and soul are thine to share, my guest—my joy! my bride!
Then on the Wood Nymph's lips what smiles of rapture stole!
She had lost her home in the greenwood shade, and gain'd a human soul!

The Grand Ball-room, engraved in the preceding page, is a very long apartment, formed by throwing two rooms into one; a recent alteration, effected by throwing an arch across at the junction. The arch itself is most elaborately ornamented. The furniture and fittings of the room are of the most gorgeous character, and there are some magnificent pictures on the walls. The ball-room is by no means lofty, the ceilings panelled and richly gilded, and, as the room was erstwhile two, there are different ceilings in it. The draperies are of French silk brocatelle, in blue and gold. There are no chandeliers to the room, but there is a profusion of lights on the chimney-pieces, on console-tables, and between the windows; and a peculiarity in the mode of lighting the arch and the junction of the two rooms deserves especial mention, from its novelty and the exquisite effect produced. It consists of a series of globe lights round the arch in either room, and, from the globes being tinged a faint rose-colour, when lighted, their appearance is truly beautiful.

The ball-room opens into the grand saloon, of which we gave an illustration in our Journal of last week.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, whose recent recal from the representation of the French Republic in England has been the leading topic of the past week, was born in 1805, and is a son of one of the wealthiest landowners in the department of Seine and Marne (Melun), his father being in possession of between £14,000 and £15,000 per annum, a considerable fortune in France. He was educated at the College of Louis le Grand, where he obtained the prize of Honour in 1819. Being destined for the bar, he took his degree as *Docteur en Droit*; then changed his views, and studied at the Ecole de Médécine, and received the degree of *Docteur*. He next directed his attention to diplomacy: by the interest of his friends he obtained the post of *attaché* to one of the German Courts, and was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Embassy in Madrid; and in 1838-39 succeeded M. de Lavour Maubourg as Ambassador.

In 1842 M. Drouyn de Lhuys was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in place of the Duc de Praslin, on his elevation to the dignity of a Peer of France. M. Drouyn de Lhuys next filled the office of *Directeur Commercial* in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and in 1844 he gave offence to M. Guizot in the discussion respecting "the Pritchard affair," when M. Guizot admitted the propriety of opposition from the public functionaries as a vote *intercuse*; which M. Drouyn de Lhuys sealed himself of; but on his name appearing in the list of the *Moniteur*, M. Guizot reproached his subordinate, and, in a fit of ill-temper, dismissed him

After the Revolution of February, 1848, M. Drouyn de Lhuys was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine and Marne. He then attached himself to the *centre gauche* (*opposition dynastique*), and was appointed to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He voted against the Communist measures, the Cuba, and the State Workshops, of which preliminary step was the occupation of the port alone, although the march upon Rome had been previously decided upon by the Cabinet.

On June 2, 1849, M. Drouyn de Lhuys resigned his post, and was succeeded by M. de Tocqueville.

The subsequent appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Court of St. James', and his stay in London, are, doubtless, within the recollection of our readers. He is a man of considerable literary attainments, and contributes to a Moderate journal established by himself and his friend M. de Chambotte

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by his marriage with Mdlle de St. Cruq (conjoined with his own fortune), is expected to become one of the richest men in France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The very precipitate withdrawal of the French Ambassador in London by his own Government, notwithstanding the menacing aspect of the affair at first, will not, it is generally understood, lead to anything beyond the inconvenience of a temporary cessation of the amenities of diplomatic intercourse between the Governments of the two countries. In Paris the general opinion among the opponents of the French Government is, that the whole of the affair was got up not from any real displeasure felt at the conduct of England in the Greek affair, but as a grand diversion to gain temporary popularity, and to draw off the attention of the people from the dangerous question of the Electoral Law, which is to deprive four millions of them of the electoral franchise. If this solution be the correct one, then has it exceeded the most sanguine of national indignation so far succeeded in its object that it has elected from the army patriotic sentiments, which have done quite as much to discourage the Red Republicans from any attempt at demonstration against the proposed restriction of the elective franchise, as the gigantic preparations of the Government against the apprehended insurrection have.

The great event of the week has been the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on this same Electoral Law.

The debate was opened on Tuesday on the question of *urgency*—in other words, whether the bill should be at once, and without any further preliminary, submitted to the discussion of hon. members. The affirmative was carried by 461 against 239.

General Cavaignac then ascended the tribune, and spoke on the provisions of the bill, which he opposed, as being unconstitutional, ill-timed, and dangerous.

M. Desselours de Chauvin replied to the gallant officer.

M. Victor Hugo highly eulogised the principle of universal suffrage which the Constitution guaranteed, and charged the Government with endeavouring to provoke a mild and well-conducted people to violence and outrage.

M. J. de Lasteyrie replied to that hon. gentleman, and enforced the necessity of the measure upon the present and, without its adoption, the public tranquility would be in continual danger. The bill, said the hon. member, had been condemned as being contrary to the Constitution; but he maintained that the supporters of the Constitution never intended that the exercise of universal suffrage should be made an instrument for evil passions or evil doctrines, by which the peace and happiness of the country might be jeopardised.

M. Pascal Duprat opposed the bill, because he believed that it would disfranchise several millions of individuals, which would be a gross violation of the principles of universal suffrage, as embodied in the Constitution.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed by

M. Béchard, who spoke in favour of the project as being both constitutional and necessary.

M. Cannet took the opposite side of the question.

M. Montalembert supported the measure.

Both on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the opening of the sitting, a vast number of petitions were presented against the measure, the signatures to which an Opposition member estimated at 100,000

M. Lamartine, pamphlet-editor of the *Voix du Peuple*, appeared before the Court of Assizes on Monday, to take his trial for having published in that journal, on the 8th of April, articles exciting to hatred of the Government. He was declared guilty by the jury, but with extenuating circumstances, and was condemned to six months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine. A few days ago he had been condemned, by default, on this charge, to a year's imprisonment and 5000f. fine.

Paris is quiet, but the troops are kept in readiness in the event of any outbreak. A trifling degree of agitation was manifested in the faubourgs during some evenings, but it soon disappeared.

Letters from several of the ports state that the levy of seamen was proceeding most energetically.

The *Democratie Pacifique* has stopped publication, for want of funds.

SPAIN.

The last accounts from Madrid speak of the satisfaction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on being informed that Lord Howden had been appointed Minister of England in Spain, and Mr. Ottway, First Secretary of the Legation. It was believed that M. Isturitz would before the close of May be installed in the Spanish Legation in London. Lord Howden was not expected at Madrid before the end of June.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn that at the latest date (the 14th inst.) political affairs still continued in the most inert state, the Papal Government not having as yet produced any of the expected measures. The people, however, were in a great degree contented, owing to the improvement in their material prosperity, consequent on the return of the Pope, and the general tranquility prevailed.

In Piedmont the abolition of ecclesiastical privileges still creates discussion, as the clergy refuse to acknowledge the right of the Parliament to do away with those exceptional cases.

AUSTRIA.

The German papers publish the financial budget of the Austrian empire for the year from Nov. 1, 1848, to Oct. 31, 1849. They give the following list of income and expenditure:—

Income	..	..	..	..	144,013,736 florins
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	238,864,624 ,,
				Leaving a deficit of	94,850,888 florins.

The court-martial of Arad, in Hungary, has again published thirteen sentences, of which three are capital ones. The punishment in each of those three cases has been commuted into incarceration for a term of sixteen years.

The name of General Bem, we have been condemned (in contumacy) to capital punishment and confiscation of his property, has been publicly affixed to the gallows.

PRUSSIA.

The sham Congress of Princes at Berlin has come to an end without any result. The negotiations were chiefly directed to establish three points, viz.: To limit, and consequently to create, the functions of the President of the League; to define the position of the Council of Princes; and to create the Cabinet of the League. But nothing definitive has been done.

The Berlin journals complain that no League has been constituted, but merely a provisional League which is neither one thing or the other; that instead of purifying the League from its discordant elements, they were retained to work further mischief; and that the representation of the League at Frankfort was sacrificed to the prejudices of some States.

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence this week from New York dates to the 10th inst. The great question of the day, the recognition or prohibition of slavery in all new states admitted into the Confederation, which has been raised on the occasion of the claim of California for admission into the union, remains still undecided by Congress.

The committee, appropriately termed the "Slavery Compromise Committee," to which it has been referred, have made their report. This Committee was appointed (on the suggestion of Mr. Clay) in the confident expectation that it would be able to recommend to Congress some plan by which the acrimonious dispute on the subject in either House could be compromised, and peace between the contending factions restored; and as it has recommended the admission of California upon a sort of neutral ground as to slavery, neither party is satisfied, each thinking that a little more decided leaning to its own opinions would have been but a reasonable and just deference to truth and justice.

Mr. Clay has undertaken to defend the report against the nitrus on both sides, whether abolitionists or advocates of slavery, and a fierce contest in Congress is looked forward to immediately on the subject.

The Icarian community of Nauvoo are expecting a large reinforcement to their numbers by the arrival of a number of Swiss and French families. On this account, they have greatly enlarged their milling operations. They are about to apply for naturalisation, in order that they may enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

Another crevasse has occurred on the Mississippi, in the parish of St. James, which, at the last accounts, was 200 feet wide and six deep. Several plantations had been covered with water, and it was feared that immense damage must be occasioned before the crevasse was stopped.

The cholera has made its appearance on several steamboats on the Mississippi river, and is proving fatal in almost every case.

Great destruction of property has been occasioned by the sudden rise of the Hudson, Merrimack, and Connecticut rivers, and the smaller streams in New York, Northern New Hampshire, and Vermont. On the line of the Vermont Central Railroad the damage is supposed to be not less than 200,000 dollars.

The anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic (on the 4th inst.) was celebrated by a public banquet, in the hall of the Coliseum, New York, on that day. The United States Minister, Count Sartiges, was present at the réunion, which included several distinguished invited guests, and among them were the Italian patriots, Signor Forresti and Gomera. Avezzana. The evening was passed in the interchange of patriotic sentiments on the part of the assembly, and social hilarity, eloquent addresses being delivered by M. Paul Arpin, the president of the festival, and others.

The British Ambassador, Sir H. L. Bulwer, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, showing a favourable disposition on the part of the English Government as to opening the navigation of the St. Lawrence to American shipping. Mr. Bulwer states that this measure will be agreed on by his Government, provided the Reciprocity Bill now before Congress shall pass that body.

CALIFORNIA.

We have dates from California to April 1, by the steamers *Empire City* and *Georgina*, which had arrived at New York, bringing the passengers and mails of the steam-ship *California*, which reached Panama on the 23rd ult., with 1,700,000 dollars of gold dust on freight, and 230 passengers, who would again for a somewhat smaller amount to Messrs. Alonzo Gross and Joshua Holdrige, merchants of the same place, for a very high premium. Your own knowledge, temperance readers, will again have offered 8200 dollars for it above its intrinsic value. It is estimated that there are about four pounds of common quartz mixed up with the precious metal, as is generally the case in large specimens.

The snow is said to retard operations on certain sections of the placer, especially those far up on the Yuba and Feather rivers. We have seen several who have come down within the last few days, preferring to wait a little longer. Mr. D. S. Wilberby came down on Monday last, with another lump of gold, weighing some six pounds, which he found within a few rods of the 14 lb. lump that was taken out by his party, at the Auburn dry diggings, three or four weeks ago. This specimen contains about two pounds of quartz; hence the lump is not so intrinsically valuable as Mr. W. would like to have it. He has been offer d, however, 1000 dollars for the prize, and we think it worth more, as it is unquestionably a very fine specimen

We have seen the eighth wonder of the world—we have held in our hands the Sonorian lump of gold, weighing 23lb. 6 oz. The following is a brief history and description of this splendid specimen of the precious metal. During the month of January of the present year, three Sonorian Mexicans were following their mining pursuits in the arroyo of the town of Sonora, and discovered this "pile;" but they (possessing rather erratic tempers, being flushed with their wonderful success, and soon dissipating all of the rosy coin) in a few days, had squandered the whole amount in "riotous living." The prize afterwards fell into the hands of our worthy friends, the firm of Lansford and Co., of Sonora, who sold it again for a somewhat smaller amount to Messrs. Alonzo Gross and Joshua Holdrige, merchants of the same place, for a very high premium. To our own knowledge, temperance readers, we again have offered 8200 dollars for it above its intrinsic value. It is estimated that there are about four pounds of common quartz mixed up with the precious metal, as is generally the case in large specimens.

WEST INDIES.

The mail which arrived this week brings no news of interest from the islands, the accounts from which are rather more favourable. The weather having improved for the growing crops. The introduction of cotton planting in Jamaica was exciting a great deal of attention, and from the experiments made there seems to be but little doubt that the cultivation of this important plant will be very successful.

Some of the cocoa fields on the north side parishes have been attacked with a disease similar to that which affected the potatoes in England. The islands generally were healthy, but stood in much need of rain.

INDIA.

Accounts to the 17th ult. from Bombay, from Calcutta to the 6th, and from Madras to the 13th, have been received. These advices are unfavourable to the probability of railway communication being established in India.

In Scinde active hostilities continue on the Kohat frontier: the Affredies hold the fastnesses, and a new expedition is preparing against them, which has been hastened by a new atrocity committed by those savage highland borderers. Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, lately posted to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, new stationed at Kohat, was proceeding to join that regiment by the western pass, which was supposed to be still open, when, on the 20th of March, within a few miles of Kohat, he was set upon by the hill men, his groom and grass-cutter killed on the spot, and himself so severely wounded that he died immediately after reaching Kohat, whither he was carried by Captain Daly, who went to look after him with a party the moment he heard of the attack. The fatal wound was a gash in the skull eight inches long.

A disturbance having broken out in Oudh, a detachment of our troops, consisting of a wing of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, and a couple of guns, with artillerymen, was ordered on the 9th March to proceed by the eastern

tured from pirates, a little out of this harbour, three fishing Junks lately taken from the owners, some of whom had been wounded and killed. The pirates had transferred their guns, firearms, and spears to their prizes, being better adapted for their purposes, and had just received a reinforcement of men, ammunition, and provisions from this settlement. Of the pirates, 15 were brought in prisoners, 15 are supposed to have been drowned, and the remainder, about 20, escaped.

Our advices from Shanghae are down to the 20th of March. The population of the town and neighbourhood of Shanghae were suffering from severe famine, consequent upon the late inundations, and it was feared that pestilence might follow.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met for the first time after the Whitsun recess on Thursday.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—LORD PALMERSTON'S EXPLANATIONS.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to make a statement in reference to our relations with France in connexion with Greece. He said that there had been certain imputations of inconsistency between the statement he had made in the House on Thursday last and the knowledge he was then supposed to have possessed of the state of affairs. He detailed the interviews which he had had, *de die in diem*, with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, so to that Thursday, and contended that, inasmuch as he (Lord Palmerston) could have no idea that General de la Hitte would have taken the step of reading his letter to the French Assembly before that body were even in possession of the documents necessary to explain it, and as he had reason to think that the explanations he had given M. de Lhuys, and had requested him to communicate to his Government, would have modified, if they did not remove, the dissatisfaction on the part of France, it would have been most mischievous and culpable in a Minister to have declared to that House that a feeling existed which had probably ceased, and to have thereby fastened the French Government to a dissatisfaction. He next examined the letter of General de la Hitte, which, he said, charged a breach of faith on the part of the English Government. The papers in the possession of members would show that the functions of Baron Gros were not suspended in consequence of any act of Mr. Wyse, but solely by the Baron himself. Mr. Wyse had not only desired their continuance, but had refused to admit the validity of the grounds of their termination. And, after Baron Gros had communicated that suspension, Mr. Wyse, so far from taking an early opportunity of hostility, made, through Baron Gros, a proposal to the Athenian Government, which, if accepted, would have satisfied our undisputed claims, and left untouched those upon which Mr. Wyse and Baron Gros differed. The Baron received this proposal on the 24th of April, declaring that he was no longer an official mediator, and therefore could not communicate it officially, but could do so non-officially, and he thought that by five o'clock on the 25th it would be accepted. Mr. Wyse suspended all hostilities till after that hour had passed without any such acceptance. His Lordship then stated that there had been no departure on Mr Wyse's part from the original understanding on the subject. We had accepted the good offices of France for the sake of obtaining that satisfaction which we had already begun to obtain for ourselves. He cited the earlier despatches of the French Ambassador (especially those of the 16th and 22d of February, and 22d of March), and also a subsequent despatch of General de la Hitte, to show that the "principles" of our claim were not to be taken into consideration by the mediating Power. Now, the point on which the last disputes arose was the demand by Mr. Wyse that the Greek Government should give an undertaking to examine M. Pacifico's claim in regard to the destruction of his Portuguese documents, and to pay the amount when settled. To this demand Baron Gros agreed, but subsequently altered his mind and retracted his consent, asserting that Pacifico's claim did not deserve any serious attention, and that he could consent to its being examined only, without any further undertaking being given. But this Mr. Wyse considered a direct negation of the principle of our demand, and could not consent to it, or to refer it (as desired by Baron Gros) to his Government at home in the face of his original instructions, and still less in that of the instructions sent him on the 25th of March. He expressed regret at what had taken place; remarked that he had said nothing to increase the misunderstanding which existed; and added that he could not dismiss the hope that it might be set satisfactorily. He entreated members, if the matter were to be discussed before the result was known, not to use language likely to annoy the French nation; and he concluded by saying, that, whatever might be the issue of the affair, France would do her Majesty's Government the justice to admit that it had shown no want of good intentions or of friendly feeling.

After a few words from Mr. J. Walsh, Lord Mahon, Mr. G. S. Smythe, Mr. H. Drummond, and Colonel Dunne,

Mr. DISRAELI ironically congratulated the Government on the frankness of its present explanation, but could not understand why we could not as well have had it a week ago. He did not conceive that any adequate reason had been assigned for the presence of our fleet in the Mediterranean, and he believed that the real cause was kept back. He thought, however, that it might in some degree be inferred from other documents than those contained in the present question; and he hinted that a demonstration had been rendered necessary by a "crossing" of the two "stars" our Colonial and our Foreign Minister—the Maltese Mediterranean pensioners. After the statement of Lord Parliament ought to have had these papers as early as the French Assembly, he commented upon Lord Palmerston's defence as containing no allusion to the three principal points of the question, namely, the Convention, the Islets, and the feeling of Russia. He wondered that, after a week's cramming, no better defence could be made. He had gathered from the despatch from Lord Normanby to Lord Palmerston that the French Government considered it had been disingenuously treated, and he did not think that Government believed that, when it sent an Ambassador here to settle the question, the question was to be settled at Athens. Passing in sarcastic review our ruptured relations with other nations, he called upon Lord John Russell, as the stand up like a man, and inform the House whether her Majesty had any allies left.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained that there was no necessity for Lord Palmerston's laying any stress on the convention of the 18th April, inasmuch as on the 23rd Baron Gros had declared his mission ended, and the four or five days between those dates were insufficient for making the London convention available in Athens. One of the first points, he continued, which had been settled by the French Ambassador, on opening the negotiation here, was, that the question involved in Athens. Adverting to his replies on Friday night, the noble Lord said, that when he spoke he had not read the letter of General de la Hitte, but had only read Lord Normanby's despatch, describing his interview with General de la Hitte. In that despatch the General was represented as having said that the recal of the Ambassador was natural, the mission on which he was sent having ended. But he stated that, in a despatch received that day from Lord Normanby, these words were stated to have been used only in a civil and complimentary way, and that General de la Hitte had disclaimed the remembrance of using them, and therefore Lord Normanby could not hold him to them. But Lord John Russell said, that it was not his fault if he had placed a more pacific meaning upon words before him than they really bore. He regretted that words had fallen from Mr. Smythe which were likely to increase the misunderstanding, and he deprecated any such tone; concluding by saying that there was no reasonable effort to restore good feeling between France and England which her Majesty's Government was unprepared to make.

The subject then dropped.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were taken on account of the Navy Estimates.—Adjourned.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen, we rejoice to announce, has perfectly recovered from her recent *accouchement*, and with the infant Prince continues to enjoy excellent health.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the ceremony of churching her Majesty was performed in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton were present. In the course of the morning, her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and subsequently received a visit from his serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and the infant Prince, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting; Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Master of the Household; General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Lieut.-Col. Francis Hugh Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert; and Mr. Birch, left town for Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Waterpark, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Viscount Clifden, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel Wylde, Captain Francis Seymour, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon. The august party went from Buckingham Palace in five carriages to the Nine Elms station, and travelled by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway to Gosport, from whence they crossed to Osborne in the Fairy Royal steam yacht.

During the week her Majesty has received visits from the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess d'Orleans and the Prince de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours; and on Monday her Majesty granted Lord John Russell an audience at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Viscount Clifden, Captain Francis Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, honoured the Earl of Rosse with a visit on Saturday evening, at the noble Earl's levee, as President of the Royal Society.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Wednesday, and quitted Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock, attended by the Countess Van der Straten (Dame du Palais) and Colonel de Meerkerke, for Clarence House. St. James's, where her Majesty partook of luncheon with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and afterwards left, at half-past one o'clock, for London-bridge terminus, proceeding to St. Leonard's, attended by her suite.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Downshire gave a grand banquet on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and a select party. Her Royal Highness arrived in a sedan chair shortly before seven o'clock, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell. There were assembled to meet her Royal Highness, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Ely, the Earl and Countess Talbot, Viscount Combermere, the Dowager Lady Cowley, Lord Sandys, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Redesdale, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Lord Charlotte Chetwynd, and Colonel and Lady Mary Wood. Later in the evening her Ladyship received a select circle to meet the Royal Duchess.

Lady Combermere assembled the *élite* of the aristocracy on Friday last, at her beautiful mansion in Belgrave-square. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was among the earliest to pay his respects to the noble Viscountess, and about 300 leading members of the aristocracy were present at the réunion. Mademoiselle Anichini was in attendance during the evening, and delighted the company by her exquisite performance of several vocal *morceaux*.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Kew on Monday, and paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess d'Orleans, paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and a select party at dinner on Thursday, at Gloucester-house. The Royal Duchess afterwards received a small evening party.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to town on Tuesday, from the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst. The Royal Duke paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-terrace, in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have taken up their residence at Cambridge House for the season.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

An excellent meeting at Manchester has been the sole feature of the present week, as regards sport; in the betting circles, however, the movements have been highly important, the favourites having fluctuated to an extent that proves the Derby to be one of the most "open" races known for many years. It is expected that six or seven and twenty will go to the post, and lucky will be the prophet, who, from such a host of evenly-matched competitors, can select the winner. It is scarcely necessary to say that the ensuing week will be devoted to the great carnival on Epsom Downs, commencing on Tuesday, and occupying four days. The Derby comes off on Wednesday, and the Oaks on Friday, and each will, for the first time, be the second race. The Craven and Woodcote Stakes will be the "attraction" of Tuesday, and that day it did not thin out, as is usual on the third—there is every prospect of good entries for the plates, &c. The aquatic register is "blank," and the only cricket fixture is the Alphabetical match at Lords, on Monday.

TATTERSALLS.

THURSDAY.—There was a full attendance this afternoon, but not much done beyond checking books: the horses most fancied were Bolingbroke, Nigger, Miser, and Voltigeur; Clincher slightly worse, Pitsford "weak," and the Italian on the "go."

DERBY

9 to 2 agst Bolingbroke (t)	12 to 1 agst Voltigeur	40 to 1 agst Blarney	
5 to 1 — Gilbelter	25 to 1 — Italian	50 to 1 — Lady Geraldine	
8 to 1 — Miner	33 to 1 — Gladiateur	Field	
8 to 1 — Nigger	40 to 1 — Cariboo	1000 to 10 — Python	
10 to 1 — Pitsford	40 to 1 — Maroon	1000 to 10 — St. Fabian	
	1000 to 15 agst Alonzo		

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Tingle	8 to 1 agst Eliza Middleton	10 to 1 agst Exotic filly
	10 to 1 agst Gilly flower	

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. Nicoll's Woolwich, 1. Mr Dawson nd. Mark Tapley, 2.

The BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Merry's Louis Napoleon, 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Black Doctor, 2.

The UNION CUP of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Colllingwood's Administrator, 1. Mr. A. Phillips's Zayda, 2.

The WELTER CUP of 100 sovs, with 50 added.—Mr. W. Kemp nd General Sale 1. Mr. Nichols nd Antelope, 2.

The PLATE of £60.—Mr. White's Panope, 1. Captain Lane's Baronet, 2.

THURSDAY

The ST. LEGER STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Hesseltine's Penang (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Davies's Made Safe, 2.

The MANCHESTER TRADES CUP of 300 sovs.—Lord Stanley's Legerdemain (Charlton), 1. Mr. Murphy's Dough, 2.

The ARTISAN STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Capt. Cunningham's The Meane (Evans), 1. Mr. Hasseltine's Andalusian, 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Lord Caledon's b c by Simoom out of Urganda (Marlow), 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Black Doctor, 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 Guineas.—Mr. Murphy's Dough (Magee), 1. Captain E. Haworth's Baroness, 2.

The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. W. Green's Clara (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Davies's Made Safe, 2.

FRIDAY.

The CASTLE IRWELL STAKES.—The Monk, 1. Fernhill, 2.

The TWO-YEARS OLD STAKES.—Tightwaist, 1. Valentine, 2.

The SALFORD BOROUGH CUP.—Woolwich, 1. Uriel, 2.

HARPENDEN RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The TWO-YEAR-OLDS STAKES, of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Baron Rothschild's br f (Simpson), 1. Mr. Webb's Vigilant (Crickmere), 2.

The LADIES' PURSE of 30 sovs.—Mr. Leigh's Reindeer (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Goodwood (Captain Douglas), 2.

The HARPENDEN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 40 added. Mr. Douglas's Sir Gilbert (Abrahams), 1. Mr. Salt's Sam Rood (R. Johnson), 2.

BURNING OF THE "OCEAN QUEEN."—An instance of spontaneous combustion of coal, by which a fine vessel, the *Ocean Queen*, belonging to London, upwards of 600 tons burden, was totally lost, was reported on Monday at Lloyd's. The vessel cleared at Cardiff on the 4th inst. for Alexandria, and was bound to Suez, for the supply of the Indian steamers. On the 21st of December, the captain was informed by one of the crew that smoke was issuing forth from the hold forward, and he suspected the coal had ignited. The hatches were at once removed, when instantly flames burst forth, and every effort made to subdue them proved unavailing. The ship was then in lat. 22° 30' south, and lon. 53° east, some 700 or 800 miles distant from land. The crew, after an unsuccessful attempt to confine the fire to the hold, were compelled to take to the boats, and, after enduring much suffering, they were picked up by a French homeward bound ship, 400 miles from the spot where the *Ocean Queen* was burned. They were safely landed at the Mauritius. By a recent return there appear to have been no fewer than 14 ships destroyed by fire from similar causes during the last four years.

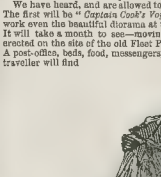
COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. V.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE PANORAMANIA.

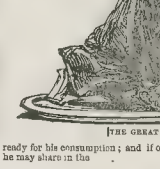
OW many more of these entertaining exhibitions we shall have in London, it is impossible to tell. The tide has set in so strongly in their favour, that the world will be unable, in a year or two, to furnish new subjects. Already we hear talked of, amongst others, panoramas of "The Paddington Canal, from its mouth to the Second Cataract, at the locks on the Harrow-road;" of "The Overland Mail from the City to Greenwich;" of the course of "The Queen's Visit to Claremont;" of "The Thames, from Chelsea to Rotherhithe," with many others. Still more in detail, we find some spirited young artists about to produce a panorama of "Smith-street, Westminster," with every house; and we ourselves have a grand notion of "*Oxford-street, from its rise in Holborn to its fall into the Bayswater-road*." We shall also depict every house, on both sides of the way at once, by a novel perspective arrangement; and, for a small consideration, shall allow tradesmen to attach what placards they choose to their establishment. Amongst our "effects" will be *Tottenham-court-road, by sunrise*; *The Somnos, at the Regent Cornus*, with clouds of dust; *The Pantheon by Night*, with the illuminated clock at the Princess's Theatre (safe for applause); *The Departure of a Caravan* (by order of the police) from the corner of Vere-street; *The Broken-down Hansom*, by sunset; a touching spectacle; and *Night on the Hyde-park Proverbs*, with bivouac of vagrants. We calculate upon making a great deal of money by this exhibition.

We have heard, and are allowed to speak, of two other panoramas now painting. The first will be "*Captain Cook's Voyages Round the World*." To this stupendous work even the beautiful diorama at the Gallery of Illustration will be as nothing. It will take a month to see—moving night and day; and a building is being erected on the site of the old Fleet Prison, with every accommodation for visitors. A post-office, beds, food, messengers, &c. &c., will be established. The hungry traveller will find



THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHOPS

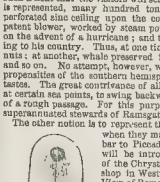
ready for his consumption; and if over heated by the excitement of the tour he may share in the

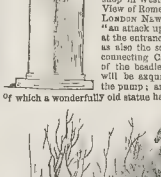


RUIN OF THE TEMPLE OF ICES

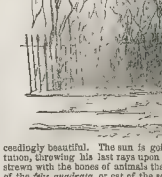
with equal facility. In certain latitudes, stoves will raise the temperature to such a heat that the visitors will scarcely be able to breathe; and when a storm is represented, many hundred tons of water will be forced down through the perforated zinc ceiling upon the company. An immense application of Clark's patent blower, worked by steam power, will blow everybody from their places on the advent of a hurricane; and the *restaurateur* will change his *carte* according to his country. Thus, at one time he will have nothing but yams and cocoanuts; at another, whale preserved in oil, as sardines are; anon, cockatoo pie; and so on. No attempt, however, will be made to carry out the anthropophagic principles of the natives of the South Sea Islands, as being repulsive to educated tastes. The great contrivance of all is one which will cause the entire building, at certain sea points, to swing backwards and forwards, producing all the results of a rough passage. For this purpose, the attendants have been chosen from superannuated stewards of Ramsgate and Boulogne boats.

The other notion is to represent the course taken by Mr. Straggles and party when they made out the north-west passage from Templebar to Piccadilly. Every object of interest on the route will be introduced, commencing with the Bounding Ball of the Chrystal Fountain, in the window of the first fillershop in Westminster, after passing the City gates. The View of Rome from the office windows of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will next be shown. A striking episode of "an attack upon travellers by a horde of savage Bus-cads, at the entrance of the Strand," will be especially effective; as also the solemn grandeur of the lonely Exeter Pass, connecting Catherine and Wellington-street, with a view of the beadle by moonlight. The Covent-garden oasis will be exquisitely portrayed, with a halt of pilgrims at the pump; and the great Leicester Desert (in the centre of which a wonderfully old statue has been lately discovered) is spoken of as exceedingly beautiful. The sun is going down behind the Western Literary Institution, throwing his last rays upon the dreary waste in question. The track is strewn with the bones of animals that has died there—at present, chiefly those of the *fells quadrata*, or cat of the squares. A solitary Orienta figure, carrying a broom, is seen in the distance; and at the side of the road some dervishes are dancing, howling, and offering relics for sale. These chiefly consist of long alphabets, or amulets, and magic compounds for turning halfpence into half-crowns, and making brass candlesticks glow as silver in the neon sun.





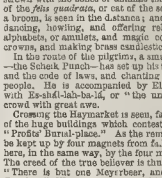
In the room of the pilgrims, a small but holy man, of most diminutive stature—the Schick Punch—has set up his tent, and is teaching his amazing philosophy and the code of laws, and chanting verses of the Koran in a shrill voice to the people. He is accompanied by Et Tobi, or the holy dog; and his arguments with Feejee-Islande-la, or "the unconvinced stranger," are listened to by the crowd with great awe.



Crossing the Haymarket in seen, far down to the left, the Opera House—one of the huge buildings which excites in the mind of the humour of being the "Profits' Burial-place." As the remains of Mahomed are fabulously reported to be kept up by four magnets from falling, so the remains of singers are sustained here, in the same way, by the four morning papers.

The creed of the true believer is thus translated: —

"There is but one Meyerbeer, and Marlo is his prophet." We must confess, in this place, to a great horror of Washington Irving's. Mahomed did not die as he has represented. Driven by contentions from Mecca and Medina, he came over to England, and established shampooing baths at Brighton and Ryder-street, St. James's, which are still extant.



The last point of interest is the Egyptian Hall—the Karnac of Piccadilly. It is the point of the junction of the Mississippi with the Nile, which so long puzzled travellers; and its central portion has been proved to be inhabited by pigmies, Indians, Boajeamans, and wonderful things generally. It was founded by the great traveller Belzoni, during the Georgian era, nearly thirty years before Lind; and in it were deposited the treasures of the still older Memphis. This will conclude the panorama.

DON'T BE LOVE ALL MOANEY!

The Duke of Cambridge points out the course to be taken by that learned body:—

The commission, as is reported to have been officially declared in the House of Commons, would be without power to compel evidence. This being so, persons in positions of trust in the University, and in colleges, may think it their duty to decline giving evidence before the commission on the matters committed to their trust. And if this should occur the whole evidence brought before the commission will be that of persons who have no official knowledge of the state of the case, and may very possibly be coloured by partial feelings and opinions adverse to the University and its recent proceedings.

The Earl and Countess Brownlow and the Ladies Cust have arrived in Belgrave-square from Belton-house, near Grantham, for the season.

LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER," ON WHIT-MONDAY.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE STATUE OF DR. JOHNSON.

LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER."

This very ancient festival was celebrated on Whit-Monday, at Lichfield, with more than its usual ceremonies. The origin of it was a "Court of Arrray or View of Men and Arms," in existence long anterior to the Charter of Incorporation of the City, which had its first establishment in the reign of King Edward the Second, in the year 1387, so that the festival cannot be less than 500 years old! In the olden times, processions were made by the public officers of the city, and the dozeners (constables) of each ward bore tutelary saints, for which are now substituted posies, or emblems of their trade.

The origin of this mixture of a religious and military custom, which is very ancient in this city, has been variously explained. It is most probable that the Campus Martius gave rise to this practice, which was an annual assembly of the people upon May day, when they confederated together to defend the kingdom against all foreigners and enemies, as mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor. Until within the last thirty years, the procession was a great feature of the day, but since then, and up to the last three or four years, the "Bower" had not maintained its celebrity, but increased vigour, and the entire support of the civic authorities and the principal inhabitants, brought it into new life, and this year was entirely successful.

At an early hour in the morning the bells of the different churches were ringing, and the streets were decorated with triumphal arches, and the roofs of the houses gaily decked with laurels and flags. The railway trains from Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Birmingham, Dudley, Walsall, the Potteries, and all parts upon the London and North-Western line, deposited their myriads of people at the Lichfield stations; and there could not have been less than 20,000 persons conveyed into the city by these and other conveyances.

The procession, at eleven o'clock, made its appearance through the great gateway of the handsome Guildhall, amid the firing of the bells from the adjoining belfry of St. Mary's Church. This proceeded in the following order:—

Constables with Halberds
Tabor and Pipe, decorated with Ribbons
Tom Fool and Maid Marian
Morris Dancers dancing Sarabands, clashing their Staves
Two Men with Banners
Herald on Horseback, in full suite
The City Arms
Esquire on Horseback, in full suite
Full Band of Music
Police
Men with Banners
Wombwell's Brass Band
A KNIGHT OF LYCHFELD,
Tom. Richard III., in Bataille arale, bearing on hys Banderolle yn Cross of Sainte George; hys hors rich with Trappinge
The High Constables
Chief Superintendent of Police
The High Sheriff
City Police
Gaoler and Sheriff's Officer
City Chief
Sergeants at Mace
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
The Magistrates
The Town Clerk
Citizens and Bower Committee
Men with Banners
Police, &c. &c

Up Bore-street, St. John-street, Bird-street, Market-street, St. Mary's-square (round Johnson's house and statue), Tamworth-street, on to the Greenhill, where, according to custom, a good old English fare was partaken of in the gaily ornamented "Bower." The healths of the Mayor, H. Greene, Esq., and the "Knyghte," having been drunk, the Mayor (John P. Dyott, jun., Esq.) toasted the inauguration of the festival, and gave "Success to trade and the supporters of this ancient Bower." The authorities then returned with the procession to the Guildhall. The opening ceremonies having been duly performed, and the "Court of Array" proclaimed, Wombell's menagerie, Holloway's and Douglas', and many other shows now besought the holiday and pleasure seekers, and the life and bustle of the Bower set in.

The Committee and the posies, with bands of music, perambulated the city all day long, calling at the houses of the principal citizens to invite them to the Bower, and taste their Staffordshire ale and old-fashioned *dry* port wine.

The magnificent Gothic Cathedral, which had been kindly ordered by the Dean to be set open all day, was a great attraction to thousands of enthusiastic admirers; while the beautiful Stowe Valley and far-famed Borrow Cop had an abundance of admirers. The weather was, on the whole, extremely favourable, and all classes co-operated in the enjoyment of this old and valued festival, affording an amusement to the people of the good, time-honoured, and purely English character.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

The South-Western Railway.—A far greater number of passengers left the terminus on the Waterloo-road on Monday last than has been known to travel on the line since its opening. Excursion tickets were issued at half fares to almost every station on the line. Before twelve o'clock at noon upwards of 2000 persons paid to go to Hampton Court station, whilst many thousands availed themselves of the cheapness of the fares to Richmond, Kew, and Twickenham. The traffic during the day to Windsor was greater than on any previous occasion. The excess of traffic was not confined to the short or pleasure lines, but an immense number went to Southampton, Gosport, Portsmouth, and other distant stations. To meet this excess over the ordinary traffic special trains were despatched at certain intervals, and, with the exception of the extra work to the guards, porters, and officials of the railway, and a little extra pushing and squeezing upon the platform, every thing passed off remarkably well.

The Great Western Railway.—The directors of this company, in order to cater for the amusement of the holiday folks, issued excursion tickets from Paddington to Reading at remarkably low fares, viz. third-class, there and back, at 3s. This had the effect of drawing vast crowds of the inhabitants from London into Berkshire; whilst some thousands of the country folks, on the other hand, anxious to see London, came by the cheap trains, and at once set off to visit some of the most popular places of amusement.

The Brighton and South Coast Railway.—Excursion trains, on a most extensive and unprecedented low scale, were run on this line during Monday. The announcement of from "London to Brighton and back for 3s. 6d." attracted such an immense concourse of persons as was never before seen waiting at London to visit that popular watering-place. Trains of vast extent were, however provided for the accommodation of the public.

The Gravesend Railway.—From the hour of opening the doors of the terminus of this railway on Monday, an immense crowd besieged the place, anxious to pay a visit to famous old Gravesend and its many attractions. To meet the accommodation of the public, extra trains were run at stated intervals, and each succeeding hour or half-hour discharged such countless crowds as have been rarely seen in the town.

The same state of things occurred with little modification on Tuesday, and in some degree on Wednesday.

SERGEANTS AT MACE. SWORD BEARER. CIVIC

LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER."

LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER."—THE MORRIS DANCERS.

PROCESSION UP HOAD-HILL, THE SITE OF THE MEMORIAL.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.

On Wednesday week, the 15th inst., the foundation-stone of the Barrow monument was laid, with great ceremony, on the Hill of Hoad, near Ulverston. At an early hour, the bells of St. Mary's Church rang merrily, and above the Town Bank (associated with the early life of Sir John Barrow) waved the national flag, sent from the Admiralty-office for the occasion. The town, as early as eight o'clock, presented an animated appearance: some hundreds of the inhabitants might then be seen congregated in groups in every quarter, which, as the day advanced, were swelled by thousands more, who flocked in from the surrounding neighbourhood, to wait the formation of the procession.

MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.

It began to move at about one o'clock, under the direction of Sergeant-Major Bates (W.), of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, in the following order:—

Superintendent Davidson, and the members of the Ulverston Constabulary.
The Ulverston Brass Band.
The Pensioners, Naval and Military
The Members of the various Friendly Societies of the Town, with the Flags, Banners, and Emblems of the different Orders, arranged according to seniority, viz.:—
The Union Friendly Society
The Morecam'e Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.
The Lightburne Star Lodge (branch) of the Independent Order of Oddfellows
The Furness Star Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.
The Friendship, Love, and Truth Lodge (branch) of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.
The Band of the Messrs Salmon.
The Scholars of the Public Schools, arranged also according to seniority, headed by their Masters and Teachers, as follows:—

The Town Bank Scholars (day).	The Independent Chapel Scholars (Sunday)
The Town Bank Scholars (Sunday).	The Roman Catholic Scholars (day and Sunday)
The National Scholars (day).	
The National Scholars (Sunday).	The Ulverston Union Workhouse Scholars
The Wesleyan Scholars (Sunday).	

The Regimental Band of the 32nd Light Infantry.
SIR GEORGE BARROW and MR. JOHN BARROW
and friends, accompanied by the Committee and Subscribers.
Mr. Trimen, the Architect.
Mr. Smith, Contractor for the Works.
Messrs. Brocklebank, bearing Trowel and Level.
The Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the Town and neighbourhood.

In this order the procession advanced at one o'clock, proceeding from the Market-place, through King-street, up Sontergate, by the Town Bank School, where it halted, whilst some verses, written by Miss Agnes Strickland, for the occasion, were sung by the children of the Infant School.

At the foot of the Bank, a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and flags, had been erected, inscribed, "Be his the palm that merits it;" over which was placed the arms of the Barrow family. Within a few yards, but of smaller dimensions, another was placed over the gateway of the occupation road, leading to Hoad, bearing the motto, "Virtus survives the grave." Flags were also seen flying on the site of the Monument; on the steeple of St. Mary's Church; on the vessels in the port; and upon the straw-roofed cot in which the late Baronet first saw the light. King-street, Market-street, Upper Brook-street, &c., appeared one continuous display of flags, banners, and mottoes.

The procession then advanced by the serpentine road to the summit of the Hill of Hoad, in the order shown in the accompanying Illustration. This hill has many claims for this mark of respect to be erected on its summit. It was the favourite resort of Sir John in his days of boyhood. The marks of his spade upon the hill bear witness of this, for he was one of those who first laid out the walks and erected a building there, the foundation of which building was only cleared away last summer. From Hoad may be seen the cottage of his birth, at Dragley Beck; the school in which he was educated—the town through which he daily passed to school, and the churchyard in which lay the remains of his parents. The prospect from the summit comprises some of the finest scenery in the Lake district.

The procession having taken ground, and so placed as to give a clear and uninterrupted area round the base of the Monument, the ceremony commenced by the children singing a hymn, written for the occasion, by Mr. John Stanyan Bigg, and set to music by Mr. R. Daniel, organist of the parish church.

Mr. Smith, the builder, in a brief address, presented a beautifully wrought silver trowel, with ivory handle, to Sir George Barrow, together with a bottle containing the several current coins of the realm; also a copy of the *Ulverston Advertiser*; which having been deposited by the son of Sir George Barrow in the cavity prepared for its reception, Sir George proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, assisted by his brother, Mr. John Barrow, amidst the cheers of the multitude. The stone bears the following inscription:—

ON THE 15TH MAY, A.D. 1850,
IN THE 14TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
SIR GEORGE BARROW, BART.,
AND JOHN BARROW, ESQ., F.R.S.,
DEPOSITED THIS STONE TO RECORD THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE
TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.
ANDREW TRIMEN, ARCHITECT.

Three times three cheers were then called for, which were given in a most enthusiastic manner.

Sir George Barrow then said—My esteemed friends, I had almost said my fellow townsmen, from the hearty reception I have met with. This is a memorable day for Ulverston. I am here not to assist in raising a family monument only, though I hope that in the duty I am performing, I am obeying one of God's commandments, the first with promise, in honouring my father, but I am here, on the part of the noblemen and gentlemen of England, who are subscribers to the monument, to lay the foundation of a testimonial to record the high sense they entertain of the public worth of your revered townsman and my beloved parent. It is with just pride and real gratitude that I find myself called upon to take so prominent a part in this interesting ceremony; and the more so, as I am assured that you are content that the immediate descendant of your honoured townsman should hold that position which might have been conferred on some eminent person. I rejoice to think that the departed worth of one who was born here will now be brought home, as it were, to your daily memories by the erection of this memorial; and I fervently trust that it may continue for ages an ornament to this beautiful district—a place of resort for its inhabitants and for strangers, where many a tribute of respect will be paid; a beacon for the shipping of the bay, and an encouraging token for the guidance of the rising generation in the paths which lead to honour and renown. My kind friend your excellent pastor will pray for a blessing on this undertaking; but I will offer one petition to the Author of all Good, in which I am sure you will all join:—

O Lord! prosper Thou our work upon us—
Prosper Thou our handy-work.

The Rev. R. Gwillym then delivered an impressive prayer; which was followed by the Lord's Prayer and Benediction.

Soon after the devotional part of the ceremony was concluded, three times three were given for Lady Barrow, which

Sir George Barrow acknowledged.

Cheers were then given for Mr. John Barrow; the Lancashire Witches; for Major Davis; the Rev. R. Gwillym; and the Clergy.

Four verses of the 112th Psalm were then sung to the music of the 100th, by the children

The ceremony concluded by the Regimental Band playing the National Anthem. This band, twenty-four in number, sent forth the most ravishing martial strains, and was certainly one of the great attractions of the day.

Never has the hoary Hill of Hoad witnessed an exhibition so imposing as that which the proceedings presented. The congregated thousands who had gathered from all quarters to witness the ceremony; the troops of bright-eyed children belonging to the various day schools in the town; the members of the different Friendly Societies, each bearing their appropriate badges; the banners of the various orders flaunting in the sunshine; the bursts of martial music that at intervals startled the echoes that slumbered in the surrounding valleys and rural dells—all conspired to form a very impressive scene.

The procession having re-formed, returned by the western side of the hill, on the serpentine paths recently made, agreeing by the gate at Oubas Hill; thence by the Canal-head, Sunderland-terrace, Fountain-street, King-street, to the market-place, and dispersed.

The Friendly Societies were afterwards treated to dinner at their several Lodges. The children of the Infant School were regaled by their patron, the Rev R. Gwillym, at his residence, at Stockbridge; and all the other scholars (with the exception of those of the workhouse) at the National School, in the Ellers. The Workhouse children, at the expense of B. Gilpin, Esq., partook of dinner at the Braddyll's Arms Inn, previous to the setting out of the procession; and at its conclusion, after partaking of refreshments at the workhouse, in the evening were regaled by the same gentleman at his cottage at Dragley Beck, and encouraged in a succession of sports in the grounds and meadows there, which were kept up by the party with happy glee till evening.

The company assembled on the Hill of Hoad at the above ceremony were computed by the military gentlemen present at 8000.

In the evening, Sir George Barrow, Bart.; his brother, Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S.; Major Davis, and other friends of the family, were entertained in honour of the event at the Athenæum Assembly-Room; Bernard Gilpin, Esq., in the chair. There were about eighty guests, and the dinner comprised every delicacy of the season. We regret that our limits will not allow us to report the interesting proceedings.

The design of the Monument is by Mr. Trimen, architect, and consists of a stone tower (a sea-mark), 100 feet in height, by 40 feet diameter at the base. It will stand upon the summit of the Hill of Hoad, which rises abruptly above the town to the height of 450 feet above the level of the sea.

The cottage at Dragley Beck, where Sir John Barrow was born, was visited in the course of the day, as also the Town Bank School.

COTTAGE AT DRAGLEY BECK, IN WHICH SIR JOHN BARROW WAS BORN.

Upwards of £1000 have been subscribed; and the list includes the names of many of the nobility and gentry of the land, together with the most distinguished officers of the Royal Navy.

THE WOOLWICH GARRISON AND THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—A very just and proper order was issued during the latter part of last week, announcing that no permissions would be granted to any of the troops in the garrison to proceed to Greenwich fair during the Whitsun holidays, as several of the men had misconducted themselves when they were permitted to visit Greenwich fair at the Easter holidays. The drills in the garrison were also carried on from three to five o'clock P.M., instead of two to four, and the tattoo roll was beat at eight instead of nine o'clock at the Royal Artillery and Royal Marine barracks. A strong piquet, consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred rank and file of the battalion, one lieutenant, two sergeants, and fourteen rank and file of the Royal Horse Artillery, paraded on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons, and the horses, after parade, were taken to the stable and kept ready saddled, in case their services should be required, or any attempt made to disobey the orders which were issued for the benefit of the men, and to prevent any chance of differences betwixt them and the civilians, should any of the former bad feeling which was shown at Easter continue to exist amongst either party. A sergeant of the Royal Artillery, and a sergeant of the Royal Marines were stationed at each of the stations of the North Kent Railway at Woolwich, and a sergeant of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marines at each of the steam-boat piers. The piquet were stationed on the Greenwich and Woolwich roads, and the whole three days of the fair passed over very orderly, without any attempt on the part of the men of the garrison to disobey the injunctions of their superiors. The officers of the garrison intend to have races on Monday next, and have subscribed liberally for the amusement of the men on that day; and a committee, consisting of Brigade Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, President; Captain Ward, Royal Horse Artillery; Captains Wodehouse and Radcliffe, Royal Artillery; and Captain Hounslow, Royal Marines, has been appointed to award prizes to the men for leaping, running, running in sacks, climbing poles, and other entertaining amusements after the races are over.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 26.—Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 27.—Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829.
TUESDAY, 28.—Cardinal Beaton assassinated, 1546.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
THURSDAY, 30.—Corpus Christi.
FRIDAY, 31.—Sun rises 3h. 52m., sets 8h. 3m.
SATURDAY, June 1.—Nicomede.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M. h.	m.	M. h.	m.	M. h.	m.	M. h.	m.	M. h.	m.	M. h.	m.	M. h.	m.
3	10	3	50	4	30	5	13	5	40	6	4	6	30
4	5	4	45	5	25	6	0	6	35	6	55	7	15

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Concentration of Talent.—On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27th (for the second time), Alfred de Musset's Proverbe, IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMEE. Le Comte, M. Lafont; La Marquise, Mdlle. Nathalie. In addition to (for the first time) the amusing Comedie of LES DEUX MENAGES. Principal characters by M. Regnier, M. Leguet, Mdlle. Nathalie, and Mdlle. Brasseur. With other entertainments. The favourite Comedy of LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE will be repeated during the week.

The First Performance of the eminent Tragedienne Mdlle. RACHEL is definitively arranged for MONDAY, JULY 1st.—Boxes and Stalls will be engaged at MR. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—MR. J. M. MADDOX, Sole Lessee and Manager, Regent-street.—For the BENEFIT of Messrs. MACFARREN and LODER, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th MAY, 1850, when the following Artists will appear:—Mrs. Catherine Hayes; Miss Birch, Mdlle. Rose, Madame Macfarren, Mrs. Weiss, and Miss Louisa Pyne; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Allen, Mr. Corri, Mr. Lazier, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. W. Harrison. Miss Louisa Howard, Miss Squarey, & Mr. S. Wyatt.

Herr Ernst will perform a solo on the violin; Mr. Lucas will perform a solo on the violoncello; Mr. Macfarren will perform a quartet on the pianoforte; Mr. Surenne will perform a solo on the flute.

The Performances will comprise the First Act of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's opera KING CHARLES THE SECOND; a Concert; the Second Act of Mr. Loder's Opera, NORMAN LESLIE; and the Extravaganza of the FIRST NIGHT. Dress Circle, 5s; Upper Circle, 4s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 5s; Private Boxes, £3 13s 6d, £2 2s, and £1 1s 6d.—Places may be had of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; and of Mr. Loder, 163, Albany-street; of the principal Musicsellers; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, MR. W. BATTY.—Immense success of the Holiday Attraction. Crowded houses to witness the "Afghanistan War" (which, as a novelty, has been received with the utmost enthusiasm): it will be repeated every evening, in conjunction with the Whitsuntide powerful Equestrian Novelties.—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'Clock, with the Grand National Military Spectacle, entitled the AFFGHANISTAN WAR; or, the Invasion of Cabool and British Triumph in India—produced on a scale of splendour almost of unrivalled, and a Military Brass Band, in addition to the unequalled resources of the theatre.—To be succeeded by an Interlude, in which Mr. Batty's popular FEATS in the HIPPODROME including the sagacious exercises of that accomplished zebra, Mdlle. Gerdoni, on the Tight Rope; and La Petite Jeannette, the Infant Prodigy, and her pet Steed "Hannibal," whose intended and interesting performances, in the high art of Equitation, à la Valentine, have been nightly greeted with every expression of astonishment and admiration.—To conclude with a favourite FARCE.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Singer-Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

MR. BENEDICT'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.—MR. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on the STAGE of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, with the entire Opera Company and Orchestra, at which occasion he will be supported by all the eminent artistes of that Establishment, including Madames Sontag, Frezzolini, Parodi, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, Miss Dolby, Signori Gardoni, Calzolari, Bendelari, Coletti, Belletti, F. Lablache, and Lablache, under the direction of Mr. Balfe. Piano, Messrs. Balle, Osborne, Lindsay Sloper, and Benedict; violin, Messrs. Ernst and Molique; violoncello, Signor Piatti; and French horn, M. Vivier. Engagements with other distinguished artists are pending. Prices of Admission:—Boxes, Two, Three, and Four Guineas; Pit Stalls, £1 1s; Pit Tickets, 10s 6d; Gallery Stalls, 5s; Gallery, 2s 6d. Application for Boxes, &c., to be made at the principal libraries, music warehouses, the box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to Mr. Benedict, 4, Manchester-square.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS begs to announce that his CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING next, MAY 31, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.—His Royal Highness Prince Edward Saxe Weimar, Miss Messent, Miss Dolby, and Madame Macfarren; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. W. H. Seguin, Signor Marchesi, and Herr H. Drayton, Mr. Benedict, Mr. G. Cooper, and Mr. Hy. Nicholson, to the leader of the Queen's Band, Signor Piatti, Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper.—Single Tickets, 7s; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d.—To be had at the Music Shops, and at Mr. Richards', at 31, New Bond-street.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The Directors of the BLACKHEATH CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS announce that the THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, when MR. HENRY WYLDE will perform Mozart's Quartet in E flat; Beethoven's Quintet, Op. 16; and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 13. The following artists have been engaged for these Concerts, viz.:—Violins, Herr Ernst, Mr. Willy, M. Sowinski, Viola, Mr. Hill, Mr. Blagrove; Violoncello, M. Hausmann. Vocal Performers: Mdlle. Schloss, Mdme. Durand, Mr. J. Barnett, and Mr. Durand.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, will be held the Thirteenth CONCERT, and Last but Two of the Season, when the celebrated vocalist, Mdlle. Angri, Herr Stigelli, and other eminent plaudits, Herr Dreyschock (his last appearance), and Mr. Lucas, will perform a Grand Duet for two pianofortes. Arrangements are pending with other celebrated Artistes. Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s. and 2s. Programmes gratuitously. Stalls, 7s. May be had of Mr. Hyde, 229, Strand; of Mr. Jarrett, Managing Director, at the Office of the Concerts, 4, Exeter-Hall; and of all Music-sellers.

TRAFALGAR.—An Interesting Model of the BATTLE of TRAFALGAR is NOW EXHIBITING at 26, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Clarendon Hotel, near the Burlington Arcade. The Model has lately been visited by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Hardinge, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir Howard Douglas, and many officers present at that celebrated engagement.—From Ten in the Morning, till Ten in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated.—Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its Shores, to which is added the interior of the great rock-cut Temple of Abou Simbel, painted by Messrs. Warren, Bonsall, and Fahey. Also, a collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, daily, at 3 and 8. Stalls, 3s; pit, 2s. gallery, 1s. Children and Schools half price.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Painting from Washington City, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Salt Lake. MOVING PANORAMA of the Scenery on the Mississippi, Missouri, &c., Piccadilly, and exhibited every Morning at a Quarter to Three, Evening, a Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls (in front), 3s.; Children, half-price.

EXHIBITION of TULIPS.—HENRY GROOM, Clapham Rise, Florist (by appointment) to her Majesty the QUEEN, and to his Majesty the KING of SAXONY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his superb COLLECTION of TULIPS is now in FLOWER, and may be viewed EVERY DAY, from Nine o'Clock until Six, Sunday excepted.—Admission, 1s.; Children, half-price.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with scenes of the most charming scenery in that country, by Mr. F. Phillips, now open daily at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban Season Tickets at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to Gentlemen residing at convenient distances from the Suburban Stations, have lately produced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily occasion to London may now live at any of the beautiful spots on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance from 5s. to 20s. per week.

To give facilities to those whom circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

Waterloo	SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS. Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
To or from	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wandsworth	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Clapham Common ..	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Putney	—	—	—	—	—
Barnes	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 5 0	—
Chiswick	—	—	—	—	—
Mortlake	—	—	—	—	—
Kew	16 0 0	8 16 0	4 16 0	3 7 0	—
Wimbledon	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond	—	—	—	—	—
Brentford	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 9	2 3 0
Isleworth	—	—	—	—	—
Twickenham	—	—	—	—	—
Feltham	—	—	—	—	—
Ashford	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Hounslow	—	—	—	—	—
Staines	—	—	—	—	—
Egham	—	—	—	—	—
Hampton Court ..	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Esher	—	—	—	—	—
Walton	—	—	—	—	—
Weybridge	21 0 0	12 1 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 6 9
Datchet	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor	—	—	—	—	—
Walton	—	—	—	—	—
Weybridge	—	—	—	—	—
Ascot	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 16 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Chertsey	—	—	—	—	—
Woking	—	—	—	—	—
Guildford	—	—	—	—	—
Godalming	—	—	—	—	—
Farnham	36 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 4 0

Second-class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.

When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe	10 per cent. reduction
" three "	15 "

Children under 12 years of age to be charged half price.

Applications for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., Parliament-street.

As prices are considered, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighbourhoods of London.

By order, WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

York-road, May 1, 1850.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that he will give a Literary, Pictorial, and Musical ENTERTAINMENT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th instant, entitled

THE OVERLAND MAIL,

being a Reminiscence of Travel in the route from Southampton to Boulogne, via the Desert, Cairo, the Pyramids, the Nile, Malta, Marseilles, and Paris. The Illustrations have been painted, from Original Sketches, by Mr. W. Beverley. No stranger will be taken at the doors

Tickets, 5s. each; Stalls, 3s.; to be had only at SAMS'S Royal Library, 81, James's-street. The doors will be opened at Eight o'Clock, and the Entertainment will commence at Half-past Eight precisely.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—POLYPHONISM EXTRAORDINARY. These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered, on TUESDAY, MAY 28, at the PUBLIC HALL, CUNDLE; on Wednesday, May 29, at the Assembly-Rooms, Melton Mowbray; on Thursday, May 30, at the Assembly-Rooms, Peterborough; on Friday, May 31, at the Town-Hall, Wellingborough, and on Thursday, June 13, and Monday, June 17, at the Newburgh-Street Rooms, London. Doors open on each occasion at Eight, begin at a Quarter past Eight. Reserved Seats 2s.; First-class Seats, 1s., Second-class, 6d. Books containing programmes of the Entertainments, Memoir of Mr. Love, with an Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform several of their National Airs, daily at Four, and in the Evenings at half-past Seven and Nine.—The BACHOFFNER'S SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS, with OPTICAL EFFECTS, daily at Two, and every Evening at a Quarter-past Nine.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of FIREWORKS, with special reference to its application for conveying by Balloons Pyrotechnic and other Signals to Sir John Franklin, daily at a quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the Arctic Regions and Ceylon, also Views of London in the 16th Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY 53, PALL MALL, nearly opposite St. James's Palace. Daily, from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These notes are payable at every principal town in Europe, and a traveller to any part of the world without inconvenience. No expense is incurred, and, when cashed, no charge is made for commission. These notes may be obtained at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury; or at its branches—viz. 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

J. W. GILBART, General Manager.

NEW LIFE TABLES.

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London.

Established 1824.

Security, the large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of One Thousand Shareholders.

The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the Public in the transaction of Life Business, have directed the construction of New Tables in addition to those they had previously in use. 1. Non-Participating, on Reduced Rates of Premium. 2. Tables on Increasing and Decreasing Scales. 3. Tables subject to a Limited Number of Annual Payments. 4. Tables for Endowment Assurances.

No entrance fees are charged. The Assured may proceed to any part of Europe without extra Premium. The Court of Directors, the Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at half Premium.

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; at the Office of the Company, 8a, George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various agencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. ⁂ Loans on the Deposit of Unencumbered Policies of the Company are made, up to their value, without legal expense to the borrower. FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at Home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.
F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ARTIST.—The large views published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, may be had as follows:—London and Rome, in each; Paris and Edinburgh, 2s each

C. H. S., Hull.—We have no memorandum of the Medal mentioned.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—See Mingaud's "Treatise on Billiards"

ARCHER, Bradford.—The Exhibition of the Great Exhibition of 1851 has not yet been fixed

A. DE THIER, Holland.—Address, the agent, 97, Newgate-street

R. G. D.—Pain is the most certain sign of Mr. Hebdet Brown

B. C. B., Bristol, should write to the publishers.

Abnormal is irregular, deviating from nature

ARTS YEE MARTS.—Indeed it is Horsequaeris or Ordnance offices

ALPHA, Throgmorton-street.—Johnson gives "Monarchical"

R. B. Leeds, is thanked, but has been more than paragraph

A. O. Y., Islington.—By the regulations, published last week, persons desirous of admission to the Library of the British Museum are to send in their applications in writing, specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode, to the principal librarian (Sir H. Ellis), or, in his absence, to the gentleman who may be acting as under-librarian, and subscribed by such persons, or by their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Every person app ying is to produce a recommendation satisfactory to a householder of the establishment. Applications addressed to any other person in this respect will not be attended to. We cannot inform A. O. Y. as to the Thames Bed dispute

ROSE D'AMOUR.—"Blind Leading Blind" again, "—is CLOSED. Additions to the text of Shakspere

JERSEY SUBSCRIBER should order the Saturday's edition of our journal

A. V. Chatham.—The view, though very fine, has, we think, been too often engraved to be again attractive

J. L. B.—The first number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS appeared May 14, 1842

AN ARDENT ADMIRER, Limerick.—Our notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition will be returned next week

A. SUBSCRIBER, Durham.—We do not possess Dr. Guggenbuhl's address

A SUBSCRIBER, Greenwich.—The work of Dr. S. L. is published by Longman and Co

G. W., Lombard-street.—The marble arch at Buckingham Palace is said to have cost £83,000; including the statue on the top of it, at the time of building, stated to cost but £79,000

GORDON.—We had rather not give the recommendation in question

JUSTITIA.—A 4-year is a good salary for an institution

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER AND READER.—Received

T. W. C.—"Gallgani's Guide to Paris." There is a "History of Paris," in 2 vols, 8vo

H. H. Greenwich.—We believe not, but will make inquiries

A. B.—We should say by joint means, but we are not in the secret

J. G. B.—We think at Drury Lane Theatre. Barry Cornwall's "Life of Kean" will decide

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Glossop.—Apply respecting the new American Chum to the agent for the sale, 27, Newgate-street

B. H. N., Peckham.—The vacancies are filled up as they occur

J. B.—The work in question may be had of any bookseller

R. R., Lower Tooting.—We do not know. We cannot advise you

VERAX.—Mr. Power, the comedian, was a native of Ireland. Proceeding to St. Patrick's-town (confusion,") he was driven by stress of weather to Kilpatrick, at the mouth of the Clyde, Scotland, between Dumbarton and Glasgow

R. S.—Apply at Mr. Hodges's, 10, Parker-street

OMICRON.—It is not common to the correct name of the genus of greenhouse shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, succeeding admirably in the British colonies

A. A. A. C. Portland Town.—See a little work on the National Debt and the Funds, published by E. Wilson, Royal Exchange

CHEVNOR, Dunmore.—We have not received the Sketch

CORALLIUM.—We cannot inform you

J. B., Birmingham, has been misinformed

F. B., Ipswich.—A passport is indispensable

H. W. J., Devonport.—"Words are like Leaves"

J. H. W., Chatteris.—We think not

"Linas to a Lark" we have not room for

A. M. S., Dublin.—The married lady

R. W., Manchester.—Declined

J. E. J. has been misinformed

Several notices to Correspondents are deferred for want of space.

⁂ We have received £70 from Mrs. R. Collis, of Weston-hill, Norwood, to be distributed among the discharged bankers in the Hudson's Bay Company, and the money will be forwarded for distribution to any accredited person who will apply by letter for the same.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—We are compelled, by press of Illustrations of the News of the Week, to defer our Engravings from Pictures at the Royal Academy until next week, when they will appear in

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Next week we shall illustrate the Bicentenary Festival of the Officers of the Coldstream Guards, given at St. James's Palace on Wednesday. At the same time we shall engrave the Entertainment given on the above day, at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Budget, by J. Samuda.—Alphonso Barbo, a tragedy.—Gorham on the Efficacy of Baptism.
MUSIC.—The Ada Maiurka.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

THE Overland Mail brings intelligence of the death of Tao Kwang Emperor of China, a victim to the barbarous funeral ceremonies of his country. He is succeeded by his son Tih Chu. In the present state of the world, the death of such a Potentate is an event of little importance beyond the confines of his own territories; though it is supposed that the accession of a new Monarch will lead to the installation of a more intelligent minister than has lately held power in the Celestial Empire, in the person of Keying. Keying is in favour of the legalisation of the opium trade, and of a more extended intercourse between China and Europe. It is to be hoped, whatever may be his views upon the opium traffic, that he has both the will and the power to relax the jealous severity with which the Chinese Government and people have hitherto shut themselves out from the more advanced civilisation of the world. But whatever be his views or means, China will not always be allowed to remain in the stunted and stagnant state in which she has been held for centuries. Events are proving too great and too rapid in their march, even for Chinese prejudice and obstinacy to resist. The day seems to be approaching when the all but hermetically sealed interior of that vast empire, as well as of the rich and populous islands of Japan, will be laid bare to the scrutiny of the European and American mind, and to the influence of European and American trade. The discovery of the rich treasures of California has already operated to some extent upon the sluggish nature of the Chinese. Some hundreds of them have found their way to the "diggings," and are said to be among the most ardent of the immigrants—a proof that even they are not so utterly self-sufficient and "self-contained" as to be able to resist those golden attractions which exercise such powerful sway over other people. The rapid increase of population in California, and the establishment on the shores of the Pacific, in close and convenient proximity to China and Japan, of an active, growing, restless, and enterprising Anglo-Saxon state, will inevitably lead, sooner or later, to a break-up of the old exclusiveness of the "Celestial" people, and their, if possible, still more exclusive and jealous brethren of Japan. The sharp-sighted men of the West have already begun to calculate and to speculate upon the chances of finding or making a trade in that direction, and of opening up those long-hidden regions. By fair means or by foul, they will succeed. Brother Jonathan, who is always pushing on to the westward, cannot fail to push westward from California. He will then find himself in the East, in face of an empire that has no more right, in the eyes of such enterprising and go-ahead folks as he, to shut itself up within itself like a tortoise in its shell, than, in the eyes of the same kind of people, a man has to shut himself up in his own house in a village, and refuse all intercourse with his neighbours. His neighbours *will* look in upon him, whether he likes the intrusion or not; and if he refuse to receive them graciously, will put a door open with a jemmy. Hitherto, these great and jealous Oriental states have been without neighbours who could do them any violence in this respect. Great Britain has had a longing, and has made an attempt, to look in upon them; but she has laboured under the disadvantage of extreme distance. But the Californians are settled in the most convenient spot for this purpose, and will some fine day make an exploration of the flowery land and the adjacent islands, and declare their instincts and their origin. The great Eastern empires will not be for ever able to withstand the curiosity or cupidity with which it will put a stop

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

REMISSION OF TAXES

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. BLACKBURNE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act the 3rd and 4th Victoria c. 17, as imposes an additional duty of ten per cent. on assessed and window taxes.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that during the present session it had been his duty to oppose several attempts for taking off various taxes, and in doing so he had had occasion to express his regret at not being able to comply; but he must say that, on the present occasion, he did not feel many scruples at being compelled to oppose the present motion. (Hear, hear.) He thought that few less objectionable taxes could be imposed than these, as they were imposed principally on articles of luxury. If gentlemen chose to keep a large number of servants, to have several coaches, and to wear hair-powder, they must be content to pay the taxes for it.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 65; against it, 130: majority, 65.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. B. COCHRANE brought under the consideration of the House the foreign policy of the Government. He could not allow one supply night to pass without taking the opportunity of expressing to the House, and through the House to the country, the general, the universal feeling of discontent with which this country was regarded in every part of the Continent. (Hear, hear.) Having taken a general review of our foreign policy in all countries, especially Greece and Italy, the hon. gentleman concluded by declaring that the Governments of Italy, and of every other country, assigned their calamities to the intervention of Lord Palmerston. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said he could only say that the speech which he had just heard led him to alter an opinion which he had formed, namely that it was desirable that an Irish gentleman should travel around the world in order to understand foreign affairs. (Cheers and laughter.) It certainly appeared to him that the hon. gentleman (Mr. B. Cochrane) was quite as good a judge of foreign affairs before he went abroad. (Renewed laughter.) The hon. gentleman could scarcely have met the Duchess of Lord Minto.

Mr. B. COCHRANE.—I have read every one of them.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he was sorry to hear that the hon. gentleman's time had been misspent, for he perused had left but little impression on his mind (Loud laughter.) It was never intended to effect a revolution in Italy, nor was it attended with that effect. Lord Minto had had a totally different object in view, and that was to reconcile those revolutionists. (Cheers.) He (Lord Palmerston) must say, his opinion undoubtedly was, that, if the advice which Lord Minto was instructed to give when asked, but not till asked, had been more generally followed, disastrous consequences which they now deplored would not have taken place. (Hear.)

The House then went into Committee of Supply; Mr. Bernal in the chair.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On the vote £18,000 for defraying expenses connected with the erection of the New Houses of Parliament, Sir DE LACY EVANS moved, as an amendment, that the item of one thousand guineas for decorating the Peers' private refreshment room be struck out.

On a division, the committee agreed to the amendment by a majority of 94 to 75.

On the vote £18,000 for repairs of Dublin Castle, Maynooth College, &c.,

Colonel SMITHORPE moved that the item £1240 for the repairs at Maynooth be struck out.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 124 to 47.

Some other votes were agreed to, and the House resumed.—Adjourned.

VESTRY ELECTIONS.

ST. PANCRAS.—On Thursday evening the contest in this parish, after a three days' poll, was brought to a close. For Messrs. Brettingham and Heale (or the pink list) there were 1886 votes; for Mr. Douglas (or the blue list), 1042 votes; giving a majority of 844 in favour of the pink list, who are now vestrymen for the ensuing year.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The poll finally closed on Thursday evening, when there appeared 801 votes for the Parochial Reform Association list, and 594 for the Ratepayers' Association, leaving a majority of 207 for the former. The following gentlemen are therefore elected vestrymen for the next twelve months:—Lord de Ros, Hon. V. Smith, M.P., Messrs. Atkins, Bulgrove, Campbell, Cumming, Grant, Green, Nelson, Poulson, Rowland, Walker, and Hull.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.—The thirty-six noblemen and gentlemen proposed by this parish, including Earl St. Germans, Viscount Canning, Lord Feversham, Lord Saye and Sele, Lord Sondes, &c., have been returned without opposition.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS IN MICHAELMAS TERM, 1850.—The

periodical list, in reference to the above subject, published under the superintendence of the Incorporated Law Society, has just been issued, from which it would appear that the number of gentlemen applying to be admitted as attorneys in Michaelmas Term, 1850, is 243, showing an increase over the last Trinity Term of 16. The number of applications for the present term to be added to the list pursuant to judge's order amount to 6; the applications to the Court for taking out and renewal of certificates on the last day of term, to 9; and the notices of applications to a judge in chambers to take out and renew certificates on the 13th of June next, to 11; making the total number of names in the present list 269, there being in the former out 227.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Yesterday (Friday) a telegraphic despatch was received in town, from Berlin, stating that a man named Sefelege, formerly a sergeant in the Prussian artillery, attempted to assassinate the King on Wednesday last, at mid-day, by firing a pistol at his Majesty, as he was about leaving his Palace at Berlin for Potsdam. The fellow took a deliberate aim; but, happily, the meditated blow failed in its object, and the King sustained only a trifling flesh wound on his arm. The culprit was instantly secured, and placed in safe custody. The Royal Family, Ministers and other persons of distinction immediately waited on his Majesty to congratulate him upon his miraculous escape.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the discussion in the French Assembly on Wednesday, on the Electoral Bill, proceeded very quietly, and without much interest, until M. de Montalembert rose, who defended the Government measure at great length. In the course of his speech he made a bold and piquant attack upon Socialism, which, he said, was devouring the Republic. He would conclude an expedition against Socialism like that against Rome, to prove that it had nothing in common with the Republic. This declaration created a deep sensation, as it was taken to indicate a wish to have recourse to civil war. When the hon. member resumed his seat, the greatest agitation prevailed.

General Cavaignac and M. Arago replied, amidst much confusion, to M. Montalembert, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, at the opening of the sitting, a violent altercation took place between M. Victor Hugo and M. Montalembert, arising from the latter accusing the former of having, on every cause he had espoused. Crimination and recrimination followed in rapid succession, after which the matter was at length put an end to by the Assembly passing to the discussion of the clauses, the first of which was opposed by M. de Lamartine, who defended Socialism as he understood it, as contradistinguished from what others understood by it.

The Government received information on Thursday that some Republican demonstrations had taken place at Rodez, Rennes, and Montpelier; but they were out of a serious character. At Montpelier, however, a fray took place with the police, produced by the adherents of Henry V., who were endeavouring to excite a popular commotion.

A proposition of Lord Palmerston to effect a compromise regarding the unfortunate differences between England and France, is said to have been totally rejected by the latter Government, who will accept of no other terms than the simple execution of the convention of Lambeth.

AUSTRIA.

According to the *Wiener Zeitung*, a mysterious tumult took place a few days ago in the garrison of the newly-erected Honveds, at Vienna, which parties interested are endeavouring to hush up. A young Hungarian nobleman (Honved), who had been refused permission by his captain to go to a coffee-house, unable to resist the solicitations of some corporal, who promised to be responsible for the petty insubordination, quitted the barracks. The captain, upon hearing this, gave orders that the young nobleman should be brought back and punished. All the corporals of the battalions refused to raise their hands to carry out the sentence, and a corporal of the Hayman Regiment of Infantry was summoned from another barrack, and commenced putting the sentence into execution; but his hand refused, only a few blows when the young nobleman sank down in a fit of apoplexy. In one moment all the Honveds rushed upon the captain and put him to death. On the same evening the entire troop was disbanded.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the

Aborigines Protection Society was held on Monday at Crosby Hall. The report stated that the condition of the Red-River Indians under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company had called to engage the attention of the committee, who experienced much gratification in receiving proofs that their exertions in abatement of grievances are appreciated by the Red-River native settlers, whose local committee had addressed to the society a formal letter of thanks. Eske-Pake Koose, Chief of the Chippewa nation, of whose lands the Red-River colony, embracing 100,000 square miles, originally formed part, has likewise forwarded to the society, for presentation to the Queen, his petition, that which no remonstrance against injustice and oppression can be more dignified. A copy of that petition has been placed in the hands of Lord John Russell, and steps are being taken to solicit her Majesty's attention to its prayer. The Right Reverend Doctor Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land, had promised to second the exertions of the society, whose objects, he said, commended themselves warmly to him, and consented to correspond with the secretaries. With respect to the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, the committee had communicated with the council of management, with a view to secure the exhibition of specimens of aboriginal manufactures, and were rejoiced to learn that the council entertained the intention of admitting them, and had already solicited contributions from trading companies and missionary societies. The report was adopted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Society for Promoting the Early Education and Improvement of the Children of Negroes and of People of Colour was held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, the Marquis of Coolmondesley in the chair. The report stated that the agricultural and commercial affairs of the West Indies seemed on the verge of ruin. Many opulent proprietors were utterly reduced to penury, their once flourishing estates abandoned and left uncultivated, and their labourers compelled to seek occupation elsewhere. The Colonial Legislature was forced to curtail or, in many instances, altogether withdraw, the supplies which were voted for the support of the schools in their respective islands. The immediate consequence which resulted was, that many large and long-established schools were broken up. The committee had no reason that the state of the West Indies was somewhat less gloomy and disheartening than at the last time. In some of the islands, as well as at home, there was a gratifying reaction in favour of negro education. The society's annual meetings and sermons had tended to create a feeling of interest, as well as cause an additional support to be given. The last annual meeting had led to the formation of a North-West London Branch Association. The committee had been enabled to afford efficient aid to one school in Bahama, to a second in Nevis, to a third in Antigua. The number of schools which had received aid from this society amounted to 110, and the subscriptions which had been received since August last were £1100.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—FLORAL FETE AND FANCY BAZAAR.—On Wednesday this society, which was established in 1827, for the purpose of allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single female daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society, held a grand floral fête and fancy bazaar at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the funds of the institution, but more particularly to promote the building and endowment of an asylum for the aged. The suite of rooms appropriated for the occasion were most beautifully decorated with flags, banners, and tastefully ornamented drapery; around were arranged the stalls, twenty in number, upon which were displayed a most elegant and tasteful assortment of fancy articles, toys, trinkets, &c.; while in another apartment was a collection of nearly 1000 plants, for the most part bearing blossoms, which had been supplied for sale by Mr. J. H. Tuck, of Sloane-street (her Majesty's florist); amongst them were some splendid specimens of *Azalia indica*, *Gardenia*, *Hydrangea*, &c. Among the ladies who presided at the respective stalls were the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Charlotte Denison; the Countesses Grey, Talbot, Craven, Lichfield, Gainsborough, and Ashburn; Ladies Fanny Howard, R. Grosvenor, Abington, Buxton, Mountcashell, Drumlanrig, the Hon. Mrs. Ives, &c. From the opening the doors at one o'clock, until the close, at six, there was a continued flow of carriages, and the rooms were crowded with fashionable company. At the conclusion of the day Mr. Aldrich, the secretary, announced, that, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the receipts had been £151 1s. The *fête* was continued on Thursday and Friday.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this useful charity took place on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., in the chair; supported on the left by the Hon. E. R. Stanley, M.P.; on the right by Prince Lucien Buonaparte, &c. About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The amount of donations and subscriptions received during the evening was nearly £260. From the report it appeared that, from the 1st January, 1849, to the 31st December, 1849, upwards of 18,000 tickets for 4 lb. loaves of bread and 56 lb. of coals were issued; and since December last, upwards of 10,000 tickets, in like manner, have been distributed, free of any expense, to the deserving poor, appropriated for the occasion in all parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, to suit the convenience of the subscribers and the recipients of their bounty.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the Royal Agricultural Society of England held a general meeting, at the society's house, Hanover-square, for the election of offices, and the transaction of other business. The Duke of Richmond was elected president for the ensuing year. The report stated:—

> The council have accepted the invitation of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations in 1851, to hold a show of cattle in Hyde-park in that year but, finding that the Royal Commission have undertaken the arrangement of their own exhibition a department for agricultural implements, the council, with a view of not interfering with this department of the Royal Exhibition, have resolved to limit the implements portion of the society's show in 1851, and to confine their exertions entirely to their show of cattle, as limited by the Royal Commission, and to take every other step that may encourage as an auxiliary of breeding stock. In order to meet this new arrangement for the year 1851, the council have re-adjusted accordingly their districts for the country meetings of the ensuing four years, and have agreed to the following districts:—
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> 1851.—Middlesex district, consisting of the county of Middlesex
> 1852. South-eastern district, comprising the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.
> 1853. South Wales district, comprising the whole of South Wales, with the addition of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Salop.
> 1854. East-Midland district, comprising the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland.

The subjects of artificial manures and their adulteration, the absorption of the soil, &c., occupied the rest of this document. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the past half-year showed that at the end of December, 1849, there was a balance in the bankers' hands of £2,000, and that the receipts for the half-year amounted to £5517, minus the amount in the hands of the bankers. The quarterly statement of the funded property showed that 126 life governors had compounded for £50 each, and that £6744 4s. 4d. was invested in the funds from this source of £14,040, of which £2000 was invested in the books, furniture, &c., in the house, and £9295 in the purchase of stock, making altogether £11,295, and leaving in invested a balance of £2744 4s. 4d. which was borrowed from this fund, in consequence of the yearly subscriptions having fallen into arrear. The arrears of subscriptions amounted in the year 1843 to £346; in 1844, to £459; in 1845, to £1034; in 1846, to £1141; in 1847, to £1641; in 1848, to £1030; and in 1849, to £1471; making a total of £5960 up to the end of last year. Then there were the subscriptions due for the current year, which were not yet arrears, and which amounted to £3434.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Most Hon. the Marquis of Cholmondesley in the chair. His Lordship opened the proceedings by explaining that the special object of the society was the relief of the poor Jews on the Continent. The conductors of the society had never deemed it their duty to obtrude their opinions with regard to matters of mere minor religious importance upon their Continental brethren; for it pleased Providence to make use of many instruments in this world, even in the bosom of their Established Church, they were anxious to hold out the hand of fellowship to all, who made the Bible the basis of their teaching. The Rev. S. Burgess read the report, stating the difficulties this society had encountered since it had entered into relations with the Protestant brethren of the Continent. The benefits of the society were at present almost entirely limited to France and Belgium. In Spain and Portugal the Roman faith still prevail, but the society had been enabled to maintain their mission at Lisbon. In Belgium they had founded churches and schools which were going on most favourably; but the revolution in France in February, 1848, had shaken the society's finances. During the past year the receipts had amounted to £2509, including a legacy from the late Mr. E. Dutrat of £200. This was a diminution of the income on that of the preceding year of £360. The expenditure was then stated in detail in regard to France and in Belgium, showing the progress which they had made in those districts The report was adopted, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Audebez and Pilatte, from France, and Monsieur Anet, who attended as a deputation.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, the Rev. T. Binney in the chair, gave details of the progress of the society, and stated that its friends had much to congratulate themselves on, especially when they took into consideration the proceedings of the Peace Congress, which was held at Paris. Petitions to the same effect had been presented to Parliament in favour of arbitration instead of war, and, upon the division on Mr. Cobden's motion, eighty-one members were found to vote in favour of it, representing a far more intelligent body of clergymen and non-electors, than of the majority who opposed the motion. The society had been in active communication with the friends of peace in Belgium, France, America, and Germany, with a view of turning to a practical account the results of the last congress in Paris. Resolutions, approving the measures taken by the society, were passed.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, in St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Joseph Sturge in the chair. The report stated that the year just closed had been one of great anxiety, from the loss by death of some of the most tried friends to the cause. The receipts for the past year amounted to £2,477 12s. 6d., and the sum granted to June next £750, leaving a balance of about £90. Mr. Silk Buckingham moved a resolution to the effect that while the society rejoiced in the progress temperance had made, still they had deeply to regret that so much soil remained to be done; and it was hoped that at the present meeting such a degree of demonstration would be made of the sobriety of England. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—A special general court of this society took place on Thursday, at the hall of the Scottish Hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. The report stated that the number of boys in the establishment at the end of June next will be 140. The receipts for the past year were £1825 12s. 9d., while the expenditure for the same period had amounted to £3429, showing an excess of expenditure over the income of £1603. To meet this deficiency had been found necessary to sell permanent stock to the amount of £1750. The report was adopted; and, after some discussion, the meeting separated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday afternoon the thirty-third annual meeting of this excellent institution was held in the board-room of the hospital. The Right Hon the Earl de Grey, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond, who was to have presided, took the chair. The secretary read the report, which was received and adopted; and at its conclusion, at the request of the secretary, the noble chairman opened a letter addressed to the Duke of Richmond. It was from Sir J Swinburne, who, after expressing his regret at being unable to attend, stated, that the whole of his property being in land, and wheat from the Baltic selling at 41s. per quarter, he (the Duke) would see the reasons of his inability to make any donation to the inestimable fund. The worthy Baronet, however, concluded by making the liberal donation of £20—(loud cheers)—towards the repairs of the hospital, which are about to be commenced.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner of this institution was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; his Grace the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, which he vacated at half-past nine, when it was filled by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P. Upward of one hundred gentlemen sat down, including Lord Brougham, Baron de Goldsmid, &c. The noble chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Hospital," stated that its expenditure exceeded the income by £500, which was much to be regretted. After the usual toasts, however, the secretary announced subscriptions amounting to upwards of £2200, including £1000 from the Rev. Dearon Morrell.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—The eleventh anniversary of this praiseworthy institution was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Cardigan in the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the chairman proposed "The Royal Orthopœdic Hospital," and dwelt on the benefits which it had conferred. Various other appropriate toasts were given, after which the secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the average daily attendance of out-patients during the year, the total number in regular attendance being more than 700; the new cases presented weekly from 20 to 40, and the number relieved since the opening being nearly 10,000. Subscriptions to the amount of £1230 were afterwards announced, including £262 10s. from her Majesty for the objects of the institution, and for the purchase of a presentation for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

CITY OF LONDON UNION.—On Thursday a meeting of the guardians connected with the City of London Union was held at the board-room in Cannon-street; Alderman Gibbs in the chair. A short time ago the City of London guardians received a letter from the Poor-law Commissioners, to the effect that the usual dietary table was too high, and the rations too liberal; given, six ounces of cooked meat being allowed to the young and able-bodied paupers four times a week. This being above the Poor-law Commissioners' scale, the guardians were called upon to reduce the scale to five ounces each time, and to restrict the allowance to twice a week. To this the guards are demurred, but subsequently they agreed to allow five ounces to each person, but only twice a week, the paupers being now served on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday; fourteen ounces of suet pudding to each male, and twelve ounces to each female, to be supplied every Wednesday for dinner; the supply of cooked meat for the aged and infirm paupers to remain as it is at present. Some time since, it was announced that they were to be shorn of one dinner per week, became insubordinate, and threatened to destroy the union if the guardians did not return to the original scale of dietary; but the Poor-law Commissioners, having approved of the modified scale, the same was introduced on the 13th of May. Respecting this affair, the following minute was made, read, and agreed to on Tuesday, upon the bringing up of the report of the general committee:—"That the order of the Poor-law Commissioners be acted upon," and commenced on Monday, the 13th, and has caused considerable excitement amongst the paupers. We have directed the master to retain the services of four policemen (two on a night and two by day) for the present, and to provide further aid in case of need."

COMMEMORATION BANQUET OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—A magnificent entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, in the Royal barracks, Coldstream, St. James's Palace, by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the enrolment of that distinguished corps by General Monck. The invitations were necessarily limited to officers actually belonging to the regiment, and those still attached to the corps—these forming an aggregate number of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen. The guests assembled in the long gallery, whence, on dinner being announced, they proceeded to the long dining-room, which, of great and regal magnificence, erected by George IV., and frequently used by the late King William IV., but only once since the death of that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage of her present most Gracious Majesty. Two long tables were arranged on either side of the room, with a cross table, together forming seats for one hundred and fifty guests, and exhibiting a magnificent display of the choicest plate. The apartment was superbly illuminated, and when the guests were seated, the effect was extremely grand. Colonel Chaplin, the commanding officer of the regiment, presided; and was supported right and left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. To the right of the Duke of Cambridge sat the Marquis of Hunday, the Earl of Strafbrooke, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. To the left of the Duke of Wellington were remarked the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Sir James Macdonald, K.C.B.—an entertainment in celebration of the event was also given at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. [We shall Engrave both these entertainments next week.]

LAW REFORM.—A Royal Commission has just been issued, consisting of Sir John Jervis, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. W. H. Walton, Mr. G. W. Bramwell, and Mr. J. S. Wilde, for the purpose of inquiring into the process, practice, and system of pleading in the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster and on Circuit. The evil of useless and expensive process is to be abolished, and the folly which has made "special pleading" a phrase of reproach, is to be corrected.

MIDDELL LODGING-HOUSE FOR POOR FAMILIES.—The new model lodging-house, which has been just erected in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, for the families of the industrious but poorer classes, was opened on Monday, for the inspection of the subscribers and visitors previously to its occupation. The Model Lodging-house for families" are designed for the purpose of carrying out more effectively the original idea of providing good accommodation for the working man, by a society associated under the title of the Labourers' Friend Society, of which Lord Ashley was the prime mover and originator. The original scheme applied only to unmarried men. The success of the experiment, however, in St. George-street, St. Giles's, for 104 unmarried working men, and one for a large number of families in Hatton-garden, encouraged the promoters to elaborate a scheme adapted to the married class of the population, and the result has been the present most useful building in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE.—The first of the series of horticultural fêtes given on Saturday last, in the Gardens at Chelsea. Notwithstanding the recent uncertainty of the weather, the grounds looked extremely fresh and beautiful, and the show of flowers was certainly much better than could have been anticipated. The attendance was very numerous: it was stated that there were between four and five thousand persons present, and these included some of the most distinguished members of the fashionable world. The display was wholly and exclusively brilliant for the season of the year, and the beds of the ladies were quite as gay as if the weather had not been for a long time past so lowering and treacherous. As usual, the instruments, music was one of the chief attractions. There were three full military bands—the Grenadier, first Life Guards, and the Horse Guards (Blue). The general character of the exhibition was excellent. The azalias and rhododendrons were remarkably fine; but the chief attractions were two specimens of the large Victoria Regia, one grown in the garden of the Duke of Northumberland, and the other by the Duke of Devonshire.

ALARM OF FIRE AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday morning, an alarm of fire, some consternation was experienced at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, in consequence of an alarm of fire, from some sheets in the laundry having become ignited. Two or three engines were quickly on the spot; but the flames were happily extinguished before their arrival.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The visitors to the Gardens of the Zoological Society on Whit-Monday and Tuesday amounted to upwards of 17,300. The immense variety of the collection of living animals, which the council appear to lose no opportunity of increasing, combined with the beautiful verdure of the gardens themselves, which now are in full bloom, evidently afforded the liveliest gratification to the orderly and intelligent multitude who availed themselves of the low price of admission at which this institution is accessible during the holidays. It is our intention to illustrate some of the most striking novelties in the menageries in our impression of next week.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The returns of births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 18:—Males, 780; females, 710: total, 1490. Deaths during the same period, 1,016; of these, 486 were males, 416 females, 890. The rate shown by mortality which is still less than the average corrected for increase of population, but, at the same time, exhibits a disposition to increase on the low rate of mortality that has prevailed during the last few weeks. Some of this rise is apparent in recent returns; for since the third week of April the numbers have been successively 803, 829, 857, 890. Taking the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-49, it appears that last week's mortality was greater than in any corresponding week of 1840 46, but less than in any of 1847-49; and that the actual average of the ten weeks was 988, or, raised in the ratio of population, 1,077, compared with which latter number the present return is decidedly low. Of epidemics, small-pox and scarlatina were fatal respectively in five and 16 cases, and exhibit a low mortality; measles and hooping-cough, which carried off 31 and 36 children respectively, show nearly the average amount. There is also less destructive than usual: it was fatal in 37 cases, but, in the corresponding weeks of ten years, it ranged from 18 to 79, the average being about 38. Five children died of infantile and remittent fever, seven persons of erysipelas, 11 of diarrhœa, and 5, Dinah Collings, Grey-lane, the wife of a baker, aged 40 years, died, on the 11th of May, of English cholera. The pace is described by Mr. Holmes, the registrar, as "large, open, thickly inhabited on both sides by trades requiring a large area for the business." Of 1,490 children at six persons died in the Shoreditch Workhouse, Kings-and-road, between the 10th and 15th of May; and that of these a man sank under "continued fever," and two children, a woman and two infants (eight days), and two women, one aged 27 years, the other 69, under "constipation and inflammation of the bowels." Last week the deaths of 92 persons were registered from bronchitis, of 68 from pneumonia, and of 14 from asthma. The total deaths in the class which includes these diseases were 145, the corrected average being 124. Besides these, 124 persons died of consumption, the corrected average being 134. At 20, Martha-street, St. George's-in-the-East, a beer-seller, aged 39 years, died of chronic disease and came to his end by drowning (three days). "Mr. H. Rees, the medical man who certified the cause of death, states that "this is the fourth case in his own practice, of sudden death from hæmhorrage, whilst the patients have been apparently improving from taking cod-liver oil." A commercial clerk, of 64 years, died of "mental disorder and exhaustion from refusing to take proper nourishment." No inquest was held in this case. A gunner, aged 50 years, died from "free drinking and hepatic disease (12 months)." Another man, who was of intemperate habits and suffered from delirium tremens, fell with an earthenware pan and cut his thumb, which mortified and caused his death in four days. Of deaths registered in public institutions, 73 occurred in workhouses, 48 in hospitals, 5 in lunatic asylums, and 12 in military and naval hospitals.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.817 in. The mean temperature 49.2 deg., less than the average of the same week in seven years by 3.2 deg. On three days of the week, namely, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the mean temperatures were so much as from 6 to 9 degrees below the averages of the several days,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ATLANTIC" ENTERING THE MERSEY.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

Scarcely twelve years have elapsed since the great problem of Transatlantic Steam Navigation was solved by the voyages of the *Syrius* and *Great Western*, each of which crossed the Atlantic direct from New York without touching at the Azores, St. John's, or Halifax notwithstanding the great work was almost proved to be impossible down nearly to the time of its accomplishment. Although this was considered to fairly establish the use of steam-vessels for long voyages, the enterprise received much discouragement; but it has of late acquired such an impetus upon both sides of the Atlantic, that steam intercourse between Europe and the United States promises to be soon almost daily. "We shall, in a week or two," says the *Liverpool Journal* of Saturday last, "have not less than seven or eight distinct lines of steamers, drawing closer the connecting links between the Old World and the New. Cunard's celebrated vessels have won for themselves an enduring reputation; and it will, doubtless, be long ere their rapid voyages and regularity can be surpassed. The company is now possessed of eight of the finest steamers in the world; and in about three weeks a ninth, the *Africa*, now building at Glasgow, may be expected to enter our river." The *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst., the first of six similar vessels to be built for E. K. Collins, Esq., of New York, to carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, in conjunction with the Cunard steamers. The *Pacific*, the second of Mr. Collins's line, was announced to sail from New York on the 25th; and will be followed, in due succession, by the *Arctic*, the *Adriatic*, the *Baltic*, and the *Antarctic*. Their breadth of beam is such that they will be unable to enter any existing docks at Liverpool; and a dock at the north end, especially for their accommodation, is now in course of construction.

The arrival of the *Atlantic* has excited very great interest, which has been increased rather than abated by the presence, at Liverpool, of the *Asia*, just built at Glasgow for the Cunard line, and which left for New York on Saturday last. We, therefore, a short time since, dispatched one of our artists to Liverpool to sketch the last-named vessel, with instructions there to await the arrival of the *Atlantic* we now present to our readers the result of his illustrative visit.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "ATLANTIC"

is stated to be the largest steam-ship in existence, not excepting the *Great Britain*. The following are her principal dimensions:—

Length between perpendiculars	276 feet
Breadth of beam	45 ,,
Breadth across paddle	75 ,,
Depth of hold	31 feet 7 inches
Diameter of wheel	30 ,,
Length of stroke	9 ,,
Diameter of cylinder	96 inches
Power	1000 horse
Burthen	2860 tons
Saloon	67 feet long, by 20 feet wide
Dining saloon	60 ,, 42 ,,

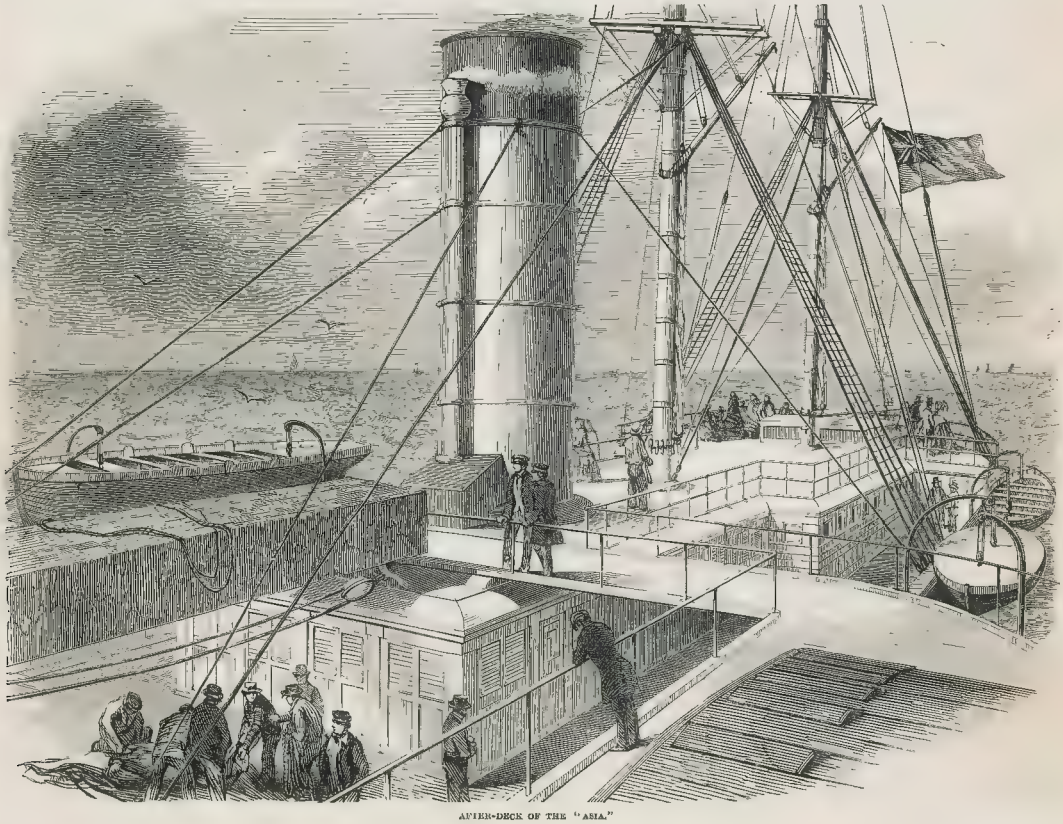
Her interior fittings are truly elegant, the wood-work being of white holly, satin-wood, rosewood, &c., so combined and diversified as to present an exceedingly rich and costly appearance. In the drawing-room the ornaments consist of costly mirrors, bronze-work, stained glass, paintings, &c. Between the panels connecting with the state rooms are the arms of the different states of the Confederacy

GRAND SALOON OF THE "ATLANTIC."

THE BRITISH MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ASIA."

painted in the highest style of the art, and framed with bronze-work. The pillars between are inlaid with mirrors, framed with rosewood, and at the top and bottom are bronzed sea shells of costly workmanship. In the centre of each are groups of allegorical figures, representing the ocean mythology of the ancients, in bronze and burnished gold. The ceiling is elaborately wrought, carved, and gilded. The cabin windows in the stern are of stained glass, having representations of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia painted on each. There is, in addition, another apartment, equally beautifully arranged and ornamented, for the exclusive use of ladies. Both apartments are heated by steam, an improvement now for the first time introduced in steam-ships. The apparatus occupies but a small portion of the space, and produces an agreeable heat throughout the whole of each department. In fact, the whole vessel is heated in this manner. The dining-room is furnished in an equally elegant style with the drawing-room. The state rooms, which are light and airy, are beautifully furnished and ornamented, and combine every convenience that practical science and experience could suggest. Light and ventilation are provided for amply, and in every part of the vessel: notwithstanding she has three decks, there will be an abundant supply of each.

It would occupy more space than we can spare to detail the magnificence o the furniture of the *Atlantic*: the carpets are of the richest description; the table-slabs are of Brocatelli marble. The stained glass ventilators are let down into the saloon from the deck, in the form of chimneys, and protected by a lattice-work of brass. These ventilators are so constructed that they serve the double purpose of admitting the light and air. They are covered on the top with crowns of clear, transparent glass, to let down the light and keep out the rain; while immediately underneath there are all around apertures which can be opened or closed at pleasure, to admit the air. When they are illuminated at



AFTER-DECK OF THE "ASIA."

night, with lamps suspended inside, the effect is very brilliant indeed. The steam boilers are covered with marble slabs, presenting the appearance of handsome tables. The medical lamps, which were supplied by Dardenville, at Broadway, are very pretty. Each state-room has an elegant sofa, two handsome glasses—one of them so constructed on a pivot that it can be turned in any direction. The berths are of satin-wood, and the curtains of rich damask.

Under this floor are ranges of bed-rooms, not quite equal in size or in the quantity of light to those above; but scarcely, if at all inferior to them in any other respect. There are fourteen of these rooms, elegant and comfy manner.

The machinery of the *Atlantic* was constructed by Stillman, Allen, and Co., of the Novelty Works, New York. She is amply supplied with Francis's metallic life-boats. She has no wooden boats. They are made of galvanised iron. Four hang on the quarters. One carries one of great capacity on the bows, as a "deck," or "spare boat." She has also on board one of the "life cars," so as to be able to communicate with the shore under any circumstances. The *Atlantic*, as well as the other vessels building for the same line, are constructed as to be converted into vessels of war in a few days, should necessity require. The *Atlantic* is fitted with a patented machine called an "annunciator," by means of which passengers can immediately communicate with the steward when his services are required. In every state-room is placed a bell-pull connecting with the register of the "annunciator," which is placed in full view of the cockpit, and when any one of the bells is pulled on any room a single blow of a hammer on a bell attracts their attention, while the register indicates the number of the room at which they are required.

The *Atlantic* left New York on the 27th ult., bringing nearly a hundred passengers and a valuable cargo, under the command of Captain West. Shortly after leaving Sandy Hook, she got entangled amongst some drift ice, which did considerable damage to her floats, or "buckets," as the Americans term them. This mishap was a serious drawback to her, inasmuch as the engines had to be worked at a reduced rate to prevent the floats from being torn from the wheels altogether, and the weather was too boisterous to admit of them being repaired. During the five succeeding days the noble vessel continued to prosecute her voyage to the satisfaction of her captain and all on board. On the 3rd instant, however, an accident of a more formidable nature occurred, one of her condensers giving way. After a fruitless attempt to get the machinery in order, the vessel having been hove to forty hours, Captain West decided to pursue his course, the steam being kept at a low point in consequence, which considerably retarded the vessel's progress during the remainder of her passage. Notwithstanding, she made good progress, and on the thirteenth day of her run, at 11½ A.M., arrived off Holyhead, whence tidings of her appearance were immediately despatched to Liverpool and London by telegraph.

The *Atlantic* is appointed to sail for New York on the 29th instant.

THE BRITISH MAIL-STEAMER "ASIA"

is the largest steam-ship which has ever been built on the Clyde, is the eleventh vessel constructed for the Cunard line, and is of considerably greater power than any of her predecessors. The following are her chief dimensions:—

Keel and fore rake	..	..	..	..	202 feet
Keel for tonnage	..	..	..	..	1.8.
Length over all ..	..	..	..	..	260 ..
Breadth of beam	..	..	..	..	45 ..
Breadth across paddles	..	..	..	..	70 ..
Depth	..	..	..	..	31 ..
Diameter of paddle	..	..	..	..	27 ..
Burthen per register	..	..	..	..	2226 tons

The *Asia* is propelled by two splendidly-finished oscillating engines of 1,800 horse power each, which are constructed in the most substantial manner possible. The steam is supplied by four boilers, any number of which can be worked separately, if necessary, and although any one should be disabled, or require cleaning, no inconvenience will be thereby occasioned. The engine-house is divided into two flats, formed of iron gratings, which are so arranged that access can be had at a moment's notice to any part of the machinery. This important department of the vessel is superintended by one principal engineer and five assistants, with thirty stokers and coal-trimmers. These have all comfortable sleeping-berths adjoining the engine-house, and are also provided with a large mess-room on the main deck.

The Saloon is a very spacious and handsome apartment, erected on the quarter-deck, and having a large vacant space on either side, suitable for promenading in fine weather. The saloon itself is about sixty feet in length by nearly twenty in breadth, and well lighted by two rows of large windows, one on each side, and is furnished with eight telescope mahogany tables. The sofas extend completely round the saloon along the walls, and are covered with crimson Utrecht velvet. Besides these, there are a number of chairs, corresponding with the same material, and arranged on the outside of the dining-tables. The paneling and ceiling are of wainscot with gilt mouldings; and on either side are ten beautiful paintings in *papier maché*, representing scenes in India, China, England, Russia, &c., among which are the following, viz. "The Great Wall of China," "Palace of Peterhoff, with numerous fountains," "Imperial Palace of Teaou," "Windsor Castle," "Buckingham Palace" (as it is at present), "Western Gate of Pekin" (from the bridge), "Kazan," or "Kasan," on the Volga, "Temple of the Bronzes," or the "Quang Yan Rock," "View in St. Petersburg," &c. In addition to the foregoing there are several paintings in the stern, including a beautifully executed device, emblematical of the union of the two hemispheres, and views of the Bridge of Nankin, Amoy from the anchorage, the Harbour of Hong Kong, and the Tai Wang Fort on the Canton River. There are also two elegantly-stained windows, by Mr. Carney, outwards the stern, and on either side the saloon can be aired, or communication held with the steersman. At the opposite end of the apartment are two large and handsome mirrors in richly-carved gilt frames, and each window has crimson curtains corresponding with the sofas.

The gentlemen's cabin and sleeping-berths are placed on the second deck, and enter from the lobby to the saloon. The former is a large and comfortable apartment, and is furnished with a long lounging or ottoman, similar description with those in the saloon. The paneling of this apartment is an imitation of Moorish work, being richly painted in gold and morone. The state rooms for gentlemen are on the same deck, under the main saloon, and are arranged on each side of two lobbies, which extend from the gentlemen's cabin to the stern of the vessel.

The ladies' cabin is the most elegant and tastefully decorated apartment in the vessel. The woodwork is all of satin-wood, bird's eye maple, and rosewood, and round the sides are arranged twenty-one exquisitely painted ornamented panels, in fruit and flowers, in imitation of enamel. These are on a French white ground, the wood is inlaid with brass, and the glasses, each with the same material, and arranged on the outside of the dining-tables. The paneling and ceiling are of wainscot with gilt mouldings; and on either side are ten beautiful paintings in *papier maché*, representing scenes in India, China, England, Russia, &c., among which are the following, viz. "The Great Wall of China," "Palace of Peterhoff, with numerous fountains," "Imperial Palace of Teaou," "Windsor Castle," "Buckingham Palace" (as it is at present), "Western Gate of Pekin" (from the bridge), "Kazan," or "Kasan," on the Volga, "Temple of the Bronzes," or the "Quang Yan Rock," "View in St. Petersburg," &c. In addition to the foregoing there are several paintings in the stern, including a beautifully executed device, emblematical of the union of the two hemispheres, and views of the Bridge of Nankin, Amoy from the anchorage, the Harbour of Hong Kong, and the Tai Wang Fort on the Canton River. There are also two elegantly-stained windows, by Mr. Carney, outwards the stern, and on either side the saloon can be aired, or communication held with the steersman. At the opposite end of the apartment are two large and handsome mirrors in richly-carved gilt frames, and each window has crimson curtains corresponding with the sofas.

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The gentlemen's fore cabin is placed in front of the engine-house, and is of a large size, and furnished with as much regard to comfort and convenience as the after, although not in so costly a manner. Among the many other attractions, an additional supply of state-rooms, each containing two berths, similar to those in the other part of the ship, but a degree plainer in so far as regards decoration.

Immediately in front of the fore hatch, and entering from the main staircase, is the second cabin, which in the *Asia* is a much larger apartment than in any of the previously built vessels of the Cunard line. For this description of passengers there are six state rooms, four of which contain four berths each, and two hold that number. These are supplied with every necessary. Off the second cabin is a separate apartment, containing eighteen berths, which are set aside for second-class passengers. In all, there are berths for 130 first-class passengers, and 30 second cabin.

Besides the state rooms of the principal officers of the ship, chief engineer, boatswain, &c., there are the bakehouse, the butchery, the purser's store, a now-boat, two ice-houses, a paint-shop, scullery, and several other equally useful conveniences. In the centre of the vessel, also on deck, is a large mess-room for steerage passengers, a similar room for the mates of the ship, and a cooking saloon for passengers, which is fitted up with every requisite for such an apartment. There is also the cabin galley, fitted up in a very superior style, by Messrs. James Allan, sen., and Co., of the Eglinton Foundry. So complete are the arrangements in this department, that cooking can be provided, if required, for fully 300 passengers. Of rolls alone, the baker can turn out, smoking hot, above 200 every morning.

The stores are situated on the lower or third deck, and comprise, first, the steward's sleeping apartment, fitted up to contain fifteen berths, which can be shipped and unshipped at pleasure, as circumstances may require; then there is the grocery store adjoining, the arrangements in the form of pigeon-holes, tins, &c., for tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. Near the above is the wine-cellar. There is also a large potato store, in addition to the one on deck, and a boatswain's store for spare ropes, rigging, &c. The apartment for the mail bags is likewise on this deck, and, as well as the other apartments just named, is rendered air and water-proof by being lined all over with galvanised iron. Immediately beneath the wine-cellar is the powder-magazine.

The *Asia* was built by Messrs. Steele, of Greenock. The engines and boilers were furnished by Mr. Robert Napier, of the same town, who has supplied the machinery for all the Cunard line.

From the time of the first axle-plate of the engine being laid, till the whole machinery and boilers were completely fitted up, only eight weeks elapsed; which, considering their enormous size and weight, is a feat of unexampled occurrence.

The upholstery work &c. was executed by Messrs. Hall, of St. Enoch-square, and the general paint ng by Messrs. Archibald Liddel and Co.

A race had been anticipated between the *Atlantic* and the *Asia*, which excited great interest; hitherto, the Americans have never been able to compete with the sea-going steamers of this country, and those built and engined in the Clyde have never been surpassed either in speed, stability, or external appearance. The expectation of the race has, however, been disappointed. The *Asia*, Captain Judkins, started on her first voyage across the Atlantic, on Saturday last, carrying a large number of passengers, and the usual weekly mails—the latter in charge of Lieut. Hills, R.N., Admiralty agent.

About half-past two, everything being ready, the *Asia*'s machinery was put into motion, and she slowly and majestically sailed round the *Atlantic*, the new American steamer; both ships fired salutes, and the respective crew and people on board gave several rounds of hearty cheers, after which the *Asia* steamed down the Mersey, and when opposite the land lig-stage, her tender, the *Sanspite*, put the mails on board. The ports were lined with respectable spectators, all of whom appeared delighted at the majestic appearance of the ship as she glided down the river.

There are confident hopes that she will land her mails in Boston under ten days, which, of course, would be the shortest passage on record.

Our acknowledgments are also due to Captain West, of the *Atlantic*, and to Captain C. H. E. Judkins, of the *Asia*, for their obliging attention to our Artist, in affording him facilities for taking his Sketches.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'

Since our last publication, the "Barbière" on one night, and "I Puritani" on the following, have drawn crowded houses to this theatre, combined as these operas, so strongly cast, were with the beautiful choregraphic novelty of which we last week gave an illustration. We must, however, bestow our chief attention on the revival of "Lucrezia Borgia," the fourteenth opera performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in the two months of the season just elapsed.

The cast of "Lucrezia Borgia," on Tuesday, was the same as last year, including Lablache, Coletti, Belletti, and F. Lablache; the new features being the appearance of Madame Frezzolini in the essential part of Madame Frezzolini, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, and Bancardé, as *Lucrezia*, *Orsino*, and *Gennaro*. The announcement of Madame Frezzolini's re-appearance excited the greatest curiosity. Her sympathetic organ, which at Her Majesty's Theatre some years since, and, owing to her recent recovery from a severe illness, she was far from producing the effect expected from her renown. Since that time, her triumphs abroad, particularly at St. Petersburgh, where she had been engaged for three successive seasons, have once more attracted general attention towards her. When Mdme. Frezzolini first appeared on the stage on Tuesday night, her beauty, the elegance of her person, and her noble dramatic features and action, most favourably impressed the audience, and the applause was loud and unusually prolonged. Mdme. Frezzolini evidently laboured under deep emotion. She gave the recitative "Com'è tranquille e pura" with difficulty, and the cavatina that follows with spasmodic effort; although the accents, and the chromatic passages she executed, even then awakened deep attention. As the opera proceeded, at each new effort she evinced greater self-possession, and her singular gifts became more and more apparent. "Me vuoi gente" produced a cordial encore. The scene where *Lucrezia* is made to witness the first poisoning of her son, *Gennaro*, by her truculent husband, presented such traits of dramatic excellence as we have seldom witnessed: the illusion was constant, the effect startling, the portraiture free from all exaggeration of sentiment; exclamations of admiration accompanied it, and the encore of the trio was enthusiastic. As the performance drew towards its conclusion, the applause became more and more delighted: her *pezzo* at the moment of her exclamation. "Oh, thou art a Borgia!" was earnestly cheered; and she sang "Ah di più non dimando" with pathetic intensity of feeling: the encore was immediate. At the conclusion the applause was unanimous. Recalled several times before the curtain, she was overwhelmed with bouquets.

It will require another opportunity to decide as to the exact state of this *prima donna*'s voice, which is powerful and penetrating, but in which there are occasional interruptions from nervousness. But that she is a wonderful artist, one to behold often and to observe in every detail, and will impart the greatest enjoyment to all those that can appreciate the most refined musical science, and consummate dramatic portraiture, is undoubted.

Mdlle. Ida Bertrand's success, notwithstanding the remembrance of Mdlle. Alboni in the part of *Orsino*, was a subject of general astonishment; her reception was triumphant. Bancardé sang "Un Piscatore" admirably; he bore his fall, share in the honours of the encore of the grand trio, and he acted with great vivacity and energy. The duet with *Lucrezia*, in the first scene, proving to the young artist but time and study, to become a singer of the highest order. Lablache's *Alfonso* was, as hitherto, a grand and marvellous portraiture: his reception was enthusiastic. The duet of Coletti, F. Lablache, and Belletti, who, to their great credit, sang the smallest parts of the cast of this opera.

On Thursday "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated; followed by selections from "La Esmeralda," the last act of "Lucrezia Borgia," and the Pas de Trois of "Les Graces," which increases in popularity with each performance.

THE NEW OPERA OF THE "TEMPEST," BY MM. HALEVY AND SCRIBE.—This opera, in addition to the greatest dramatist and the most popular composer of the day have contended for an addition to their fame, will be produced in a few days. Its cast will embrace Sontag and Lablache, Bancardé and Parodi, Coletti and Catherine Hayes, F. Lablache and Ida Bertrand, Lorenzo, Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Lucien Petipa, and dancers, for a *ballet*, which will form the "*Ariel*;" whilst the invisible Spirits that constantly follow in attendance upon their ruler will utter

Sounds and sweet airs that give delight.

exposent—as was customary in the Greek drama—of the "action eloquent" of the heroine. That extraordinary genius, Scribe, who for the last twenty-five years has supplied dramatic amusement, not only to France in the material, but to all Europe through the copies and imitations, and which, besides, is the greatest of all librettists that ever lived, has, with most curious acumen, drawn from Shakspeare's text itself the changes required for the Italian libretto of an opera. In the scene where Prospero visited by the language and by the music, requires more defined and palpable contour, and more startling intest. As far as it has transpired, the music of the "Tempesta" is a noble continuation of Halevy's former efforts; especially in the duet for Sontag and Lablache's *Caliban* and the Prospero, and the grand finale of the first act. The concerted pieces of the establishment, which, in

Madame Puzzi's annual morning concert, last Monday, in the room at Her Majesty's Theatre, was fully and fashionably attended. Signor Puzzi is now rarely heard in public, but the touch of his quality he gave in Masini's melodie, "La Calma," and in Donizetti's barcarolle from "Marino Faliero," proved that he still possesses that charm in the singing tone on the horn which characterised his playing of yore. Madame Sontag sang Lachner's "Lied," with Piatti's exquisite violoncello accompaniment, and Adolphe Adam's variations on "Ah! vous dirai-je," with Rémusat's flute obligato; she was rapturously encored in both compositions. Thalberg performed his "Don Giovanni" fantasia, and in the encore gave the "Don Pasquale." Mr. Gerbard Taylor played a harp fantasia cleverly. The vocalists, besides Sontag, were Miss E. Hayes, Signor Mariani, Madame F. Labache, Mdlle. Alice Bertrand, Mdlle. Parodi, Signori Calzolari, Baucardé, Coletti, Belletti, Lorenzo, and Labiache, sen. and jun.; the programme was, therefore, highly attractive.

At St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday night, the Upper Singing Schools, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, with profess.onal and amateur performers, repeated the performance of Mr Henry Leslie's clever Festival Hymn, and Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," with Beethoven's Symphony in C, and a selection from "Weber's "Oberon;" the chief singers being Miss Deakin (a promising soprano), Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey, Bodda, and W. H Seguin. The Hall was well attended.

It was imagined that the London Wednesday Concerts had expired somewhat prematurely at the seventh of the Spring series, on the 15th inst., when the band and Herr Formes struck on salaries; and the audience, after a somewhat tempestuous scene, were dismissed with the promise of their money being returned, in place of which they received tickets for the twelfth concert, on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, which duly came to pass, under entirely new management, as the bills announced. It is proposed to complete the second series of fifteen concerts, and thus end the season. If these entertainments have failed, it is because the directors have not been zealous enough in the cause of art; they issued programmes quite in accordance—as they pandered to the worst tastes of the almost exploded pot-house public, and hence the desertion of the true amateurs. An enterprise giving good music, well executed, at cheap prices, is certain of liberal patronage, which will ere long effectually annihilate entertainments of the regular stamp. It is not sufficient to engage certain vocal and instrumental stars, and to mix up such artists with a host of mediocrities and impostors in an ill-digested programme, startled with the baldness and vulgarity of bygone days: it is to be hoped that the past will not be lost on the new directors, who, for the future, will do well to cease their concerts prior to the opera season: from October to April there is ample time to reap a profitable harvest, if properly managed. Mr. Jarrett, the born-player, is now the director. Mdlle. Angri was encored every time in her solos, "Ah qual giorno," from "Semiramide," in the *Pays's* second song "Non! no!" from the "Huguenots," and in the "Brindisi" from the "Lucrezia," which she gave three times. She was in fine voice, and sang splendidly. The other vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Rose Braham, Herr Stigelli, an excellent tenor, Signor Ballini, Mr. Frodsham, Mdlle. Angri, a pleasing singer; and her stamp, Mdlle. Sapherino, played a fantasia of Vieuxtemp's with much skill. Herr Hekking, the violoncellist from Holland, made also a highly favourable *début*. Herr Dreyschock, the pianist, was in full force.

M. Godefroid, the celebrated harpist, gave his first *matinée musicale* on the 8th in return from the Continent, at the New Beethoven Rooms, in Queen Anne-street, on Wednesday. The rooms were crowded to overflow by a fashionable auditory. M. Godefroid is not only one of the most accomplished harp performers, but he is a composer of considerable ability. He performed two studies, "La Melancholie" and "Le Rêve" and his famed "Danse des Sylphes"—a most charming creation, in which the fancy and genius of the composer are conspicuous: he also executed a fantasia on themes from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and variations on the air "Nel cor pih," concluding with a prodigious display of executive skill in the "Carnaval de Venise," in which he rivals Paganini and Ernst in marvellous *tours de force*. He was enthusiastically received in all his pieces. Mdlle. de Ruppiln, Signor Brignoli (a pleasing tenor), and M. Lefort (a clever basso), with M. Frelon as accompanyist, assisted in the programme.

Signor Briccialdi's second flute *matinée* took place on Wednesday, at his residence in Frith-street.

Mr. R. Blagrove commenced on Thursday his series of concerting concerts, with the assistance of Guido Regondi and Messrs. S. and J. Cass, all very distinguished concertinists. His brother, Mr. Henry Blagrove, the celebrated violinist, and Misses Ransford and Owen, were included in the scheme.

The third and last of Mr. Osborne's agreeable *matinées* took place on Thursday, in the Harley-street Rooms, the program he comprising his own clever trio in A, and Mendelssohn's in D minor, executed by himself, Ernst, and Piatti, and Beethoven's sonata in E flat, played by Ernst and Mr. Osborne. The vocalists were Misses Catherine Hayes and Miss Lucombe.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The third concert for the exhibition of Students of the Royal Academy of Music will take place this morning (Saturday). In our next Number notices will be given of yesterday morning's second concert, at the Royal Italian Opera, and of last night's closing of the season, at Exeter Hall, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Handel's "Israel in Egypt."——Mr. Bohr's third and last *soirée* of his series of pianoforte and violin performers took place on Friday.——The seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place next Monday.——The second "Grand, Classical, Dramatic, Miscellaneous, Musical Entertainment," at Her Majesty's Theatre, will not be given next Monday morning, with the whole vocal and orchestral strength of the establishment, and the addition of Thalberg.——Messrs. Macfarren and Edward Loder, the composers, take a joint benefit next Monday at the Hanover Rooms, when their operas, "Charles II." and the "Night Dancers," will be performed. Miss C. Hayes, Miss L. Pole, Mdlle. Nau, Messrs. S. Reeves, Harrison, Allen, Weiss, &c.,—Herr Ernst, Messrs. Benedict and Osborne, &c., will appear.——Mr. Hullah's concert at Willis's Rooms on Monday gives a *quasi* novelty. Mdlle. Elise Kriniz, a German pianiste of the musical school, well known in Paris, will arrive in London at the end of this month.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will commence his Musical Entertainment, entitled the "Overland Mail," in Willis's Rooms, on Monday next. The route has been from Dover to Boulogne, viâ the Desert, Cairo, the Pyramids, the Nile, Malta, Marseilles, and Paris, with illustrations, painted from original sketches, by Mr. W. Beverley.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—On and from the 1st of June next, registered letters will be forwarded through London on Sundays. At present they cannot be forwarded from country post-offices on Saturday night, because the registration fee is prepaid in money, and not by stamps. After the 1st of June next the registration fee must still be prepaid in money by the public, but post-masters will be compelled to affix stamps of the value of the fee to each registered letter. In all other post-masters are strictly prohibited from affixing stamps to letters for the public.

On Monday evening, within a few yards of Kensington Old Church, a bricklayer's labourer, named Patrick Barry, while in a state of drunken excitement, quarrelled with his wife because she refused him money, and having given the unfortunate creature a kick on the temple, death almost immediately ensued. He has been arrested and remanded from Hammersmith Police-office, on the charge of murder.

ANOTHER SAVINGS-BANK DEFAULTER.—We regret to have to announce another of these cases, now, unfortunately, too common. The Market Weighton Bank for Savings was established in 1835, as a branch of the Hull Savings-Bank. The design, as set forth in the prospectus, was "to enable the industrious and prudent to deposit their earnings or savings in a place of safe custody, and to receive back their money, with interest, at a short notice." Jeremiah Rountree, draper, an influential member of the Wesleyan Society, being a local preacher, class-leader, and trustee, and a most liberal contributor to all objects connected with the society, was the agent and manager of the branch establishment for the last fourteen years, and his character was always considered to be beyond suspicion. The directors of the Hull bank, having determined to investigate the affairs of all their branches, sent a deputation down to Market Weighton, on Friday, the 10th instant, who stated the object of their visit, when Mr. Rountree requested them to defer the investigation until after the fair, the week following. This they declined to do. Mr. Rountree afterwards acknowledged that there was a serious defalcation. The accounts were examined, and up to the present time it has been ascertained that, out of £8900, which had passed through Mr. Rountree's hands, there is a deficiency of no less than £3000. It appears from the books, that a system of making fictitious names and abstracting sums of money has been carried on from the commencement of Rountree's connexion with the branch. Different sums, varying from £31 to £50, have been paid at one time by the defaulter, with the view of management, and generally set alone. He used occasionally to call in an old director, upwards of seventy years of age, and has admitted that he was afraid of calling in others, lest the errors should be detected. It is thought there is sufficient in the Hull bank to the credit of the Market Weighton branch to pay the depositors 15s. in the pound. Rountree has conveyed his real and personal property to the trustees, and a party is bound for the sum of £150. It is hoped, however, that the depositors will not be serious losers. On the very day the bank closed an application was made for upwards of £400, belonging to some orphans, which was due on that day, the regular notice having been given. It is said that, in addition to the defalcation at the bank, Rountree's liabilities are nearly £3000.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F W R—It is not correct. Black, at his third move, may obviously take the Bishop and postpone checkmate.

H B, Leeds—Under the circumstances mentioned, Black was bound to abide by the moves he had arranged, and his refusal to continue the game, because he was not permitted to retract them, is a subterfuge of which we doubt not he is by this time ashamed.

ALEXANDRINA—The diagrams are quite sound as mood ones. Merely need the process. Both, in the present instance, are incorrect.

M S, Liverpool—We are pleased to hear so good an account of the club, in the welfare of which we have always felt a lively interest.

J G Unilet, Sheffield—A LADY, SCITLE Yorkshire—See our notices above to F W R

DORKINENSIS—If the conditions of a Problem be given in five moves, and you effect it in less, you beat the author and show his Problem is defective.

T K must be good enough to write out the problem

M P. Exeter places 7 to "far-famed Staunton Chess Pieces" are procurable in your own city (Sterling, I. e we are not black-and-white), and at Messrs. Jaques and Son's, Hatton-garden, Messrs. Ivory, Holborn, and Wheeler, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION (of No 326, by Sir G S) R F, R to Q Ardent; B D M, Sr Edmund, R V, are correct. All others are wrong

C M L—It shall be attended to

*** Several communications on Chess, which want of space prevents our answering this week, shall be replied to in our next Number

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 329.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (double ch)	P to Q B 4th	3. Kt or Q mates	
2 B to K 6th	P takes R, best	4. Kt Mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 330.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 2d	P to K 6th or (a)	3 Kt to K 3d	P Queens
2. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes R, or (b)	4. Kt to K 4th or 2d—Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1.	Kt to K 3d (ch)	3. R to Q 4th (ch)	Moves
	Moves	4. B to Q Kt 5th—Mate.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
2.	P to K 7th	4. R to Q sq	
3. Kt to Q Kt 3d	R to R 8th	Mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 331.

By HERR KIES, of Stuttgardt.

WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE GLASGOW AND THE NORTHUMBERLAND CLUBS.

SUBJOINED we give (from the *Gateshead Observer*) one of the two games played by correspondence in the match between the clubs of Glasgow and Newcastle, and which, after a contest of six months, ending March 30th, was re-signed in favour of the latter. The other game continues to "drag its slow length along." Our intention was to wait till both were complete, and then to publish them together, or in immediate succession; but a variety and systematic delay, practised on the part of Glasgow, renders it much more difficult to predict when the unfinished game will end than what its result will be. An observation such as this may seem ungracious, and is made reluctantly; but the Glasgow players, in spite of express stipulation and remonstrance, and in no very courteous manner, avail themselves so largely of that peculiar description of odds which consists in retracting moves and taking double the time agreed upon for transmitting them, that it would be unjust to pass the circumstance without comment. It is irksome enough over the board, as every one knows, to encounter an opponent who ponders long his obvious and almost only move, or who plays for a hopeless sole-mate when the game is lost and won; but few have experienced to what an extent these annoyances may be magnified in correspondence. Hence, the complaisant spirit with which we were prepared to treat the Scottish players in their defeat, is absorbed in our sympathy with the Northumbrians in their victory.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Glasgow).	BLACK (Newcastle).	WHITE (Glasgow).	BLACK (Newcastle).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to R sq	Kt takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Q takes Kt	Q to her 3d (h)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt to Q 4th	P to K 3d (i)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. Q R to K sq	B to B 5th
5. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	22. It to K 7th	B to Q 2d
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	23. Q to K R 5th (j)	K R to K sq (l)
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	24. Kt to K 6th	It takes Kt
8. K Kt takes P (a)	Castles	25. Q takes B	Q to her B 4th (ch)
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	26. Q to K 3d	Q takes Q (ch)
10. Castles (b)	B to Q R 3d (c)	27. It takes Q	K to B sq (m)
11. K to K sq	B to Q Kt 2d	28. K takes R (ch)	B takes a
12. B to K 3d (d)	Q to her 2d	29. R to Q 3d (n)	K to his 2d
13. K Kt to Q Kt 3d (e)	Q to K 2d	30. K to B 2d	K to Q 3d
14. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q R to Q sq	31. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
15. P to Q R 4th (f)	B takes B	32. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 5th
16. It takes B	Q takes P	33. R to Q 3d	R to Q Kt sq
17. P to K B 3d (g)	Q to K B 5th	34. R to Q 2d (o)	R to Q Kt 5th
		35. R to B 2d	It takes R P

Glasgow resigns.

(a) P takes P is the customary move. By a curious coincidence, the position a now the same as in the Scotch game at move, and which although Glasgow knew, they did not.

(b) The pilots now leave the vessel to brave the deep waters, or, in other words, here end the book moves

(c) From the point the games diverges In the other, Glasgow plays the B to Q 2d, and it seems hard to decide which is the better move

(d) Threatening to win a piece, by first exchanging Bishops, and afterwards taking Knight with Rook

(e) Many interesting variations spring from Kt to Q 5th

(f) The queen retires to make all snug at home, and brood over fresh tactics

(g) This appears to weaken the Royal camp, but entails no real danger, while it serves the double purpose of keeping the Knight at a distance and cutting White to open an attack which leads to a rapid exchange of pieces.

(h) Better to have turned at Knight's 5th, perhaps.

(i) At first sight it appears to be of small consequence which Rook is made to occupy King's square; but, we believe, the difference between a won and a drawn game depends upon it.

(j) Probably Glasgow overlooked this move in playing—23 Q to K 8 6th. The advantage alluded to in the preceding note is now apparent—they are driven to exchange Rooks under most unpleasant circumstances.

(k) Black has now command of the open file, with time to play the King round to support the Pawns.

(l) Has White advanced Q Kt P, the Rook would have resumed his station at King's square, preparatory to the King going round to cut up the Pawns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 578.—By Mr. H. B. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her B 5th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K Kt 6th and K 2d.

Black: K at his 8th, Q at K B 3d, Kts at K 8th sq and Q Kt 5th; Ps at K Kt 2d, K 5th, 8th, and Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No 579. This admirable little stratagem is the invention of M. PREUSS, from *La Régence*.

White: K at K B 7th, Q at Q B 4th, Rs at Q B 2d and Q Kt 8th, Bs at K sq and K 6th, P at K B 5th.

Black. K at Q R 4th, Q at K R 7th, R at K R 4th, Bs at K Kt 7th and Q Kt 5th, Ps at K R 2d, K B 6th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 3d, Q R 3d, and Q R 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Normanby met with an accident on Thursday week. He was thrown from his horse when riding in the Bois de Boulogne, and considerably bruised. The injury is about the head and in one of his hands, but is not at all of any serious consequence.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has paid over to the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Vice-Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham; the Rev. Vaughan Thomas Oxford, and William Sands Cox, F.S.S., Dean of the Faculty, the munificent sum of £1000 towards the endowment of the wardenship, to which office the Rev. Horace Gray, Prebendary of Bath and Wells and Vicar of Pitton, was appointed at the last annual meeting of the governors.

The subjoined telegraph communication between Dover and Calais which was to have been opened this month, will not now be completed and opened until the end of June.

On Saturday afternoon, a marine, named Crawford, belonging to the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, in Portsmouth harbour, while under the influence of drink, jumped overboard from the *Royal George*, hulk to the yacht, and had sunk twice, when Mr. Sesil, clerk, jumped overboard, and seized him in the act of sinking a third time, and succeeded in keeping hold of the man till assistance was rendered by a boat's crew from the *Royal George*, when both parties were rescued from their peril ous situation.

"If Louis Philippe's time," said M. Piscatory, the late French Ambassador in Greece, the other day at a dinner of the Elysée Bourbon, to Lord Brougham, "Guizot and I used to row in the same boat;" upon which the noble convert to dep.tism observed, "Ay, ay! but not with the same oculs!"

The subjoined of the parish accounts of poor-relief in Birmingham shows a diminution in the expenditure for the relief and management of the poor, as compared with the preceding year; of no less a sum than £14,943 4s. 10d.; and on the annual expenditure, as compared with the same period, the very large amount of £26,193 9s. 4d.

The beautiful spire which adorned the west end of the church at Norton-by Galtby, was on Monday night, the 13th inst., struck by lightning or fire-ball, and the whole of the spire (which was seriously damaged by lightning in 1843, and then repaired) knocked down as low as the battlements. Part of the spire fell through the roof of the church, knocking down a portion of the gallery.

At the Silver-Mine Lime-works, Linlithgowshire. 3700 tons of stone were recently raised at one blast. The quantity of powder used to detach the immense weight of stone was five cwt. This, we believe, is the most extraordinary blast of rock which has ever been effected in Scotland.

Intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Saturday, by the *Mary*, Captain Hagget, just arrived at Bristol, from Newfoundland, of an immense field of ice, upwards of 150 miles in length, floating in the Atlantic, about the parallel of latitude 46. The *Mary* was entangled for several days among the icebergs, some of which were more than 200 yards high out of the water, and escaped from amongst them with extreme difficulty. The navigation of ice from the Polar seas this season is considered extremely favourable to the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions.

The East India Company have paid into the Bank of England the sum of £2,000, to the credit of the representative of the late Lord Keane, being the amount of the one-eighth of the Ghuznee prize-money, reserved for final appropriation by the Government.

Commander Carmichael, R.N., commanding her Majesty's steam-sloop *Spiteful*, in the Mediterranean, succeeds to the handsome fortune of about £6000 a year and a baronetcy, in consequence of the death of his brother, who has only enjoyed his honours and property for a very short period.

The affairs of the Kingsland Literary Institution are to be wound up, in compliance with a petition from the shareholders.

Recent news from Havannah announces the cholera as having raged there for some weeks. The number of deaths were sixty daily.

A collision of two Canadian steamers has occurred on Lake Erie, near Port Maitland, by which one, having on board a portion of the British 32rd Regiment, was sunk in a few minutes in eight fathoms of water. The sergeon, Dr. Grantham, and twenty-four soldiers, and thirteen women and children were drowned.

A shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature declined lately answering the speech of a member, who was remarkable for his verbosity and eloquence and self-conceit, thus: "Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that 'ere speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing."

A confession of two Canadian farmers, stated that "Mr. William Crowder, who saddened us with his assurances of agricultural ruin, and alarmed us with the threat of a rural rebellion for the repeal of the Corn-laws, has just made application for another farm for a nephew, and offered to guarantee the rent!"

The Port Nicholson (New Zealand) papers, received *viâ* Sydney, mention the death of the notorious chief of the Ngatotox tribe, Te Rauperaha. He was of great age, approaching fourscore, and possessed considerable influence among the natives of the southern district.

The farm of Hallowood, in the parish of Lhanbryde (Scotland), the last occupant having died, was let the other day to a new tenant, at a little more than double the former rent.

Recent letters from Arabia state that a "monster" trial is about to take place in that city before a military tribunal. Seventy persons are already arrested, and it is expected that many more will be arrested still. It relates to a vast association of Hebrew merchants, in which the secret manifestations as far as known. Many precious articles have been discovered in the possession of the persons arrested.

Mr. Stoddart Douglas has been announced, at a large and influential public meeting, to stand at Maidenene, as the Protectionist colleague of Sir E. Filmer, as candidate for the representation of West Kent, whenever a dissolution takes place.

Last Saturday a meeting was held at Worcester, at which it was determined to use every available influence to prevent the return of J. H. H. Foley, Esq., at the next election, and to promote that of Mr. Clive, the son of the gallant colonel of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, on Prescott-hill.

An Indian boy, named Prince, a boy in the employ of Mr. Fobert, trainer to Lord Eglinton, was kicked in the chest by a favourite horse, named Probity, and expired the next day; he was brother to John Prince, the jockey

At the recent petty sessions of Bungay, in Norfolk, John Buxton, of St. James's, assistant overseer, was, on the information of W. C. Hotson, Esq., auditor of the West Norfolk audit district, committed for trial on the charge of having uttered two warrants, issued by the High Constable of the Bungay division, for the county rate; and also with having forged a receipt for the sum of £1 19s. 1½d., purporting to be a receipt from Robert Nunn, the overseer for the current year, of the balance due to the parish from him the said John Buxton.

One of the Whitbarn fishermen, while out fishing last week in deep water, caught a shark about three feet in breadth, to which was attached a hook, a line and a long rod, and a piece of wood about the same length. The fish seems to have had this appendage for a considerable length of time.

It is said that Mr. Wyon, R.A., has been commissioned by the East India Company to prepare a die for a gold medal to be presented to Major Edwardes, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by that officer during the recent war in the East; and that, as it is intended solely for the Major, the die will be destroyed as soon as the medal is struck, so that no duplicate shall exist.

From Rio Janeiro, dates to the 5th of April announce that the ravages of the yellow fever were awful, there having been 14,000 deaths in less than three months. Many English and American vessels, as many vessels had lost every soul on board, and there were no seamen to man half the vessels in the harbour.

A spacious new church has been erected at the sole expense of Lord Haddo (who has also given a liberal endowment), in the Christ Church district of the extensive parish of St. George's-in-the-East. The Rev. William M'Call, B.A., late curate of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, has been appointed by Lord Haddo to the incumbency of St. Mary's.

The *Liverpool Journal* states that serious ravages were made by the small-pox amongst a vast number of children in and about St. Helen's. It is attributed to some objections raised by nearly all the families against having them vaccinated. It has been asserted that there were, a few days ago, some twenty children dead in one street in St. Helen's.

In behalf of the Exhibition of 1851, among the subscriptions last reported to her Majesty's commissioners are upper numerous contributions from the working classes throughout the country. In the metropolis the workmen in the employ of Mr. T. Cubitt have subscribed upwards of £40; those of Messrs. Brandwood, £19 10s.; those in the establishment of Messrs. Waterlow, lithographers, £21 19s.; the locomotive establishment of the London and South-Western Railway, £29 13s.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, vice Lieutenant-General Sackville H. Berkeley, who has resigned.

Great alterations have been effected at St. James's Church, Taunton. The fine old font has undergone a complete restoration, and is now a prominent and ornamental feature of the sacred building. Some of the pews have also been cut down, and new ones of a more slightly and appropriate character substituted in their place.

Out of 70 companies of National Guards possessed by the town of Mar cilles (France), 30 have been disbanded and ordered to deliver up their arms within three days, under pe alty of six months' imprisonment. The reason assigned for this bold step is, that, in all the disgraced companies, some disaffected parties lurked, some who did not wish well to the Government, some base sheep, or rather red.

At the Duke of Portland's rent-day, recently held at the Queen's Head Inn, Morpeth, his Grace, with a due consideration of the seriously-depressed state of the agricultural interest, generously returned his tenants ever his extensive estates at Bothal demesne, the large amount of 25s per cent. May a merry peal of bells was rung on the occasion at Morpeth, and the venerable Duke's health drunk with nine times nine.

Colonel Mason has most liberally presented a handsome and capital organ to Necton Church (Norfolk), which was recently opened.

ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CUCKOO," AT JERSEY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CUCKOO."

In the *Jersey Times*, of April 16, appeared a letter of grave remonstrance on the subject of the non-placing of the beacon on the Oyster Rocks (Les Huitrières) at the entrance to the small roads to St. Helier, which beacon had been swept away by violent storms some three months previously. On the 15th of May, one month from the publication of this remonstrance, her Majesty's steamer *Cuckoo*, Captain Dumaresq, justified its forebodings of danger. The *Birkenhead*, Queen's steamer, of 1200 tons, Captain Stevens, having anchored in the large roads on Tuesday evening, under the charge of Mr. Gallichan, Queen's pilot, with the *dépôt* 26th Regiment on board, from Queenstown, Ireland, for the Jersey garrison, the *Cuckoo*, on this station, proceeded to her early on Wednesday morning and took on board 300 of her troops, with whom she was steaming towards Victoria Harbour at about half-past five o'clock, being at the time in charge of Mr. Payn, Queen's pilot, when her starboard bow suddenly struck upon the dangerous and unbeaconed rocks in question. Just previously, Captain Dumaresq, hearing some doubt expressed to Mr. Payn by Mr. Gallichan (who had come on board from the *Birkenhead* as a mere passenger to shore) as to the safety of his course, gave the order "Ease her!" an order which fortunately mitigated, although it was too late to prevent, the violence of the strike. The consternation of all on board at the moment of the collision was great; but owing to the coolness of Captain Dumaresq and his officers, the exertions of Major Hogarth and the officers commanding, and to the disciplined obedience of the men, they remained in their places. Captain Dumaresq then got all the *Cuckoo's* steam up, ordered the troops *en masse* astern, to keep her bows as much as possible from the water, and happily succeeded in driving her, just beyond the harbour's entrance, into shallow water, the vessel slightly canting over towards her larboard side as she took the ground. All the troops on deck were then safely landed in boats.

Fortunately, the wives and children and baggage had not been taken on board from the *Birkenhead*.

On the fall of the tide, it was found that the *Cuckoo* had received extensive injury in her starboard bow, in which a hole of considerable size had been made, low down, and her copper was scraped some distance along her starboard side. No time was lost in rendering the aperture, by means of hides, &c., as water-tight as possible; and as soon as the rising tide permitted in the evening, she was floated into the inner harbour.

The crew of the *Cuckoo*, we are happy to learn, had time to secure most of their clothes, &c., before the tide washed over her decks in Victoria harbour.

Now that the late serious accident to a Queen's vessel—an accident which, but for the admirable presence of mind and promptitude of action of her commander, might have been attended by a dreadful loss of human life—must have convinced the authorities that the re-erection of the Oyster-rocks beacon is necessary for the safety of vessels entering or leaving the harbour, we trust that they will at once re-erect it, if they have not already replaced it; and that they will also forthwith cause beacons to be placed upon every other rock from which the least danger can be reasonably apprehended for such vessels.

We have to thank a Jersey correspondent for the accompanying Sketch.

THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In our Number 269, Vol. 10, for June 26, 1847, we gave a sketch of "Lady Deans commencing the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway," by cutting a turf on the grounds of Sir Thomas Deane. We have now much pleasure in returning to the same spot, after an absence of nearly three years, to record the first engine and tender passing over the line. This event, looked forward to by the citizens for some time past, took place on Tuesday, the 14th, and was hailed with delight by the health-seeking as well as recreation-enjoying portion of the community, to whom, as well as to the business portion of the citizens, it will be a great boon.

For some time, in the early stages of the works on this line, doubts were entertained as to the chance of its ever being completed; but, fortunately, the whole management passed into the hands of a few practical business men, who brought the undertaking to its present state; and that, too, without the aid of loan, or having pressed with severity on the shareholders, and at a considerable amount under the first estimate for the line.

In a few days the passenger traffic will commence, and open, even to the Corkonians, for the first time, glimpses of scenery along the road for which they are little prepared, notwithstanding the many thousand voyages made by steamers up and down the river. After leaving the station at Passage, the line runs close by the side of the public road, and sweeps around Horsehead, showing the beauties of Merino, up to Belvelay Bridge. Smith Barrey's Bay, the little island, and beautifully undulating and planted background of hilly scenery on the right. After rounding Horsehead the line again runs in close by the high-road, and shows a broad lake surrounded on all sides by richly planted hills, studded with the mansions of wealthy citizens and country gentlemen; having in the distance Blackrock Castle and the Mathew Testimonial Tower, with a peep at the Glanmire side of the river. At Stop Island, the rail for the first time crosses the high road and mouth of the Douglas Channel, previous to entering the deep cutting at Blackrock, and shows the Douglas Channel. After passing through the cutting, the line again joins the water, and comes out at Dundanion, as shown in the accompanying Sketch, exhibiting at a glance one of the finest views on the river—the busy city, with its tall spires, its smoking chimneys, and hundreds of taper masts, with the broad sheet of water in the forepart of the picture, and the banks of Blackrock, the brickfields, and Glanmire on each side, with the busy splash of the steamer and sluggish move of the deeply-laden emigrant vessel.

From Cork to Passage the line is a dead level, and presented no "engineering difficulties;" save at Blackrock, where a long and deep cutting had to be made so as to reach the mouth of the Douglas Channel, where it again became a labour of filling, and continued on to Horsehead, from which place in to the station at Passage a sea-wall had to be built, thus to terminate the works for the present.

On Tuesday, the carriages having arrived by the Great Southern and Western Railway, were placed on the rails, and sent up and down the line until three o'clock, when a full freight of the directors and shareholders—as many as could be accommodated on both engine and tender, besides what the carriages could contain—were taken down in 17 minutes and brought back in 16½, performing the run up and down quite to the satisfaction of all, and without the least possible oscillation or disagreeable motion.

It is understood that the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company intend opening the new stone bridge over the Tweed at Berwick on Tuesday, the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and that the event will be celebrated by a dinner on a magnificent scale at Newcastle upon-Tyne. The only work now remaining to be accomplished at the bridge is the filling in of the ballast on the top of the arches, the laying of the rails, and the completion of the parapet.

THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY—DUNDANION.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TURPIN'S OAK.

Trees often become memorials of strange characters, scenes, and events. At Penshurst, we have, or rather had, the Oak planted by that "flower of chivalry" Sir Philip Sidney, "who was a gentleman finished and complete, who trod from his cradle to his grave amid incense and flowers, and died in a dream of glory."

The Oak we here illustrate is associated with a very different fame: it is a venerable relic, still standing, in the last sad stages of decay, upon a verdant plot of ground, opposite the "Green Man," on the road to Barnet. According to tradition, it has weathered some centuries. The notorious Dick Turpin was, in his time, accustomed to take up his station behind this tree when he was intent upon a freebooting errand in this part of the country; in other words, this tree was his *ambush*. Its closeness to the high-road rendered it a very desirable spot

"TURPIN'S OAK," AT FINCHLEY.

or Dick, as well as for highwaymen generally, who, about a century and a quarter ago, were continually robbing the mails, as well as commercial travellers (bag-men), proceeding to and fro between London and the north of England. From time to time have been abstracted from the bark of this oak pistol balls, which had been discharged at the trunk to deter highwaymen, should any have been at hand, from attacking the parties travelling.

The late Mr. R. Nuthall, solicitor to the East India Company, was upon one occasion stopped in his carriage by two highwaymen, who came upon him from behind this oak, as he was proceeding to his country-house at Monken Hadley, when the above gentleman, being armed with pistols, wounded one of the thieves so severely that he afterwards died of the effects. This tree still goes, in the neighbourhood, under the name of "Turpin's Oak."

Would that this monarch of the wood were linked with a purer fame than that of rare Dick Turpin, who, by the way, has found an eloquent apologist in Mr. Ainsworth. "We shall, perhaps," says our novelist, in the winding up page of "Rookwood," "be accused of dilating too much upon the character of the highwayman, and we plead guilty to the charge. But we found it impossible to avoid running a little into extremes. * * * * * Perhaps we may have placed him in too favourable a point of view—and yet we know not. As upon those of more important personages, many doubts rest upon his history. Such as we conceive him to be we have drawn him—hoping that the benevolent reader, upon finishing our tale, will arrive at the same conclusion; and, in the words of the quaint old prologue to the 'Prince of Prigs' Revels,'

> Thank that man
> Can make such thief a complete Rosclan!'

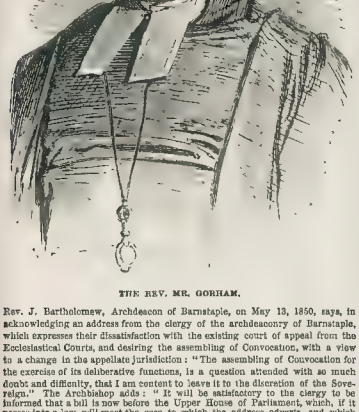
Turpin was hanged at York, in 1739. His remains lie in the desecrated churchyard of St. George, without the Fishergate postern, where a plain stone slab bears the simple initials "R. T." Beneath it rests Richard Turpin.

An Informer Outwitted.—The driver of a coach which journies between a distant city and Bath, last week, received a hint from the cutler of an inn in the suburbs of the latter city that a common informer was seated on the roof of his coach. Conscious that he had exceeded his licensed number, the knight of the whip resigned the ribbons to the cutler, and hastened to the magistrates, laid an information against himself, was fined £5, and received back one-half (£2 10s.) as the informer's fee. Great was the chagrin of the common informer, on presenting himself before the bench for a summons, to find that he had been forestalled.

Monster Hailstones.—The following extract from a letter is published by the *Bombay Telegraph*:—"I just write these few lines to inform you that on Sunday last, between the hours of four and five o'clock, a tremendous fall of hail occurred at a village called Condwul, about six miles from Sattara. The hailstones are described as being as large as cocoa-nuts. Several houses fell, cattle were slain, and several people were killed by the houses falling in. Many large fish were killed in the river also. The natives declare they have never seen such hail in their lives. I am within the mark when I say they were as large as cocoa-nuts: they have been described as much larger. In camp we had merely a tremendous dust-storm, but for several hours the sides of the hill were white with the hail, like snow in appearance."

THE GORHAM CASE.

Letters, of which the following are the substance, were published by the *Morning Post* on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to the



THE REV. MR. GORHAM.

Rev. J. Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, on May 13, 1850, says, in acknowledging an address from the clergy of the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, which expresses their dissatisfaction with the existing court of appeal from the Ecclesiastical Courts, and desiring the assembling of Convocation, with a view to a change in the appellate jurisdiction: "The assembling of Convocation for the exercise of its deliberative functions, is a question attended with so much doubt and difficulty, that I am content to leave it to the discretion of the Sovereign." The Archbishop adds: "It will be satisfactory to the clergy to be informed that a bill is now before the Upper House of Parliament, which, if it passes into a law, will meet the case to which the address adverts, and which proves that the subject in which so many of the clergy feel a deep interest has not escaped the attention of the Bishops of the Church." The Bishop of Exeter, also writing to the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, on May 16, 1850, says: "I find it very difficult to acknowledge in a manner satisfactory to my own feelings the very gratifying address which you and the clergy of your archdeaconry have been pleased to make to me. The terms in which you speak of my endeavours to discharge, on the late trying occasion, the high duties annexed to my office, fill me with an overpowering sense of my own weakness. I have not only strong reason to hope that the judgment (given by the Judicial Committee) itself will ultimately be proved to be invalid; but, even if that hope be disappointed, I am confident that it can be shown, on close inspection, to be of no authority whatever as a precedent in any future case. Into the grounds of this expectation I will not now enter. Suffice it to say, that so confident am I in their soundness and force, that, if it should again be my misfortune to be required by the Crown, or any other patron, to institute to cure of souls within my diocese any clergyman who holds the opinions held by Mr. Gorham, or otherwise plainly contradicting the doctrine of our Church on the great article of baptism, I should not only feel it my duty to reject him, but should rely with full assurance in the justice even of the Judicial Committee, that they would sustain me in taking the course which I here announce."

We have received a letter, signed *Fides*, which enters more into the doctrinal part of the question than will suit all our readers. We shall only copy from it, therefore, two sentences:—"The cause of the great diversity of opinion as to the doctrine of our Church on the baptism of infants, is that the Church is not, in reality, uniform in her teaching. If a person interpret the Offices, &c., by the Articles, he will come to one conclusion; if *vice versâ*, to another. Now, the 'Institution of Christ' has nothing to do with infant baptism. The 'one baptism for the remission of sins' was applied, originally, to adults."

We are assured by the Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in reference to a supposition of ours last week, that only *one single individual clergyman* in that neighbourhood has addressed the Bishop of Exeter.

The Court of Common Pleas has announced that it will deliver its judgment on the motion to prohibit the Court of Arches from proceeding to carry into execution the decision of the Privy Council, on Monday next.

We give this week a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Gorham; but we have it not in our power to append to it a long account of the rev. gentleman. He has lived, apparently, too unobtrusive, and probably too useful a life, to supply many materials for a biography. We can say of him that he was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he was a Fellow of Queen's College for eighteen years, and where, at Trinity College, at present he has a son. For thirty-five years he laboured assiduously as an unbeneficed clergyman, and, at the end of that period was preferred by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, in January, 1846, to the perpetual vicarage of St. Just, Penwith, in Cornwall, the most western parish, except one, with a population, Mr. Gorham says, of between 7000 and 8000 miners. His differences with the Bishop began soon after his appointment. He says, in the Introduction to his "Examination," a book published by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, and by Seeleys, Fleet-street:—

"When the Bishop of Exeter instituted me, he not only expressed his great satisfaction that the Chancellor had listened to his request, that he would not present a young or an inexperienced man, but he suggested and assisted me in an application to the Crown, that her Majesty would condescend to nominate a district minister, of my own choice, in the north of my parish *on the ground that similarity of views was of great importance for effectual ministerial co-operation.* Sir Robert Peel at once acceded to my recommendation, *so* strengthened by the Bishop.

"In a few months, however, the Bishop suddenly altered his tone. In the summer he rebuked me for having used the words 'THE NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT' (instead of 'THE *Church*') in a circular for building a district chapel. Soon after, he stated his 'high disapprobation' that I had advertised for a curate '*free from* TRACTARIAN ERROR;' he hinted, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that I belonged to 'a most dangerous set of men;' and he plainly told me that he 'no longer trusted me,' and would narrowly watch any one who applied for my curacy. This determination occasioned me much embarrassment. At length, however, I nominated a curate, who had been long in orders: the Bishop summoned him for an examination, PERSONALLY ON BAPTISM, *the foundation of all Christian doctrine*, and intimated to him that his acceptance of a curacy from me was unfavourable to him: he was however ultimately licensed."

So began that dispute which is shaking the Church to its foundations. In August, 1847, the present Lord Chancellor having understood that Mr. Gorham wished to exchange his vicarage, which was at his time of life too heavy a charge for him, and inconveniently remote, nominated him to Brampford Speke, a place with a much smaller population and a much smaller income than St. Just; the former yielding £316 per annum, and the latter £449. On his presentation to Brampford Speke, the Bishop of Exeter, who had inscribed on his testimonials an injurious attack on his character, and had otherwise shewn much hostility to Mr. Gorham, describing him as "a man indulged in a peculiar license of language, thought it necessary to inquire into the soundness of Mr. Gorham's doctrines before inducting him. The examination by the Bishop was begun December, 1847, and concluded in February, 1848. It occupied fifty-two hours in eight days; and, at the end of it, the Bishop finding Mr. Gorham not sound in doctrine according to his views, refused to induct him into Brampford Speke. Mr. Gorham describes the refusal as involving the liberties of the whole body of the clergy and laity. The remaining steps of his career, involving the whole of the process before the Arches Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are too recent and have excited too much attention to make it desirable for us now to recount them. They have been already recorded in our Journal. Towards the close of a long life, spent in the humble but most useful offices of the Church, Mr. Gorham finds himself the object of public curiosity. Without any effort on his part, he has acquired great notoriety; and when inquiries are made into his previous career, much more is not discovered than is common to all good men. He lives in the performance of his duties, and will die such that, till the Bishop of Exeter fastened on him all the pomp and glare of a great theological contest, promised to be his "whole history." Independently of the vexation and trouble, the perturbation of spirit and bodily fatigue caused by such a contest, it must have been to Mr. Gorham very expensive. Some assistance has been given to the Bishop of Exeter to enable him to bear his expenses. We have not heard that the party in the Church which shares Mr. Gorham's opinions has assisted him with its purse.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Appointments and Preferments.—The Rev. Alexander Rhind Webster, of Bradninch, Devon, to Plymtree Rural Deanery, in the diocese of Exeter. The Rev. Francis Lear, to the Rectory of Bishopston, alias Bibbesborne, with Frampston and the Vicarage of Bishopstone annexed. The Rev. Robert Hole, to the Rectory of Northtawton, Devon. The Rev. J. Haworth, to the Rectory of St. Michael's, Chester. The Rev. — Hames, to the Rectory of Galby, Leicestershire. The Rev. Charles John Bathurst, to the Rectory of Billingford, Norfolk. The Rev. Henry Ralph Smythe, to the Rectory of Beckbury, Salop. The Rev. Daniel Haigh, to the Vicarage of Buckden, Hunts. The Rev. Stratford Leigh, to the Vicarage of Hatfield Peverell, Essex. The following have been appointed Surrogates in the Deanery of Holsworthy:—The Rev. F. B. Briggs, Rev. F. Parker, Rev. T. H. Kingdon, Rev. W. Edgcombe, Rev. T. W. Melhuish, Rev. P. W. Hamilton, and The Rev. W. N. Jepson, Vicar of St. Martin, Lincoln, to be a Surrogate. The Rev. Samuel Sandercock, Vicar of Penzance and Rural Dean, to be a Surrogate for the diocese of Ripon. The Rev. W. H. Hill, M.A., late incumbent of Ironbridge, Salop, and formerly lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to the living of St. Andrew's, Birmingham, vice Rev. O. B. Moore, resigned; patron, the Bishop of Worcester; net val. £400.

Testimonials.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. J. Treffry, from the boys of King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar-School Great Berkhampstead, on his resigning the head-mastership of the school. The Rev. James W. Sproule, from the congregation of Walcot Church, Bath. The Rev. J. Brame, from the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Westleigh, on the withdrawal of the assistance of the Curates' Aid Society. The Rev. Robert Aitkin, the Rector of Pendean, St. Just in Penwith, from the parishioners. The Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Dean of Carlisle, from the inhabitants of Rugby.

Letters have just been received from the Bishop of Victoria stating his safe arrival at Hong Kong, on March 29 He sailed from Torbay on Nov. 19.

Secessions to Rome.—We regret to learn that two estimable clergymen, highly beloved and respected for their amiable character and the exemplary discharge of their sacred duties, were received at Rome, in Easter week, into the Roman Catholic Church. Their names are the Rev. John Henry Wynne, B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls College, and the Rev. James Laird Patterson, M.A., of Trinity College.—*The Times.*

The Rev. W. Maskell has officially resigned the living of St. Mary Church, Devon.—*Guardian.*

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just given £600 to the three small livings of Horsley, Oxenhall, and Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, towards the erection of parsonage-houses.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. TAIT, LATE OF RUGBY SCHOOL.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.

In our Journal of April 20 we described the very interesting proceedings on the presentation of the Scholars' Memorial to the Rev. Dr. Tait, Head Master of Rugby School, on his appointment to the Deanery of Carlisle.

We now engrave the Testimonial, a group of three figures—Faith, supported by Philosophy and History, designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the inspection of Mr. E. H. Bailey, R.A.; and executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the successors to Storr and Mortimer. The composition is a very successful one: the panel of the plinth bears the following inscription:—"Viro admodum Reverendo A. C. Tait, LL.D., D.D., Scholæ Rugbeensis alumni, 1850."

DEATH OF M. GAY-LUSSAC.

Science has just lost one of its brightest ornaments in the death of M. Gay-Lussac, which took place on the 9th instant, at his residence, in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris.

THE LATE M. GAY-LUSSAC.

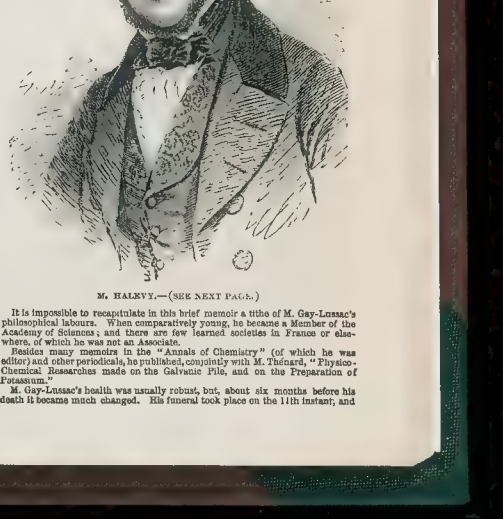
Nicolas-François Gay-Lussac was born at St. Leonard (Haut-Vienne), on the 6th of December, 1788. In 1816 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He had previously distinguished himself by his aërial voyages, for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights. Accompanied by M. Biot, he proposed these researches to the French Government; the offer was seconded by Berthollet and Laplace; and Chaptal, then Minister of the Interior, gave the proposition his warm support. The war-balloon which had been employed by the French army in Egypt was given to the custody of MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac, and refitted, at the public expense, under their direction.

Besides the usual provision of barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, and electrometers, they had two compasses and a dipping-needle, with another fine needle, carefully magnetized, and suspended by a very delicate silk thread, for ascertaining by its vibrations the force of magnetic attraction. To examine the electricity of the different strata of the atmosphere, they carried several metallic wires, from sixty to three hundred feet in length, and a small electrophorus feebly charged. For galvanic experiments they had procured a few discs of zinc and copper, with some frogs, to which they added some insects and birds. It was also intended to bring down a portion of air from the higher regions, to be subjected to a chemical analysis; and for this purpose a flask, carefully exhausted and fitted with a stopcock, had been prepared for them.

They ascended from Paris, August 23, 1804, and made a number of very interesting experiments at various heights, ranging from 6500 to 13,000 feet. On September 15, in the same year, M. Gay-Lussac made a second ascent, and reached the great height of four miles and a quarter; he brought down with him from this elevation a flask of air, which, on analysis, was found to be exactly the same as the air collected near the surface of the earth. These experiments are well described in "A System of Aëronautics," by John Wise, a copy of which work reached us from Philadelphia, a few days since. The author observes:

"The ascents performed by MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac are memorable, as being the first ever undertaken solely for objects or science. It is impossible not to admire the intrepid coolness with which they conducted those experiments, operating, while they floated in the highest regions of the atmosphere, with the same composure and precision as if they had been quietly seated in their cabinet at Paris. Their observations on the force of terrestrial magnetism show, most conclusively, its deep source and wide extension. The identity of the constitution of the atmosphere, to a vast altitude, was likewise ascertained. The facts noted by Gay-Lussac, relative to the state of the thermometer at different heights, appear generally to confirm the law which theory assigns for the gradation of temperature in the atmosphere; but many interesting points were left untouched by this philosopher."

Few men have led such a life of scientific industry as M. Gay-Lussac. There is scarcely a branch of physical or chemical science to which he has not contributed some important discovery. Sometimes he engaged alone in these researches; at others he chose eminent philosophers for his *colaborateurs*, among the most distinguished of whom were M. Thénard and M. Alexandre de Humboldt; and he was especially noticed by M. Berthollet. M. Gay-Lussac was an able and ingenious manipulator, and has made a vast number of analyses and experiments. His discovery of the general laws in the composition of bodies, particularly in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was a very important labour. By his experiments on mercury and elastic fluids, he ascertained that whatever may be the nature of the fluid, it dilates equally from the temperature of ice to that of boiling water, and that it acquires an increase in volume of one-third. In conjunction with M Humboldt, he likewise made observations on the theory of M. Biot, who, from data supplied by M. de la Perouse, endeavoured to determine the position of the magnetical equator, and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. The result of their inquiry is, that the great chains of mountains, and even volcanoes, have no perceptible influence on the magnetic power, and that that power diminishes in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator.



M. HALEVY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

It is impossible to recapitulate in this brief memoir a tithe of M. Gay-Lussac's philosophical labours. When comparatively young, he became a Member of the Academy of Sciences; and there are few learned societies in France or elsewhere, of which he was not an Associate.

Besides many memoirs in the "Annals of Chemistry" (of which he was editor) and other periodicals, he published, conjointly with M. Thénard, "Physico-Chemical Researches made on the Galvanic Pile, and on the Preparation of Potassium."

M. Gay-Lussac's health was usually robust, but, about six months before his death it became much changed. His funeral took place on the 11th instant; and

was attended by a great concourse of *savans* and family friends. M. Pouillet, in the name of the Faculty of Sciences, pronounced the last tribute to M. Gay-Lussac's genius. M. Arago was too strongly affected to speak himself on the mournful occasion; but, through M. Flourens, he conveyed his regret for his illustrious friend. M. Thénard, by a few eloquent words, deeply moved the sympathy of his hearers; and, after being addressed by MM. Becquerel, Chevreul, and Despretz, the assembly separated.

M. HALÉVY.

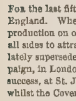
For the last fifteen years this great composer has enjoyed a high reputation in England. Whether from the success of his works in France, or from their re-production on our own stage, circumstances have, however, lately combined on all sides to attract general attention towards him. The French composers have lately superseded the Italian *maestri*; and at the opening of the theatrical campaign, in London, this year, two of his minor works were given, with signal success, at St. James's Theatre; another was also successful at the Princess', where the Covent Garden establishment announced the production of two of his serious operas. It was found, likewise, that he had been engaged, in conjunction with M. Scribe, in writing another of the most important and promising character on the subject of Shakespeare's "Tempest." On the eve of the production of this work, on account of its authors and of its scene, equally the object of general curiosity, some account of the life of M. Halévy cannot fail to prove interesting.

Fromental Halévy was born in Paris at the beginning of the present century. His father was a German, but a mother a French lady. As the boy showed a precocious understanding, and his father, like most of his countrymen, was devotedly fond of philosophy and *belles-lettres*, the young Halévy was, at an unusually early age, sent to an academy. However, a few lessons on the pianoforte having been given him, with a view to employ his leisure moments and to vary and relieve his attention, an invincible love of the musical art absorbed all his thoughts. His father, finding at last he could not surmount this propensity, wisely gave way, and placed his son, at ten years of age, at the Great Conservatoire. There so rapid was his progress, that when only twelve years of age he won the Grand Prize of Harmony against all his antlers. Soon afterwards he had the still greater good-fortune of attracting the attention of one whose name and works will endure as long as the art of music. At thirteen he studied composition under Cherubini. Only two years afterwards, when that great master was obliged to visit London (in 1815), so high an opinion did he entertain of the young Halévy, that he chose him as his temporary substitute to direct his class at the Conservatoire. From this moment the great object of ambition with the young artist was to follow the example of his master, and visit the schools of Italy. A new triumph afforded him this opportunity. In 1819, having won the grand prize of composition of the Institute, he was sent by the Academy of France to Rome. He spent three years at Italy, travelling from one musical city to the other examining the works of such old composers as Marcello and Palestrina, studying under such renowned masters as Saberi and Zingarelli. From Italy he went to Vienna, purposely to see Beethoven, the great object of his reverence—one who, like him, had been a favourite pupil of Cherubini Beethoven. This sublime composer received him kindly, but gave him a melancholy proof that he had lost one of his most splendid organs—music—that of hearing; for, to give him a sample of his inspiration, he played on a harpsichord with broken strings, and so totally out of tune, as to produce nothing but clashing discords, although the immortal Beethoven did not perceive it. The tune was now come when the young Halévy must return to Paris, and show "the mettle of his pasture." His first composition was "Pygmalion"—a work which he offered to the Grande Académie de Musique. It was immediately accepted; and its combination of Italian melody, blended with German harmony, created a great sensation amongst the critics whose privilege it is to witness the prolonged preparations for producing an opera which are observed at the first lyrical theatre of France. Political troubles, however, soon interfered to prevent the production of this opera. Halévy resumed his studies until 1827. At the beginning of this year he gave the Opéra Comique a work entitled "Pâdua," which was successful; but Zoloire was immediately demanded. This was the "Artisan," which fully sustained the opinion entertained of his abilities. Passing over minor works, we must particularly notice an opera which he subsequently gave at the Italiens in 1830. This was an Italian opera buffa, entitled "Il Dilettante;" it was performed for two consecutive seasons with immense success, by Malibran, Zuchelli, Donzelli, &c. In 1830 he produced at the Académie de Musique a ballet, "Manon l'Escuit;" and, in 1831, at the same theatre, a ballet opera, "La Tentation," which was performed not only in Paris, but in all parts of Europe—its catching, sprightly, popular, although highly original melodies, being reproduced on every hand-organ then manufactured for the unfortunate inhabitants of the earth.

In 1832, Hérold having suddenly died in all the flush of his triumph, leaving his score of "Ludovic" imperfect, Halévy undertook the pious duty of finishing and producing it on the stage; and this work has since become one of Mme. Damoreau la Fleur," for the reappearance of the celebrated Martin. In 1835, he produced, at the Académie de Musique, an opera of the highest pretensions, "La Juive," whose success was such that it immediately brought out Halévy in every capital in Europe. As if to show the versatility of his genius, he next produced, at the Opéra Comique, "L'Eclair," which has remained ever since one of the brightest gems of Mme. Damoreau's *répertoire*. In 1837 he was the turn of the Académie de Musique to enjoy one of his *chef-d'œuvres*. There he produced his grand opera "Guido and Ginevra," of which one song, "Après la fête," has become the *chenal de bataille* of every tenor who has since appeared in the musical world. He successively produced works whose titles alone suffice for an eulogy. In 1838, "Les Treize et le Sheriff," at the Opéra Comique, in 1842, "La Reine de Chypre," at the Académie; in 1843, "Charles VI.," at the same theatre. In 1844 he produced "Le Juif Errant," in 1845, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," at the Opéra Comique. In 1848, owing to those revolutions without precedent which then perilled the very existence of society, and seemed to render every subsequent work of genius impossible, M. Halévy, then appointed one of the director of the Opéra Comique, whose theatre had been nearly forsaken, he gave "Le Val d'Andorre," which was performed 165 evenings, and restored at once, and in spite of every unpropitious circumstance, the fortunes of that theatre. Last year he was equally successful at the Opéra Comique, with "La Fée aux Roses," of which a translation is at this moment performed in London. Halévy has long since received the highest rewards his country could confer on him. At the Court of Louis Philippe he enjoyed the highest favour; the unfortunate Duke of Orleans and his noble-minded widow, the Duchess of Orleans, placed him at the head of their *chapelle*. The Conservatoire conferred on him the title of *Professeur de Haute Composition*. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of a number of foreign orders conferred on him by the different Sovereigns who have listened to his compositions, and he enjoys the highest title that can reward exalted merit in France—that of Member of the Institute.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

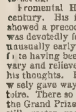
SIR WILLIAM FEILDEN, BART., OF FENISCOWLES.



THIS gentleman, who obtained the title of Baronet 26th July, 1846, and sat in Parliament for a long series of years for the borough of Blackburn, descended from a respectable family, settled there full three centuries, and at present possessed of considerable landed property in the County Palatine of Lancaster where the present head of the house, Sir William's nephew, Joseph Feilden, Esq., resides at Witton.

The deceased Baronet was born in Manchester, in March, 1773, and married, 30th March, 1797, Mary Haughton, daughter of the late Edmund Jackson, Esq., member for the House of Assembly at Jamaica, by whom he has left issue four sons and five daughters, the eldest son and heir being the present Sir William Henry Feilden, second Baronet, of Feniscowles. Sir William died on the 17th inst.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM PRESCOTT, BART., LATE OF THEOBALDS PARK, HERTS.

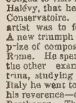


SIR GEORGE was senior representative of the great banking and mercantile family of Prescott, being elder son of the late Sir George Scudamore Prescott, Bart., and cousin to Mr. Prescott, Gove nor of the Bank of England. The title of Baronet was conferred on his grandfather, in 1794

Sir George married first, 10th July, 1827, Emily, daughter of Colonel Symes, and became her widower, without issue, 8th January, 1829. He married, secondly, 26th July, 1848, Mary Frances, youngest daughter of Henry Hillier, Esq., and has left by her a son, the present Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart., an infant of four years old.

The death of Sir George Prescott occurred at Caen, in Normandy, on the 27th April. He had completed his forty-ninth year.

SIR JAMES FLOWER, BART., OF LOSB, COUNTY OF OXFORD.



THIS gentleman was the only son and heir of the late Aldeman Sir Charles Flower, one of the sheriffs of London, who conferred December 1, 1809. He succeeded his father in that honour, 15th September, 1819; but, as he leaves no issue, the title becomes extinct Sir James served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1838, was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire in 1841, and sat in Parliament for Thetford from 1845 to 1847 He was born 14th December, 1794; and married, January 2nd, 1816, Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., of Faskine. Sir Charles had six sisters, five of whom married.

SIR WILLIAM KAY, BART., OF EAST SHEEN, SURREY.

SIR WILLIAM was son of William Kay, Esq., of Montreal, and succeeded to the baronetcy, accordingto a limitation in the patent, at the decease of his maternal grand-uncle, Sir Brook Watson. That gentleman was a London merchant, and commissary-general to the army in North America in 1782. In 1784 he was chosen to represent the City of London, and in 1796 filled the civic chair. In 1798 he was appointed commissary-general of England, and in 1803 obtained the baronetcy, with the specific limitation in his grand-nephews, William and Brook Kay. The former was the gentleman whose death we record as having occurred at his residence in Pall Mall, on the 16th inst. Leaving no issue he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Brook Kay.

MICHAEL JAMES ROBERT DILLON, EARL OF ROSCOMMON

THE Earldom of Roscommon, conferred in 1662 on James Lord Kilkenny West, son of the famous Sir Lucas Dillon, of Newtown, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, became dormant from the period of the death, in 1816, of Patrick, eleventh Earl, to the year 1846, when, after a protracted investigation by the Lords, the dignity was affirmed to Michael James Robert Dillon, as lineal descendant and heir male of the Hon. Patrick Dillon, of Rath, third son of the first Earl. The title was, indeed, an empty honour, and a single estate, Clonbrock, in the county of Galway, the Dillons possessed an immense territory, known as Dillon's Country, including the whole of Westmeath and Longford. The claimant thus successful was the nobleman whose decease we record. He was lieutenant-colonel of Captain Michael Dillon, of the Dublin militia, who was killed by the rebels at the battle of Ross, in 1798. He married, 19th August, 1830, Charlotte, second daughter of the late John Talbot, Esq., and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which lady died without issue, 21st November, 1843

Wentworth, fourth Earl of Roscommon, was the celebrated poet thus characterised by Dryden:—

> Roscommon, whom both Court and camps commend,
> True to his Prince, and faithful to his friend;
> Roscommon, first in list'ning to advice,
> First in the peaceful triumphs of the grave.

IRELAND.

LORD GOUGH AT LIMERICK.—The reception of Lord Gough at Limerick, his native city, on Thursday week, was most complimentary. He was met at the railway terminus by the corporation and the citizens, who welcomed the gallant soldier with enthusiastic demonstrations of honour such as fall to the lot of a vast crowd. The Mayor having presented his Lordship with an address, received a reply, from which we take the following remarkable passage: "My military career in the East has brought me before the nation as a public man. In that capacity I have been amply recompensed by my Sovereign and my country The gracious Being who guides as well as guards us has crowned my earliest endeavours with success—ample success—to open new China to the commerce, not only of Great Britain, but of the civilised world, and in adding to our Indian territory one of its finest portions, thereby spreading civilisation, and rescuing a fine, but a warlike people, from anarchy and mis rule, and restoring peace to our Eastern possessions. As a proof that my heart has been ever with my country and the city, the band playing "Garryowen," the bells pealing, and the people at short intervals sending forth hearty cheers. On arriving at the house of Colonel Doyle, Lord Gough briefly addressed the crowd. He thanked them for the kind reception they had given him. "I feel (said he) not only as an Irishman, but also as a Limerick man and a Garryowen man. Here, in the ranks of your Limerick Militia, I first commenced my military career." (Cheers.) I now arm along with some of your fathers, but I am afraid few of my then comrades are now at this side the grave. Never, gentlemen, have I forgot the lessons which I then received; and my constant endeavour has been to profit by them in order to do good to my country and to my fellow-man." (Cheers.) In the evening a splendid dinner was given to Lord Gough, in the large room at the Philosophical buildings. About 300 gentlemen sat down. The Mayor presided.

Dr. Cullen, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, was inaugurated into his archiepiscopal jurisdiction, with the usual ceremonies, at the seat of his cathedral see, on Wednesday last.

TENANT-RIGHT.—The tenant right question is beginning to assume an extensive character, and may be an important one. The movement is spreading in all directions, and meetings are announced to be held in parts of the country where, a short time since, the subject was not dreamt of. In the county of Meath a meeting is announced for the 30th, and several others in the south and west.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—Evictions continue on a considerable scale in various parts of the south and west. The process consists in the old occupiers, and consolidating their farms, is carried on with steady perseverance. Those who can scrape up the means, emigrate; but the greater part endeavour to make out a temporary livelihood in some other way, or go into the workhouses.

CONSECRATION.—On Wednesday the new church of St. Mary, situated in John-street, St. George's-in-the-East, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, in the absence of the Bishop of London, who was unable to perform the solemn ceremony in consequence of illness. There was a crowded and respectable congregation, and the service was performed by the Bishop himself, after performing the ceremony, preached an effective discourse from Psalm xcvii. 6 The church is an elegantly-built structure, with tower and spire at the east end. The whole of the pews are free and open, the building accommodation for about 1000 persons. There are galleries for about 300 children, connected with the schools of the parish. The sacred edifice has been built for the sum of £5000, the munificent contribution of Lord Haddo, who also gave £3000 for its endowment. The Rev. M. J. M'Neil is perpetual curate.

CHURCH UNION.—At the recent general meeting of the members of the London Church Union, held at St Martin's Hall, the following resolutions were carried to:—"1. Resolved—That the committee of the Metropolitan Church Union may be elected members of this union, by expressing their wish to become so at a single meeting of the committee 2. That the measure of the Bishop of London, providing that questions of doctrine, arising on appeals heard before the Committee of Privy Council, shall be heard by the Bishops, and that their judgment shall be final, is a most important step towards a better system, and ought, therefore, to receive the support of members of the Church; and that the committee be instructed to prepare a petition to the Queen and Lords on the subject."

On Sunday, owing to the extreme mildness of the weather, and the reduced charges for conveyance, 167,100 persons landed and embarked from the different steamboats plying between Chelsea and Woolwich, exclusive of numbers conveyed to Richmond, Putney, Gravesend, Margate, &c.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The favourable reaction that occurred in the English funds at the close of last week has been fully maintained. Notwithstanding the active circulation of reports that Lord Normanby was recalled from Florence, and was designated, that Russia had declared herself an ally of France, &c., the public preferred waiting to hear both sides of the question to selling their stock. Consols consequently, instead of declining, have advanced from Monday's quotation of 98¾ to 99, which, causing some realising, 98⅞ became a firm quotation. Exchequer Bills continue about 69 71, and India Bonds are 90. Business throughout the week has been nearly confined to agricultural transactions, and on Thursday quotations remained unchanged during the day. Prices at the close stood for—Bank Stock, 207½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 94¼; Three per Cent Consols Annuities, 98⅛; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Annuities, 99⅛; Long Annuities, expire Jan., 1860, 8⅛; Bank Stock, 207½; India Bonds, under £1000, 87 pm.; Consols for Account, 98⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 pm.; £500, June, 70 pm.; Small, June, 70 pm.

In the Foreign Market prices have been generally well maintained during the week, and without any fluctuations of importance. Mexican closes rather flat, no withstanding a communication from the committee, that the intelligence published in last week's HERALD from Lopez News is fully confirmed. Private letters, addressed to the chairman, strongly advocate the immediate adoption of the present offer, asserting that there is no question about its being sanctioned by the Mexican Government, and, "with such support, they can and will, be fulfilled in all its parts." Peruvian, as the account day approaches, continues to creep up, and Spanish Stock is firm. The closing prices are, for Brazils, Small, 81; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cents, Account, 51½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent, 98½; Ditto, Scrip, 8 pm.; Equador Bonds, 2½; Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent., 16½; Mex can, 5 per Cent., 1845, Account, 31; Ditto, Small, 31½; Peruvian Bonds, Account, 77; Ditto, Deferred, 33½; Portuguese, 4 per Cent. Account, 33½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 99; Ditto, Scrip, 2½ pm.; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 65¾.

Railway Shares are a trifle firmer, but the market is still damped by sales on behalf of parties to whom the Stock has been mortgaged, and the limit exceeded. This occurs when any rise takes place; and as the public are not buyers, the market readily yields Prices at the close are, for Aberdeen, 2¾ dis.; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with guarantee, 9 pm.; Bristol and Exeter, 64; Buckinghamshire, 17; Caledonian, 8¾; Chester and Holyhead, Pref., 8¾; Eastern Counties, 7¼; Do, New Pref., Six per Cent., 12; Great Northern, 7; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 104; Great Western, 96; Ditto, New, 6¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80¼; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 104; London and N.-Western, 104¾; Ditto, New Quarters, 11¾; Ditto, Fifths, 11¾; London and S.-Western, New £50, 6¼; Manch., Buxton, and Mat. Jck. 8; Midland, 33½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 22½; N. British, 7¾; Ditto, Pref., 45; North Staffordshire, 7⅝; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7¾; Scottish Central, 13; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1¾ pm.; Shrewsbury Union, 3¾ pm.; South-Eastern, 14; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G.N.E Preference, 1½; York and North Midland, 16; Ditto Preference, —; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 22; Orleans and Bordeaux, 24; Paris and Strasbourg, 9.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English funds were firm yesterday at 98⅞ 96 for money, and 99⅛ 96 for account. Foreign stocks showed no variation of consequence. Shares were firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—A decided increase has taken place in the arrivals of English wheat for our market coastwise, they having amounted to 7,[illegible] quarters, almost wholly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage and rail[illegible] supply has been moderate. Although the weather has been unfavourable for the time of year, the show of samples of wheat was extensive, and a number was sold at Monday's quotations. All descriptions of foreign wheat moved off slowly, at last week's currencies. The supply of foreign oats was large, that of barley very small, but not materially lower. The arrivals of beans, peas, and flour were very dull, but not materially lower.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s, ditto, white, 40s to 43s; rye, 20s to 22s; grinding barley, 18s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 60s to 68s, brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 55s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 19s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 31s to 33s. per qrs; pigeon, 30s to 35s; white, 32s to 37s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter flour, 30s to 32s per sack. *Foreign*: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. *American*, 32s to 33s per barrel; Canada, 30s to 32s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has again advanced fully 5s per quarter. Tares, clover seed, and linseed are quite as dear as last week.

LINSEED.—English sowing fair to fine, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing 49s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s to 52s; Calcutta, 53s to 55s per quarter. Linseed cake, in London, 6l 10s to 6l 15s per ton; Liverpool, 6l 5s to 6l 10s per ton. Rapeseed, 34s to 36s per last. Canary, 60s to 62s per quarter. Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander seed, 18s to 20s per cwt. Carraway seed, 30s to 32s per cwt. Trefoil, 24s to 26s per cwt. English rapeseed cake, 6l 5s to 6l 10s per ton; foreign, 6l 0s to 6l 5s per ton. Canary, 60s to 62s per quarter. Flour, 30s to 32s per sack. Linseed cake, 6l 5s to 6l 10s per ton. Coriander, 18s to 20s per cwt. Carraway seed, 30s to 32s per cwt. Trefoil, 24s to 26s per cwt. English rapeseed cake, 6l 5s to 6l 10s per ton; foreign, 6l 0s to 6l 5s per ton.

Hops.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d of household, 6½d to 6¾d of seconds, and 5½d to 6d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Average Average.—Wheat, 37s 9d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 27s 7d; beans, 31s 6d; peas, 34s 11d.

The Last Quarter's Average.—Wheat, 35s 6d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 15s 1d; rye, 26s 9½; beans, 31s 3d; peas, 34s 11d.

The Corresponding Quarter of Last Year.—Wheat, 44s 1d; barley, 24s 9d; oats, 15s 9d; rye, 27s 8d; beans, 32s 9d; peas, 34s 9d.

HOPS.—The sales of 8270 packages have been held this week. 3000 sold at a decline in the value of one Congou of from 2d to 3d per lb. Old Congou may be had at 9½d and new at 10d. Souchong, fine to fine flavoured, 1s 1d to 1s 3d. Twankay, 1s 4d.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been doing in raw sugars; in prices, however, no transfer change has taken place. Refined goods are in fair request. Brown lumps, 49s 6d; and good to fair grocery, 49s to 51s per cwt.

Coffee.—Good and native Ceylons are still selling heavily, at 40s to 40s 6d per cwt. In the value of all other kinds of coffee we have to report no change.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good demand for the time of year, and fine qualities are scarce. Mild Cork and Limerick, 72s to 76s per cwt; Waterford, 74s to 78s; Carlow, 74s to 78s; Sligo, 74s to 78s; Belfast, 74s to 78s; Derry, 74s to 78s; Dublin, 74s to 78s; Kerry, 74s to 78s; Limerick, 74s to 78s; Cork, 74s to 78s; Waterford

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The springs of Homburg are five in number. They have been analysed by the celebrated Professor Liebig. Notwithstanding the difference in their chemical composition, they may be considered as the same mod carried diversely modified. Their mineral principles remain in solution in the water, and are differently combined in their proportions. This affords to the physician the highly valuable advantage of applying to each particular case the waters most best adapted to it, and of modifying the treatment according to the course and progress of the disease.
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During the last years which have elapsed since these springs first obtained the merited celebrity, the city of Homburg has great improved. A new building has arisen, and the old houses have been raised, hotels and private houses afford to visitors all the comforts required by invalids, and luxuries to be found at the most favourite watering-places.
The forests, which surround Homburg like a rich zone, are pierced with roads and alleys, which are rendered pleasant by the shade, by ease and pleasure, visit the Faldberg, the Rock of Elisabeth, Luther's Oak, and all the picturesque sites of the Taunus.
The Directors of this grand Establishment have constructed a magnificent Casino, which, for the beauty of its architecture, the excellence of its distribution, and the richness of its decorations—surpasses any building hitherto erected at any point on the banks of the Rhine. Gambling is prohibited, and the Directors have made it a law in the names of Trente et Quarante, and for Roe, ette tables; a Cabinet is reserved for each new game of the Germans, French, Parisian, Belgian, and Dutch journals: a Cabinet for reading, a Cabinet for playing on the billiard table with carpet, and a grand Saloon room with a tribe d'hote, served a la Francaise, twice a-day, viz. at 1 and 6 o'clock.
An excellent Orchestra performs three times a day: in the morning at the Springs, in the afternoon in the beautiful Gardens of the Casino, and in the evening in the Saloon.
Balls and Fetes of every description succeed each other without intermission.
The Directors abstain from any sacrifice to render this watering-place attractive to the visitors. Besides the Casino, there are 600 acres of forests and plains, all abounding in game of every description, as well as a numerous stock of deer. The fairs are at the close of the winter season. The Casino of Homburg is the only establishment of the kind that has enjoyed hitherto the privilege of remaining open all the year; and the combination of the tables for play in the Saloon, for concerts, and its banking parties throughout the winter season, make it attract a numerous and select company from every quarter of Europe, and there is now a great number of strangers assembled there.
The Journey from London to Homburg, passing through Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, and Frankfort, is performed in 36 hours. The distance from Frankfort to Homburg is got over in one hour and a half. Mail Coaches and Omnibuses run between these places every hour.

ROOK-RIFLES, AIR-GUNS, AIR-CANES, &c., for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball, small shot, &c. with Parsons and Hall, &c.—Prices from 6s each.—REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. Parliest Wharf, Sand-street, Blackfriars. Eaton Wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 23s per ton

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthless imitations of this much-approved matting: but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured by T. TRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

"GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S ROLL COCOA is perfectly pure, and so well prepared as to afford, with hot water or milk, a bland, aromatic, salubrious, and highly nutritious article of diet.—Signed ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist and Professor of Chemistry."—Sold retail by all Grocers and Tea-dealers, wholesale at 30, Cow-lane, and 224, Goswell-street.

THE TORICELLIAN SHOWER-BATHS.—Purchasers should not decide until they have seen this, the last invented and most perfect Shower-Bath. By simply pulling a cord which hangs from the top, any quantity of water can be raised without exertion. May be seen in operation, or prospectuses had (free by post), at GEORGE and JOHN DEANES, shower, leg, hip, sponging, and general bath manufacturers and furnishing ironmongers, London-bridge.

GREAT LUXURY.—EPSOM RACES.—Packages of pure BLOCK ICE, at 2s 6d, 5s, 7s 6d, 10s, delivered to any parts of town WINE-COOLERS fitted with ICE ready for use, at 12s, 15s, and 20s each. Orders (one day previous) per railway, carriage stamps for the amount, will be punctually attended to The 2s 6d package, containing 25 lbs. of ice in which the bottle is packed, is sufficient of itself to keep the ice during two of the hottest days.
CARLTON ICE COMPANY, 194, PALL-MALL.

COOPER'S PATENT PRESERVED FRUITS in SYRUP, prepared for the dessert. A small hamper, containing various kinds of fruit, one of which contains Raspberries and Currants, the greatest luxury of the year, will keep good for three years in advance for family use. An order for Seven shillings, directed to Mr. JOHN COOPER, Chemist, Clerkenwell-green, London, and no hamper will be forwarded free of expense, to any part of London.

THE REGISTERED ALBUM of ORNAMENTAL HAIRWORK sent free for two stamps. Ladies and gentlemen may see their own hair worked into any pattern without extra charge. A splendid collection, mounted in best gold, kept ready for inspection.—C. OLIFIERS, Artist in Hair, 39, Old Compton-street, Soho.

DUDDNEY'S OLYMPIC GIRTH, 10s 6d.—Protection against Rupture: the support at the bottom edge of the Belt produced by Duddney's patent pressure, renders a spring unnecessary. Also, Duddney's Patent Elastic Trusses, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, Anklets, &c. Supports, &c. for Spinal support.—17, Old Bond street, 75, Burlington Arcade, and 49, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

SHIRTS.—E. FLINT continues to supply gentlemen with the Best Shirts, six for 33s: Cuffs and Collared Shirts; also Boys Shirts. N.B. Single Shirts at Wholesale Prices. FLINT'S Old-established Warerooms, 48, Ludgate-hill, London; and 90, King's-road, Brighton.

THE SANS-PLI SHIRT is a garment made without gathers. "It may confidently be eulogised for its nicety of fit, and its neatness and comfort."—Sporting Review. All qualities and prices, at WILLIAM RUDD'S, 51, Conduit-street, Regent-street. N.B. Printed Shirts for dressing-gowns, made to order.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are so kindly to try FORD'S EUREKAS, the most unique, and the only perfect fitting Shirt made. Self-measurement rules, containing lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, sent free by post. Address, FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT Manufactory, 38, New-road, Whitechapel. Two or six postage stamps.—Richard Ford, 38, Strand, London.

SIX Very Superior SHIRTS for 31s 6d, from Measure, or New-street, Covent-garden, London Patent Self-Measure Tape, and Book of Prices, sent free by post.

THRESHER'S PURE BLEACHED HOSIERY.—Messrs THRESHER and GLENNY respectfully announce their new and superior make of Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, bleached without brimstone or any thing else injurious to the whiteness, and warranted to wear one-third more than any white after washing.—Sold only by Thresher and Glenny, 152, Strand, and 7, The only House in London for Thresher's noble Garza Waistcoats

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, &c.
PASSENGERS to the COLONIES, generally, may obtain their OUTFITS from S. W. SILVER and Co., CLOTHIERS, &c., 66 and 67, CORNHILL, at wholesale prices. SILVER and Co. make nearly the whole of the articles required in such outfits at manufacturing prices, so that the Cabin Folding Furniture may become permanent Household Furniture on arrival in the Colony.
They also engage PASSAGES, and give ship-sailing INFORMATION, but they neither are nor pay a commission, their object being to give PASSENGERS who place themselves under their benefit; and they forward small packages for their customers (carriage free) to their AGENTS in the Colonies.
SILVER and Co. give DRAFTS on AUSTRALIA, at sixty days sight, of £10 for every £100 paid them.
THE EMIGRANT Fitting-out Branch at No 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, opposite the London Tavern, is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. for sale or forsale, including bedding, may be obtained for FOUR GUINEAS.
A Branch of each at ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

OLD FEATHER BEDS RE-DRESSED and PURIFIED by STEAM with Patent Machinery.—The new process of dressing not only renovates all impurities, but, by entirely destroying the quills, the bulk is greatly increased, and, consequently, the bed is rendered much lighter and softer. Charge for dressing, 3d per lb. Old and mothy mattresses effectually cured and re-made into soft and unrivalled carriage free, within five miles.—HEAL and SONS' List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, prices, &c., sent free by post on appl cation to their factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush penetrates thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most extraordinary manner, without injuring the gums. The Smyrna Sponges, penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, and Flesh-brushes, are sold at the manufactory, 10, Finsbury-pavement, Coldbath-square, that cleans harmless, by its one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and Co.'s only Establishment, 1828, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street. Nerous's Alkaline Tooth-powder, 2s 6d per box.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—A new and elegant preparation for the Hair, compounded on rational principles, and which once used will, at once supersede the filthy stuff called Rowland's Macassar Oil, recommended by the most fashionable names, which possess not the slightest power to promote the growth of the Hair, and which will, after its use for a few days, cause it to fall off in handfuls. MILTON'S LUBRICATOR is used in a few minutes on the Hair and with each pot, will soon render the Hair clean, luxuriant, and of a beautiful curl.
So.d by all perfumers and medicine venders in town and country. Who seals London Agents—Messrs Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sanger, 151, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street.

THE TEETH.—A very curious invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square; it is the introduction of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the original by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any that have been introduced. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will last for many years, and will support the cheek as no other can do. Decayed teeth rendered perfectly useful and ornamental. The introduction is at a trifling expense to many persons, and those interested cannot do better than avail themselves of this method.

TWO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for Sold by them, and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

THEY that FAMOUS REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—It is a fact beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the stomach and liver. To remedy this, the occasion, use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is found necessary to, and sometimes prevented. Also cured, in their operation they go direct to the seat of the disease, and by their searching qualities eradicate the causes of the symptoms. Sold by the Proprietors, BEECHAM and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world, with each box. Wholesale London Agents: Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street.

GERMANY.—Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. JOHN FRANCIS and Co., Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are the only Agents for the Sale of the Mortara Vegetable Universal Medicine. British Colleges of Health, New-road, London, Feb. 1, 1850.

NO. 80.—SILVER EWERS, WITH SALVERS, REPRESENTING THE TRIUMPHS OF DORIA.—17TH CENTURY.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL ART.

(Concluded from page 292.)

THE Illustrations this week consist of two Ewers, portion of the magnificent silver plate belonging to the Right Hon. Lord de Mauley; a remarkably fine Bronze Vase, of Greek workmanship, also belonging to his Lordship; and a fragment of a Greek Vase, of most beautiful design, the property of T. R. Auldjo, Esq.

The Ewers represented in our Illustration are two of three which, together with three Salvers also exhibited at the Exhibition of Mediæval Art, were purchased by Lord de Mauley, at Genoa, of the Lomellini family, a branch of the Dorias, the deeds of one of whose renowned ancestors, Andrew Doria, the bas-reliefs and emblems on the plate have usually been considered to portray. These Ewers as our Illustrations show, are of extremely fine form, the figures being modelled with the utmost precision and effect. On the larger of the two ewers, the subjects represent a camp, with figures apparently hastening to inform a General of the success of a naval expedition which is sculptured on the other side. The neck, stand, and handle are of striking and picturesque design. The bas-relief on the smaller ewer represents a group of tritons fighting, and sea-monsters carrying away nerinæ, modelled with infinite tact. The base, neck, and handle of this ewer are extremely elaborate, and full of beautiful detail, wrought in the most spirited manner. We should observe that, of the three ewers at the Exhibition, two are of this smaller size, exactly corresponding with each other in detail. The salvers are of exquisite workmanship; the large one, corresponding to the largest ewer, has a border composed of multitudes of figures most artistically embossed and chased. The subjects consist of ships lying in harbour, sailors and soldiers being summoned to man them; naval fights and victories, and victorious ships returning in triumph, towing conquered galleys; and the presentation of the admiral to the King. This last group is supposed to represent the great Genoese Admiral, Andrew Doria, before the Emperor Charles V., by whom he was made Prince of Malfi, and invested with the order of the Golden Fleece. The borders of the smaller salvers comprise figures of tritons fighting nerinæ—assimilating the smaller ewers—all exquisitely chased. These beautiful works have been usually attributed to Cellini, and are, as before stated, considered to represent the triumphs of Andrew Doria over the Turks; but we ourselves incline to the opinion that they illustrate the triumphs of the Doria family generally, as the vanquished galleys on the large salver bear the flag of St. Mark, pointing to the victories of the Dorias over the Venetians, at an earlier period of history than that at which Andrew Doria flourished.

The large Bronze Vase is of very fine Greek work. It was found in an excavation at Ruvo, near Bari, in Lower Italy; and, although in our representation it is given of small size, it is really of very large dimensions. The handles are grotesque terminal, and the ornamental work is most beautifully executed. Our representation, we should observe, is strictly geometrical.

The beautiful vase of which the fragment represented is a portion, was found at Pompeii, in 1839, in the House of the Faun. The shape of the vase is elegant; the handle and lip are of exquisite form; the taste and execution of the ornamental work, of the purest style and highest art. The substance or ground of the vase is a glass of deep transparent sapphire blue; on which, in opaque white glass, is cut, in the manner of a cameo, foliage of the vine and ivy, interspersed with birds. It is similar in execution to the famous Portland Vase. The handle, neck, and other parts of the blue glass which are exposed, bear marks of the tool, as well as the opaque portion. Pliny says, that the glass-work was partly blown, partly cast, and often turned. The most remarkable examples were cut by the engravers of cameos, sometimes in great relief, giving great brilliancy and sharpness to their work. In this vase the white and blue appear to have been cast together, and the white cut away by the artist.

It was found broken, and parts of it fell into different hands; but by arrangement between the possessors of the two largest portions they were united, for the purpose of obtaining the design, which, by permission of Mr. Auldjo, we have copied from a drawing in his possession, and represent by the side of the fragment.

The House of the Faun appears to have belonged to some wealthy lover of the fine arts, as his house was stored with objects of great value, particularly the splendid mosaic of the Battle between Alexander and Darius, and other costly mosaics, bronzes, sculptures, and paintings. This glass vase had, no doubt, been procured from Greece, and was an object of great value and interest in his collection.

NO. 623.—FRAGMENT OF GREEK VASE, AND RESTORATION.

NO. 125.—BRONZE VASE, FOUND NEAR BARI.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—The *Rapon* steamer, we learn from anticipatory advices, which sailed for Southampton from Alexandria on the 9th inst., with the Indian Mail, has on board, for the London Zoological Society, a hippopotamus, which has been waiting in Cairo for the hot season; and a collection of animals and birds, amongst which are an ibex from Mount Sinai, a lion, a shepard, two lynxes, an ichneumon, some civet cats, and a variety of serpents, lizards, and desert rats. A young giraffe was also to have formed part of the collection, but it was unfortunately drowned in the canal after reaching Alexandria. The hippopotamus, being only 18 months old, is comparatively small, and lives exclusively on milk, its daily consumption being about 60 pints, for the furnishing of which several cows are kept on board. It is very tame, and allows itself to be freely handled by its Arab attendant, whom it follows and answers to the name of Ghebbayach, an island on the Blue Nile, near the seventh cataract, between Sennar and Fazoglu, where it was caught. It is a male specimen; and Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has issued orders to procure a female, which is expected to arrive at Alexandria after the rise of the Nile, in about three months' time, and will also be sent to England. Preparations for the conveyance of the hippopotamus had been made at Southampton, on board the *Rapon*, with a convenient iron tank, holding about 400 gallons of fresh water, which it will require to be renewed every other day to bathe in. This is the first hippopotamus that has been taken to Europe alive, and it is to be hoped that it will reach England in safety.

TULIPS.

IN our Journal of last week we briefly noticed the splendid Show of Tulips at Mr. Groom's, on Thursday, at Clapham Rise. We now engrave three of the several varieties.

The three principal divisions into which the Tulip is divided, are the *Rose*, which contains flowers having white grounds, with rose or cherry marks; the *Bybloemen*, containing all the purple and brown shades on white grounds; and the *Bizard*, which includes all the yellow grounds with marks of any description of colour. The tulip should possess a good shape, which should be, when fully expanded, half of an oblate spheroid; the stalk being inserted in the pole, which should be a little depressed, so as to give the flower what is termed a good shoulder, and cause it to retain a regular figure during all its stages. The distribution of the colour should be either what is called the feather (a sharp edging, resembling the feather part of a quill) round the petal, commencing a short distance from the base, and continuing all round the same level on the other side; all the petals should be marked alike as nearly as possible, and level on the top. Next to the feather in estimation comes the flamed flower, which should have, besides the feather, a rich beam up the rib of each petal, branching off on either side, and meeting the feather. At the same time there should be sufficient ground colour preserved between the flame to display the latter to the greatest advantage. There is also a tulip much admired about London, which is the flame without the feather.

The specimens engraved are—The flame, only, "Holme's King;" the feather, "Victoria Regina;" the flame, "Triomphe Royal."

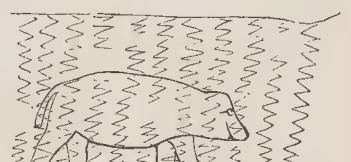
TULIPS.

HIPPOPOTAMUS FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 21, 1850.

THE Hippopotamus, which is now a passenger to this country from Egypt, was an object of great interest to travellers at Cairo a few months since. I saw it there in February, amongst numerous other living and dead curiosities, under the



HIPPOPOTAMUS—SECOND CAVE, BENI HASSAN.

keeping of Dr. Abbott. The *Times* of to-day, in a description of the habits and the ancient notices of this animal, alludes to a drawing of the Hippopotamus in one of the tombs at Beni Hassan, a place some hundred miles up the Nile, famed for its curious fresco paintings. As this is, I believe, the only sketch of the animal handed down to us by the ancient Egyptians, I have made a copy for you of an exact drawing which I took on the spot. It is a remarkable fact, that there is found, I believe, no single drawing of the camel in any of the ancient painted tombs on the Nile; and this is the more inexplicable as the camel is alluded to in the Scriptures as an Egyptian animal; and almost every beast, bird, and fish, as well as insects and reptiles, may be found represented in one or another of the countless excavations in the country. In the sketch above alluded to I saw no traces of the *large* tusks mentioned in the *Times*.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MACGREGOR.

P.S.—I observed that, as an invariable rule, animals drawn singly in the Egyptian tombs, temples, &c., have their faces turned to the right hand: the contrary direction to that in which an inferior artist in modern times is inclined to direct the head.

(In our next Number we hope to engrave the above Hippopotamus, expected to arrive at Southampton early in the week.)

ENGLISH "SPECIMENS" FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—Among the "passengers" by the *Indus*, which left Southampton on Monday, for Alexandria, with the Indian mail, were twelve horses, eight ponies, five dogs, about twenty pheasants, four swans, half-a-dozen rabbits, and as many barn-door fowls, all of which were purchased in this country, at an enormous expense, for the Pacha of Egypt. The whole of the United Kingdom has been ransacked to get the choicest specimens of the various animals which the Pacha required. A number of persons went out to Egypt in the *Indus* to take charge of the animals and birds during the voyage. The horses were of the race-horse breed. One of them, a very fine animal, cost eight hundred guineas. The ponies were Shetland, and were beautiful little creatures. They were remarkable for their diminutive size, and their resemblance one to another in height, colour, &c. The swans were black, and noble-looking birds. The pheasants were great curiosities, on account of the variety and beauty of their plumage. The rabbits were high-bred, and had all the points most esteemed by fanciers. The male domestic fowls were as fine specimens of the British chanticleer as were ever seen. The greatest curiosities, however, in the whole collection were two bulldogs. They were thorough bred, and so fierce and ugly that scores of persons who went to look at them recoiled for a moment with surprise and fear. The bulldogs were fastened to the deck with massive chains; but one of them broke his chain easily, and killed some poultry in a hen-coop before he could be secured. Two tigers would scarcely be more dangerous to encounter.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 429.—VOL. XVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850. [SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

LAW REFORM.

THE question of Law Reform is not a new one, but has employed the best intellects of England for a century. Even lawyers are agreed that the laws of England urgently require simplification of procedure and administration. From time to time the general question is started, and argued with so much eagerness and volubility, that public men are fain to disembarrass themselves of the trouble of the discussion, by confessing once for all that the case is clear, that their minds are made up, and that the laws of England must be reformed forthwith. Yet nothing is done. The task of reform is too great for any human intellect to accomplish; and the most zealous and able friends of the cause, the most competent in every way to undertake it—men whose lives have been passed both in the study and administration of the law,—who know it in all its strength and all its weakness, give up the subject in despair. There is no intellectual Hercules amongst them who can clear out such an Augean stable as that.

Yet what cannot be accomplished in the gross, may be attempted in detail. Law Reformers, seeing the hopelessness of grasping the whole subject, even in the longest lifetime and with the most indefatigable energies, divide themselves, according to the bent of their minds or their previous studies, into classified opponents of the various branches of the Law. Thus we have one section of very earnest and able Law Reformers, who devote their talents and their pugnacity to laying bare and endeavouring to remedy the multifarious abuses and delays of the administration of justice in our Ecclesiatical Courts. Another section, with the vivacious Lord Brougham at their head, imagine that our Common Law stands most urgently in need of the besom of the legal purifier, and vehemently insist that no country can really be considered as free or civilized as it ought to be, if law is costly and tardy, or placed beyond the reach of the humblest suitor for justice. Another party, equally eloquent, insists that the laws for the transfer of real estates are so cumbrous, complicated, and expensive, as to be a disgrace to the age; and that, until they be made as simple as the laws relative to the sale or transfer of a bale of cotton, or any other article of merchandise, we shall, in one important particular, be guilty of an injustice, and perpetuate a barbarism. Another class, still more clamorous, insist that, of all the abuses that ever existed in the world, none is equal in magnitude to the Court of Chancery. To these four armies of Law Reformers a fifth has recently been added, in consequence of the unhappy scruples of the Rev. Mr. Gorham, and the legal and doctrinal disputes to which they have led. This last party object to even the remotest interference of the State tribunals with the doctrines of the Church, and desire to prevent, in all future time, the great courts of appeal, the House of Lords and the Privy Council, from even considering, much less reversing, any judgment that may be pronounced in ecclesiastical matters by the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The whole of these five questions of Law Reform are more or less before the public and the Legislature at the present time. Many able and accomplished men are at work upon them, and have made as much progress as can reasonably be expected, when the questions are so large and important, and when the danger of moving too fast is so apparent. Time hallows even abuses; and grievances cannot be rudely and suddenly remedied in a country like England, where the public mind is slow and cautious, and has rather a liking for the antique and the firmly established, because it is antique and firmly established,—independent altogether of its abstract beauty or its theoretical merits. We must, therefore, be contented to see "Law Reform" drag its slow length along—not like a wounded snake, but like the tortoise in the fable. If it be very slow, it is likely that it will be very sure. Some day or other we may expect it to arrive at its destination, though it must be confessed that a little more haste would not be at all inconvenient.

The Bishop of London is the most eminent of our Law Reformers at the present time, and has introduced a Bill into Parliament for "Amending the Administration of Justice in her Majesty's Privy Council in Appeals on questions of False Doctrine, Heresy, and Schism." The discussion upon the subject has been adjourned, and the details of the proposed measure are not yet fairly before the public. We shall, therefore, content ourselves for the present with merely recording the introduction of the Bill under these high auspices, and the fact that it is understood to have been submitted to the careful preliminary examination of the whole Bench of Bishops, and to have obtained the cordial approbation of all the members of that right reverend body, with the exception of three. There will be ample time to discuss it hereafter.

The approaching resignation of the Lord Chancellor, from ill-health and the infirmities of advancing years, has once more opened up the still greater and more urgent question of Chancery Reform. As soon as Lord Cottenham shall have delivered judgment in a

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY REGENT'S-PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

few causes which have come to that point of maturity before him, it has been announced by the Prime Minister, that his Lordship will resign the high office, upon which his great talents and exemplary character have thrown such lustre. The opportunity has been taken to suggest the necessity of separating the judicial from the political functions of the Lord Chancellor. This is a suggestion of old standing, which has only been kept in abeyance, because it could not be gracefully or even usefully acted upon until a change of Ministry, when the Lord Chancellor would, with other political officers, be removed—or until that still more appropriate occasion which has now arrived.

The objections to the union of judicial with political office are so strong, and have been so keenly felt, that no Judge in Great Britain, the Lord Chancellor excepted, has been permitted to hold his high place in obedience to party necessities. It has been considered dangerous and unconstitutional that it should be so. But the supreme Judge, by a strange anomaly, has been allowed to remain in a dangerous if not unconstitutional position. He has been suffered to be the creature of a vote of the House of Commons. The present Lord Chancellor, with all his genius, all his talent, all his experience, all his familiarity with the Court of Chancery—a Judge who gives, and has ever given, the highest satisfaction that could be given by any man having too much duty to perform—might have been removed at any day by a vote of want of confidence in Lord John Russell; while the Judges of the Common Law Courts—inferior in dignity to his Lordship, but transacting an amount of business not less important—were free from all such contingencies. All men agree that it is inconsistent with the due administration of justice, that such a Judge as the Lord Chancellor should hold his office on a tenure like this. No one disputes the necessity of reforming the evil. But the insecurity of his tenure of office is not the whole extent of the mischief. The Lord Chancellor is not solely a Judge in Equity. His avocations, powers, privileges, and duties are multifarious, complicated, and conflicting. He is not only President of the Court of Chancery, but he is Speaker of the House of Lords. He is not bound to sit in his own court, but is liable at any time to be summoned away from it to meet her Majesty in Privy Council. He is not simply a great magistrate, but he is the superintendent and overseer of all Justices of the Peace, whom he appoints or removes on his own responsibility. He not only decides disputes in equity, but he is, by virtue of his office, the guardian and protector of all persons who are unable to guard and protect themselves—infants, lunatics, and idiots. He has the patronage of numerous Church livings, and is a Judge of Appeal in three separate courts; namely, the Court of Chancery, the House of Lords, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. These, numerous as they are, form but a portion of his functions. Were his office made permanent, and were he, like other judges, to be wholly irremoveable by the chances and changes of party politics, it is evident that enough would not be done to satisfy the claims of suitors in his court, and the necessities of the public business. The two sets of functions must be separated, so that party politicians may still have, if they will, their political Chancellor to preside in the Lords, and that suitors in equity may have another and a more important Chancellor to preside in the Court of Chancery, undistracted by business which he is not competent to perform with satisfaction to himself and the public, and independent of the votes of a political and popular body. Lord John Russell announced on Tuesday night, in making known to the House the intention of the Lord Chancellor to resign his office, that the subject had engaged the serious attention of the Government. He confessed his own belief in the desirableness of the change proposed, and gave a faint prom se that the Government would introduce a measure to meet the end in view. The opportunity that has occurred is one that, if now suffered to escape, may not soon again present itself; and, although in a matter of such magnitude and importance the country will be as averse as Lord John Russell himself can be from undue precipitancy, his Lordship must remember that caution may be carried too far. The public will not tolerate those indefinite delays which he hinted at, and will expect him to take the matter in hand immediately. It is supposed that to give the Government time and opportunity to declare, the Great Seal will be put in commission.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE safe arrival of a living Hippopotamus in the menagerie of the Zoological Society is already well known through the daily press. We hasten to lay before our readers the first sketch of him from life, which has been made in this country. The whole of the arrangements for his transport from Cairo have been most successful, and reflect the highest credit on the energy and ability of all who were concerned in them. It will be readily understood that no ordinary difficulties had to be surmounted in his maintenance at Cairo, in the first instance, during five months; and, afterwards, in getting him down to Alexandria, shipping him on board the *Ripon*, supplying him with the vast quantity of fresh water necessary for his bath, transferring him from the steamer to the railway, and thence to the Gardens. It appears, however, that throughout the whole of his eventful journey from the island of Obsyeh, where he was captured in July or August last, some 1800 miles above Cairo, everything has conspired to give a favourable sense to the Viceroy's liberal desire to assist the Society in the most interesting and important enterprise which they have ever undertaken. Several attempts have been made within the last twenty years to obtain living specimens of this great amphibious quadruped, but with uniform ill success; so that the offer of an American agent at Alexandria to give £5000 for an animal of this species delivered to him at that city has entirely failed to induce any speculator to encounter the risk and labour of an expedition to the Wa de Nile, with the object. Nothing perhaps more clearly demonstrates the value of the Pasha's gift, and of Mr. Murray's energetic advocacy of the interests of science, than the fact that even in Egypt, in the land of its nativity, the Hippopotamus is now so far removed from the ob-ervation of men, that the animal possessed by the society created intense wonder and interest in Cairo, and could only be withdrawn from the curious gaze of ten thousand spectators who witnessed its debarcation from the canal boat at Alexandria by the intervention of a strong body of the Pasha's troops, who accompanied it as a guard to the spot where the *Ripon* was moored.

The Hippopotamus was first seen in the Gardens by ourselves and by the members of the society on Sunday morning last, having arrived at a late hour on the previous evening. His extraordinary docility, healthy condition, his docility and attachment to his Arab attendant, and the evident enjoyment with which he plunged and gambol ed in the water, gave satisfactory evidence of the care which had been bestowed on him, and the foresight with which the Society's arrangements had been laid for its reception. Although yet under a two-month old, his massive proportions indicate the enormous power which will be developed in his mature growth; and the grotesque expression of his physiognomy far exceeds all that can be imagined from the stuffed specimens in museums, and the figures which have hitherto been published from the reminiscences of travellers

To see the Hippopotamus rightly, is to see him in the water: there his activity is only surpassed by the otter or the seal; and fortunate is the spectator who obtains his first impression of the creature as he emerges suddenly above the surface, after diving or lying tranquilly at the bottom of the tank, which contains a large portion of the house in which he is exhibited. The beautiful adaptation of structure to peculiar habits is in no animal more beautifully conspicuous than in the Hippopotamus; and it is difficult to suppose a more convenient and complete opportunity of observing both, than in the last and greatest acquisition of the Zoological Society. The subject is so interesting, and the desire of the Council to afford rational amusement as well as instruction to the public so praiseworthy, that we shall revert to it in our next Number.

The total number of constables of all classes receiving pay in England and Wales, in the year 1849, was 9724; namely, 2557 in England, and 167 in Wales. The amount paid to the county police rate, during that year, was £105,783 6s., and the expenditure £103,894 4s. 5d. Of this sum, £101,5 3 3s. was for pay allowances, and £2,376 for incidental expenses.

It is understood that the Treasury has awarded to each of the four barristers of the present Appellate Police Court the sum they paid for the purchase of their places. Mr. Best, M.P., paid £2000 for his appointment as one of the Commissioners, and was the last purchaser allowed. The attorneys and officers of the Police Court also expect compensation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The general feeling amongst the public in France, on the subject of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from London, has begun to assume the same tone as public opinion in England exhibited from the commencement on the matter, viz. that the step was rash, hasty, and ill-timed. It is supposed, indeed, that the French Ambassador would have returned to London before this, but that the Government is at a loss to lay before the National Assembly and the country any satisfactory reasons for the precipitate and imprudent withdrawal of their Minister from London. The Government journals now affect to make the most amicable advances to England, and protest that France has only a personal quarrel with Lord Palmerston, but that it still entertains the friendliest feelings towards England. It is said that General de la Hitte will be removed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a more suitable post, and that M. Drouyn de Lhuys will be the new Foreign Minister.

In the Legislative Assembly the new Electoral Bill is discussed with great earnestness, and, at times, with much violence of language, manner, and gesture.

On Monday evening several amendments were proposed, but were all rejected; and the second clause, fixing the three years' residence in any commune as the qualification to vote, was carried. The principle of the bill having been adopted, no doubt is entertained with regard to the passing of the remaining portion of the measure.

The debate on Tuesday evening was exceedingly tumultuous. M. Berryer, in supporting the measure, alluded to the Republicans of the Eve, and exclaimed, "We know nothing about them; but by the acts of Louvel and Alibaud"—the former being the assassin of the Duke de Berri, and the latter the intended one of Louis Philippe. The Mountain party hereupon broke out into a frenzy of violence and execration. The scene of uproar lasted some time, at the close of which the first paragraph of Article 3 was adopted.

The Red journals are furious in their remarks upon M. Berryer's reference to Louvel and Alibaud, as forming a portion of the Republican party.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed, and some further progress was made with the bill; but nothing occurred during the discussion that calls for remark. When the measure shall have been finally disposed of, we are told that other schemes of a retrograde character are to be brought forward, among which are to be the revival of the stamp duty upon newspapers, and the total prohibition of the sale of those publications in the streets.

A report was in circulation that the Russian Government had recalled its Ambassador from London. This statement is of dubious authority, and requires confirmation.

The Marquis de Talaru, who died last week in Paris, left no issue. He has bequeathed two millions of francs to the Count de Chambord. He has further bequeathed a considerable sum to Gaston de Montmorency, Prince of Robecq, to enable the Prince, as the Marquis declared in his will, to pay the debts contracted in performing acts of charity

The annual message of the President of the Republic to the Assembly is talked about as on the eve of being delivered. The President is expected to express emphatically his determination to maintain order, and his determination to strengthen order by the most energetic means within the law.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Piedmont, we learn that the trial of M. Franzoni, the Archbishop of Turin, for issuing to his clergy a circular conceived in a spirit of opposition to the recent reforms and ecclesiastical privileges by the Piedmontese Parliament, took place at Turin on the 23rd ult, when he was found guilty and condemned to a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine. The Archbishop, who had been for some time previously confined in the citadel, refused to present himself at the trial. The affair has created a very painful sensation throughout Piedmont, the Archbishop being a pious man and a great friend of the poor.

From Florence we have the intelligence of a new convention of Austria and Tuscany for the provisional occupation of the Grand Duchy. The auxiliary corps will amount to 10,000 men—the initiative of the evacuation of the Grand Duchy to be left to the two contracting Powers. The convention is dated April 22, 1850; the ratification, May 20. A decree orders a levy of 14,000 men for 1850.

Our accounts from Rome are to the 21st ult. They mention that an allocution had been delivered by the Pope in the Consistory held the previous day. Rome was perfectly tranquil; but the people were angry and disappointed, on learning that no mention of administrative or monetary reforms had been made in the Consistory.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a second note to the Cabinet of Naples on the subject of the indemnities claimed by British subjects.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin our accounts reach to the 25th ult. The official bulletins of the state of his Majesty's health continue to give favourable symptoms consequent on gun-shot wounds, and show that his Majesty is progressing favourably. The wound is more serious than was at first represented, but is by no means dangerous; it is about two inches long, across the fleshy part of the forearm, within a few inches of the elbow joint.

The ministerial organ, the *Deutsche Reform*, has abandoned its first statement, that the attempted crime was the result of a political conspiracy of the democratic party, and declares that no legal proof of such a connexion has as yet been discovered, but asserts that the democracy are indirectly the intellectual cause of the frightful crime. It appears, however, that advantage will be taken of this fact to introduce several measures against the press. Two journals are mentioned as about to be suppressed.

AUSTRIA.

An accident of a dangerous character occurred to the Imperial family at Vienna on the 24th ult. The mother of the Empress, the Archduchess Sophia, had gone to the railway to meet her son, and his Majesty took a seat in her carriage. The horses had only proceeded a few steps when they started off with great impetuosity. With the greatest difficulty the young animals were quieted for a few moments, during which his Majesty helped his mother and brother to make their escape from the carriage, and then jumped out himself. This had hardly been accomplished when the safetree broke.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 16th ult. have been received. On the report of the Slavery Compromise Committee, noticed last week, nothing definitive has yet been done.

The most stirring event is the contemplated buccaneering expedition against the island of Cuba. From the accounts (which are very varying) on the subject, we learn that several vessels had sailed from New Orleans, with the intention of invading that island, and aiding in an insurrection of the disaffected portion of the Cubans on the shore of the valley of Santa. The entire force is differently estimated at from 4000 to 13 000 men. It is added that several vessels, ostensibly sailing for Chagres, are really destined for Cuba; but where the rendezvous or place of debarkation is at present is probably a secret only to all but the leaders. The men have able leaders, arms and ammunition, and the leaders have plenty of money, with assurances of an almost general rising of the people when they land. This is doubtless the case in the western part—namely, that they will meet with a determined resistance from the Spanish forces, and that they must expect but little mercy if they fall. A New Orleans writer says, "The cry is patriotism, but the objects of more than half the invaders are confiscation and spoils. Several of the leading men of the Southern States favour the enterprise, and have subscribed money. General Quitman, formerly an officer in the Mexican war, and Governor of Mississippi, is the chief in command; Senor Lopez, the Cuba insurrectionist, being next. The expedition is too small for success, but Lopez says that two-thirds of the people and four fifths of the army in Cuba will join it, which feels in general do not believe." A strong Spanish naval force is consequently almost certain to appear.

The cholera continues to be very fatal on the western rivers, especially to emigrants, some boats having nearly forty deaths between New Orleans and St. Louis. The water of the Mississippi is almost sure to produce dysentery, when drunk by Europeans; and there is none other to drink on board its steamers.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament has been opened by Lord Elgin, at Toronto. He delivered his speech in English and French, and it was well received by a full House. The Governor states that Canadian securities are in better demand, and that they have risen in value in the market; that reciprocal trade with the United States is delayed, owing to the want of action on the part of Congress; that cheap and uniform rates of postage are required; that the Assembly should be more unanimously constituted than it now is; that public credit is becoming more opposed to capital punishment; that the Chancery practice of Canada requires improving; that improved assessment and jury laws, and cheaper courts of justice, are required. He states that annexation movement is becoming unpopular in Canada, and that neither the cause nor its advocates will be countenanced in any manner whatever by the Government.

"EVERY MAN HIS OWN FIREMAN" is the title given to a portable fire-engine, of great merit, recently registered by Mr. Baddeley. The present invention is adapted for domestic use, and being placed in a pail or other vessel of water, and the handle worked up and down, a powerful jet of water may be projected to a distance of thirty or forty feet, wherever a fire may be burning, without exposing the operator to any personal danger or inconvenience. The *self-extinguisher* is brought into action by merely pressing the thumb on a small lever, when the water is dispersed in the form of a shower, which drenches the whole of the burning surface. By this means, a single pail of water becomes more effectual for extinguishing fire than a much larger quantity thrown wastefully from the ordinary fire-engine. The price of the article is 30s.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING TRANSACTIONS.—On Sunday last, about one o'clock P.M., Lieutenant John Allen, commander of the *Prince of Wales* revenue cutter, fell in with a vessel called the *Sea Flower*, of Hull, engaged in the smuggling trade, which is believed to be extensively carried on on the Norfolk coast. The smuggler was boarded about 100 yards off Hasboro' light vessel, and upon searching her was found to be laden with 122 bales of contraband tobacco of 50 lb. each, being above 6000 lb. in all, the duty upon which would amount to upwards of £900. On Monday morning John Coxon and Samuel Jowett, who were found on board, were brought before the magistrates. The vessel and cargo will be confiscated, and will therefore prove a most valuable prize to the officers and men engaged in the capture.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation holden on Tuesday, a Grace passed the Senate to authorise the Vice-Chancellor to expend a sum not exceeding £100 in the erection of an iron bridge over the water-course between the Botanic Garden and the Trumpington-road.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunkett, to the Deanery of Tuam. The Rev. Thomas Ilderton, to the Vicarage of Felton, Herefordshire. The Rev. H. Edwards, to the Vicarage of Wiggenhall, St. Germans, Norfolk. The Rev. Charles Ramsay Flint, to the Vicarage of Southern, Lincolnshire.

VACANCIES.—Elmsett Rectory; diocese, Ely; value, £580, with residence: pats., Clare Hall, Cambridge; Rev. J. Spears, deceased Willingdon Vicarage, Sussex; diocese, Chichester; value, £168; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; by death of the Rev. H. James.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Frederick Fane, Curate, from the yeomanry, gentry, and others resident in the parish of Blackmore, Essex. The Rev. J. C. Morphew, from the children attending the daily and Sunday schools of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. The Rev. Blencowe Schuckburgh, from the parishioners of Marston St. Lawrence, and from the parishioners of Warkworth, both in Northamptonshire, of which he has been the Incumbent for many years. The Rev. J. Bayliss, Incumbent of Bucknell, Staffordshire, from the inhabitants. The Rev. R. N. Pen hereon, resigning the Incumbency of St. Mary's Chapel, Maryport. The Rev. Moorhouse Thompson, Curate of Kyloe, from the choir. The Rev. John Bentham, Master of Lancaster Grammar School, from his pupils and friends. The Rev. Daniel Dickson, from the congregation of St. Paul's, Newport. The Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, from some of the parishioners, Holywell, Oxford.

THE GORHAM CASE.

On Monday, the Court of Common Pleas delivered an elaborate judgment on the motion for a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay the Judges of the Arches Court from instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke; and that judgment was to refuse the rule. The resources of litigation seem unknown to the lawyers themselves, till they are lead for ingeniously devising or discovering them, and, therefore, we cannot say that no further legal proceedings will take place; though one reason which the Court gave for refusing the rule was, that "further discussion would not produce any additional information," and that "granting the rule would only PROLONG A USELESS LITIGATION." We dare not hope, however, that the decision of the highest tribunals, and this marked condemnation of useless litigation, will prevent further appeals if they be possible. The judgment of the Court turned entirely on the point, "whether the 9th section of the statute 24 Henry 8, which enacts, that in any case within either of the enumerated classes of cases which shall touch the King, the appeal shall be made to the Upper house of Convocation, is deemed to be incorporated in, or to control the statute 25 Henry 8," which generally gives appeals to the King in Chancery—subsequently enacted the King in Council. "It appears to us," say the judges, "that the true construction of the statute 25 Henry 8, c. 19, which applies to the appeal made in this case, is, that appeals in all cases under that statute *may be made to the Queen in Council*, except in the cases in which such appeal may arise *shall or shall not touch the Crown*; and that, therefore, under the authority of subsequent statutes, the appeal was properly referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." A great number of cases were quoted to prove that such also had been the practice. Consistently with that, both parties to the appeal concurred in it, and took no objection to the jurisdiction of the Council till the decision was given, when the defeated party found out that the appeal had been made to a wrong tribunal. The Court also referred to the plea in judgment of the Queen's Proctor, but admitted that the applicant had only exercised the undoubted right of making an application to the Court of Common Pleas; while it confirmed the judgment, and said that nothing was presented to the Court during the argument to invalidate the statement on which it was founded. On all these grounds the Court refused the rule. There was a subordinate point referred to, which the Court did not decide, namely, whether the case in question did touch the Crown. We cannot think that it did, in any sense contemplated by the statutes. The question at issue is one of doctrine and discipline, not of property or the rights of the Crown; and it, therefore, it had been held, that cases touching the Queen could not be referred to the Privy Council, the world not have included—and such, we think, was the opinion of the Court Mr. Gorham—in such cases. It may be right, on many momentous question, to have recourse to all the arms supplied by the law for carrying on a through "all warfare; but we are pleased to find the Court discouraging further proceedings, and, consequently, many of the pin-pricking proceedings, as "useless litigation."

A great number of the members of the University of Oxford have signed a petition to the Queen, setting forth that the Council has in all ages claimed and generally exercised the right of freely judging and deciding ecclesiastical causes by spiritual judges, quoting a variety of cases at different periods of our history in which such a right has been conceded to the Church by her Majesty's predecessors, and praying her Majesty to give her Royal assent that all questions touching the doctrine of the Church of England arising in appeal or in temporal courts shall be referred to a synod; that her Majesty will give her sanction to a bill for making the judgment of such synod *binding upon the temporal courts of the realm* and that her Majesty will be pleased to refer the matter of doctrine recently questioned, to the Church itself, as may be advised by the episcopate, so that the members of the Church may know what is her doctrine upon the judgment of appeals, and the Church enjoy full freedom of declaring and judging in all matters purely spiritual.

A great number of the same persons have also subscribed a memorial or petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing the deep anxiety they feel in consequence of the late decision of the Privy Council, because, apart from the doctrinal interest involved in the decision, it appears that authority in controversies of faith is transferred in a court composed of civil judges, to an authority of the Church. But the supreme court appears to have ruled that the Church of England has no certain doctrine on the sacrament of baptism; that great uncertainty would be thrown on other declarations of faith, and that the continuance of such a state of things would tend to produce universal scepticism They therefore pray his Grace to take measures, with the advice of the Bishops, whereby all questions touching the doctrines of the Church shall be finally referred to a synod, and the doctrine of the Church called in question, in the late judgment, may be authoritatively re-affirmed. The memorial is numerously signed, and among others by attached to both petitions—all more than a column and a half, solid, of names of the most learned men, and amongst them are the names of heads of houses, Fellows, Professors, Doctors, and Students. These gentlemen claim for themselves, under the name of the Council, a power and authority of a higher and more binding nature than the temporal courts, and greater even than the Supreme Court of the Queen in Council, the decision of which they desire to have reversed.

A NOVEL ADDITION TO THE PIANOFORTE.—Mr. Church, of Bristol, has recently had the honour of submitting his ingenious and useful invention called the "wrist supporter" to the pianoforte of her Grace the Duchess of Wales. This invention has the recommendation of some of our most eminent pianists, and cannot fail to facilitate many of the difficulties which masters have to encounter with their pupils, namely, a good and equal touch, the hands and fingers in rapid passage, which is perfectly secured by this valuable contrivance.

MR. J. D. DAVLIN, AUTHOR OF THE "SHOEMAKER."—We regret to learn from a correspondent just issued, and which bears the names of several literary celebrities as vouches for its accuracy, that Mr. Davlin stands in need of assistance of the benevolent, to rescue him from a position of calamity, into which he has fallen from misfortune and other inevitable causes. Mr. Davlin is well known from his generally interesting, and in some cases highly valuable, treatise on his own trade, called "The Shoemaker," published as one of Mr. Knight's Industrial Guides, four or five other volumes. For some three or four years, Mr. Davlin has been a sufferer from illness; and in the summer of 1849 he was attacked with cholera, but in one of its mildest forms, though of lingering obstinacy, and leaving a very serious affection of the eyes. During his long illness all his available resources have been gradually exhausted in the extended way; and now the remains of a library, at one time numbering about three thousand volumes (the result of the soberest habits and the greatest economy), and still, probably, amounting to some fourteen or fifteen hundred, with some very curious and unique trade charters, as also a large collection of transcripts which he made during the research of a long series of years, from the printed and manuscript stores of the British Museum, &c., at every direction he possibly could, is held security for a considerable sum of money due for room-rent, &c. The grain object of Mr. Davlin in seeking for and purchasing these charters and making these transcripts, was that, after having together sufficient materials for the production of a history of the British Constitutional Corporations generally. The situation of the benevolently disposed is solicited towards Mr. Davlin, in the hope that the effort now made will enable him to find some escape from his present embarrassments, but especially to save what yet remains of his books, manuscripts, &c., those being the most precious of all other enrichments to a mind of his order, and thus—to make use of his own saying—"that the combined interests of *health and literature* may be for many years longer consumed both his pride and exertion. The committee is composed of Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Charles Mackay, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Henry Mayhew, and Mr. Thomas Wright. Subscriptions, we believe, will be received: or at the office of the *Art Union Journal*, Marlborough Chambers, 49, Pall-mall; Mr. Colnaghi, 13, Great Marlborough street, Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, 186, Strand, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co's, 65, Cornhill; Mr. Charles Gilpin's, 5, Bishopsgate-street Within; Mr. John Russell Smith's, 6, Old Compton-street, Soho; by any other friend, or by Mr. Davlin himself, addressed to the care of Mr. Russell Smith.

There was a beautiful coin found in Jarrow churchyard last week, in digging a grave. It appears to have been struck in the reign of the Scottish King Robert. It has the dragon with the Christian emblem on its back; and on the reverse the name "Alcuin," who was a "moneyer" of that King, and lived between 665 and 674. It is somewhat less than our penny.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships assembled for the first time after the Whitsun holidays.

Her Majesty's gracious reply to their Lordships' address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince was communicated by the Marquis of WESTMINSTER.

The Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, the Judgments (Ireland) Bill, and the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

The Defects in Leases Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The Marquis of SALISBURY presented a petition complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a return to Protection. The noble Earl entered into a variety of details to prove the injurious effects of the Free-trade experiment on the agricultural interests particularly, and on the general interests of the country.

The Earl of MALMESBURY quoted returns showing the state of pauperism in 1846, and contrasted them with the returns for 1850, proving that in this year of free imports and low prices the pauperism of this country was greater than in the last year of import duties and a year of high prices.

The Earl GREY contended that the distress which the agricultural interests so much and so justly complained of was attributable more to the defalcation of rents of 1846 than to free trade. He taunted noble Lords opposite with getting up incessant Protection debates, without venturing on making any distinct proposition for the restoration of the old commercial system.

Lord STANLEY assured the noble Earl that he should feel it to be his duty to point out the practical results of the so-called Free Trade from week to week and from day to day. He and his friends would f el it their duty to show, from the papers furnished by the Government themselves, that all the promises and all the predictions of the advocates of the Free-Trade policy had been falsified. The noble Lord proceeded to examine the exports return, from which it had been inferred that our exports had greatly increased, and pointed out additional articles in this return, to the amount of two millions and a half, which articles were not included in the return before the Free-Trade experiment was commenced. But even supposing that we had increased a little our foreign export trade, he (Lord Stanley) maintained that it was an unimportant trade compared with the home. The noble Lord referred to the great diminution in the consumption of cocoa, coffee, dry fruits, figs, raisins, currants, sugar, and tallow, to exhibit the pinched condition of the people generally, who are compelled to curtail the comforts (not the luxuries) of life in order to make ends meet. Increased pauperism and diminished employment in agricultural and manufacturing districts were daily making the failure of the Free-Trade policy more manifest; and he (Lord Stanley) felt satisfied that the country was fast coming to the conviction that a return to a just, moderate, and equitable system of Protection to all kinds of British industry was indispensable, in order to restore the country to a state of prosperity.

The petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Her Majesty's most gracious reply to the address of congratulation on the birth of a prince was presented by Mr. Labouchere.

After a considerable time spent in discussing private bills, the House went into a Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

On the vote for Ministerial and other salaries,

Mr. Fagan proposed a general reduction of ten per cent., on account of the diminished price of articles of consumption.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated any interference with the inquiry of the select committee on salaries.

Mr. CORDEN declared that he would not join in any proposal the object of which was to pass a condemnation on Free-Trade. He insisted that he never knew the working people better off than now in the West Riding of York.

Mr. DENISON was glad to hear that the West Riding of York was so flourishing; but other places were not in so happy a condition, and he advised Mr. Fagan to inquire of his honourable friend the member for Manchester (Mr. Bright) and ask him why it was that his large establishments were closed. When he (Mr Disraeli) and his friends found that the great body of the middle classes in the country were daily making the most lamentable complaints of distress, they —agricultural, manufacturing, and shipping—were all suffering, and it behoved them to call for all legitimate retrenchment, although they did not designate themselves, *par excellence*, financial reformers.

Mr. FORBES did not press his proposition to a division.

On the vote for the Mint, Mr. CHRIS. STANLEY stated, that a new florin, with the usual words, omitted from the first coin, would shortly be issued; and that another issue of threepenny pieces was in progress.

Several votes were agreed to, after much discussion and several divisions.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments, on the motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The Convicts' Prison Bill was re-committed and amended, on the motion of Sir G. GREY.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was committed *pro formâ*, to admit of amendments, and to be reprinted.

The Poor Removal (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and the Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill, passing through committee.

The Court of Prerogative (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee. —Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that he would, on Friday week, call attention to the Greek question.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of his intention to submit resolutions, on an early day, condemnatory of the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Trustees Act, 1850, Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill was received, on the motion of Lord BEAUMONT.

On the motion of Lord BEAUMONT, the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to questions put by Mr. W. PATTEN and Mr. ROEBUCK, that, in consequence of the state of the Lord Chancellor's health, it is his intention to resign the Great Seal as soon as he shall be able to give judgment in those cases which he has heard. In the filling up the office, it was his (Lord John Russell's) intention to stipulate that any one accepting the Great Seal should take it subject to any regulation Parliament may make in respect to salary, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on salaries now sitting; and likewise that the chief offices in the gift of the Great Seal should be subject to any regulation Parliament may make in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on fees; and also that the Great Seal should be taken subject to the decision of Parliament with respect to the retiring pension. The question of the separation of the judicial and political functions of the Lord Chancellor was under the consideration of the Government; but, though it were desirable to effect such an object, and though the Government hoped to be able to present a measure to Parliament with that view, the subject was so difficult, and was so connected with the political history and the administration of the country, that he was reluctant to propose any measure to Parliament without the most serious deliberation.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Mr. W. MILES submitted the following motion to the House:—"That it is expedient that the Government, with the concurrence of the boards of guardians throughout England and Wales, should take immediate steps to forward the emigration of orphan girls, inmates of the several workhouses, and capable of entering service, to Australia, as apprentices." The hon. member referred to the want of female domestic servants in Australia, and urged that a favourable opportunity thus presented itself for providing for female orphans, now a burden on their respective parishes. He contended that a judicious system of this species of emigration would be equally beneficial to the colonies, to the emigrants, and to the mother country.

Mr. A. STAFFORD moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "United Kingdom" for the words "England and Wales."

Mr. MILES accepted this amendment, and the question was framed accordingly.

Mr. HAWES said that the Colonial Office and the Land and Emigration Commission had the sincerest desire to supply the colonies with that kind of emigration which was advantageous to the colonies and to the emigrants; and he described what had been done in sending out females to our Australian colonies, contending that the supply of female emigrants had been quite equal to the demand. There was no difference of opinion on the subject of this female emigration between the hon. member who made this motion and the Colonial Office, but, in dealing practically with the question, it was necessary to consider the limited funds in the hands of the Secretary of State, and to recollect that he was a trustee bound to administer them under the provision of an act of Parliament, and in accordance with the general regulations laid down by the colonies. The Under-Secretary asserted that, at the present moment, it would not be desirable to give an undue stimulus to this species of emigration, and that, at all events, the Colonial Office could not do much more than they had done and were doing. He must therefore move the previous question, expressing a hope that Mr. Miles would not press his resolution to a division.

Mr. MONSELL was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out. Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVILEGE.

Lord BROUGHAM call'ed attention to the fact, that the *Daily News* had copied a slanderous article against himself in connexion with the Earl of Lincoln's Divorce Bill from the *Globe*, the proprietor and editor of which had apologised to him for its original insertion. He would take time to consider until the next day whether he would move that the printer of the *Daily News* should be called to the bar of their Lordships' House.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met, for the first time, in the new House prepared for its accommodation. The sitting was an experimental one. The House met at twelve o'clock, and the only subject brought under discussion was the Irish Elections Bill, which was read a third time.

At five o'clock the House re-assembled in the old House.

QUESTIONS.

In reply to a question from Colonel Dunne, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, it was not intended to introduce any amendment into the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act which will give to the gentlemen of that country whose estates have been subjected to its enactments the same protection to their persons that is given to bankrupts in this country. Such a principle was entirely distinct from that of the bill itself.

In reply to a question from Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir G. GREY said he had received deputations and communications from the medical practitioners of the metropolis upon the subject of medical reform, but they differed so essentially in their views as to what the nature of that reform should be—even those who were in the same branches of the profession—that he could not undertake to say that he was at all prepared to ask the House to legislate on the subject.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Lord ASHLEY moved an address to the Crown, representing to her Majesty the wishes of the great mass of her subjects that the Sabbath-day should be one of rest in the post-offices throughout the kingdom, and that the collection and delivery of letters should cease upon that day; and also that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry as to how far the transmission of the mails on the Sabbath might be diminished, or altogether done away with. The noble Lord admitted that a great deal had been done by the Government to meet the expression of public opinion on this subject; but it was necessary to urge upon them the necessity of persevering in the good work until every post-office in the kingdom was placed upon the same footing as that of the metropolis, as far as related to the reception, transmission, and delivery of letters. This was loudly demanded by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, the petitions to that House having been numerous, even from mercantile, banking, and traders, in favour of the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the deep feelings which prevailed through the country upon this subject; but a great misconception was abroad as to the conduct of the Government, which he had had only recently twenty-five additional clerks on the Sabbath-day, in addition to twenty-seven previously employed, by which means no less than 8000 persons were relieved from all Sunday duties in the post-offices throughout the country, and were enabled to attend to their religious duties. A great deal had been done to meet public opinion, and he thought that that should have been received as a principle would be admitted still further. The question of shutting the post-offices on the Sabbath was one rather for the country than for the Government. There would not be any difficulty in the carrying out of the object, but he believed the public would soon discover its inconvenience. He felt strongly, that, in opposing the motion of the noble Lord, he was representing the feelings of the majority of the country.

After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 33 to 68.

JEWS' DISABILITIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in a committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND, BART., OF BROCKTON, CO. STAFFORD.

THE Chetwynds of Brockton descend from a common ancestor with the Earls of the same name. The first Baronet, Sir George Chetwynd, the father of the gentleman whose decease we record, filled for many years the office of Clerk to the Privy Council. The late Sir George was born 23rd July, 1783, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn in 1813, and sat in Parliament for Stafford from 1820 to 1826. He married, 30th August, 1804, Hannah Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late John Sparrow, Esq., of Ballston Hall, co. Stafford, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. The elder of the former, now Sir George Chetwynd, third Baronet, was born 6th Sept., 1809, and married, 2nd August, 1843, Lady Charlotte Augusta Hill, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Downshire. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria Elizabeth, is wife of Henry Grimes, Esq., the younger, of Coton House, co. Warwick; the second, Charlotte, of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Benthamshall, co. Lincoln; and the third, Georgiana, of Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P.

THE COUNT DE VITTRÉ.

CHARLES DE RAITZ DE VILLENEUVE, Count de Vittré, the descendant of an old and noble Poitou family, was the companion of the Emperor Napoleon when at the Military School, and he fought gallantly under his colours in after-life. The Count took a glorious part in the capitulation of Russia, where he was severely wounded. In 1823, he appeared as lieutenant of the Garde de Sossiliu, and he had then under his orders General Chamgartier, the Duke de Orléon, and M. A. Carrel. Carrel, on that occasion, struck with the daring valour of Vittré, called him the Bayard of the nineteenth century.

General Count de Vittré died at Paris on the 9th ult.

M. Hugues de Coval, a well-known political writer, is M. de Vittré's nephew.

LADY HENRIETTA FERGUSSON.

LADY HENRIETTA FERGUSSON, widow of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, was a daughter of Admiral Duncan, created Viscount Duncan for the victory of Camperdown. Her mother, Lady Duncan, was Henrietta, daughter of Sir Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, President of the Court of Session, and niece of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

Lady Fergusson, who was the second wife of Sir James Fergusson, has left a numerous family. Her only surviving brother is the present Earl of Camperdown; her sisters are Lady Stair, Lady Mary Dundas, of Dundas, and Lady Laura Dalrymple. Lady Fergusson died recently, at Oxenford Castle, North Britain.

MISS JANE PORTER.

THIS justly celebrated authoress died on the 24th ult., at Bristol. She was in her 75th year, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the last. In our Journal of next week we shall engrave a portrait of Miss Porter, to be accompanied by an interesting memoir of her literary life.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ISLINGTON.—The grand ceremony of pontifical vespers was celebrated in this church on last (Trinity) Sunday, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, in full canonicals, and consecrated the church at half-past seven, and was conducted in procession to the high altar, and immediately vespers began. His Lordship delivered an eloquent sermon, comprising an elaborate exposition of the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity.

TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM PAYNE, ESQ., CORONER FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Monday, this superb tribute was presented to Mr. Payne, in acknowledgment of his important services as a meritorious civic officer, especially in reviving the ancient public investigation into the origin of fires. The testimonial consists of a large and superb oval badge, bearing Mr. Payne's arms, set with brilliants, in a cross jewel, suspended by a gold chain; it has been ably executed by Mr. Walton, Ludgate-hill, and is of about 200 guineas value.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—The office at Spital, in Lincolnshire, will be closed for money order business on and after the 1st inst. (this day). Any money order issued upon that office, but not paid previous to the 1st June, must be transmitted to this department, with a request for transfer of payment to some other office.

A vessel just arrived in the Thames from New York has brought several boxes of pine-apples, of American produce.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

GRAND BANQUET IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

A MAGNIFICENT entertainment was given on the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd ult., in the Royal Banqueting-Room of St. James's Palace, by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the enrolment of that distinguished corps by the gallant and celebrated General Monck, afterwards Duke of Albemarle. Her Royal Highness the Prince Consort had interested himself to obtain the use of the Banqueting-Room in St James's Palace for the purpose; and her Majesty's gracious permission having been accorded, the necessary preparations had been in progress for some weeks past, under the direction of a committee, of whom Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet and Colonel Daniell were active members.

The invitations were necessarily limited to officers formerly belonging to the regiment and those still attached to the corps—these forming an aggregate number of nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the regiment, was, of course, present. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary-at-War, the Adjutant-General of the Forces, and a few other officers, were the only additional visitors. Of the officers of the regiment, it is scarcely necessary to add that every gentleman not incapacitated by illness attended.

It may be here mentioned that the Royal regiment of Coldstream Guards is the oldest corps in the service, with the exception of the 1st foot. The regiment owes its origin to the celebrated General Monck, whom it was raised in August 1650, five companies having been drafted, by the Protector's authority, from Hazlerigge's regiment, quartered at Newcastle, and five from Fenwick's, then garrisoned at Berwick. Thus formed, the regiment entered Scotland with the army under Cromwell, and did not return until General Monck, on the 1st of January, 1659-60, quitted his head-quarters at Coldstream to restore the Monarch under Charles II. From the place where these brave men setout, and where the plan had been matured, the regiment derives its distinctive appellation. Of the services of the Coldstream Guards, it is sufficient to say that few of her Majesty's regiments have more distinguished themselves in the art of war. The Coldstreamers served through the Peninsula, and at Waterloo their bravery was of the highest possible importance to the allied armies, the farm of Hougomont having been preserved chiefly by their gallantry, when under the command of Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) Sir James Macdonnell, an officer who had the gratification of participating in the festivities here described.

The guests assembled in the long gallery, from whence, on dinner being announced, they proceeded to the state banqueting-room, an apartment of great magnificence, and frequently used by the late King William IV., but only once since the death of that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage of her present royal Grandee Majesty. Two long tables were arranged on either side of the room with a cross table, together affording seats for 140 guests, and exhibiting a magnificent display of the choicest plate. The apartment was superbly illuminated, and when the guests were seated the effect was extremely grand. Behind the chair, supported on either side by the colours of the regiment, was a fine portrait of General Monck, purchased by the officers of the corps some years since, and bearing the following inscription:—"General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, the first Colonel of the regiment of Coldstream Guards." Over the fireplace was a magnificent gold cup, presented to the officers of the regiment; and upon either side waved the tattered colours borne at Waterloo, which were presented to the corps only on Wednesday morning, by Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford, the colonel commanding at that period.

Colonel Chaplin, the commanding officer of the regiment, presided, and was supported on his right and left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. To the right of the Duke of Cambridge sat the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Strafforde, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. To the left of the Duke of Wellington we remarked the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Sir James Macdonnell, K C B.

The banquet was furnished under the exclusive superintendence of Messrs. Grater, of Berkeley-square.

During dinner, the fine band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, played several favourite pieces, including the Double March composed by her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The programme also included that of "British Guards" (Gouy) and associate grand march "Reminiscences of Waterloo" (patronage publication), by J. Fraser Bartlett.

The gallant Chairman gave "The health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, by whose kindness they had been allowed to celebrate the present festival in a Royal palace. (Cheers.)

The toast was responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, the band playing a few bars of the National Anthem.

The gallant Chairman next gave "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the other members of the Royal Family."

This toast was enthusiastically responded to, the band playing the Coburg March.

The gallant chairman, in proposing the next toast, gave a brief history of the Coldstream Guards, and observed that, since 1660, he believed the regiment had had no Colonel so long as their present illustrious colonel. (Cheers.) His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had been connected with the regiment for nearly half a century, and, as one of the eldest officers in the corps, he could himself bear witness to the many advantages for which it was indebted to his Royal Highness. (Hear, hear.) His Royal Highness had always been anxious to promote the best interests of the regiment, and he begged to propose "The health of their illustrious Colonel with three times three, and the expression of a fervent hope that many years of health and happiness might be spared to him to command the Coldstream Guards. (Cheers.)

The toast was rapturously received, the band playing the "Coldstream March."

His Royal Highness, in responding, expressed the extreme gratitude he felt both for the kind manner in which the toast had been received, and for the distinction in which the gallant chairman had introduced his name. He confessed the pride he felt in commanding so distinguished a regiment as the Coldstream Guards, and that pride was increased by the fact that the regiment had been formerly commanded by his beloved and affectionate brother, the late Duke of York, to whom he believed the corps owed great obligations for the efficient system he had introduced into its management. (Hear, hear.) He trusted the principles which had hitherto marked the regiment would be continued, and that it would in future prove, if necessary had done, *multi accendere*. In conclusion, his Royal Highness begged to be allowed to propose "The health of their illustrious Commander-in-Chief, his Grace the Duke of Wellington."

The toast was drunk with all the honours, his Royal Highness giving the cue in the heartiest manner.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said: My Lords and Gentlemen, I am greatly obliged by his Royal Highness for the honour he has done me in proposing to you to drink my health, and to you for the manner in which you have accepted the proposition of his Royal Highness. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I may indeed say that I am proud of the honour you have done me in inviting me to attend your festival on this occasion. Gentlemen, long before I had the honour of holding a commission in the corps of Guards, I had every reason to respect that corps, on account of their display of every military quality as soldiers in every situation in which they could be placed. I have had the good fortune to see them in the presence of the enemy in situations of difficulty under every possible circumstance, and on every such occasion they have conducted themselves with distinction, and displayed every quality which could be expected from the best class of soldiers. (Cheers.) Among these the least distinguished have not been the Coldstream Guards. (Loud cheers.) I see many around me whose conduct I have had occasion to applaud under every variety of circumstance—in the field, in cantonments, and in quarters. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I know, also, it is impossible to see troops, in any country, equal to the efficiency of those corps. Look at your everyday occurrences in foreign countries. In fact, gentlemen, shall it be said that in England the people are less courageous than in other countries? Is not an English mob as brave as that of any other country, whether Frenchmen or Germen? (Hear, hear.) Well, just look at the bands of men who, in this metropolis, and those troops who, in the great towns of England, have maintained peace and order under very difficult circumstances, and compare them with the enormous armed quarties of foreign countries. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have all seen what has passed, both here and elsewhere, and I need not enter upon it in this place. You are aware of the difficult position and trying circumstances which have occurred; but you must also have observed that, with the exception of the useless anarchy that never had a chance of success, other countries, after months of ragine and misfortune, have only been extricated from their difficulties after severe and fatal contests. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I want to know what is the reason of this, and therefore it is attributable to a great measure to the principle of bravery and good discipline which animates the corps of Guards, and which has its example and effect among all classes of the people. (Cheers.) Among this corps, I say again, the Coldstream have never been the least distinguished; and, reiterating my thanks for the compliment you have paid me, I will now sit down, and propose with all possible happiness. The noble Duke resumed his seat amid loud cheers from all parts of the room.

The Chairman next gave "The Sister Service—the Navy," which was duly responded to.

The Chairman, on again rising, proposed "The health of the right hon. the Secretary at War," praising the compliment with a few eulogistic remarks on the official conduct of the right hon. gentleman.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., responded in an eloquent address.

Among the other toasts given were "The Adjutant-general of the Forces;" "The Grenadier Guards and Colonel Lascelles;" "The Fusileer Guards and Colonel Drummond;" "The Marquis of Huntley, the oldest Coldstreamer present;" "The right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, Bart., the Chairman," by the Duke of Cambridge; "Sir Alexander Woodford and General Trevor," "Sir James Macdonnell and Sir Henry Bouverie," "Sir William Gomm," "The Cavalry Brigade," responded to by Lord George Manners, M.P.; "General Millman," "General Walton," "General Shawe," "Lord Frederick Fitzclarence," "The Adjutants of the Army and our Brother Comrades of the Line," by Col. the Hon. G. Upton; "General Bentzerson," by Colonel Dawkins; "Cox and Co., the agents of the regiment;" "The Old Coldstreamers," and "The Non-commissioned Officers of the Brigade," the latter by Colonel Daniel.

The party broke up about midnight, highly delighted with the festival.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PORTMAN-STREET BARRACKS.

The above event was also celebrated by a grand entertainment, given on Wednesday, the 22d ult., at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. The men, numbering 1400, assembled in St. James's Park at one o'clock, under the command of Colonel Bendick, and, after a brief parade, marched from thence to the barracks at Portman-street, where a substantial repast had been prepared for them.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, colonel of the corps, and all the officers, were in attendance; the illustrious and gallant Duke being accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

The large yard occupying the centre of the barracks was completely covered in with canvas, in the form of an oriental marquée. The colours used by the corps at Waterloo occupied a prominent position at the entrance, and were tastefully entwined with laurel and ribbons. Other portions of the tent were emblazoned with the national emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and with a variety of flags and banners.

The men having sat down, grace was said by Sergeant-Major Hurle, who presided. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied a seat amongst the privates. The fare consisted of about 1400 lb. of beef, with a liberal supply of pudding and beer.

At the termination of the entertainment, Sergeant-Major Hurle, in a brief address, proposed the "Health of her Majesty the Queen," a toast which was drunk with enthusiasm.

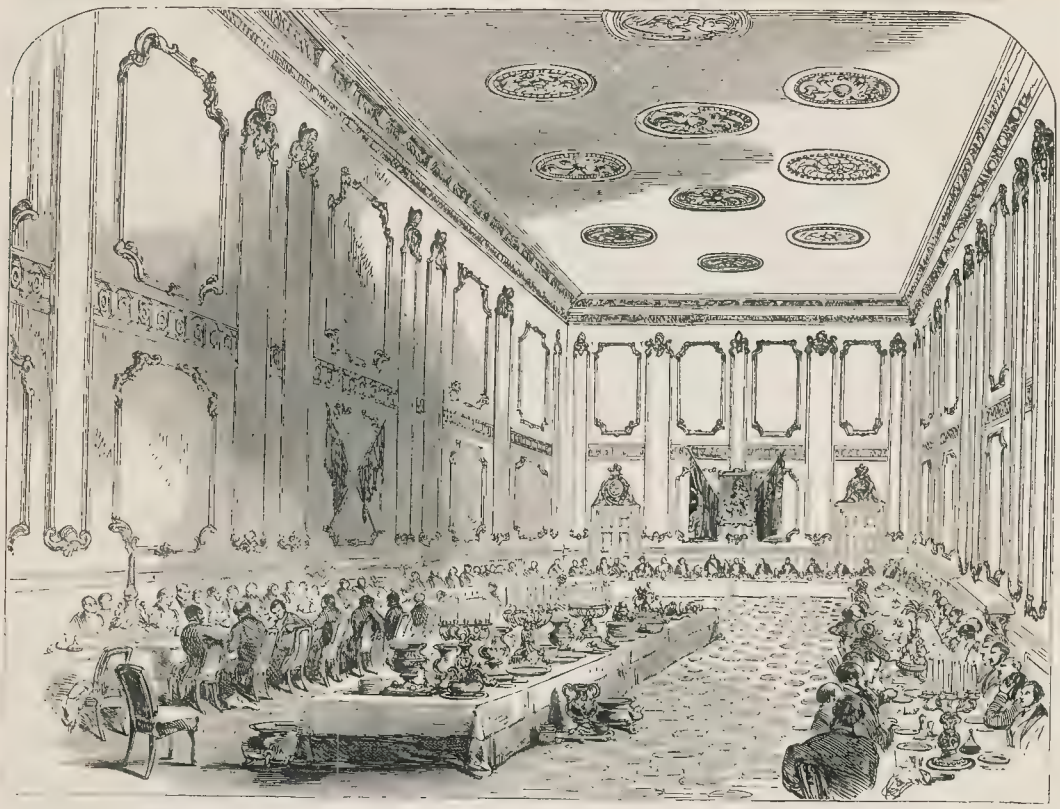
The Sergeant-Major then rose, and proposed "The health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the Coldstream Guards." The Sergeant, in eloquent terms, enlarged upon the services of the Coldstreamers, and referred to the brief detail of their services from the time of General Monck downwards. He observed that, although there were no Waterloo veterans at present in the corps, he was sure the Coldstreamers of the present day were not inferior in point of martial spirit to their predecessors. He dwelt upon the many good qualities of the officers who at present formed the staff of the regiment, and instanced several cases in which the general welfare of the men had been promoted through their instrumentality. In regard to the mutual relations between officers, non-commissioned officers, and men more cordially exist than in the Coldstream Guards.

The toast was most heartily responded to.

His Royal Highness returned thanks in a very pleasing address, and concluded by observing, that, having been connected with the corps for upwards of forty-five years, he felt no small pride in denominating himself the father of the Coldstreamers.

The royal party retired shortly before four o'clock.

Later in the evening, the men were permitted to receive their friends, and dancing and other amusements were kept up for some hours.



GRAND BANQUET OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS AT THE PORTMAN-STREET BARRACKS.

STATE VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO RYE.

ON Thursday week (the 23rd ult.), the Lord Mayor honoured the Mayor and Corporation of Rye with his company at a grand dinner at the George Hotel. The preparations for the civic visit were very gay. Flags were flying from the church, the magnificent ruins of Camber Castle, the tops of many of the houses, and from the whole of the shipping in the harbour and on the sand; this, together with the varied and delightful aspect of Romney Marsh teeming with flocks and herds, and an extended view of the line of railway from Ashford to Rye, now just completed, presented to the eye a very animated scene. All was holiday in the town of Rye; most of the shops were closed. Flags were flying from almost every house, while the sides of the doorways and windows were gaily decorated with green boughs, flowers, &c. Several triumphal arches were erected across the streets, bearing various devices. At Appledore was an arch, at which an address of congratulation was presented to his Lordship. The bells of the ancient church rang merry peals at intervals, and the population of Rye poured into the streets.

BELL OF THE CORPORATION OF RYE.

The Lord Mayor and suite, accompanied by Mr. M'Gregor, director of the South-Eastern Railway Company, arrived by special train from London at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, amidst the loud hurrahs of hundreds of well-dressed people. The day will be memorable in the borough annals, being marked not only by the state visit of the Lord Mayor, but by the opening of the line of railway from Ashford to Rye, which was, for this especial occasion, rendered available to the Lord Mayor and his friends We understand, however, the trains will not run for the conveyance of passengers for some time to come.

On alighting at the railway station, his Lordship, attended by several of the Dinner Committee, and a large number of the neighbouring gentry, farmers, principal tradesmen, &c., proceeded to Springfield Court, the seat of J. Smith, Esq., the Mayor of Rye, to luncheon.

About half-past two o'clock, the procession, in the following order, left the house of the Mayor:—

Two Councillors on Horseback Two Red Ensigns. The Band. A Silk Banner. Three Aldermen in a Carriage. Councillors in Carriages. Officers of the Borough. Borough Flag. Mace-Bearers. The Mayor and Town-Clerk in a Carriage. City Flag. The LORD MAYOR (in his State Carriage) and Household. Carriages with the Lord Mayor's Suite and Friends. Member for the Borough in a Carriage. Recorder, Clerk of the Peace, and Chaplain, in Carriages. Member for the County in a Carriage. Two Councillors on Horseback. Two Union Jacks. A large number of Carriages and Horses of Gentry. Four Fancy Flags. A Painted Boat on wheels, with Sailors.

On arriving in the town the procession passed up Landgate, which was magnificently decorated with flowers and evergreens, and in the evening illuminated with gas. On this ancient edifice was the motto, "Welcome to Rye." Thence it proceeded through the Tower, down the Long-street, by the Mint, to the Strand; then by Jarrett's-yard, up the Middle-street, and by the Custom-house; round the Churchyard, down East-street, and by the Long-street again, to the George Hotel. In the whole of this progress the streets were lined with spectators, as were the windows of every house past which the procession moved, and the cheers of the multitude everywhere greeted the progress of the honoured bearer of the ancient mace of "Faruombe."

About six o'clock the company sat down to a splendid banquet in the assembly-room of the George Hotel. The apartment was tastefully decorated, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Smith, of 23, Hanover-square; the gas fittings by Messrs. Verity, of King-street, Covent-garden. The dinner was provided by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, of Cornhill; the wines by Messrs. Sherer, Waugh, and Maryon, of London.

The Mayor of Rye, J. Smith, Esq., occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Lord Mayor of London, the Recorder of London, Mr. H. M. Curteis, M.P., and on the left by Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., the Mayor of Hastings (G. Scrivens, Esq., Mr. M'Gregor (Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company). Mr. E. A. Dawes (Town-clerk of Rye) occupied the Vice-chair.

His worship the Mayor, and Corporation of Rye, having drunk to their civic guest in the loving-cup, bidding him a hearty welcome, and the cloth being removed the customary loyal toasts were duly honoured. The Chairman, in an energetic speech, then proposed "The health of, and a hearty welcome to, the Lord Mayor of London." (Great cheering.)

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, stated that he came from the port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex. It was now more than 200 years since a Sussex man had filled the civic chair till the present year; he therefore felt great responsibility thrown upon his shoulders. He felt that the honour of the county of Sussex was, in a measure, dependent on the manner in which he acquitted his office of mayoralty. (Hear, hear.) The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Rye," which was most cordially drunk. The Mayor returned thanks.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall (the Lord Mayor's Chaplain), in the absence of Mr. Alderman Humphery, then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Hastings," which was drunk with cheers. The Mayor returned thanks

"The Corporation and Freemen of the City of London," "The health of Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Rye," were the next toasts, followed by "The health of the Recorder of the borough of Rye," proposed by Mr. Butler. The Recorder, Mr. W. Wakeford Attree, in returning thanks, after eulogising the conduct of the Lord Mayor, facetiously quoted the following lines, by Fletcher (Beaumont's colleague), who was a native of Rye:—

Labour, and diligently,
To keep your heart from Ease, and her base issues,
Pride and ambitious wantonness.
Rather lose all your limbs than the least honesty:
You are never maim'd, indeed, till loss of credit
Recumb you through.

Before the party broke up, several other toasts were drunk, including "the health of Mr. M'Gregor, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and the Directors," with special reference to the opening of the railway that day. Mr. M'Gregor, having thanked the company, added that he trusted that the whole of the works on that line would be completed before the autumn, when he should have the greatest pleasure in again meeting them to celebrate the auspicious event. (Cheers.)

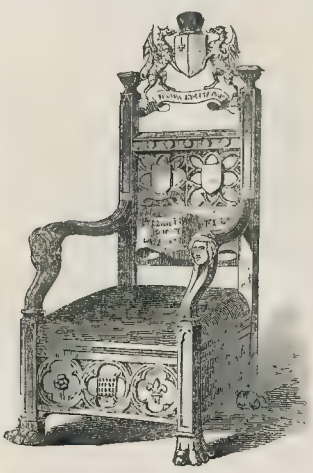
Messrs. Lockey, Young, Lawler, Westropp, and Bruton were the vocalists of the evening; and Mr. Harker officiated as toastmaster.

In the course of the day, a handsomely-carved chair, the work of an inhabitant of Rye, was presented to the Lord Mayor by the Corporation of Rye. The chair is carved from solid oak, and bears the arms of the City of London and Borough of Rye; underneath which is carved, in old English letters:—

Presented by the Corporation of Rye to Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Lord Mayor of London May 23, 1850.

THE PROCESSION AT THE OLD GATE, RYE.

We have engraved this interesting present; as also a curious old Bell, in the possession of the Corporation of Rye. It is 5½ inches high, and bears some grotesque figures and scroll-work. Upper inscription, "O Mater Dei, memento mei;" lower, "Petrus Ghelnevs me fecit, 1366."



CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE LORD MAYOR.

THE PROCESSION NEAR THE CHURCH, AT RYE.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—Several samples of sugar having found their way into the Bristol markets which, from the superiority of their granular texture and colour, have caused considerable interest throughout the West India trade, the most authentic information has been sought on the subject, and the result shows that, by means of a now well known patent for drying by centrifugal force, and the aid of a few simple adjuncts, sugar, which took from three to five weeks to refine is now done in as many minutes. The whole process and the results are to be witnessed at the sugar-houses of Messrs. Finzel and Son, at Bristol. Moreover, sugars altogether unsaleable in our markets are converted in a few minutes into an article worth some 36 shillings per cwt. To the colonies this discovery must prove of the last importance, as the raw produce can by a machine not more than 4 feet by 6 inches be there cleared and sent home free from the present waste by leakage, &c. There are various patents involved in this one, and the several holders—Messrs. Soyrig, Hardman, Finzel, and Rotch—have, in thus uniting what have hitherto been conflicting claims, produced a result which may be classed in practical usefulness to our colonial and home interests next to that of the discovery of the vacuum pan.

"ONCE CAUGHT, TWICE SHY."—"Many years ago (says Mr. A. Smee) I caught a common mouse in a trap, and, instead of consigning it to the usual watery grave or to the unmerciful claws of the cat, I determined to keep it a prisoner. After a short time, the little mouse made its escape in a room attached to my father's residence in the Bank of England. I did not desire the presence of a wild mouse in this room, and therefore adopted means to secure him. The room was paved with stone, and enclosed with solid walls. There was no hope for him that he would ultimately escape, although there were abundant opportunities for hiding. I set the trap, and baited it with a savoury morsel, but day after day no mouse entered. The poor little thing gave unequivocal signs of extreme hunger, by gnawing the bladder from some of my chemical bottles. I gradually removed everything from the room that he could possibly eat, but still the old proverb of 'Once caught, twice shy,' so far applied, that he would not enter my trap. After many days, visiting the apartment one morning, the trap was down, the mouse was caught; the pangs of hunger were more intolerable than the terrors of imprisonment. He did not, however, will the unpleasant alternative of entering the trap until he was so nearly starved that his bones almost protruded through his skin; and he freely took bits of food from my fingers, through the wires of the cage."—*Instinct and Reason*, just published.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 2.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 3.—Length of day 16h. 16m.
TUESDAY, 4.—King George III. born.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born 1771. Slave Trade abolished, 1806.
THURSDAY, 6.—Carl Maria Von Weber died, 1826.
FRIDAY, 7.—Clock after Sun 1m. 34s.
SATURDAY, 8.—Astley's Theatre burnt, 1841.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.	M. h. m. / A. h. m.
6 35 / 6 55	7 20 / 7 40	8 10 / 8 35	9 5 / 9 30	10 5 / 10 30	Mid- / 11 5	No / 11 30
Sights						Tides / 0 20

LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban Residences.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month for the accommodation of suburban residents, the Directors have lately reduced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily occasions in London may now live at any of the beautiful spots on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from 8s. to 18s. per week.

To give facilities to those whom circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

Waterloo	SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS. Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
To or from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	
Clapham Common					
Putney					
Barnes	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	
Chiswick					
Mortlake					
Kew	16 0 0	8 16 0	4 16 0	3 7 0	
Wimbledon					
Richmond					
Brentford	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Isleworth					
Twickenham					
Feltham					
Ashford					
Hounslow	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Maiden					
Surbiton					
Hampton Court					
Esher	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 13 0	2 12 0
Staines					
Weybridge	24 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Datchet					
Windsor					
Walton					
Weybridge					
Addlestone	25 0 0	13 13 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Chertsey					
Woking					
Guildford					
Godalming					
Farnham	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Ash					

Second class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.

When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe .. . 10 per cent. reduction.
" three .. .. 15 " "

Children under 14 years of age to be charged half-price.

Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road offices.

The places enumerated, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighbourhoods of London

York-road, May 1, 1850. By order, WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** The money for the distressed Nankeens (acknowledged in our Journal of last week) will be remitted on Monday next, for distribution

R G, Lynn.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the impressions sent are from third brass coins of Constantine the Great, 306 to 337. No. 3, Nuremberg jetton. No. 4, Tarsus, Jun. third brass, A.D. 267 to 275. No. 5 Cons. authus II., third brass. A.D. 323 to 361. All the coins are very common

J. DAN, Foulcoan.—26s. and 6d each extra for Double Numbers

B. A. READE.—The arms of Fogerty or O'Fogerty, ancient, are "As. in chief two lions ramp regardant, each other, supporting a garb all or: in the dexter base a crescent, and in the sinister an Irish harp, both gold, strings arg." Of Fogerty, modern.—" Vert a fesse arg between three garbs or."

W W. The arms of Weatherston are "Or, a chev. or between three lion's paws erased, sable, and of the second. *Crest*: a lion's head erased ppr."

FRANCIS. We think the device might be construed into an heraldic bearing.

M B has a Portrait of Broughton, the pugilist, said to be painted by Hogarth, and will feel obliged if any of the numerous Corresp.ondents to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can give him any information on the subject

ZORA.—In either case can the seat be retained

C H BROWN, Bradford.—Mr. Wise's new work on Astrostion (noticed in our Journal of last week, may be had, by order, of Mr Chapman, 142, Strand

A P, Dublin, and A Q Q SUBSCRIBER, are thanked for the illustration shall appear

CHRISTOPHER.—Address Messrs Blackwoods', Edinburgh

ELIOT.—Sackvil-s-street, Piccadilly. No 180 fen is between the Unterdenlinden, Berlin, 174 feet

J D.—See the "Handbook of Swimming, (flou; ego and Co)

ENNIS, Oulton.—Inquire of Cottam and Hallen, 75, Oxford-street

D J The address of Mr Wiseman is 26, Gutheus-square

A D A The Royal or Victoria Tower of the New Houses of Parliament will rise to the immense height of 340 feet, or 64 feet taller than the tower of St Paul's Cathedral, the "London." second edit on.) See the tract just issued by the Great Exhibition Committee, for the req.ired conditions

DUN Ed nburgh has better buy Bohn's "Handbook of Games"

W. LEE OXENDEN.—No more than a fortnight

RESTICKS.—Apply to Reeve and Co., publishers, King William-street, Strand

RAKEFIRE.—The selling of a wife is a prodigate custom, which popular error has magnified into a law but is directly punishable by statute

J D, Dover.—Your question is a question of law, and must be referred to a solicitor

M W.—The Bankruptcy Court is abolished, and the duty now discharged by Mr Henry Russell Montague, Basinghall-street. Under the Act for the Advancement of Science, &c., published by MURRAY, Albemarle-street (see, also, "Year-Book of Facts," 1844 and 1847)

LAND SURVAYOR.—There must be some mistake in your question If we wish to obtain the distance of an accessible object, what do we want? Merely a base and cross staff, and, having measured off, we consequently know the distance—that is the number of chains' lengths and links that it is distant from us. There is no necessity to plot the distance—that is to lay the distance down on paper, or scale it, in order to know its extent. Time is quite for another purpose: either to find the position of a point, or the contents or area included between t o lines measured and others

VERAX.—We have not room for the correspondence, and will return the same if the requisite address be sent

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—See Mr Christopher's recently published Account of Natal

J L [illegible] gland is separated from Scotland by the Tweed, upon the northern bank of which lies Berwick, belonging to England

M Z.—There are six French Protestant Churches and Chapels in London

LIQUITE is thanked, but we have not room for the lines

INQUIRER South.—Lord Brougham is a native of Edinburgh

A [illegible] ary Cavendish, and Duke of Newcastle (of the Cavendish family), died in 1691, when that title became extinct. His Grace married Frances Pierrepont, grandaughter of the Earl of Kingston, and had one son, Henry, Earl of Ogle, husband of Lady [illegible] Percy the great heiress of the Earls of Northumberland, [illegible] and had issue Algernon, Duke of Somerset, [illegible] Margaret married to [illegible] Bentinck, Duke of Portland, [illegible] Elizabeth, wife of Sandwich.

CLERICUS.—Any one may add a motto to his arms, if he has a right to arms, without any [illegible]

DON QUIXOTE.—[illegible] Lords Whitworth eminent as diplomatists The first was [illegible] Whitworth, Secretary, ambassador on the mission and importance of his embassy in the beginning of last century (and the second, that gentleman's grandson Charles Earl Whitworth, the well-known Ambassador to Napoleon Bonaparte. Is not enough, the first Peer died in 1725, and the last, exactly one hundred years after.

J G LOCKHART.—Blackwood's "Ayrshire Families" was published in London, by Highley, of Fleet-street, but we believe it is out of print. A copy may probably be obtained from a bookseller in Edinburgh

E F G—The arms of Haverville are "Sa. a low rampant between eight crosses crosslet arg. (*Crest*. An eagle's head erased between two wings or. *Motto*. Virtus vera nobilitas."

A WESLEY READER.—Mr Cummings, of Wardle-bridge, near Manchester, has a cross patonée or." *Crest*. A wolf's head erased or

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets has a right to a cockade in his servants' hats

BOURDON.—A more extensive perusal of the Memoir would inform the inquirer that the PANTHEON is now a Church, and in good repair

A CONSTANT READER.—The dimensions are 900 square feet

A LOVER OF LITERATURE.—We regret that we have not space for our correspondent s article. It is possible last, at some future time, we may return to the subject

*** Answers to Correspondents continued at page 395 of the Supplement, published gratis with the present Number.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

General Pepe's Narrative of Events in Italy.——Voices from the Woodlands. ——Popular history of Mammalia.
Music.—The Neapolitan Polka.——Spring! beautiful Spring!

With EACH NUMBER of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
For this day, JUNE 1, 1850, is delivered
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

It is startling to find that the spirit of agrarian outrage and murder, which seems to have been allayed in the south of Ireland by famine, fever, and pestilence, as well as by discouragement, bankruptcy, and misery, should have revived in the more prosperous and more peaceful north. The murder of Mr. Mauleverer at Crossmaglen, county of Armagh, rivals in atrocity any murder ever committed in Tipperary. It seems to have originated in the same cause, namely, in consequence of evictions upon the estate of which the unfortunate gentleman was the agent. The country people, as in the south, sympathized with the assassins, and not with the victim, and instead of making any attempt to seize the murderers, struck the dead body with their spades, in token of their satisfaction that he was powerless to oppress them. The driver of the car from which he was dragged and assassinated positively denies all knowledge of the event! Two men have been arrested under circumstances not only of great suspicion, but of strong circumstantial evidence. The old leaven thus remains in Ireland. The cholera has not rooted it out; the immense emigration that has been carried on for the last four years, and which, together with famine and pestilence, have almost depopulated some districts, have not been able to reduce the competition for land to such a point as to make it safe for an agent or a landlord to evict his tenantry for non-payment of rent or for the improvement of his estate. The most unhappy feature in this case is the popular sympathy with the crime. Such sympathy is not natural. Men usually detest a murderer, and, under ordinary circumstances, the most depraved would lend his assistance to the arrest of a man with the blood of a fellow-creature reeking upon his hand. The social circumstances of a country must indeed be peculiar, and there must be some deeply-seated and hitherto unremedied wrong in existence, when the best instincts of our nature are either rendered powerless, or are perverted into evil. After all the blue-books and reports which have been published upon Ireland, after all the speeches, and pamphlets, and letters, with which the land has teemed for the last five-and-twenty years—all in reference to the same topics—we seem to know as little of the real social life of the great bulk of the Irish rural population as we do of the interior of China.

But a letter from the Coroner who investigated the circumstances attendant upon this murder throws a flood of light upon this particular case. The land from which the evictions were made by Mr. Mauleverer had no less than three landlords. Each of these three gentlemen—Messrs. Hamilton, Tipping, and Jones—collected his rent separately; "and, in doing so," says the Coroner,

Resorted to the proceedings usual in such cases; and at the quarter sessions it has been customary for the agent and attorney of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton to obtain 60 or 80 decrees for his third of the rent, for the attorney of Mr. Jones a like number, and for the attorney of Mr. Tipping the same, for the one and the same year's rent. Thus the costs were multiplied three-fold. The holdings are generally small, and average from 6s. up. The cost of each decree was 6s. 11d.

How can an ignorant or a starving population understand or respect the laws under which they suffer such oppression? "Decrees having been obtained," adds the Coroner—

The struggle commenced between the three landlords on the one hand, the poor-rate collector and the collector of the county cess on the other. The result was, tenantry were dreadfully impoverished, the lands being all rack-rented, and being of a barren rocky character, as the name of the parish suffic ently indicates. Heretofore this property had, by reason of the divisions of the landlords, been very badly managed, inasmuch as that about two seasons back I remember a process being brought by Mr. Jones for thirteen half-years' rent!"

The unfortunate victim of this state of the law and of the desperation of the people, though kind and agreeable in his intercourse with his equals, "unhappily thought it necessary," says the Coroner, "to assume a different bearing with the tenants over whom he was appointed receiver. One incident will serve to illustrate this. At this season it was his custom to distribute tickets for leave to cut turf on the bogs on the estate, for which he charged 6d. each. About five minutes before he left Crossmaglen, and within twenty minutes before his death, he was asked by a poor widow woman, a tenant, for a bog ticket; she presented him a fourpenny bit, assuring him that was all the money she possessed. The owner of the hotel (Mr. M'Donnell) urged him to accept the fourpence, assuring him he knew she was poor—that if she had more, she would pay pay it. He imperiously refused, and dismissed the woman with a malediction." A few minutes after this incident the unhappy man was brutally murdered, and the labouring and rural population rejoiced in his death! This is a sad picture. The Coroner adds:—

It should be remembered, that, until a few years back, there has been no school or place of instruction in the parish—no local gentry no resident landlord—no sympathy between agent and tenant. It may be said, the case is exiencuate, if not to justify, assassination. I state the fact because it was mentioned to me by more than one trustworthy person; and I believe it is necessary that the social state of this country be known before an adequate remedy can be applied.

We quite agree with the Coroner. No remedy can be applied until the full extent of the social misery and degradation be made known. Murders such as these cannot be wholly the fault of the peasantry.

THE last arrivals from the United States affirm positively that the long-talked-of expedition against Cuba has sailed for that island, with the intention of provoking and aiding an insurrection of the inhabitants against the power of Spain. No precise statements of the force of the expedition have yet reached this country. The lowest estimates give the number of men—or robbers—engaged in it at 4000, and the highest at 13,000. Spain, it appears, being forewarned, is forearmed, and a large naval force has arrived at Havannah. The success or failure of this daring attempt will, of course, depend upon the amount of assistance which the buccaneers may derive from the Cubans themselves. But, supposing it to be successful, we cannot see in what manner it will serve the interest of the Government of the United States to shut its eyes against so unjustifiable an aggression upon a power with whom it is at peace. General Taylor has expressed his disapprobation, but only by words. If the facts be as stated, it will be his duty, as guardian of the honour of the country over which he is the temporary ruler, to express that dissatisfaction by his deeds, and to bring to punishment the ringleaders and chiefs of the expedition. But if the morality of the present Government of the United States be so loose as to encourage it to take advantage of a wrong committed by its subjects—if it really desire the possession of Cuba, as a slave state, which it may throw into the scale against the admission of free California, in order to preserve the balance of the Union, it will only entangle itself in new difficulties. Among nations, as well as among men, "honesty is the best policy." Cuba is the brightest jewel in the crown of Spain, and Spain will not and cannot give it up without a struggle. Spain, it is true, is weak and distracted; she has mismanaged her resources; she has sunk her credit to the lowest obb; and has just committed an act of unblushing dishonesty towards her unlucky creditors in England; she has long been declining, and is so crippled in every way—bankrupt in honour as in means—that she could not wage a successful warfare against such a power as the United States in defence of her rights. Yet the Government of the United States will have to remember, if it make itself a party to the unparalleled invasion which has been commenced by this gang of adventurers, that Cuba cannot be wrested from Spain without the consent of Great Britain. That large and beautiful island is in pawn, and is the only tangible security on which the creditors of Spain in this country have any lien. The United States have long had a hankering to possess Cuba; and, indeed, their go-ahead politicians make no secret of their desire to possess the whole of the West India islands, as make-weights in the slavery interest, against the extension of free states in the regions bordering on the Pacific. Overtures have been made to Spain, with this view, for the purchase of Cuba; and, supp.sing that out of the purchase-money Spain paid her debts to this country, there would be no valid objection to the arrangement on the part of Great Britain.

But the fact is, that the United States, rich as they are, cannot pay any such sum for Cuba as it is worth. In Mr. Robert Baird's valuable "Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849," just published, we find some statistics of the present state of Cuba, which show how difficult it would be for the United States to become its purchaser on equitable terms. Cuba contains a superficies of 37,000 square miles: its population is 1,400,000, consisting of 610,000 whites, 190,000 free people of colour, and 600,000 slaves. Each of these slaves is worth from 300 to 350 dollars; making the value of the whole slave population nearly £40,000,000 sterling. The exports from Cuba in the year 1848 amounted to 28,000,000 dollars, and its imports to upwards of 32,000,000 dollars. The number of ships that arrived at the Havannah and other Cuban ports in the same year was 3740; and of departures, 3310. There are nearly 200 miles of railway finished in the island, and fifty more are in course of construction. The island is very fertile, and yields largely at present, under a defective system of culture. Three-fifths of the surface are uncultivated, and many of those parts which are incapable of growing the sugar-cane or the cotton-plant are covered with forests of mahogany, cedar, and other valuable woods. Cuba also contains copper-mines, many of which are at present in profitable working. The United States would find it easier to take than to purchase Cuba—at least for the present. It remains to be seen whether it will sanction the wrong attempted by its subjects, and whether cupidity is stronger than the sense of justice and international right on the other side of the Atlantic. It also remains for the British Government to declare its opinions upon the subject.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the youthful members of the Royal Family, continue at Osborne, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The past week has been one of complete retirement with the Court, the Royal movements having been exclusively confined to the beautiful park and grounds on which her Majesty's marine residence is situated.

The Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen left Osborne on Saturday last, and returned to town.

The following notices have appeared in the *London Gazette*:—

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 27.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold drawingrooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—

Thursday, 20th June next. Tuesday, 9th July next.

N.B. The knights of the several orders are to appear in their collars at the drawingroom on the 20th of June next, it being a collar day.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 27.

Notice is hereby given that her Majesty will hold a levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 3rd of July next, at two o'clock.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained the Marquis of Granby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Earl of Belfast, the Countess of Tankerville, the Countess Poulett, Lord Brougham, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lady Malet, the Hon. F. Craven, and a distinguished party, at dinner, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Berkeley-square. The Countess subsequently received a select circle of fashionable company.

Lady Cecilia des Vœux gave a concert on Monday evening, in Belgrave-square, at which Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, and Signor Labiache exhibited.

Mrs. Malcolm (of Poltalloch) gave a very brilliant ball on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion, in Great Stanhope-street. The *réunion* (given in compliment to society the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm) was honoured with the presence of upwards of 600 leading members of the aristocracy.

MARRIAGE OF GENERAL CABRERA.—This distinguished military commander was married on Wednesday to Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, only child and heiress of the late Robert Vaughan Richards, Esq. The ceremony was first performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Spanish-place, Manchester-square, at ten o'clock in the morning, by the Rev Pierre Mailey; and subsequently at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Temple Frere, Canon of Westminster. The fair bride was attended to the altar by a bevy of young ladies, and given away by her uncle, Mr. William P. Richards. At the Catholic chapel, after the ceremony, the bride received the gift of an elegant *déjeuner* at the residence of the Misses Richards, in Eaton-square, after which the newly-wedded pair left town for Tonbridge Wells. The bride, it is said, has a fortune of £25,000 a year.

THE CALEDONIAN BALL.—The ladies patronesses of this grand annual festival met on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for this year's ball, which is definitively fixed to take place on Friday, the 21st of June. The Duchess of Roxburgh, the Marchioness of Aisleburry, the Countess of Kinnoull, the Countess of Morton, the Countess of Rosebery, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, Lady Anne Mackenzie, Lady Lovat, Lady Augustus Gordon (Lady Hamilton), and the Hon. Mrs. Maclaine were among the ladies patronesses present. After the transaction of the usual routine business, it was announced that her Majesty the Queen had in the kindest manner graciously consented to patronise the ball, and that the applications already made for vouchers were unusually numerous, leading to a presumption that the forthcoming festival would prove one of the most attractive *fêtes* of the season. The Marchioness of Aisleburry, the Duchess of Roxburgh, and other ladies are arranging sets of "fancy quadrilles," and Lady Anne Mackenzie is forming a set of "reels."

His Royal Highness Prince George has arrived in town from Ireland.

The Earl Grey gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Carlton-terrace.

The Earl of Minto has arrived in town from Scotland.

The Viscount and Viscountess Combermere will give a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

Lady Howard de Walden and the Hon. Miss Ellis have arrived in London, from the British Legation at Brussels.

The Lord Mayor visited the Eastern Docks and India House on Thursday, and partook of a handsome *dejeuner* with the Court of Directors

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment on Thursday evening to Lord Gough. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a very numerous circle of the nobility were present.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AS A MOTIVE POWER.—At the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts, on the 22d ult., an important and interesting paper was read by Mr. Robert Hunt, on the employment of electro-magnetism as a motive power. The author has for a long time been engaged in experimental researches upon this subject, and has found that the first step which is to be regulated, for the purpose of setting the entire question on a satisfactory basis, and its conclusion is that *magnetic force or power is always in exact ratio to the amount of matter (zinc, iron, or otherwise) consumed in the battery*, no matter what its form may be, and that the greatest amount of power is produced when the chemical action is the most rapid. One horse power is generated, under the most favourable circumstances, at the cost of 45 pounds of zinc in a Grove's battery. The following were regarded as the most satisfactory results yet obtained:—1. The force of voltaic current being equal to 678, the number of grains of zinc destroyed per hour was 151, which raised 9000 pounds one foot high in that time. 2. The force of current being, relatively, 1300, the zinc destroyed in an hour was 291 grains, which raised 10,040 pounds through the space of one foot. 3. The force being 1000, the zinc consumed was 223 grains; the weight lifted one foot 12,672 pounds. The estimates made by Messrs. Scoresby and Joule, and the results obtained by Œrsted, and more recently by Mr. Hunt, very nearly agree; and it was stated that one grain of coal consumed in the furnace of a Cornish engine lifted 144 pounds one foot high, whereas one grain of zinc consumed in the battery lifted only 80 pounds. The cost of one hundred weight of coal is under 9d., the cost of one hundred weight of zinc is above 21ed. Therefore, under the most perfect conditions, magnetic power must be nearly twenty-five times more expensive than steam power. From an examination of all the results, Mr. Hunt is disposed to regard electro-magnetic power as impracticable, on account of its cost, which must necessarily be, he conceives, under the best conditions, fifty times more expensive than steam power.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EEL.—The largest fish of the eel species ever known to have been exhibited in the London markets was shown on the premises of Mr. Grove, of Charing-cross, last week; it was a fresh-water silver eel, and was caught in the Otter's Pool, a portion of the river Colne that runs close to Munden, near Watford, in Hertfordshire. The length of this surprising fish was three feet six inches, and it was thick in proportion. Its weight reached nearly nine pounds.

RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—During the last week the London and North-Western took 13,000 holiday excursionists between Liverpool and Manchester at reduced fares, and 1300 from Manchester to London. The pleasure traffic on the lines in and out of Birmingham was unprecedented, being nearly 100,000 persons. On Whit Monday and Tuesday the Midland Railway took 50,000 persons over their lines.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The House sat shortly before four o'clock, for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to the following bills:—Alterations in Pleadings, West India Appeals, Defects in Leases Act Amendment, Process and Practice (Ireland), Kew and Petersham Vicarage, Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, Walsall Improvement and Market Act (1848) Amendments

The Lords Commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Earl of Carlisle, and Earl Minto.

The House then adjourned during pleasure.

Their Lordships re-assembled at five o'clock.

DISTRESS FOR RENT (IRELAND) BILL.

The Earl of LEITRIM moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the bill was to re-enact a clause which had been repealed by the bill of 1846, a bill which had passed in the month of August, when the greater number of the noble Lords connected with Ireland were absent from the House. The law which was repealed authorised the landlord to distrain growing crops, and he was convinced that power had never been abused. The fact of the existence of that law was sufficient to secure the payment of the rent of the landlord, and its repeal was uncalled for.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had no objection to agree to the second reading of the Bill, for the purpose of considering in committee whether it would not be possible to devise a remedy for that which he admitted was an evil.

The bill was read a second time.

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.

The House, after some discussion, having gone into Committee on this bill, the several clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

This bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

CHURCH BUILDING ACT.

Mr. ADDERLEY inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any Bill for the amendment of the Church Building Act?

Sir G. GREY replied that a draft of a bill on the subject was in preparation, founded on the report of the Commission, and he hoped shortly to lay it before the House.

THE CENSUS

In reply to Mr. Newdegate, Sir G. GREY said it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill this session for the purpose of taking a census of the population, but he was unable to state at what period.

SLAVE-GROWN SUGAR.

Sir E. BEXTON, after presenting numerous petitions from Glasgow, the Island of Grenada, St. Vincent, Belfast, Southampton, and other places, proceeded to move—"That it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of the British colonies and possessions abroad to unrestricted competition with the sugar of foreign slave-trading countries." The hon. gentleman at considerable length advocated the motion on the high ground of moral principle rather than as a question of trade, dwelling upon the horrors and miseries of slavery, and the wickedness and guilt of those who abetted, aided, or encouraged its nefarious existence

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which the motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston, Mr Wilson, Mr. Hutt, &c.; and supported by Mr. Stanley, Mr Packington, Mr. Gladstone, &c.; and on a division it was negatived by a majority of 275 to 234.

The House adjourned a few minutes before two o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVERTS.—We find in the *Catholic Magazine*, published yesterday (Friday), the following paragraph:—"We understand that the Rev. W. Dodsworth, Perpetual Curate of Christchurch, St. Pancras, has resigned his incumbency, with the intention of joining the Catholic Church." The *Standard* of this evening says—"It is very positively stated by the friends of the parties, that Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, the brother of the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. Allies, late Chaplain to the Bishop of London, have come to a similar determination."

THUNDER-STORM.—A very heavy thunder-storm, attended with continuous and appalling flashes of lightning, passed over the city of Bristol on Thursday afternoon, from a little before two p.m. to four p.m. It was accompanied by heavy showers of rain and a large fall of hail

FIRE AT THE GREAT WESTERN COTTON WORKS, BRISTOL.—On Thursday morning, at about two o'clock, a serious conflagration broke out at these works, and, notwithstanding that the alarm was promptly given, and the utmost exertions used, it could not be got under till the extensive reeling and warping sheds, with all their costly machinery, had been burnt to cinders. The fire will have the effect of temporarily throwing out of employment the whole of the hands, 2000 in number, out of employ. The origin of the fire is involved in the deepest mystery. The damage cannot be less than £5000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris state that the Electoral Bill in the Assembly is moving forward steadily to its final stage. The *ensemble* of Art. 3 was carried on Wednesday evening by a majority of 232. Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, were adopted on Thursday without amendment. The debate on Wednesday was stormy; but on the 3rd Count Molé and M. Dupont (de l'Eure) voted in the same evening. The combatants fought with pistol-, and having exchanged shots, without personal injury to either, their wounded honour was declared satisfied, and the affair terminated. It may be noticed as a singular fact, that M. Bouvet is a member of the Peace Society, and one of its most zealous and enthusiastic supporters.

The report which prevailed in Paris in the early part of the week, of the recal of the Russian Ambassador from London, was believed to be destitute of foundation.

Lord Normanby was expected to be at the President of the Republic's reception last evening, from which it was inferred that the differences between France and England had been satisfactorily arranged.

M. Isturiz, the Ambassador from Spain to England, had arrived in Paris, *en route* to his official destination.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The annual meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held at their rooms, 79, Pall mall, on Tuesday; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of grants of money made by the society during the past year was 111, being 17 more than those voted in the year preceding, and 7 more than were made in 1848. The objects in aid of which these grants were voted were the erection of 30 new churches and chapels; the rebuilding of 12, and the enlargement or re-arrangement of the interior of 66 existing churches and chapels. The total amount of money granted was £19 023, being £2115 more than in the former year. The number of additional seats to be obtained was 29 962, being 1964 more than in the last year, 27,309 of which were to be free for the use of the poor, showing also an increase upon the last year of 1653. More than 20 free seats, and exceeding also the year 1848 by 1248 free seats. The committee had to report the completion of works at one hundred places, certificates of which had been received during the year, and payment made of the grants voted in each case, amounting in the whole to £5,119. The works included forty new churches, [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] made [illegible] of the [illegible] grants remaining unpaid is £42 750, leaving a disposable balance of £18,228 18s. 10d, exclusive of some unpaid donations. This amount, with the society's ordinary receipts, consisting of donations, subscriptions, remittances from local societies, and legacies which were calculated by the honorary committee last November at £7000 per annum, constitutes the society's resources, to answer the demands made upon it for a period of nearly two years

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this society was held at the Central School-Rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster, and was attended by a large number of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and other influential personages. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that during the past year they had been enabled to grant out of the Queen's Letter Fund towards the building and enlarging of schools, and the erection of teachers' residences the sum voted towards these objects amounted to £3881. Out of the same fund the following had been voted during the past year:—To the building of training institutions at Oxford, £500; at Chelsea, £240; at Norwich, £250; at Gloucester and Bristol, 375; and Rochester, £300; and towards enlarging Salisbury Female Training Institution, £300. From this fund also the treasurer had been authorised to pay £4874 towards schools of which the usual certificate had been received. Accommodation had thereby been provided for 15,853 scholars, and residences for 80 teachers had been erected Since the last annual report, her Majesty had loaned the usual Royal letter authorising collections in every parish throughout England and Wales, in behalf of the society. The special fund for the manufacturing and mining districts, commenced in 1843, being now wholly appropriated, the committee had no other resource than the proceeds of the Queen's letter, towards meeting many applications for aid to schoo.-building from several poor parishes and districts which were at the present time destitute of any accommodation for ed ucational purposes [illegible] had been made towards the building or maintenance of element the special fun ; but there had been voted towards the pro ose tutions, as fol.ws: At Oxford, £500; Gloucester and Bristol [illegible] wich, £300; Rochester, £300; and £200 towards the enlargement of the Warrington training institution. Outstanding grants from this source to the amount of £3940 had been paid, by which 82 schools, which afforded accommodation to 11,053 scholars, had been built or enlarged, and 33 teachers' residences had been completed. Schools in 223 places were received into union with the society. From the general fund there had been granted £2100 to St. Mark's College, and £1500 to Whitelands. The residue of this fund, which there was increase, had been appropriated to the support of the two Westminster training institutions. The state of the society's depository was very flourishing, the receipts for the past year being £7358 17s 4d , being an increase, accompared with those of the preceding year, of £1000. The report, in conclusion, called for the earnest attention of the friends of education to contrive, according to uniform practice, to apply a portion of the funds towards building schools, whether assisted by the Committee of Council or not. Resolutions in support of the objects of the society were passed at a long and animated discussion.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.—The annual meeting of this association was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Monday; Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., in the chair, supported by Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Lord Radstock, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. R. A. Slaney, M.P. —The Secretary (Mr. Gaskiffe) read the report of the directors, which states that "The directors have pleasure in being able to state that a great increase has taken place in the number of the proprietors, and, consequently, in the amount of the capital of the association. The directors believe that this increase is mainly to be attributed to a conviction in the public mind, which all the best statistical reports have served to strengthen, that the amount of comfort and convenience provided in the dwellings of the working-classes has a direct and powerful effect upon their health; and, as in the train of good health follow the desire and capacity of attaining a higher social position, that every individual who finds himself surrounded by improved external circumstances will not only use his best endeavours to maintain this position, but will also attain a higher tone of moral feeling, and, in consequence, become a better member of society, and more attached to the system on which the freedom of this nation is constituted and secured. The capital of the association on the 25th March, 1849, was £38,176; and on the 25th March, 1850, £39,295. An increase of £112 3s. has taken place in the amount of receipts from the Pancras-road investment. These receipts will be further increased to the extent of £93 15s., as the directors assembled to carry out the plan they have found it necessary to adopt of equalising the rents of the different sets of rooms in this building. The experience which has been obtained during the occupancy of this building has proved to your directors that, so far from the dwellings on the third and fourth floors being, as they originally thought, the most difficult to let, a number of steps by which they had to be approached, they are in fact equally, if not more, valuable. The directors, however, feel that they cannot at present carry out this equalisation of rents to its entire extent, as there are many cases where the tenancy commenced prior to the date on which it was resolved to adopt this measure. Fifty-four changes only have taken place within the twelve months; and there are but three sets of rooms vacant. The total sum of £2936 16s. 1d. accrued due on account of rents since the opening of these buildings, £2912 4s. 4d. has been collected, leaving £14 11s. 9d. at the present in arrear and unpaid, only 9s. 4d. of which is to be considered as irrecoverable. The population as present amounts to 555, of which 335 are children, and 329 adults. This may be taken as the average population during the year. The number of deaths which have taken place out of this population is but one, a proportion of this limited number of deaths which, while fever and cholera have been devastating whole districts of the metropolis, not one of either of those diseases has occurred in these buildings, and that only two deaths have taken place from diarrhœa, whereas in Church-lane, Saint Giles's, among a population of about 1100 (that number being nearly double the population of these buildings), twenty-nine deaths from cholera took place within the space of five weeks, viz. in the months of August and September last." The report was adopted

MASONS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of masons and others connected with the trade was held at Exeter-hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of this institution, and for disseminating the principles on which it is conducted among the parties chiefly interested in its success. Mr. W. Tite, F.R.S., occupied the chair. A report from the committee of management since the last annual meeting was read, which, after briefly alluding to the difficulties encountered in the formation of the society, stated, that, as their funded property now amounted to the sum of £300, sufficient to realise an annuity of £15 per annum, and accordingly it was proposed to have an election of pensioners in July next. The number of subscribers was 140, which was insignificant in proportion to the number of working masons in the metropolis, though the amount of this investment amounts to 555, of which 335 are children, and 329 adults. This may be taken as the average population during the year. The number of deaths which have taken place out of this population is but one, a proportion of this limited number of deaths which, while fever and cholera have been devastating whole districts of the metropolis, not one of either of those diseases has occurred in these buildings, and that only two deaths have taken place from diarrhœa, whereas in Church-lane, Saint Giles's, among a population of about 1100 (that number being nearly double the population of these buildings), twenty-nine deaths from cholera took place within the space of five weeks, viz. in the months of August and September last." The report was adopted

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METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.—A special general meeting of the Protestant Dissenting deputies was held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Monday, for the consideration of the Government Interments Bill. Mr. John Remington Mills occupied the chair; and, in his opening address, after commenting on those features of the proposed measure which more especially affected the interests of Nonconformists and the principles of Nonconformity, gave an account of the steps taken by the committee to oppose the bill, and of the result of an interview which a deputation from their body had had with Sir George Grey. Messrs. John Wilks, Carlisle, Offor, and other gentlemen next addressed the meeting in condemnation of the bill, declaring themselves to be in no way hostile to the principle of sanitary reform, and yet considering themselves bound as Dissenters to oppose a measure framabt, as they believed, with danger to their liberties. The arguments adduced differed little from those put forward at previous meetings. Various resolutions were adopted, recommending an application to the members of the metropolitan boroughs, and other steps in furtherance of the views of the Dissenters. The principal resolution was as follows

"That the meeting approves of the resolutions of the committee on the Metropolis Interments Bill, passed on the 30th of May, and adopted by the House on the 3rd of June; and that such resolution be embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, that the bill may not pass into a law, and that such petition be now read and adopted."

PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT FUND.—The managers and trustees of this excellent institution met on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to elect three annuitants in addition to the 14 already dependent on this charitable establishment, viz. one clerk at £20 per annum, and two widows at £15 per annum each, or three widows, should no clerk present himself as a candidate. After some preliminary observations from the chairman, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., the managers proceeded to take the votes. The result was For W. B., 1007 votes, and elected on an annuity of £20 per annum; for A. W. R., 996 votes, and chosen as an annuitant of £15 per annum; for G. T., 513 votes; for A. B., 1421 votes, and elected at £15 per annum; for H. B., 993 votes; for G. W., 327 votes. After the declaration of the poll, Mr. James Clarke and Mr. Lisson subscribed £10 each annually.

DECEPTIVE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Yesterday week, Sir Peter Laurie called the attention of the sitting Alderman to a letter which he had received from Mr. Hartley, of Richmond, Yorkshire, complaining of a certain advertiser, against which we deem it our duty to put our readers on their guard. It appears that Mr Pattison saw an advertisement in the *Durham Chronicle*, offering to supply the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1s. per annum. He therupon enclosed 8s. in postage-stamps to the address indicated "Mr. [illegible], London-street, London," but has not received a single paper. Sir Peter sent Mr. Roe, the sun moving officer, to the house in Farringdon-street, which he found to be a private residence. The advertiser had only a letter-box to receive all letters addressed to him, *his place of residence being unknown!* Our readers will easily see the necessity of ordering the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS through known news-agents.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE JUDGES BY THE LORD MAYOR.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand banquet to the Judges in the state apartments of the Mansion House, in order to entertain the Judges annually in the long parlour; but, upon the present occasion it was a special banquet, on account of the numerous invitations to distinguished persons to meet their Lordships, to make preparations upon the most splendid scale in the Egyptian hall for the banquet, which was supplied in a style that fully supported the high character of the hospitalities of the mayoralty. Amongst the company were—the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepys, Lord Broughum, Lord Campbell and Lady Stuart de Rothesay, Chief Baron and Lady Pollock, Baron and Lady Alderson, Baron and Lady Platt, Sir John and Lady Patteson, Sir J. T. and Lady Coleridge, Sir Wm and Lady Wigutman, Sir John and Lady Talford, Sir Edward and Lady Denman, the Attorney-General and Lady Pollock, Queen's Ancient Sergeant and Mrs Manning, Sir John and Lady Hanslet, Sir F. Kelly and Lady Melet, Mr. Swanston, Q.C., Mr Rogers, Q.C., and Mrs Spalding, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Mr. Serjeant Bompas, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant D'Oyley and Mrs. D'Oyley, Serjeant and Mrs. Shee, Serjeant and Mrs. Gazelee, Serjeant and Mrs. Jones, Serjeant and Mrs. Cole, Serjeant and Mrs. Channell, Serjeant and Mrs Bain, Serjeant and Mrs. Wilkins, Serjeant and Mrs Channell, Serjeant and Mrs. Du Bois, Serjeant and Mrs. Goulburn, Serjeant and Mrs. Thompson, Serjeant and Mrs Byles Serjeant and Mrs. Wallnuer, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., and Mrs. Thompson, &c. The next 20 days' cause list is published.

THE TRINITY-HOUSE BRETHREN.—On Monday last (Trinity Monday), at eleven o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the elder brethren assembled at the Trinity House, Tower-hill, and proceeded in the following procession to the Tower Wharf, where they embarked on board the Trinity-House barge. The procession, as it moved down the river, was saluted at numerous points by discharges of cannon from the shipping, &c., hoisting their ensigns. Off Deptford was moored the Trinity yacht, sadly decorated with the flags of all nations. The procession debarked at St. George's-stairs, Deptford, and, proceedin, to the Hospital, the election of officers took place, his Grace the Duke of Wellington being unanimously elected as the commander of the corporation. At the conclusion of the loving cup was passed. The public were admitted to the hall, and biscuits distributed. The brethren, after attending Divine service at St. Nicholas' church, Deptford, returned to the Trinity-House hall, where a grand banquet was given. One of the customs observed on this annual meeting is that of the master of the corporation presenting the handsomest young lady in Trinity-Hall with a splendid bouquet of flowers. On the present occasion his Grace the Duke of Wellington bestowed the bouquet on the daughter of Mr Wilcox, the master shipwright of Deptford Dockyard, Miss Annette Wilcox, when the noble and gallant duke master most courteously shook hands with the fair object of his devotion.

On Monday night last, several workmen were employed in the Copenhagen Tunnel, Copenhagen-fields, belonging to the Great-Northern Railway, in the neighbourhood of Islington, when some weight of earth fell in, and killed a man named William French. French was dug out in the course of a short time, quite dead, being pressed flat, and presenting a shocking spectacle

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 25: males, 676; females, 656—total, 1342 Deaths during the same [illegible]: males, 459; females, 447—total, 906. The return shows that the number of deaths is still below the average of the increase of population, but it is almost exactly coincides with the average if taken without such correction. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, 1840–9, the deaths rose to nearly their greatest proportion from 786 in the first week to 979 in 1843, the average, with an addition for present population, is 944, compared with which, the number returned last week shows a decrease of 78. The deaths included in the present week of epidemic class amount, in the present return, to 156; the corrected average is 196. Of special epidemics, small-pox has risen to six children and two adults; scarlatina to thirteen; both diseases, but particularly the latter, showing a less mortality than usual. Measles destroyed twenty-three children, and a man of 30 years, who is described in medical certificate, died of "measles (7 days), typhus (5 days);" hooping-cough 35 children: these diseases at present do not vary much from the average. Of persons died of diarrhœa and the notes appended it appears that in August in Chandos-street, visited by Mr. Leonard, the refuse of fish is kept till the smell is intolerable, and the air is so vitiated that some of the inmates have diarrhœa, and one child died after seven months' illness. Of the epidemic class, typhus two persons died of typhus, which is still less than the average, but exhibits a slight tendency to increase. A young boy died of intermittent fever from marshes of Canonbury-lane, a man of 30 years of age is ascribed to puerperal fever. Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of consumption, numbered in the last week 138, being more than have occurred usually in the season—the average is 112. Consumption carried off 125 persons; it fluctuated in the corresponding weeks of 1840–49 between 93 and 103 deaths and 163. In the case of a lime-porter, who died at the age of 30, this disease was ascribed to the irritation of lime-dust to which he was exposed in his occupation. The deaths of two women are recorded as the direct results of intemperance; and, besides these, a blacksmith hanged himself in a state of unsound mind, caused by intemperance, and a clerk, aged 24 years, drew a thumpistol in temporary insanity brought on by excessive drinking." The classification of deaths in public institutions shows that 65 deaths were registered as having occurred in workhouses, 50 in hospitals, six in lunatic asylums, and four in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich

The mean [illegible] of the barometer in the week was 29.486 inches. The mean [illegible] was [illegible] degrees, and was rather [illegible] the average of the same week [illegible] Tuesday the mean temperature was [illegible] above the mean of the same day; on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday it was more than 1 degree below it.

"VOLTIGEUR," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY STAKES, 1850

EPSOM RACES.

ONCE in every twelvemonths, London, that sedatest of cities, that most circumspect, diligent, and decorous of capitals, by especial convention of Parliament, and general social compact declared at the beginning of each year in almanacks diaries, and such-like manuals of reference, gives sobriety to the winds, and rushes into a passion of revelry with the *sbandes* of an Italian carnival, or an ancient Roman saturnali-. Regularly as the return of a Derby Day, the marble men of her *penetralia*— or lanes, and courts, and alleys, her East-end Antonios and Shylocks, are possessed as with some new Promethean fire. For once in the twelve moons their internal spirit cuts a caper, and their outward mortalities are bedight in most admired disorder. Behold them, even from sunrise till murky night, provoking by every succulent means and appliance a desperate glee, more akin to madness than mirth; and sung, and said, and stereotyped the pageant has been, till all its incidents are as familiar as household words. They have even been anticipated by the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, in metre something of this sort:—

Beggars and vagabonds, blind, lame, and sturdy;
Minstrels and singers, with their various airs—
The lute, the tabor, and the hurdy-gurdy
Jugglers and mountebanks with apes and bears.
Continued from the first day to the third day
An uproar never-ten thousand beyond all fairs.
There were wild beasts, and foreign birds and creatures,
And Jews and foreigners, with foreign features.

Therefore shall the annual narrative for the nonce be "more honoured in the breach than the observance;" and, as a substitute, some random recollections may be acceptable—rambling reminiscences of notabilities whose fortunes were interwoven with bygone Derbys, but who now are seen no more—together with some passing glimpses at those who still "strut their hour."

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE RING.

Olympiads—*prænia palmæ*

"Legging" is, probably, coeval with the practice of racing, dating from the Olympiads. The Greek play wrights give it a turn, and the Roman satirists denounce it as one of the social epidemics of their time. Professional betting is one of the elements of that British pastime known as the Turf. At what period it was first organised is in some obscurity; the means whereby it lives are simple enough—the follies of mankind. . . . . .

Horse-racing, if ever it existed as a sport, if ever it was pursued in the spirit which leads men to the cover side and to the autumn stubble, is no longer Holiday parties, indeed, frequent race meetings, but wholly unconnected with the matter at issue—

Spectatur veniunt—veniunt spectentur.

Out at the course and the ring there has been an institution formed, upon which is bestowed the name of the Turf—sympathising with the national taste, and symbolical of the national character. Its properties are popular, and, so to speak, chivalrous; its pecu liarities, combinations of boon pleasure and subtle profit. These are materials not likely to be overlooked by those for whom life is "the royal game of goose." The economy of civilization affords no such proofs of the axiom "Truth is stranger than fiction" as are to be found in the career of persons that within the present century have adopted "legging" as a profession. There are startling passages in the "Mysteries of Paris" and "Monte Christo," but there are members of the ring, to be seen twice a week at Tattersall's during the season, whose adventures would put the heroes of Dumas and Sue out of interest and account—even as champagne exceedeth in quality the flavour of ginger-beer. Without assigning to the muse of France exaggeration as a prevailing figure of speech, it may be assumed for John Bull, that his style is the reverse of florid. He depreciates in description as a rule.

Supply is the consequence, not the cause of demand. It was not till money might be had for the making—scientifically—on the race-course, that the society

of Legs was instituted. They are *ephemera* that were first observed early in the nineteenth century. "As it is probable that we are in reality much more indebted for our partial reformation in expression and sentiment to the portraiture of our forefathers in their hours of excess as depicted in the high-fed rollicking days of Tom Jones and Count Fathom, rather than to any more serious appeal in print; so it is possible for the reflective youth of the next, if not the present, age, to cull a moral from an untrammelled sketch of living characters in this not over-fastidious era of Turf and Race." Thus our work is well calculated to give an opinion on such a point, and when experience proffers its lore for our learning "*fas est docere*." . . . . The writer's personal acquaintance with the ring ranges over some five-and-twenty years; and it is a place where a good deal may be picked up in a quarter of a century. Though Crockford was the first Napoleon of the realms of racing, his advent was anticipated by men of an exquisite wit. Crutch Robinson and Jim Bland were not to be sneezed at. Both have for some years been gathered to their fathers, and *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a right Christian axiom. Nevertheless, it may be lawful to transfer what has already been written. Crutch, then, lived, when his fortunes were in their mellow autumn, on the confines of Cheshire. "A more domineering, uncouth being than this sporting cripple," says his biographer, "could not be encountered, even in a county rather famed for such characters; and to see an old man, disabled from the use of his limbs, and bisected by time, shouting out his odds, and dealing in the lowest bitter sarcasm and racing slang, either mounted on a four-legged brute as tough as himself, or leaning on his trusty crutch in the midst of the crushing throng, was an irreverent and revolting sight, even in the motley scene wherein he figured. In a dialect of true Tim Bobbinish accent, the halting old "Leg" added a sneer and surly importance of manner peculiarly his own." A sample of his style would not be out of the way. The conversation turned upon certain members of the profession who did not rule high in Crutch's good graces. "They are a queer lot," remarked I, in half soliloquy. "Queer," replied my amiable eclogniat of the crutch; "I see a rum set in my day of one sort or another, for I can just remember Dan Dawson and Co., but these beat all calculation. Do you know the French for a barrel-organ?" "I confess I do not," replied I. "Nor I neither," said he; "nor is there one man in ten score as knows it; but them chaps does, and the Greek too, for the matter of that."

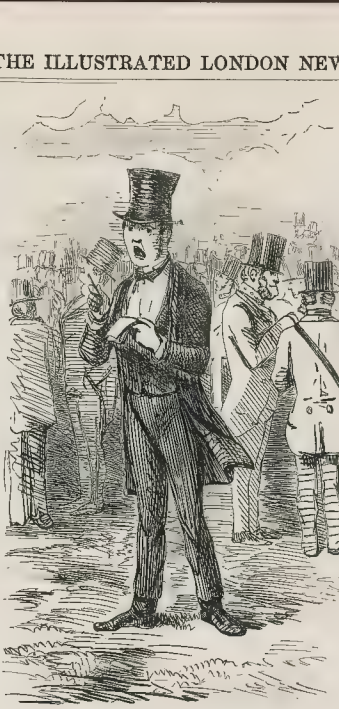
Jim Bland—as his patronymic went in the profession—had a noble house in Piccadilly, and drove his phaeton. He was one of the old school of "Legs"—wore top-boots, green coats, party-coloured chokers, and his arms up to the elbows in his pockets. His face was an index to a dark volume, and his smile a thing to make the heart quake. He, too, "could just remember Dan Dawson," no doubt, and the recollection could have brought him little ease. His system was to go for every point of the odds, arithmetical, physical moral, and immoral. He received his bets wheresoever he won them, and *paid on town*; taking the offchances of the journey and the interval as so many "pulls" against his creditor. He especially esteemed laying a "pony" on each of the animals in a match. He took care that his men were of the right sort, so that he was sure to receive; and there was always the possibility of a wrangle, or, at the worst, there was "settling a part "on account." Old Jimmy's "cut" was that common to the portraits of Aberdeen and Turpin, and the like worthies of the road, in the palmy days of the highway.

These men were, however, "small deer" compared with the representatives of the ring in more modern times. Mr. Gully, who began his career in a ring of another sort, thence won his way to the arena of Stephen's. Messrs. Harry Hill, Padley, O'Brien, Hargraves, Clark, Justice, Clowes, Ephraim and Jos. Bond, Scott, Higgins, *cum multis*, were and are heavy betters round—book makers for tens of thousands. Robinson and Bland are sketched in outline merely to show the stuff whereof the common "Leg" is compounded; but the ring has its commissioners, as among the names quoted above *currente calamo*, who, if the *ultra*-particular will not permit us to style "good men," are, at all events, in their calling "true." But, beyond this allusion, the present notice of the circle must be confined to its two bright particular stars—Crockford, whose ray has set, and Davis, whose beams now blaze with an almost intolerable splendour.

First of the train, we sing of "Crocky." Haply, the reader asks, "did'st know him?" We reply, "*Excellent well: he was a fishmonger.*" He began his career with a stall which once stood hard by the spot whereon is now situated the office of the journal in which this record is written. Thence, by steps slow but sure, he won his way westward even unto that palace which still arrests the eye (albeit, shorn of its *prestige*) as you look from Piccadilly adown St. James's-street. This gorgeous temple—this imperial "*decemvia Æterni*"—was scarce completed ere it became a focus for the most tremendous play ever known in this "tight little island." A few brief years sped on and the enchanter who raised it was the Midas of modern days. Anon, ever looking to extend his operations—he turned his steps towards Newmarket, where, at a wave of his wand—

Yes, ready money is Aladdin's lamp—

there sprang up a second edition, upon a smaller scale, of the great metropolitan "club," as men—hell, as gods—called it. Thus, you will perceive, for the gudgeon which escaped his Scylla in town, he had a snug little Charybdis in the country. And all this was done by one whose outward man was the *ideal* of mental and physical feebleness. His best pace was something between a shuffle and a slide, and his best gob-up expression a half sick-y, half sceptic stare. "His cheeks," according to a notice of him which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, "appeared whitened and flabby, through constant night-work. His hands were entirely without knuckles, soft as raw veal, and as white as paper, while his large, flexible mouth was stuffed with 'dead men's bones'—his teeth being all false, and visibly socketed with his darling metal." Like the majority of those



SKETCH IN THE RING—"I'LL BET AGAINST CLINCHER."

who have taken a lead in his way of life, Crockford was possessed of a marvellous memory. I will not say he could not put the bets he laid to paper, but I can safely assert I never saw him do so. He would sit upon a table at midnight in the rooms at Doncaster, and cry "Done" to offers to back horses from ten points of the compass at the same moment, and straightway commit them to memory. And what a sight it was to see him seated for a "settling" his fists—for his hands were fists, not ordinary sets of fingers—stuffed with thousand pound notes, and his coffin coldness of eye as he surveyed the harvest before him. Like most players, too, he had his system: which was to lay long odds against doubles, or triple, or quadruple—or quintuple events. Perhaps this is the philosopher's stone of chance after all; it did marvels—it might be said millions, for him, and has been adopted by his great successor. He died and left a colossal fortune as his epitaph; his death was sudden: had a longer sojourn been permitted him, paradventure the case might have been reversed. In latter years he took to keeping race-horses, a course which, as regards ultimate ruin, is only a question of time. Twenty thousand a year supports a sma l establishment without being very sensibly affected by it; a regular scud, so and so many years, and *multionaires* go to the Bench. It is singular, with this fact ever before their senses—the fact, indeed, whereon "they live and move, and have their being"—that a stud is the rock on which your "Leg" is passionately prone to split. What wrecked Nimrod's "Yorkshire footman," who once sat before the north country a type of the *ménage* of Sardanapalus? What jeopardised the chance of the whilom member for Pontefract?

Where's —? dished: where — and —? diddled.

Ratan brought Crockford to a premature grave; a team would have broken his fortune first, and his heart after.

Mr. Davies now *calls* for our attention: -

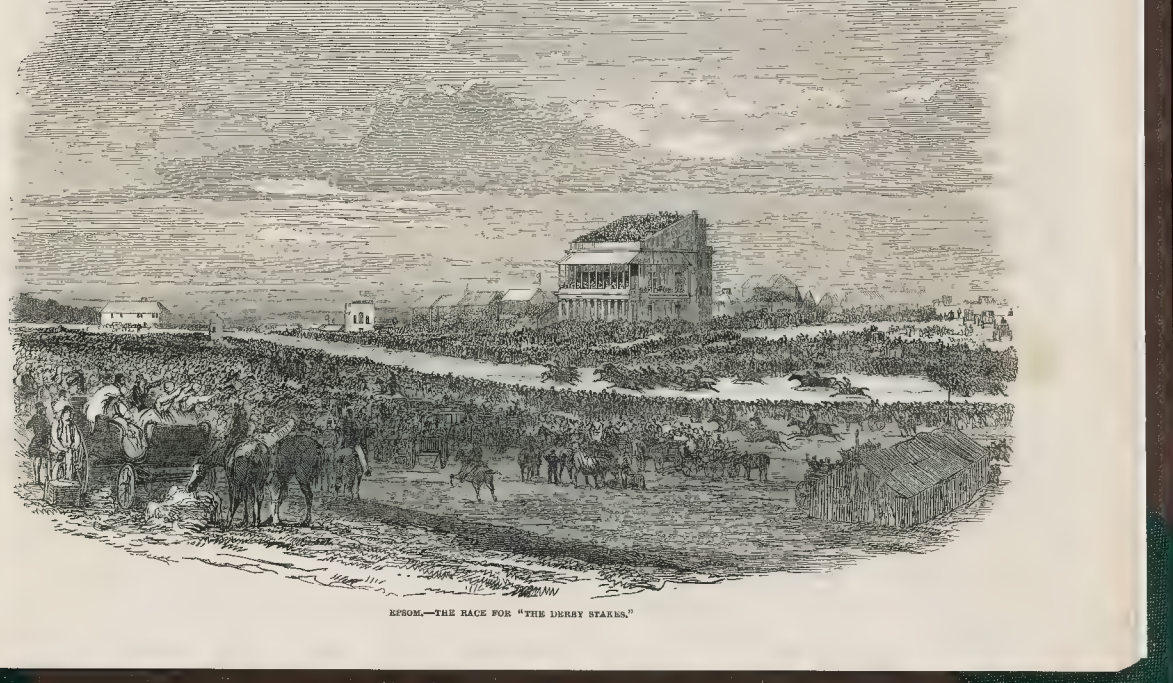
Is it a *Stentor* that I see before me?

A few years ago—some five or six at most—a young man of quiet demeanour, without any characteristic beyond his class, that of a working-carpenter, was employed upon some repairs in progress at the Jockey Club Rooms, at Newmarket. "Example," says the proverb, "is far beyond precept." Everybody, everything he saw about him was betting; so he betook him to the Heath, and tried his hand at the common craft. The essay prospered, and, as a most natural consequence, the essayist relished the labour of the hand for the planning of the head. The age of miracles is past, or it would have been conclusive how thus "fortunate youth" came by his luck. As it is, men look on and wonder—not without awe; as for me,

tremble as I scribble 'pon my soul!

Hardly had Mr. Davies taken his degree as a Master of Arts—in the Ring—than Fortune gave him one of those crocnetty turns for which she is proverbial. He betted half a score or more of thousands against an animal for a handicap at Newmarket, which came in first; and the general opinion was that he would go off next. But no such thing: up goes Davies to town by the electric telegraph, and down he comes again with a sheaf of sparkling, crisp thousand-pound notes, fresh from the Bank, and as big as your portmanteau. This did his business—not according to the vulgar meaning of the phrase, but "it made a man of him:" such a man as the world had never seen before, and, very probably, as it never had expected to lay eyes on. It takes a good deal of "brass" to make a "leg" of the ordinary ring standard; but Davies has a soul above such "buttons." His predecessors, his contemporaries, were content to exchange parole understakings with their customers. Davies said, "My word is worth your gold; give me your cash, and I'll give you my credit." Now, what do you think is the upshot of it? People pay this phenomenon of figures—this wizard of ways and means—the bets that they may possibly lose, for the privilege of his pruales to receive, should they certainly win, what he may probably pay. You don't comprehend me? Well, I don't wonder at it. We'll try again. Mr. Davies will lay the odds against any horse in any race to any amount; that is to say, he gives his promise to pay some thirty or forty thousand pounds should two horses win two particular races, receiving money down, £50 from the taker. Looking at the amounts, we should be more prepared to expect the deposit to be required on the part of the speculator in the thousands, while the tick might be accorded to the tens. It is understood, that is to say, it is in everybody's mouth, that he betted Mr. George Payne, a member of the Jockey Club, £30,000 to £30 that Mounseer did not win the Chester Cup and Bolingbroke the Derby. When the first event of the two came off I wonder did he sleep without rocking? These double events have resulted rather awkwardly since Crocky's time. Had the fishmonger seen the same horse win the Derby and St. Leger in one year, and the performance repeated the following season, it would have posed his speculations. But he died before the ominous crisa of Surplice and the Flying Dutchman.

This better to imagine the presence of the "Leviathan of the ring," as the sporting journals delight to term our hero—suppose it to be some ten minutes past two o'clock P.M. of Wednesday last; scene Epsom Downs. It is the Derby Day! The million are in Surrey; they strew the greensward of Banstead as the leaves clothe Vallambrosa. Behold, the din of myriads rising fast and furious around—while above all, like Kreutz's horn in Jullien's concerts, there is heard one pair of human lungs repeating the cabalistic call "I'll lay *four* to one against Bowlinbrook; I'll bet 5 to 1 against *Mulleys*; I'll lay 5 to 1 against *Pattenden*; I'll bet 7 to 1 against Biggar—I'll lay &c., &c., &c., &c., against Vatican, Natahell Ghillie Callum, Caribou, oo, OO, &c., &c., &c., &c." That's Mr. Davis, with a dapper little satin tie around his vocal culverin, and a hat with the tiniest of brims covering his Californian *coquet*. He never tires, calling unceasingly the prices he is prepared to pay—that is to say, offer—passing perpetually beside the rails of the ring, as doth the lion at the Zoological Gardens behind the bars of his cage. In his grips a bookling and morsel of pencil "seem as in mockery set." He needs no adventitious aids of memory. He wagers away tens—hundreds—thousands—tens of thousands—till you get to logarithms, and books them all in the ledger (the Legur?) of his brain. The human flood is tossed as the ocean by the hurricane. A cry splits the saeer rear....."They're off! they're off! Here they come! Now for the Corner. Where's Bolingbroke? Where's Mildew? Where's Clincher? What's they? A *race* for a Derby? It's a preparatory canter for a Leather Plate?".....A great day is it for the fielders: Voltigeur, nominally at 25 to 1, wins by a length, with Fitzlord next him! Mr. Davies, lay this Olympic unction to your heart. The turf is for you to make hay on. The first Newmarket ticket can't distinguish between the pretensions of first-class racehorses and fifth-class Platers. Bolingbroke came with the *prestige* of being the *pet* of one of the leading stables at the Elis of the modern world; Mildew is introduced to public patronage on the assurance of a trial that would have won half the Derbys of the century. Neither



EPSOM.—THE RACE FOR "THE DERBY STAKES."

could "live" with animals that we shall see handicapp'd, before the year's out at *weight for weeds*.

MR. DAVIES, THE LEVIATHAN BETTING-MAN.

(From another Correspondent.)

In our Sketch on the Course, the reader will recognise a well-known member of the ring. The sketch, intended for Mr. William Davies, is in accordance with the comic pencil of the artist, Mr. Leech; and, though a little *outré*, is a good resemblance.

In fact, the subject of this notice—Mr. William Davies—is now mostly and justly so denominated "the leader of the betting-ring!" and the sensation created amongst the sporting fraternity on his appearance in that mystic circle, is such as that of the celebrated Rothschild was wont to cause on the Stock Exchange in days of yore, "when George the Third was King." Mr. Davies has been the sole unaided and unassisted architect of his own fortune: gifted with a clear head and quick perception, calculating mind, and most retentive memory, he has undoubtedly turned those natural endowments to the very best advantage, and he now shines forth in the sporting firmament as a "star" of no common magnitude; his unassuming deportment and unwavering probity of conduct during his career on the turf (as yet little more than eight years), have earned for him "golden opinions" in every sense of the word. Mr. Davies is of Welsh extraction, though he himself is a native of London, and was born, as we have been informed, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. It is not many years since Mr. Davies was an *employé* in Mr. Cubitt's extensive establishment in the Gray's Inn-road, such and so rapid has been the rise of this favoured child of Fortune. Mr. Davies is about 36 years of age, of the middle size, and of slender make. There is nothing striking in his appearance; but the eye, that index of the mind, would give assurance to the observer that the head was "screwed on the right way." It must be in the recollection of the majority of our readers, that, some years since, the celebrated Crockford was the Leviathan of the ring—the "triton of the minnows" at Tattersall's and at every race-house of celebrity in the kingdom. That veteran and sagacious "turfite," now some years consigned to his kindred earth, and Mr. Davies, have pursued the same system of betting namely, laying the odds against the horses all round, and thereby standing to win upon the outsiders, and lose should the cracks be victorious. But Mr Davies has far exceeded in the operation of the system the late Mr. Crockford, indeed, was Crockford known to stand more than £7000 or £8000 on any particular horse; but no later than Friday week Mr. Davies laid £50,000 to £1000 against Lord Exeter's Nutshell (winning the Derby, and the same to a fee offered to lay £40 000 to £1000 again-t Lord Eglinton's Mavors. Mr. Davies, besides being a "standing dish" at Tattersall's, has what are termed "lists" posted at two sporting houses, where he lays the market odds from half-a-sovereign to "half a-pium." At these lists, he issues tickets, or receiving ready cash de-posits, whereby he undertakes to pay the day after the race, should the card turn up a trump, and such is the confidence placed in him by the public in general (we mean those sharps, who speculate for a livelihood, and not the 10s. to £5), that in this latter department of his sporting avocation alone it is calculated upwards of £300,000 per annum is staked in his hands As a good work and a safe one is the cause higher in the turf. Whether he loses £10 000 or £10, to him 'tis all the same: there is no postponement—"no longwinded bills, but the R. M. D on the spot." As an example, we may mention one instance out of many that came under our own observation. At Newmarket, in 1848, he laid Lord Enfield, M.P., formerly the Hon Colonel Byng, £12,000 to £1000 that Mr. Crawford's the Cur did not win the "Cesarewitch" stakes. The Cur won, and the next morning Mr. Davies walked into the ring, and before he e-ased one farthing of what he himself had won, he handed the noble Lord twelve notes of £1000 each, fresh and crisp from the Bank of England. It must be sup osed that Mr. Davies bets on what is termed "commission" for others: that is altogether a mistake in fact it would be impossible for him to do so as commissioners back horses to win, which Mr. Davies never does, save on rare occasions. Again Mr. Davies never hedges, i. e. g tting out of a horse against whom he may have laid long odds, by betting to him at a later period By the Epsom "Derby" of last year Mr. Davies lost £9000, when the Flying Dutchman won after a severe struggle with Holsgur, a little *half-bred* 'un, whose dropping of winning was greatly mourned by the heavy stake of the ero-nud. Had the latter been the victor, Mr Davies would have pocketed £33 000. Mr. Davies has laid some very extraordinary wagers on what are termed "double events." For instance, some time ago he laid 6 to 4 agr for the last Chester Cup, he laid Mr. George Payne £20,000 to £50 against Mountseer winning that race and Bolingbroke the Derby. In the 1849 Derby he laid Mr G Watts £15 000 to £10 against his horse Mogador winning the Metropolitan Handicap at Epsom and Chatterer the Derby. Recently he laid £30 000 to £1000 against Cheerful winning the Metropolitan, and Bolingbroke the Derby; and, moreover, posted the money (or, as he facetiously termed it, *the Colonna*) Many ill-natured people indulge in the speculation that Mr. Davies will be the sporting "Monarch of the Ring," but that we consider altogether beyond the range of probability, whilst he has such an extensive command of ready-money as it is well known he has. The supposition is not one- so thatrous, that Mr. Davies knows nothing whatever of a horse—of his good or bad points, and cares nothing about stable secrets, but bets his money against horses entirely on the strength of his own judgment.

Mr. Davies has one great point in his favour—his temper is imperturbable; losses do not depress him, neither do winnings elevate him: the frowns of Fate or the smiles of Fortune are alike to him. *Non tumet aut rultat nikil.*

In opposition to rumours which have frequently reached our ears, we may observe that Mr. Davies is not of the Hebrew persuasion, but is a member of the Established Church.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced shortly after two o'clock, and finished about five. The following is a return

The CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Mr. Powzey's Rubbish (Bloss), 2.

The WOODCOTE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added —Mr. J. Clarke's Marlborough Buck (Whitehouse), 1. Duke of Richmond's Buckhound, (Kitchener), 2.

The MAIDEN STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 35 added,—Sir G. Heathcote's c. by Gladiator (R. Sherwood), 1. Hon. S. Herbert's Radulphus (Sly), 2.

The HORTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Howard's Aristocrat (Holloway), 1. Mr. T. King's Hasta (H. Goater), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Joc o'Sot (F. Butler), 1. Hon. S. Herbert's Radulphus, (Sly), 2.

The DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Lord Zetland's Voltigeur	.. ..	(J. Marson), 1
Mr. H. R'e Pisford	.. ..	(A. Day), 2
Lord Airde's Chanter	.. ..	(F Butler), 3
Mr. Gratwicke's Nigger	.. ..	(Flatman), 4

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Ford's Penang (H. Sly); Mr. W. Edward's Bolingbroke (J. Robinson); Captain Bastard's Mildew (Batholomew); Mr Hassey's Royal Hart (Simpson); Mr. Gannon's Deicoon (J. Sharp); Mr. Gurney's St. Fabian (R. Pettit); Mr. Greville's Caribou (S Rogers); Mr. Davidson's Chanting (Mr. Mackinzie); Mr. Mackinzie's Italian (Templeman); Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Norman); Mr. Lister's The Knight of Gwynne (Dockeray); Count Batthyany's Valentine (Crouch); Duke of Richmond's Ghillie Callum (S. Mann); Mr. Merry's Brennus (F. Pavis); Lord Eglinton's Mavors (Marlow); Major Martin's The Swede (W Abdale); Mr. Disney's Captain Grant (D. Wynne); Mr. Mossley's Alonzo (Whitestone); Sir G Heathcote's Dark Smart c. (Ralph Sherwood); Mr. R. Herbert's Augur (H. Edwards).

Betting at starting: 7 to 2 agst Chanter; 9 to 2 agst Mildew; 5 to 1 agst Bolingbroke; 6 to 1 agst The Nigger; 12 to 1 agst Pisford; 16 to 1 agst Voltigeur; 20 to 1 agrs Deicoon; 25 to 1 agst Nutshell; 40 to 1 agst Italian; 40 to 1 agst Ghillie Calum; 50 to 1 agst The Swede; and 1000 to 15 agst any other.

Penang and Deicoon got away together, and, with the Nigger, Mildew, the Swede, and Ghillie Callum had up, Voltigeur next, in company with Cinchet, cut out the work to the mile-post, where Penang died away. Deicoon went on with the running at good pace, followed in rotat on by Mildew, the Swede, and the Nigger, Ghillie Callum, Cinchet, and Voltigeur running last, and in their original positions They went on thus to the road, where Deicoon was beaten, and Mildew took the lad, Cinchet and the Nigger waiting on him. Ghillie Calum and Cardinal next, and Voltigeur laid off for the first time-fell up. Mildew was beaten at the distance, and Voltigeur and Cinchet both singled themselves out, the former taking the lead opposite the stand, and running home a very easy winner by a length; Pisford was second, a bad third, beating Chanter for the second money by half a length. The Nigger fourth, Mildew fifth, and Ghillie Callum sixth. Mavors laid forward in the early part of the race, but broke down at the turn, and was not persevered with. The race was run in 2 min. 50 sec.

The CAREW STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Hornsby's The Old Fox (Hornsby, jun.), 1. Mr. H. Hall's Equiria (Mason), 2.

The BUZOR STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Hobson's Laundrymaid (Hornsby), 1. Mr. Hayter's The Handsome Doe (H. Goater), 2.

THURSDAY

Was as complete an "off" day as could well be conceived, the sport being indifferent, the betting flat, and the attendance thin; the few who were tempted by the fineness of the weather to repeat their visit, finding little to stimulate them in the racing, turned their attention to the Oaks, for whom about sixteen are expected to run. Things is scratched. The following is a return of the races.

The EPSOM FOUR YEAR OLD STAKES of £50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Questionable (Butler), 1 Mr. Carew's Nicmetzon (J. Marson), 2.

The DURDANS STAKES of 10 sovs each, 50 added —Mr. Bingley's Christiana (Hibbs), 1 Mr. Rolt's Heroine (E Sharp), 2.

The GRAND STAND PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each Mr. Houghton's Lesage (Chapman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Sly Fox (Kitchener) 2

The NONSUCH STAKES of 15 sovs each Lord Chesham's Beaufort (G Brown), 1 Mr. Gratwicke's Boomerang (F. Butler), 2.

The CORINTHIAN STAKES of 5 sovs each Mr. Howard's Aristocrat (Holloway), 1. Mr. Farmby's Sly Mary (F. Bell), 2

FRIDAY.

The INNKEEPERS' PLATE. Bebee Bunnoo, 1. Rodney, 2.

The OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Mr. H. T. Forth's Rhadyelna	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Mr. J. Dixon's Kathleen	.. .. ..	(A. Day) 2

16 ran. Won cleverly.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week will be a lively one with all the sporting classes, although it may lack the excitement produced by the defeat of all the favourites on Epsom Downs. Business will commence on Monday with a little race meeting at Wye On the following day the "Setting" will take place at the Corner's by Mr. Will to enormously heavy, and lucky will be the winner who gets paid in full On Wednesday a promising-looking meeting on paper will commence at Newton; on which day also will come off the first R. T. Y. C sailing match, and the great fight for the championship between Bendigo and Paddock. That valiant corps the North Herts Yeomanry will have some flat-racing on Thursday; and on Friday the Mersey Yacht Club regatta will take place. The cricketers' register includes a match at Lord's on Monday, between nine of the ground, with Box and Wisden given, and fifteen amateurs of Middlesex; and the return match on Thursday at the Oval, between Surrey and Middlesex; matches will also be played at the Surrey ground on Wednesday and Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The five leading Derby favourites were backed in excellent quarters, Bolingbroke looking most like a winner, but all "firm," as they say in the City. Nutshell, Deicoon, Ghillie Callum, and Captain Grant were also in favour, but Italian, Mavors, and Blarney received the *coup de grace*. Nothing done on the Oaks.

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	25 to 1 agst Nutshell	1000 to 15 agst St. Fabian (t)
6 to 1 — Mildew	25 to 1 — Ghillie Callum	1000 to 15 — The Swede (t)
13 to 2 — Chanter	30 to 1 — Deicoon	1000 to 15 — Alonzo (t)
15 to 2 — The Nigger (t)	40 to 1 — Capt. Grant (t)	1000 to 10 — The Italian
8 to 1 — Pisford (t)	50 to 1 — Caribou	1000 to 10 — Mavors
10 to 1 — Voltigeur	50 to 1 — Penang (t)	1000 to 10 — Blarney

1000 to 1 agst Castanero and Valentine

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1850.

On Thursday morning the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer met at the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster Hall, for the purpose of arranging and determining the several Circuits upon which they will respectively proceed to hold the ensuing Summer Assize of Over and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and Nisi Prius, for the several counties throughout England and Wales, when the following arrangements were finally determined on —

NORFOLK.—The Right Hon. Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Ben. ; and the Hon Mr Justice Williams.

MIDLAND. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and the Hon. Mr. Baron Platt

HOME —The Right Hon. Sir James Parke, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and the Hon. Chief Justice Erle.

NORTHERN. The Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman and the Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell.

OXFORD.—The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Alderson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson.

WESTERN —The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge and the Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd.

SOUTH WALES. The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke.

NORTH WALES The Hon Mr. Baron Rolfe.

CHESTER —Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Baron Rolfe, after proceeding through their respective Circuits in Wales, will meet at Chester, and hold the Assizes for the city and county.

VACATION CIRCUIT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Maule will remain in town, and sit at Chambers, in Serjeant's Inn, as Vacation Judge, during the absence of the other Judges on Circuit.

IRELAND.

The *Cork Examiner* contains an authorised statement to the effect that her M jesty and the Prince Consort have been pleased to extend their patronage to the next meeting of the Royal Irish Yacht Club for 1850 That Journal adds:—"We understand some hope is felt that it is not unlikely her Majesty may honour with her presence, in the early part of August, the Duke of Devonshire's beautiful seat at Lismore."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—The four Irish Roman Catholic Archbishops met on Friday week, when it was arranged that the Synod of the Bishops and superior Clergy, to which the new primate is understood to bear special message from the Holy See, should be held at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, on the 15th of August next.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—The Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was delivered on Monday in this case, and the Lord Justices agreeing, they delivered their judgments *seriatim*. The opinion of Judge Perrin was that the question should come before the Court on a *quo warranto*, and against making the conditional order for a *mandamus* absolute. This he considered to be the constitutional mode of trying a right of appeal to the Queen's party. The other three judges (the Chief Justice, Judges Moore and Crampton) held a contrary opinion, and were in favour of making the conditional order absolute, and the judgment, the *mandamus* absolute should have to be town council to elect a Lord Mayor, Mr. John Reynolds being disqualified.

One of those instances of what Shiel called "the wild justice of revenge" has just occurred in the north province of Ulster, which hitherto has been pretty free from agrarian outrage. The victim was Mr. Robert Lindsay Maclaverer, a magistrate of the county of Londonderry, and an agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland. The ill-fated gentleman had been engaged of late in serving ejectment notices on a very extensive scale, to the number, it is said, of some hundreds, on the properties of which he was agent, as also in seizing for rents in arrear. At the Crossmaglen petty sessions on the Saturday previous to his death, several men and women were prosecuted against at his instance for resisting cattle seized by a number of his bailiffs. Informations were ordered against the parties; but, it afterwards appearing that the notices for distraint were illegally served, the process failed. At the time the dreadful deed was perpetrated, the unfortunate gentleman was on his way, between the villages of Crossmaglen and Cullovil, county of Armagh, to meet the down train on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, on Tuesday week, about one o'clock in the day. He was travelling on an outa de car, when he was attacked by some men two of whom are in custody and beaten with such violence as to cause instantaneous death. Various causes are assigned, none of them materially differing from those out of which spring outrages have usually arisen, for the perpetration of this terrible tragedy. It is certain robbery was not the object of the assailants, as Mr. Maclaverer had on his person a gold watch and a purse also of gold, all of which were left untouched.

In a letter which the coroner of the district, Mr. Joshua Michael Magee, has addressed on the subject to the *Times*, the following passage, which may throw light on the causes of the outrage, occurs:—"Mr. Maclaverer, though kind and agreeable in his intercourse with others, unhappily thought it necessary to assume a different bearing with the tenants over whom he was appointed receiver. One incident will illustrate this fact.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The resignation by the Lord Chancellor of his high office has been announced on authority. His Lordship has been urged to this step both by the recommendation of his physicians and the infirmities of his family, and by a regard for the public inconvenience occasioned by his continued absence from the Court of Chancery.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Garnier, chaplain of the House of Commons, to the living of Trinity, Marylebone, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Gilbert Elliott to the Deanery of Bristol.

Prince Albert has recently sent an exceedingly able and valuable paper to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on "The Sewerage of Towns," in which his Royal Highness develops a plan for filtering the sewers at convenient intervals, thus accumulating in suitable tanks a rich and valuable manure, and generating the water from all mechanical admixture and impurity.

A Royal sign manual warrant has just been issued, granting a pension of £235 a year to Mrs Harriet Waghorn, widow of the late Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn, who established the overland route to India), "in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband."

The Communal council of Nuremburg, in Germany, has just admitted the Jewish merchants to the privilege of citizenship by 20 votes against 10. This decision seems the more surprise, as the admission of Jews into Nuremburg itself was very much disputed.

The operation of turning the third tube of the Britannia bridge round by a semicircular sweep over the water on its four pontoons, assisted by large cable chains and a huge upright beam attached to the shore, which formed the fulcrum or centre of motion on which it was swayed round, took place with success on Thursday evening week, under the superintendence of Mr. Stephenson, M.P., and Captain Claxton. Its journey to the bearing post, whence it will have to be floated to the foot of the piers on the 10th inst, occupied about 40 minutes, the distance traversed being about equal to two length.

The Government of Austria has resolved to treat in the footsteps of Austria in regard to the unfettered control of the clergy in ecclesiastical affairs, and to send a plenipotentiary to Rome in the person of Count Arko Valles, in order to make the necessary arrangement with the Papal Government.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd of the Bankruptcy Court, who has been ill for some months and unable to attend to the duties of the court, has resigned. By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, it is provided that, on the death or resignation of the commissioner, no fresh appointment is to be made until the number is reduced to four, which is to be the permanent number. The remaining commissioners are— Mr. Commissioner Evans (senior commissioner), Mr. Commissioner Bonhaman, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, and Mr. Commissioner Fane.

During the visit of Prince George of Cambridge, in Moat Park, in the county of Roscommon, last week, an address was presented to his Royal Highness from the surrounding neighbourhood, expressive of the strong and warm attachment of the people of that part of Ireland to the Royal Family, and of the general satisfaction his Royal Highness had given in that country since his appointment to the command of the army under his charge. His Royal Highness, in reply, assured the deputation, that he felt most gratified by the warm and kind reception he had met with in every part of Ireland from the people wherever he went amongst them, and that on any occasion that it should ever fall to his power to render them any service he would not fail to do so.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, June 12, at the Rolls Court, Westminster, at a quarter after nine in the morning, for swearing solicitors. Every gentleman desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common-law admission for his certificate of practice for the current year at the secretary's office, Rolf's-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday June 11.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) published a letter from M. Jacquemart, professor of political economy, who states that he has been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Soissons to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 25f., for having, without submitting it previously to the prefect of the department (Aisne), sent by post from Paris, where it was printed, an essay written by himself, and addressed to the agricultural committees of the arrondissement of Soissons, the object of which essay was to compete for a prize given by the committee in question, on the causes of the sufferings of French agriculture, and the means of improving agricultural credit.

Thirteen officers of the 4th and 5th legions of the National Guard of Paris have been suspended for two months by the Prefect of the Seine, for having signed petitions against the Electoral Reform Bill. *Vivent la Liberté Expulsé et la Fraternité!*

The editor of the *Voix du Peuple* (Paris socialist paper) has issued a circular to his subscribers, to state that he has not yet been able to find a printer who will venture to print his paper, in the face of the proceedings on the part of the Government, which have closed the printing-house of M. Boulé, and ruined that gentleman.

The *Genoa Gazette* states that Mgr. Varesini, the Archbishop of Sassari, has been arrested for opposing the law for abolishing ecclesiastical privileges.

The *Ayr Advertiser* says:—"The estate of Bartonhulm, in Irvine parish, which belonged to the late Colonel S. M. Fullarton, was, on Monday last, sold by public roup at Ayr, and knocked down at 210,500 to D. Gardiner, Esq., as commissioner for the Earl of Eglington." To this the *Scotsman* appends the following note:—The Earl of Eglington, who has paid a very handsome price for this estate, was one of the creators of the "great Tournament meeting" in London a few days ago, at which the burden of all the speeches and resolutions was that agriculture is ruined and land worthless!

A balloon of a new form was inflated at the gas-works, Kennington-oval, on Friday week, and afterwards ascended with its inventor, a Mr. Bell, from that place on the evening of the same day. It reached the earth again safely at High Laver, Essex, but in its descent a man named Frederick Clark, who was attempting to render assistance, was killed by the grapnel.

On Monday morning about seven o'clock a party of soldiers belonging to the 98th Regiment, at Portsmouth, having been on fatigue on South Sea Common, were returning to quarters, having after them a very large iron roller charged with iron shot, when in descending the road to the centre of the glacis at a rapid pace to escape the rain at the time fallinz, one of the men fell, and in an instant the ponderous machine passed over the unfortunate fellow, whose head and body were so fearfully crushed that instantaneous death resulted.

It is understood that arrangements have been made between the parties interested, by which the obligation on the part of the Airdrie and Monklands Junction Railway to acquire Glasgow Cattle buildings, in High-street, and erect new buildings on the grounds of Woodlands, has been cancelled. Glasgow College, therefore, is destined to remain as the honour and ornament of the eastern part of that city.

The French funds rose again in Paris on Saturday afternoon in consequence of the new light which was thrown upon the Greek question by the satisfactory explanations of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons.

A facetious young lady who does the amiable to the frequenters of the bar of an hotel in Liverpool astonished her admirers, the other day, by the following repartee:—"Well, Miss——, if you had to decide between an Exeter and a Gorham, which would you prefer?" "Why, of course," she replied, "*a go o' rum!*"

Accounts from Austrian Sclavonia continue unsatisfactory, several risings having taken place among the peasantry, and the ringleaders arrested. At Debergen the notorious robber chief Benadter was arrested, and, with two of his accomplices, immediately executed; and at Ledens, about four leagues from Debrecin, a band of insurgents, called the Onbarsch band, consisting of 18 individuals, were arrested, and the leader, with one of his followers, hanged.

The screw-steamer *Propontis*, one of the new Constantinople line, belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th inst, after a passage of only five days and fourteen hours, making an average of about ten miles an hour, taking the distance at 1350 miles.

Civilization advances even in the East. In Saiouchi, Riza Pasha has sent a circular to the various consuls, desiring them to call the attention of parties over whom they are placed to the importance of sending their letters and effects through the Turkish Post-office, instead of entrusting them to private hands.

On the Greek festival of Easter-Eve, at Smyrna, Halil Pasha demanded a list of all the Greeks who were imprisoned for debt, paid all their debts, and liberated them from prison, and gave each of them a sum of money, to be expended by them during the Easter holidays! On the following day the Greek Bishop was fêted upon him and returned thanks. What a change!

The German corresponding committee, having been informed by the London committee for the Exhibition of 1851, that the space of 100,000 square feet was assigned to German products, have determined, after correspondence had with Prussia, &c., that 60,000 square feet shall be assigned to the States of the Zollverein, 30,000 to Austria, and 10,000 to the maritime states.

The Rev. Dr. Tatham, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and his family, have ever since the time of the Reformation resided in the Hendon district on their ground at Bishopswearmouth, near the head of Lawrence-street. A more desirable situation could not be found, especially when the new railway is open through the Tatham estate.

From the returns of the production and consumption of domestic sugar in France since the commencement of the season, it appears that there were 238 manufactories in operation on the 1st ult. The quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to 98,811 269 kilogrammes, or 21,702 926 more than during the corresponding period of 1849, and that sold for consumption or deposited in the government bonding stores to 50,020,551 kilogrammes, or 9,616,549 more than last year.

The cultivation of the flax plant has been very extensive this year in the counties of Cavan, Limerick, and Tipperary, and promises an abundant return, according to all present appearances.

An American paper says:—"The friends of Father Mathew in Mobile have presented the rev. gentleman with a purse containing 470 dollars in his reply to their address he says that 'the gift was most timely, his pecuniary resources being exhausted, and the fear of weakening his influence in the cause of temperance deterring him from making an appeal to defray the expenditure of his mission.' Father Mathew was hospitably entertained at New Orleans on 24th March."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W G should receive his Problems, until by repeated examination he is assured of their integrity

NORTH BRITON—The caustic remarks in the *Gateshead Observer* on the subject of the Chess match between Glasgow and Newcastle will call forth, we have no doubt, some satisfactory explanation from the former club as to the cause of the delay in transmitting their moves, of which the Newcastle players complain

A. C. York—1. If in Problem No 327 White play P to K 8 4th, Black takes that Pawn *en passing*, and discovers check with his Rook; how, then, will you mate? 2. The lowest price of the "Staunton Chess-men" is 25s; but that includes the beautiful *carton pierre* box, worth a guinea itself, and the new treatise on the game by Mr. Staunton

J P—Your solution of No 330 was wrong, or it would have been given

W H, Brighton; R B W, Oxford—Both are thanked, and duly reported each week

J G S, Clitheroe—Your solution of Problem No. 329 is unimpeachable

BELLAH—The key move to Enigma No 327 are—1 to K 4th 2 R to K B 4th

Q—1. The original Problems No 1 and 2 of the American Amateur, a perfectly correct, and answers have been published in our previous issues. Try at once more. 2 Enigma No. 324 is indeed beautiful as a mere stalemate, or two moves, for if White claim a Kt for his first move, Black may answer with 1 P to K 3d. Ac.

D L N—The solution of the great 1 st in Chess Problem 3—1. B to Q B sq. 2. K moves; 3. R to B 5th. 4. R to Q 4th—double check and mate

T B—It is not at all customary in this country to warn an adversary of danger to his Queen

J M G—The game by correspondence between Crewe and Greenwich shall be reported on next week

W C T, Athlone—You have failed in Problem No 329. Make another effort

JOHN—Your opponents know very little of Chess, or they never would have thought of such a problem. The Pawns have the same privilege of taking a piece at their first move as at the last

THOMAS R—Too obvious, unfortunately

B P, Grosvenor-place—You will get the new Chess-men at Westerton's Library, St. George's-place, Hyde park

ASH forgot to observe that Black may interpose his Kt, and frustrate her mate

T D, Manchester—See our reply above to ASHBURY

F. Rodon—Always acceptable

Sir G S—With such a preponderance in force and position, White can readily force mate in seven less moves, we believe, than you propose

CHESSEY The *33rd move* of Black in game No 17 of the great French match is a *misprint*. It stood 0—33. *K to B 2nd*

* * The games played between the head master and head boy of a public school is extremely creditable both to their tuition and pupil. Send the games of the competitors

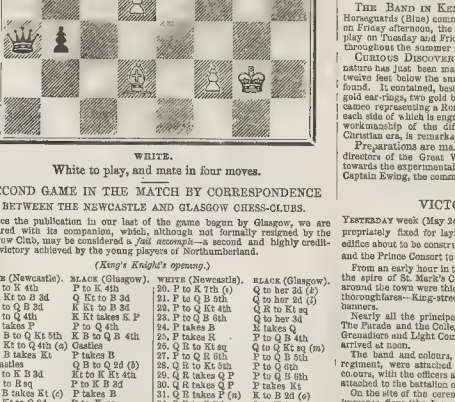
SOLUTIONS of No. 33 by J L R, CHARLES, HUTTER, DERBYON, ST EDMUND; J P, Hythe; S L K, J O R, S G, C P H, G S, A V, JUVENTUS, C J T, H D M, S Q S, J G D, Chichester; S S, C A M K, J G, Dumfries; J A, WORKING MAN'S CHESS CLUB, London; H M, Margate; BELLAH, THOS C O, Q, Glasgow, J A W, A SHEFFIELD GRINDER'S APPRENTICE, A MEMBER OF A CHESS CLUB, W S T, Valley field, HEBTON, B A, Q, A R B, S S, J B, Worcester; C C, Cheltenham College; TREWERE, M E R, MOONSHINE, RENAUT, A B G, J M W, AN AMATEUR, C W K are correct

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 331.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B sq	P to Q 5th	4. Kt to Q B 6th	P queens
2. R to Q B 3d (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt mates	
3. Kt to Q 8th	P to Q B 7th		

This is very clever, but the author appears to have overlooked a more obvious and speedy mate by—1. B to K sq, 2. P takes P, 3. K takes B P, 4. R mates.

PROBLEM No. 332.
By Mr. EDNEY.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SECOND GAME IN THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE NEWCASTLE AND GLASGOW CHESS-CLUBS.

Since the publication in our last of the game begun by Glasgow, we are favoured with its companion, which, although not formally resigned by the Glasgow Club, may be considered a *fait accompli*—a second and highly creditable victory achieved by the young players of Northumberland.

(King's Knight's opening.)

WHITE (Newcastle).	BLACK (Glasgow).	WHITE (Newcastle).	BLACK (Glasgow).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. P to K 7th (c)	Q to her 2d (d)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	21. P to Q B 5th	Q to her 2d (*d*)
3. B to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	22. P to Q K 4th	Q R to Kt sq
4. P to Q 4th	K Kt takes K P	23. P to Q B 6th	Q to her 3d
5. P takes P	P to Q 4th	24. P takes B	K takes Q
6. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	25. P takes R	P to Q B 4th
7. K Kt to Q 4th (a)	Castles	26. Q R to K sq	Q to Q Kt sq (*m*)
8. K B takes Kt	P takes B	27. P to Q R 6th	P to Q B 5th
9. Castles	Q B to Q 2d (*b*)	28. Q R to Kt 5th	P to Q 6th
10. P to B 3d	Kt to K Kt 4th	29. Q R takes Q P	P to Q 5th
11. K to R sq	P to K B 3d	30. Q R takes Q P	P takes Kt
12. Q B takes Kt (*c*)	P takes B	31. Q R takes P (*n*)	K to B 2d (*o*)
13. K to Q 2d	R to K sq	32. Q R to Q 7th	Q to K B 4th (*p*)
14. R to K sq	B to Q Kt 3d (*d*)	33. P to Q R 3d (*q*)	P to K R 4th (*r*)
15. P to K 6th (*e*)	B to Q B sq	34. Q R to Q 8th	P to K Kt 5th
16. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q B 4th (*f*)	35. P takes Kt P	Q to K B 7th
17. Q to Q B 6th (*g*)	B to Q Kt 2d (*h*)	36. K R to Q Kt sq	R takes K P
18. Q takes B	P takes Kt	37. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 7th
19. P to Q B 4th	B to Q R 4th	38. P Queens	
	and the Glasgow Chess-Club have to play.		

(Notes by the Committee of the Newcastle Chess Club.)

(a) Here the position is the same as that of the Glasgow game at the 8th move.

(b) In the other game Newcastle now played B to Q R 3d

(c) This gives White a "passed" Pawn, which proves in the sequel of considerable advantage to them

(d) With the view of advancing the doubled Pawn on the Kt, which would materially improve Black's game

(e) This and the subsequent move of Q to her R 4th were not ventured upon until they had undergone a very careful and elaborate investigation. They lead to many difficult and intricate variations, and tend, we believe, to give to White the superiority of position

(f) Their best move apparently. If they had taken the Kt, White would have taken the double Pawn with their Queen

(g) Q Kt to Q B 6th offers more inducement, but would not be sound play.

(h) If in place of this move they had played B to Q Kt 3d, or Q R 3d, White must have gained a dangerous attack.

(c) This is a wonderfully critical and interesting at this moment, and the advance of the Pawn was the result of mature deliberation.

(d) From this point the Newcastle Committee reckoned on a win for the game without much difficulty by presently sacrificing their Queen. It would certainly have been better play for Glasgow to have moved the Q to her 3d. In that case the game would probably have proceeded thus

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
20.	Q to her 2d	22. Q takes R P	B takes Kt P
21. P to Q Kt 6th	Q R to Kt sq	23. Q takes Q P,	

And White has the advantage.

(e) It is pretty obvious that taking the Pawn would be disastrous, on account of White's replying with Kt to Q Kt 3d sq.

(f) All these moves of Black's from the 20th may be considered "forced," as they cannot be varied without immediate loss

(g) White obtain an ample equivalent for their Kt.

(h) This is their best move s

(i) We should have preferred trying the immediate advance of the Pawns on the King's side, although nothing could save the game if White played properly.

(j) Very spirited as a preliminary to the advance of Rook to Q 6th. (*r*) Some interesting variations arise now, if Black, instead of this move, play 33. Q to K B 4th; ex. gr.—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
33.	Q to K B 4th	37. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to B 3d
34. P queens	Q takes Q R (best)	38. P to Q 8 (ch)	R takes P
35. Q to Q Kt 3d (ch)	K to B 3d	39. P takes P (ch)	
36. Q to Q B 3d (ch)	K to B 2d	And wins without much trouble.	

(k) At this stage of the conflict the following episode occurred Glasgow's Stet move was rose was, and immediately answered by R to Q 7th. After the lapse of seven days a week, a communication arrived from Glasgow to the effect that the move *intended to have been* made was "31. Q to B 3d, 'not' 31 *R to B 2d*." the latter being only a slip of the pen, and requesting to be allowed to recall it; but," it was added, "if you insist upon the moves already on de. we play 32 P to K 5 3d.' Newcastle, in reply, objected to the principle of retracting any move more 32 R to Q Kt sq (which certainly played Black in a still worse position than before). To this Glasgow then rejoined, that their *former letter was all a blunder!* and that they finally fixed upon by the Club being 3.. K to B 2d, which ought never to have been sent. A. and again hinted a wish to replace the former moves. The Newcastle players were now answered, in substance. "Play what you please, gen s, but proceed with the game" and the result was the re-adoption by Glasgow of 31. *R to B 2d*, but the abandonment of the after-move of 32. P to K R 3d.

THE NEPAULESE EMBASSY.

The Oriental Company's steamer, *Ripon*, Captain Moresby, arrived from Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar at Southampton, at seven o'clock on Saturday morning last, with the heavy portion of the Indian mail.

Among the passengers were his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koorman Ranagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the kingdom of Nepaul, situated on the borders of Thibet His suite consisted of twenty-four persons, amongst whom are his brothers, Colonel Jugget Shumsheree Koorman Ranagee, and Colonel Dheer Shumsheree Koorman Ranagee. The General's visit to this country is as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepaul to the Queen of England, and he is charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents, consisting of the most valuable Nepaulese productions and manufactures, worth, it is said, nearly a quarter of a million of pounds sterling, from the King to her Majesty. The embassy is accompanied also by Mr. M'Leod, private secretary to his Excellency, and Captain Cavanagh, political agent at Nepaul. The travelling expenses of the embassy, since it left Nepaul, have amounted to nearly £10,000. His Excellency and suite are Buddhists, and, on account of their strict not one respecting their religion, diet, and ablutions, and their dread of being defiled by contact with Europeans, the vessels which contain it, touched by Christians, they were compelled to engage the whole of the fore-cabin and saloons of the *Ripon*, in which they fitted up a cooking apparatus, which was constructed out of a large square box made of planks and paddle-floats, filled with mud and sand. The fuel they used was charcoal. Their principal food on board was poultry, kids, eggs, rice, and vegetables. They took in themselves, at each port they touched at, what water they used. The features of the Nepaulese partake of the Mongolian and Hindoo caste. Many of the embassy are most pleasing and handsome-looking men, and their dresses are gorgeous beyond description.

The General is a handsome and most intelligent man, about thirty-two years of age, tall, having long jet black hair, like the Red Indians of North America, that has visited this country. He is considered one of the foremost men in India, possesses great power and influence in Northern Hindostan, and has rendered important service to the East India Company. He was treated with great distinction by the Governor-General of India, having been received in full darbar at Calcutta, and saluted with nineteen guns on his arrival and departure from that station. He has been a great and most successful warrior, and is one of the most perfect marksmen ever seen. He used (it is said) repeatedly to fire at and strike a bottle from the mast-head of the *Ripon* during the voyage from Alexandria. He was sea-sick after he left Egypt, and so till that it was determined to land him at Marseilles, in order that he might reach England through France. He, however, through the kindness and attention of al. on board, got better, and was enabled to enjoy the voyage. He was very fond of all the amusements and games entered into by the passengers during the voyage, and cordially joined in them. He was particularly fond of the music of the *Ripon's* band, and rewarded the musicians most munificently. His manner was affable and graceful, and appeared more like that of a polished European than an Oriental.

The Ambassador declined to go to any Southampton hotel, unless he could have a cook sent to himself. This arose from religious scruples, lest any food prepared for Christians should be mixed with his own. In consequence of this determination, immediate arrangements were made to enable the Ambassador and suite to sleep and cook their food at the Peninsular offices during their stay in Southampton. During the whole of Saturday afternoon the Hindoo servants were busy conveying their cooking utensils, water-pitchers, bedding, rice, and other kinds of food from the ship to their temporary abode. A tent was formed in a temporary shed, where a Nepaulese cooking apparatus was fitted up. Messengers were employed running all over the town purchasing eggs and vegetables. The Hindoos refused hen-eggs, and preferred the larger eggs of ducks and geese. They took a great fancy for cauliflower, which is very plentiful at Southampton, and purchased an immense quantity of that vegetable. They observed the utmost secrecy in dressing and eating their food. But though so secret about their cooking and eating, they appeared to be quite indifferent as to who saw them at their extraordinary ablutions. They wash after they have finished eating, the washing being a religious ceremony, and not for the purpose of cleanliness. Not one of the Hindoo servants, but some of the chiefs were in the back yard washing themselves almost perpetually. They stripped, with the exception of a slight cloth around their loins, and they would wash themselves all over with about a pint pot of water. The servants are of the lowest cast—some were meanly and miserably clad, many of them without shoes, and their clothing formed a striking contrast to the magnificent costume of the chiefs. His Excellency dined with a few members of his suite on Saturday. After dinner they all commenced smoking. They also rode out in a carriage in the evening.

THE BAND IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—The band of the Royal Horseguards (Blue) commenced playing in Kensington Gardens for the season on Friday afternoon, the 24 h ult., and will continue (weather permitting) to play on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from half-past four until half-past six, throughout the summer months.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—An antiquarian discovery of an interesting nature has just been made in Kremusch, near the Teplitz, in Bohemia. Some twelve feet from the surface of the earth, a tomb, with its body in it, was found. It contained, besides, a gold chain about a yard and a half long, three gold ear-rings, two gold balls of the size of a walnut, a gold medallion with a cameo representing a Roman Emperor, and an iron pike thickly silvered, on each side of which is engraved a swindser with a hawk on its hand-quarters. The workmanship of the different objects, which evidently belong to the ante-Christian era, is remarkable for its neatness.

Preparations are making in Galway to give a splendid banquet to the directors of the Great Western Railway, who have contributed so liberally towards the experimental trip of the *Viceroy* steamer across the Atlantic, and Captain Ewing, the commander, before the vessel sails.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.

YESTERDAY week (May 24), the anniversary of her Majesty's natal day, was appropriately fixed for laying the foundation-stone of "Victoria College," an edifice about to be constructed in Jersey, to commemorate the visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to the island in 1846.

From an early hour in the morning, a white ensign floated from the summit of the spire of St. Mark's Church, and the numerous flag-staffs in the gardens around the town were thickly adorned with flags. In the town itself, the chief thoroughfares—King-street, Queen-street, &c.—were also numerously hung with banners.

Nearly all the principal shops in St. Heller's were closed during the day. The Parade and the College grounds were the centre of attraction, where the Grenadiers and Light Companies of the six regiments of Royal Jersey Militia arrived at noon.

The band and colours, with officers and colour sergeants, of the 4th or town regiment, were attached to the battalion of Grenadiers; and the band and colours, with the officers and colour sergeants of the St. Laurens Regiment, were attached to the battalion of Light Infantry.

On the site of the ceremony were placed seven d lofty poles surmounted with immense flags (the Jersey, the States', the union-jack, the Royal standard, &c., and others with the names of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children), and on which, and with globular wreaths of evergreen above them, which were visible miles distant from many parts of the island.

Between twelve and one o'clock, the St. Heller's Field-battery of six guns, followed by one gun of the St. Lawrence Battery, entered the grounds by the Lodge-gate in the Bagatelle-road, and took up a position at the northern extremity.

At about half-past one o'clock the battery commenced firing a salute of 21 guns, in intimation that the States, who had assembled in their Chamber at one o'clock, were about on their way to the foundation-stone. Soon afterwards, a Guard of Honour, of the 26th Regiment, or Cameronians, took up their station on the ground.

At about a quarter before two o'clock, a carriage drove in at the Lodge-gate (over which floated a white ensign), conveying Lady Le Marchant and family. Her Ladyship immediately alighted, and was, with her party, conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Le Marchant over the grounds to the States' Platform, erected close to the site, and on the north of the foundation-stone.

Soon after two o'clock, the band striking up a few bars of the National Anthem announced the approach of his Excellency, who entered the grounds by the Lodge-gate, attended by his staff.

The site of the ceremony was an interesting scene. The Ladies' Platform was filled with fair spectators; the Children's Platform was one immense group of happy little faces, peering from among the many flags in its front; the Militia Grenadier battalion was formed in line on the south of the foundation-trenches, the Light Companies on the west; and the guard of honour of the Cameronians, after his Excellency and his Staff had passed them, had changed their position to the rear, by retiring in double files from the centre, and now formed a new alignment in rear of the States' Platform, on the north, facing the Militia Grenadiers, and filling the way from the Temple to the place of the foundation-stone; the many huge flags overhead flurried around with the wind, and as far as and everywhere the eye could reach were masses of people, moving and thronging to and towards the chief seat of the day's ceremonial.

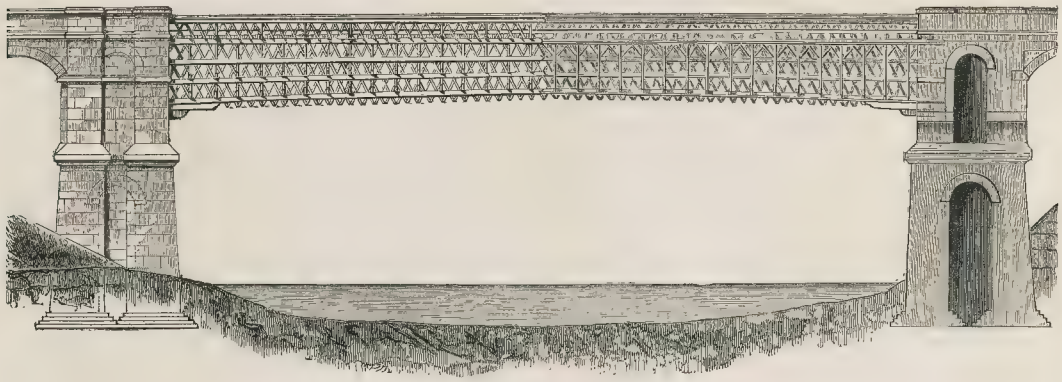
The States' procession having arrived at the site, the Rev. Sir Thomas Le Breton, deposited in the cavity of the under foundation-stone a lead box, containing copies of the States' Acts, the various coins of the present reign, Jersey pieces, shillings, and farthings, and two medals representing the arrival in Jersey of her Majesty and Prince Albert in 1846; also, a copper-plate, with an inscription recording the day's ceremony.

The Very Rev. the Dean then offered up an eloquent and impressive prayer (in the French language). The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the Forces of the island, Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.H., then laid the stone with due formality, and addressed a few words to the Bailiff and Gentlemen of the States, congratulatory of the event.

The children of the schools sang the first and last verses of the National Anthem, and the Dean solemnly blessed the work.

The Militia Artillery then fired three successive salves of seven guns each, which were alternated with three *feux de joie* from the Militia Infantry. A general salute was then given; and three hearty cheers from all the troops on the ground, led by his Excellency, and to which a great number of the spectators joined, closed the day's well-conducted and immortable ceremonial. Dinners, to from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. Several banquets took place in honour of the day.

The architect of the College is Mr. John Hayward.



NORE VIADUCT, WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE hon. member for Herefordshire, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P. for Radnor district, and his first wife Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Bart., of Moccas Park, Herefordshire, was born in London, in 1806, and received his school education at Eton, which he entered in 1819, and where he was a pupil of Doctor Hawtrey, the present head master.

At Christmas, 1824, he left Eton, and in the following year entered Christ Church, Oxford, where as a student he was one of the few who gave attention to modern languages, and especially German, from which, jointly with Mr. Tufnell, he translated Müller's "Dorians."

In 1828 he took his University degree as a first-class man in classics, and a second-class in mathematics. In the same year he entered the Middle Temple, and in 1831 was called to the Bar, and joined the Oxford circuit. He had studied for the Bar with no less diligence than at the University; but, in consequence of weakness of the chest, was obliged, after his first circuit, to abandon the profession in which, had health allowed him, his success was certain. In 1835, he was placed upon the commission of enquiry into the relief of the poor (on the report of which was founded the Irish Poor-law), and the state of the Church in Ireland; and afterwards drew up an able report on the condition of the Irish in Great Britain. In 1836, he was appointed, jointly with Mr John Austin, a Commissioner to enquire into the Government of the Island of Malta, especially as to its tariff and expenditure. The Commission laid an elaborate report before Parliament; in accordance with the recommendations of which, such reductions were made as rendered the tariff of Malta one of the lightest and least restrictive in the world, and very materially extended its trade; and at the same time the Commissioners succeeded in abolishing the censorship, and establishing a free press in the island.

In January, 1839, Mr Lewis was appointed a Poor-Law Commissioner, and held the office until July, 1847; when, determining to enter Parliament, he resigned his office, and, at the general election, was returned, along with Mr. Joseph Bailey, jun., and Mr. Francis Wegg Prosser, both Conservatives and Protectionists, without opposition, for Herefordshire.

In November, 1847, he was appointed joint secretary of the Board of Control, with Mr. James Wilson, M.P. for Westbury, and early in the following year made his first speech in the House in opposition to a motion for the production of papers in the case of the late deposed Rajah of Satara. In April, 1848, Mr. Lewis was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was succeeded in the secretaryship of the Board of Control by the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. for Roxburghshire. In his present office Mr. Lewis has served on the Smithfield Market Commission, appointed in November, 1849, which has just brought up its report; and upon that subject, the Irish Poor-law, and Mr. Disraeli's motion as to local burdens, has spoken in the House. Last year he

G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, ESQ., M.P FOR HEREFORDSHIRE.

brought forward a road bill to consolidate the management of highways, and dispose of the question of turnpike trusts and their advances. The bill was not proceeded with last session, and has again been brought forward this year, with reference, however, only to highways. But Mr Lewis is known not only as having served upon commissions and in office: he has also earned some reputation as the translator of "Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens," which, as well as the "Dorians," has become a text-book, and passed through a second edition; and is known as author of an able essay on the "Use and Abuse of Political Terms," published in 1832; on the "Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages," published in 1835; on "Local Disturbances in Ireland, and the Irish Church Question," in 1836; on the "Government of Dependencies," in 1841; and "On the Influences of Authority in Matters of Opinion," in 1849

Mr Lewis married, in 1844, Lady Maria Theresa, relict of F. H. Lister, Esq., daughter of the late Hon. George Villiers, and sister to the present (fourth) Earl of Clarendon.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Kilburn.

NORE VIADUCT, WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

THIS stupendous work, which crosses the river Nore, near Thomastown, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, has just been opened for traffic.

The viaduct is 94 feet in height above the bed of the river, and the span of the arch, which is on the "lattice" principle, but ingeniously strengthened by iron ties and braces, is 200 feet; the width is 26 feet, calculated for a double line of railway. The total length of the work is 420 feet. The stone of which the abutments are built was quarried in the immediate neighbourhood, and is a hard limestone of the same formation as that which produces the celebrated Kilkenny marble.

The principal novelty of the structure is the flat arch of lattice or trellis-work, framed in deals 2½ inches thick by 7 inches wide, any portion of which can be renewed without interfering with the ordinary use of the bridge for traffic.

Prior to the opening of the line, the arch was subjected to various tests, until a train as large as could stand upon it from end to end, and amounting to 146 tons, was passed over at various speeds; when the deflection was found not to exceed 1¼ inch, a result highly satisfactory to the scientific men who were present.

The whole of this work was designed by Captain W. Moorsom, C.E., and has been carried out from his drawings and specifications; Mr. Tarrant, of Kilkenny, being the resident engineer. The arch was erected by Messrs Mallett, of Dublin, under contract for £3300; and the masonry was contracted for by Messrs. Hammond and Murray, of Dublin, for about £5600.

This is the largest work of the kind in the three kingdoms, and its execution, entirely by Irish labour, is creditable to all parties.

DISCOVERY OF A COPPER MINE.—It is stated that a very valuable copper ore mine has just been discovered on the property of Mr. Harrold, close to the city of Limerick.

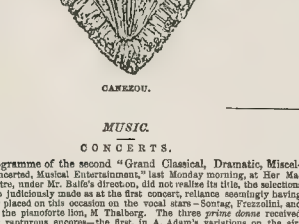
THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Ball Dresses are daily more and more overloaded with *ruches, bouillons*, flowers, and ribbons. They look marvellous y fresh and elegant, but retain this appearance only during the early part of the evening: before the end of a ball, they are crumpled and ha'ddled, so that we miss the elegant simplicity of the dresses of last year. The wreaths have attained enormous proportions: they are formed of large full-blown flowers, and long branches of leaves and of smaller flowers fall on the shoulders. Fruits, such as purple and white grapes, cherries, currants, small apples, and nuts, which used to be mixed up in them at the commencement of the season, have now disappeared, and we congratulate our *élégantes* for this proof of their good taste.

HOME TOILETTE.

THE unsettled weather has caused ladies to be very undecided with respect to their toilettes; indeed, light and transparent dresses are only just now beginning to be generally worn. For the morning, loose open dresses in pale-coloured cambrics—pink, blue, primrose, or lilac, with mantelets of the same material, are extremely *comme il faut*. The collars and cuffs worn with these morning toilettes are of fine white cambric, either plain or plaited. For walking in public gardens, *barège* dresses, plain or figured, are generally adopted; but *glacé* or damask barèges are the most *recherchés*. Dresses of shot silk form also charming toilettes. The skirts are less full than those of last year—but, to compensate for it, they are trimmed with graduated flounces up to the waist: as many as five are worn, and they are pinked and stamped at the edges. The bodies are tight, and open in front; a cord connects the two sides of the corsage, and buttons, either of silk, coloured stones or steel, are placed on the centre of this cord. The sleeves are wider at the bottom than at the top, and are trimmed with two small flounces; from beneath them a large lace sleeve falls over the hand, leaving the lower part of the arm uncovered. This form of sleeve is very becoming to the hand. Some unsuccessful attempts have been made to bring square bodies (*a la cuirasse*) into favour; but this form narrows the chest so much, that few young ladies can make up their minds to adopt this ungraceful fashion.



CANEZOU.

PROMENADE DRESS.

Among the different head-dresses, we have remarked one which is worn by young girls who wear their hair in short full *bandeaux*. It consists of a wreath of buds of the *rose pompon* and of lilies of the valley, which forms a point on the forehead, and large bunches over the *bandeaux*. The wreath *Pears rosette* is most becoming. For small *soirées* young people wear on each side of the head bows of ribbon, with long ends which fall on the shoulders.

Mantelets are very slightly altered; they are, however, rather more closely fitted to the figure than last year; they are all made of *taffetas glacé*, and trimmed with pinked *ruches* of the same material for young persons, and with wide black lace for married ladies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the Engraving on the right is represented a *Ball Costume*, with a graceful head-dress, composed of a vine garland with grapes: on each side hangs a bunch

BALL DRESS.

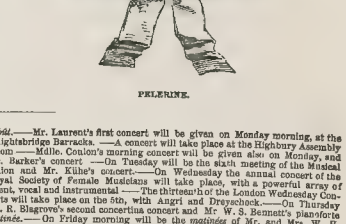
of grapes (several little bunches are preferred). The novelty of this year is to be observed in the length of the branches, which come down on the shoulders, mixing with long curls. This head-dress is worn also with *bandeaux*, but then the garland must be thicker in the lower part. The leaves are of different colours, from the various shades of green to the autumnal red tint. This kind of garland is made also of ivy, with small red balls. The gowns are of *taffetas d'Italie—white, rose, or blue* (the latter shades are to be *glacés de blanc*): the body is trimmed with a *berthe*, made of two rows of *blonde*; the front ornamented with a puffing of white net laced with satin ribbons the colour of the gown (*the ribbons are No 3 or No. 4*).

Home Dress.—Morning cap trimmed with Valenciennes and gauze ribbons, cut out in the shape of leaves, muslin *guimpe bouillonné*, with embroidered *entre-deux*; the gown *en gros d'Ecosse*, with facing and trimmings cut out; *pagoda* sleeves with a white muslin puffing ornamented with a very large *bouillonné*.

Visiting Dress.—A bonnet made of rose smooth crape, with ornaments of white blonde between each *bouillon*; *Lavaliere* mantelet of *vert-de-mer* taffetas embroidered with silk of the same colour, trimmed with a high *effet de soie gaufré* the dress made of *taffetas Pompadour*.

We add to these costumes two patterns, quite new. 1. A *Pelerine* of embroidered net, trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*, and ornamented with a large knot of *ribbons Hayadère*. 2. An Indian muslin *Canezou*, embroidered and trimmed with *malines*, open and buttoned up in the back.

The back part of bonnets is round; the shape is not open as last winter, but they continue to be worn with two small *volants* of ribbons (No. 4) on the brim.



PELERINE.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The programme of the second "Grand Classical, Dramatic, Miscellaneous, Concerted, Musical Entertainment," last Monday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Balfe's direction, did not realise its title, the selections were not so judiciously made as at the first concert, reliance seemingly having been chiefly placed on this occasion on the vocal stars—Sontag, Frezzolini, and Hayes, and the pianoforte lion, M Thalberg. The three *prime donne* received respectively rapturous encores—the first, in A. Adam's variations on the air, "Ah! vous dirai-je," with Rémusat's flute obligato; the second, in a Russian melody "Zolovi," or the Nightingale; and the last, in a new ballad by Balfe, "The Joy of Tears." The Teutonic and the Italian vocalists distinguished themselves in the florid school, and the Hibernian songstress in touching melody. The famed pianist was encored in his variations on the Barcarolle from the "Elisir d'Amore," when he gave a portion of the "Masaniello" fantasia; and the last parts in "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed by him with magnificent effect. The concerted pieces were Mozart's "Te Deum," gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," "Le Dieu de Paphos" of Gluck, and the "Sérbate," from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito." The overtures were Spohr's "Faust," Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal," and Beethoven's "Prometheus." The trio for three tenors, from Rossini's "Armida," by Reeves, Calzolari, and Bancardé, and the solo, by Reeves, with chorus, from Purcell's "Come if you dare," were again sung. The remaining items were principally hackneyed *morceaux* from Italian operas, sung by Mdlle. Parodi, Mdme. Gulliani, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Coletti, Belletti, Lorenzo, and the two Lablaches, in addition to the before-named *artistes*. Except in the instances recorded, the concert went heavily, and the want of proper rehearsal was too frequently manifested. The house was fully and fashionably attended.

Although there were six encores out of twenty pieces in the programme of the Second Morning Concert at the Royal Italian Opera, on the 24th ult., we must again renew our protest against the hackneyed character of the selection. With such orchestral and vocal resources as Covent Garden possesses, a very superior entertainment ought to be provided, rather than the presentation of pieces that have been heard for years in our public concerts. The overtures were Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," encored with enthusiasm, and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." The only relief to the vocal items was the fine playing of Sainton in De Beriot's arrangement of the Tremolo from Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata." The two madrigals—Morley's "Now is the month of Maying" and "Down in a flowery vale"—were both encored, being beautifully sung by the chorus. Grisi and Mario were encored in the due from Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," Tamberlik in the Barcarolle from "Masaniello," and Grisi and Castellan in Mozart's "Il mio tesoro," but declined both the encores of the audience. Mdlle Vera and Massol gave the duo from Spontini's "Vestale," "Les Deux prendront part;" Maralti, Massol, and Zelger the trio from "Guillaume Tell" very effectively; Formes, the air of *Mephistopheles* from Spohr's "Faust;" Mdlle. Vera and Mdlle de Meric, a duo from Rossini's "Zelmira;" and Castellan, de Meric Zelger, and Tamberlik, a quatuor from "La Donna del Lago."

The Third Concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place on Saturday. The second instrumental was Mr. R. Thomas in the andante and rondo from Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto, No 1; Mr. Simmons in De Beriot's concerto in D minor, No. 4; Miss Woolf in her own pianoforte concerto, and Miss Yates (piano), Mr. E. Card (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Standen (horn), Mr. Colchester (violin), Mr Aylward (violoncello), and Mr. Mount (contra-basso), in Hummel's septet in D minor. There was more than average ability in many of these displays, particularly in those of Miss Woolf and Mr. Simmons: a MS. overture, "Die Erbin," by Mr. Steggal; a choral song, "Jugan," by Miss Macarone; and a MS. duo by Pollard, sung by Miss Helen Taylor and Miss Owen (this contralto is the star of the Academy), were creditable to the composers. Among the vocalists were Mrs. E. Hancock, Miss J. Bassano, Miss Russell, Miss Browne, Miss C. Fraser, Miss Young, Miss M. Rose, Messrs. Swift, Cockle, Pollard, W. Lyon, &c. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and Sainton first violin.

The Sacred Harmonic Society terminated its season on the 24th ult., with Handel's "Israel in Egypt," the principal singers being Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Machin, and Phillips, and conducted by Costa. Halévy, the composer, was present, and expressed his admiration of the execution of the oratorio. The campaign began in November last, with the revival of Handel's "Solomon," succeeded by the customary performances of the "Messiah." Mendelssohn's "Paul" opened the new year, introducing at the concert Miss Catherine Hayes and Herr Formes. Prince Albert honoured the third performance with his presence, and expressed himself much pleased with the *ensemble*. Handel's "Saul" was the next revival, which was interesting from the experiment made by Costa of having the work performed from Handel's score, without extra accompaniments. Haydn's "Creation" was next in rotation, and then followed a miscellaneous concert, which combined three works: namely, Haydn's third service, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." After the usual Passion-week performance of the "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given three times, and finally "Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The committee of management are entitled to the greatest credit, for having honourably fulfilled every pledge in their prospectus. The striking advantage of having engaged Costa as conductor has been more and more proved this year in the increased improvement in the general execution. We are gratified to learn that the season has been so prosperous, and that the subscription list for the future season is already so promising. The architectural improvements in the Hall, by throwing back the organ, raising the roof, and removing the pillars in front of the great gallery, it is anticipated, will be completed before next season, so that an amelioration in sound and ventilation may be attained. If the means of ingress and egress could also be improved, it would be very desirable.

The Seventh Concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms.——In the morning, Miss and Mr. Horatio Chipp gave a concert in Queen Anne-street.——Mr. Miles and the Misses Smith, the same evening, gave their Scottish entertainment at the Marylebone Institution.

Mr. G. Buckland, on Tuesday, gave his entertainment, "The Market Town," at the Horns, Kennington.

At the fourth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, on Wednesday, the scheme comprised Haydn's No. 79 in D, Mendelssohn's No. 4 in E minor, and Beethoven's No 2 in F, with Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor. The executants were Ernst, Cooper, Hill, Rousse.ot, and Lindsay Sloper.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed, at Exeter-Hall, on Friday, Haydn's "Creation;" conducted by Mr. Surman, with Miss C. Hayes, Mrs. Temple, Miss Kent, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, chief vocalists; Mr. H. Blagrove, leader; and Mr. T. Jolley, organist.

The principal items of attraction in the programme of the annual concert of Mr. Brinley Richards, the clever composer and accomplished pianist, at the Hanover Rooms, comprised a prelude and fugue of Bach, and a piece by Handel, executed by Mr. Richards; Mr. C. Macfarren's quintet, played by Messrs. Richards, Cooper, Hill, Mount, and Pratt; Mr. Richards' own compositions, a nocturne and scherzo; a duo by Osborne and De Beriot for piano and violin, played with Mr. Cooper; Beethoven's Concertante for two pianofortes on Schubert's themes, executed by Messrs. Benedict and Richards; and a violoncello solo by Piatti. The vocalists were Mdme Macfarren, Miss Messent, Miss Owen, Miss Sassano, Miss Birch, Miss Catherine Hayes, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Harrison, Drayton, W. H. Seguin, and Signor Marchesi. Messrs. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper were the conductors of this concert, which was under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Richards is one of the young rising composers of the day of whom much may be anticipated.

A grand-daughter of the well-known Dr. Busby, Miss Busby, a pianiste, made her first appearance last Wednesday, at the Beethoven Rooms, and was cordially received. Notwithstanding her timidity, she displayed considerable powers of execution, indicative of her future successful career. She was assisted by Herr Deichmann, the violinist, and Signor Piatti, the violoncellist; and Madame Nottes, the German vocalist; and Herr Stigelli. Herr Deichmann has not been heard so often as could be desired since his *début* two years since. Amidst the great influx of gifted artists, his talents deserve an honourable position. Herr Stigelli was somewhat too boisterous for a small room; he should have recollected that he was not in Exeter Hall. As a general rule, foreign singers had better avoid English songs, or compositions with English words.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The seventh Philharmonic Concert will take place on Monday, at which M. Allard, the celebrated violinist will make his *début*.——Mr. Laurent's first concert will be given on Monday morning, at the Knightsbridge Barracks.——A concert will take place at the Highbury Assembly Room.——Mdlle. Conion's morning concert will be given also on Monday, and Mr. Barker's concert.——On Tuesday will be the sixth meeting of the Musical Union and Mr. Kühe's concert.——On Wednesday the annual concert of the Royal Society of Female Musicians will take place, with a powerful array of talent, vocal and instrumental.——The thirteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts will take place on the 5th, with Angri and Dreyschock.——On Thursday Mr. R. Blagrove's second concertina concert and Mr W. S. Bennett's pianoforte *matinée*.——On Friday morning will be the *matinées* of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Giulio Regondi, and Herr Gerard Brese.——In the evening Mendelssohn's "Paul" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, in aid of the funds of the King's College Hospital endowment fund.——In addition to Mendelssohn's "Elolips Colemene," Beethoven's pianoforte concerto fantasia, will be presented at Mrs. Anderson's morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, a work that has not been heard for some time.——This morning (Saturday) Mdme. Gury will have a concert.——The young composer from whom so much is anticipated in Paris is M. Gounaud: he has received a commission from the Grand Opera to write an opera for Mdme. Viardot, the libretto of which will be by M. Emile Augier, author of the comedy of "Gabrielle." We have reason to confirm the anticipations of the *Athenæum*, that the advent of M. Gounaud is that of a musical genius of the highest promise.——Lebrun's with signal success.——A niece (Spohr (Mdlle. Rosalie Spohr) is much praised by the German press as a harp player. Spohr, who is quite recovered from his accident, has just composed his ninth symphony, called "The Seasons."——There are 191 singing societies in the canton of Berne, composed of 3328 singers. The festivals of the Confederation will take place at Lucerne on the 28th and 29th of July.——Stockholm letters of the 14th ult. state that Jenny Lind was expected in that capital, having accepted the principal part in a new opera, which has just been written by M. Isidore Juin, the music by M Pierre Hartmann, and which will be mounted at the Grand Theatre, on the occasion of the approaching celebration of the marriage of the Prince Royal with the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands. If this correspondence is to be credited—we find it in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris—the return of the Swedish Nightingale to the stage is then resolved upon: she leaves for the United States, with Benedict and Belletti, in formances of amateurs, that at the house of Sir George Clerk, when selections from Rossini's "Zora" ("Moïse") were performed; and a very creditable execution of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," at the residence of Mr. Charles Salaman.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, Madame Frezzolini still further established herself in the favour of the public by her performance of *Amina*, in "L'Elisir d'Amore." Madame Frezzolini, whose fine figure and majestic bearing were so much admired in *Lucrezia*, appeared, if possible, to more advantage in the garb of the sprightly village girl. There is a coquettish *espiéglerie* about her acting, and a natural simplicity, which at once interest an audience. In the first scene of the "Elisir," the shy manner in which she sits down, and pretends to read her book, whilst she keeps her eye on her forsaken lover, like a cat on the movements of a mouse, is a masterpiece of dramatic art; and no one would imagine the pretty *fersse* to be the same who enacted the haughty consort of the *Duke of Ferrara*. Her singing was worthy of her acting: she possesses that eminent quality, so rare even with Italian singers, of singing the words as well as the notes, which she utters fully and clearly in her beautiful Roman accent, conveying their expression to the ear of her spectators by the inflections of her voice

Madame Frezzolini was warmly applauded after each *morceau*, and rewarded with an encore after the barcarolle, and likewise after her last duo with *Nemorino*, which she concluded with a shake that rang with ball-like tone. However, her chief triumph was "Prendi sai libero," in which she concentrates all her powers of dramat c expression, and exhibits all the resources of her musical science. The reception of this feat was in the highest degree triumphant. Madame Frezzolini was most ably seconded by her fellow-artists

Signor Calzolari appeared, for the first time in this country, as *Nemorino*. His singing was beautiful, and h s acting full of truth and pathos. He won a well-deserved encore after the "Una furtiva lagrima," which has seldom been sung with greater intensity of feeling.

Labiache is well known to be the only *Dulcamara* in existence; of him, therefore, we need say nothing but that he was himself—the highest praise.

Beletti was a most excellent *Belcore*, and was much applauded. We would recommend to him, however, to learn how to command his troops in English, or to teach them French; for her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, who for the night had enlisted into the lyrical service, upon being ordered in French to shoulder arms, presented them, amidst the roars of laughter of the crowded house

On Tuesday the "Elisir" was repeated, with the same success. Frezzolini, at the conclusion of the opera, experiencing a still warmer reception than on the first night.

Thursday was the longest night of the season—the whole of "Sonnambula," an act of the "Puritani," another of "Guglielmo Tell;" with "Thea," the "Pas Styrien," and "Les Graces." The house was crowded.

However, the most important circumstance as regards Her Majesty's Theatre is, that "La ten pesta" will be given next week—if not on Tuesday, certainly on Thursday. M Halévy and M. Scribe have spent eight or ten hours at the theatre every day since last Monday. Sontag, Labiache, Coletti, and Parodi, Barocchi, and Gutbert à Hayes, Lorenzo, Ida Bertrand, F. Labiache, and Carlotta Grisi, form the unprecedented cast, and have all rehearsed their parts. The scenery and the *mise en scène* have since been perfected, under the eye of M. Scribe. The music apart, the prologue, which is descriptive of a tempest, is full of the sweetest melodies. The choruses have the massiveness of the German school; the cantilenas, the broad, elegant phrasing of the Italian; whist a ballad or romanza is brought in occasionally, in compliment to the public; and from the delicate touches of the sweetest airs associated with the English poem is interwoven in the score for the part of *Ariel* The finishing to the cast of the opera:—*Alfonso* (King of Naples), Lorenzo; *Prospero* (Duke of Milan), Coletti; *Antonio* (his brother), F. Labiache; (Pro ce of Naples), Bamoréd, *Sebastiano*, Molle. Parodi; *Trinculo*, Ida Bertrand; *Spirit of the Air*, Catherine Hayes; *Ariele*, Carlotta Grisi; *Caliban*, Labiache; *Miranda*, Madame Sontag.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, has attracted crowded and fashionable houses Since the first performance, the opera plays more closely, and the five acts being now arranged into three, without the exclusion of a single piece of music of importance, the beauties of it is mu h ty lyric production seem to be thoroughly appreciated.

On Thursday, for the extra-night, a combined entertainment was presented, of unprecedented attraction. Verdi's "Nabucco," under the title of "Anato," was performed for the first time at this establishment; the second act of Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi, Mdlle. de Meric, Tamburini, Mei, and Mario, followed; and this "lowed" finished by Fanny Cerrito and the third act of Rossini's "Z ra," which included the *divertissement*, with Louise Taglioni, supported by Madame Castellan, Mdlle Vera, Lavia Zelzer, Tamburini, Tagliafico, and Tamberlik. "Anato" is familiar to the operatic world here under the title of "Nino," produced in 1846, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the libretto being charged from "Nabucco," the biblical subject of "Nebuchadnezzar" being objectionable. "Anato," like the "Moïse in Egitto" (Zora) of Rossini, is an operatic oratorio It introduced Moreni for the first time this season, and has been mounted expressly for him; *Nabucco*, or *Anato*, being considered in Italy, Spain, and France, where he has played it, as his histrionic masterpiece. Tamberlik was *Ismaël* (*Darley*); Tagliafico, the High Priest *Grodenzio* (*Judonia*); *Fmena* (daughter of *Anato*), Mdlle Vera; and *Abigaile*, Madame Castellan: Mdlle. Corti, and Signori Soldi and Gregorio, playing the secondary parts. The opera was performed according to the original score (four acts), and the prayer being heard here for the first time It was magnificently mounted. The entrance of *Anato*, in grand procession, on horseback, with full military band, the troops and the populace, is a gorgeous spectacle. Moreni as *Anato* confirmed his reputation as one of the gr atest lyric tragedians now known. His scene of madness, with the bursts of frantic rage subsiding into faintness, was terribly real, and brought down thunders of applause. He was recalled, indeed, at the end of every act, and encored in the duo with *Abigaile*, "Oh! di qual orta," in which he was well seconded by Mdlle. Castellan, who sang and acted her part remarkably well. Mademoiselle Vera rendered *Fmena* interesting. Tagliafico was highly impressive; and Tamberlik, although there is so little to do, electrified the hou e by his C from the chest, in the finale. The choral singing was exquisitely beautiful: the "Va pensiero" rivalled in effect the "Masaniello" prayer. The house was quite crowed.

ADELPHI.

A new piece, entitled "Jack in the Green," has been produced here with much success. It is a drama of the extravagant cast, pointed by several hits of vulgar characters thrown into the technical situations, and affording to Wright and Bedford opportunity for their "peculiarities." The former is, in the present vehicle for fun, a hero in the "coal and tater business," envious of high life and ambitious of a social position for himself and the dearest of his heart. His name is *Bob Bryantone*!—a rather aristocratic name—and he is a foundling. Persuaded by one *Mr. Durham* (Mr. Boyce), not only of the possibility but of the actuality of his having descended from the aristocracy, Bob falls in love also the ten d r daughter of a sweep (Miss Ellen Chapin), who loves him, and on the 1st of May would have him play the part of Damon to her Phyllis in the rural street exhibition. *Durham* resolves to make sport of the nonsense; and, accordingly, gets him invited to a genteel party, where full soon the latter finds himself out of his element, and commits all manner of absurdities, excellently exaggerated by Mr. Wright. To escape from the ridicule of some practical jokes incurred, *Bob* is right willing to return to his quondam acquaintance, and partake in their humbler cares and sports, undertaking, at a moment's notice, the responsible and arduous rôle of *Jack-in-the-Green*. This little drama depends, of course, for its drollery, which be a characteristic, entitles it to critical indulgence, and ensures it popular approbation.

ST. JAMES'S

M de Musset is the star in the ascendant at this theatre. After his vaudeville of "Louison," on Monday, a proverbe proceedings from the same pen, entitled "Il Faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée," was acted. This is a piece more likely to be popular than his "Louison." It is, however, of that exceeding delicacy that any attempt to give its plot would be absurd. Such a drama is to be enjoyed only in representation. The "Louison," indeed, labours under the same difficulty of excessive refinement Pieces of this kind depend entirely upon the sentiment, the fl ureet shades of which are lost in description, but delight in action. Praise must be rendered to the exquisite acting of M. Lafont in *Le Comte*, and to Mdlle. Nathalie in *La Marquise* Their performance commanded the most profound attention from an audience more than usually numerous.

SADLER'S WELLS closed on Friday week.——The engagement of Mrs. Glover at the NEW STRAND draws to a c se, and is announced to terminate in a few days. On Monday, the fair veteran performed in the "Clandestine Marriage." The best wishes of the public will follow her into private life.——On Tuesday, at the MARYLEBONE, Mr Brooke performed the part of *Wulsem Tell* in Mr Sheridan Knowles's play, and acted with more vigour, and was in better voice, than in his preceding efforts.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "OVERLAND MAIL."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Albert Smith presented us here with the first rehearsal of a new "amusement," which, both entertaining and instructive, is of a composite character. It was a narrative lecture of his late experiences during his flying journey to the East, illustrated with panoramic scenery, painted beautifully by Mr William Beverley, and interspersed with comic songs and humorous representations of his fellow-travellers. Before attempting these, Mr. Smith apologised for the badness of his voice and the rigid limitation of his powers. The excuse, however, proved needless, both the singing and the acting being extraordinary for an amateur, and even for the practised *artiste* remarkable, in tone, force, and breadth of execution. It can not be expected that we should follow Mr. Smith from Boulogne to Suez, and thence through the desert to Cairo and Malta. Neither may we rob him of his dialogues, his descriptions, or his songs, which would be to anticipate next Monday's delivery of the same lecture, and thereby deprive its matter of novelty. We regret, better the rights of literary property, and are content with stating that many of his anecdotes are humorous, some of his jests piquant, a few of his remarks salient if not novel, and most of his songs amusing, sometimes with a dash of the pathetic, and always sufficiently characteristic. The new nautical polnts were his "Fast man" and his "Tin-kettle player"—the last so whimsical that it was encored.

The second part of the lecture, describing occurrences from Atfeh to Boulogne, was very miscellaneous; but the rea lsation of the diligence miseries at the Avignon Railway, and of the humours of the traveller and the *postillon*, while the diligences were being changed, was perfect.

Verily, a pleasanter evening may be spent in the company of Mr. Albert Smith, who, if not very instructive, is very entertaining in his "Entertainment," in which he shows a great variety of accomplishments seldom united in one individual. The audience was numerous and fashionable, and rewarded the lecturer with frequent applause.

MEDAL TO MR. BARRY, R.A.—On Monday evening the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was pr sided over by the Earl de Grey, who had fixed on that evening for the purpose of presenting to Mr Barry, R A., the Gold Medal g ven by her Majesty, which was illustrated about a year and a half ago; and in the address which preceded the donation, his Lordship took occ sion to draw a parallel between the talents of Sir C. Wren, which once pied the highest posts in building St. Paul's, and those of Mr. Barry, whose pile of the houses of Parliament has been only half that time in progre

The Harrovians have appointed their f stival for the present year to take place at the Thatched House, on Saturday, the 15th of June. Lord Jocelyn will take his chair.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER-STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A violent storm of thunder and lightning visited the country on Thursday week. The metropolis escaped (though, singularly enough, it approached within a mile of the out-skirts), but scarcely any portion of the provinces escaped its fury, from Edinburgh, Chelmsford, Norwich, Leicester, Bangor, and Hastings, we learn th t, for several days previous, the weather was oppressively hot, scarcely any wind being perceptible. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday heavy black clouds spread over the whole of the horizon, which sent forth torrents of rain, and a storm of lightning and thunder followed, which lasted many hours. At Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the electric fluid struck the farming premises of Mr. Rolls, destroying the whole of them. A similar calamity happened at Bockley, near Oxford; at Sheard, in Westmoreland; at Bilston, in South Wales; at Rochford, in East Essex; and also at Penrith and Dacre, near Carlisle. The havoc in the whole amounted to the destruction of 10 barns, 38 stacks of various descriptions of grain, 40 outbuildings, and numerous cottages. At Dacre, near Carlisle, the parish church was struck, and sustained much damage. A funeral was going on at the time, and the mourners had a narrow escape Several horned cattle near the village were struck dead. At Tunstall, in the county Staffordshire, a house was demolished, and one of the inmates was killed: a vivid stream of lightning struck the chimney, and passed into the house, and killed the wife of the occupier. At Mr. Hartnoll's, of Westfield House, near Bowness, Mrs Harrison and the servant man were milking the cows, when the electric fluid struck the man dead on the spot, killing four cows at the same same time. The wind from which Mr Harrison was sitting was literally rent in two, and she was thrown to a great distance. Strange to say, not the slightest mark of violence was to be found upon either the man or the cattle. The church at St Chad, Chesthunt-road, sustained much injury. A meteoric ball of fire struck the east end of the large angular turret which crowns the belfry staircase on the south west corner of the tower. The weathercock was struck, and partly melted from the iron spike which transfixes it; and the turret itself was laid open to the roof. The electric fluid, which struck the cot a quantity of stones in passing between the iron clamps which held them together. About eleven o'ck a terrific peal was heard at Merthyr. At the time a man was coming from a field with a horse and cart, when a flash of light ning suddenly dashed his hat from his head, and scorched the whole surface of his body At Dowlais, five persons—four women and one man—were pr ceeding home together, when a flash of lightning struck the group down in one blackened mass. It was found that one woman was dead, and the others so badly burned that it is feared they cannot recover On the North Staffordshire Railway, at Stoke, all the bells in the belfry were set ringing, and shortly afterwards loud peals of thunder followed. At Burton, Uttoxeter, Crewe, Macclesfield, and Churnet Valley, much damage was done.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Several families resident in Manchester have been thrown into great distress by a most painful and fatal occurrence at Morecambe Bay. A large party of ladies and gentlemen had left Manchester to spend t e Whitsuntide holidays at a watering place in the neighbourhood of Morecambe Bay. On Friday morning a bathing party was formed to cross the water from Silverdale to Grange, consisting of five gentlemen, five ladies, and two men servants. The gentlemen were Mr. John Morris, senior, Manchester; Mr. Morris, his son and bullding partner; and Mr. Norris, jun., his son; Mr. Alfred Coates (son of Mr. Coates, late cotton merchant, and now resident in Fy mouth-grove), and Mr. Porter, also of Manchester. In the afternoon, Mr. M rris and Mr. Norris, sen., returned with the ladies to Silverdale, crossing the sands at low water in a cart, but the gentlemen determined to wait till the tide served in the evening, and recross the bay in the boat. It would be high-water at eleven o'clock, and it is supposed that the gentlemen attempted to cross the water at that time. Their friends, leaving them at Silverdale, remained in painful suspense till the following morning, when the dreadful reality became known by the di covery of the dead bodies of Mr. Coates, Mr. North, jun., and Mr. Porter, by a person who was fishing on the spot; and the position in which they lay on the sands disclosed how desperate had been the struggle for life which they had made. In their death agony, each had grasped the other, and they were all cast upon the sands in a mass. An inquest was held on Monday evening, at Hest Bank Hotel, before Mr. Gardner, coroner, when two men named Ashburn and Fisher confessed that they heard on Friday evening a cry for help proceeding some parties seemingly in distress, and could even distinguish the words "Lost, lost!" and yet they neither stirred hand nor foot to obtain assistance, but excused themselves on the ground that it was too late at the time to do so! The verdict was simply "Accidental death."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—An account of the charge for the purchase, repair, and outfit of the vessels lately fitted out for the Arctic Expedition has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the charge incurred on account of Captain Austin's expedition, which includes the *Resolute* and *Assistance* with the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* tenders, was £114,515 11s. 6d. The charge for the Arctic expedition under Sir John Franklin amount to £15,170, which includes the purchase-money (£4400) of the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*. The wages of the seamen are calculated up to the 31st of March, 1851.

LAUNCH OF THE "WASP" SLOOP AT DEPTFORD.—This fine vessel was commenced on the 28th of October, 1847, at Deptford Dockyard, and is a sister vessel to the *Archer*. Tuesday being appointed for launching her, a number of spectators assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. Shortly after three o'clock P.M., amidst the cheers of th se present. Her burthen in tons, old measurement, is 973 70-94; new measurement, 752 116. Light draught of water forward, 12 feet 6 inches; aft, 14 feet 6 inches. With which she has been constructed for a screw propeller, and will be fitted, at Woolwich, with engines of 100 horse power.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1848, to the military savings-banks was £135,292 8s. 10d., viz. £112,257 to the cavalry and infantry, and £22 764 to the Ordnance corps. The amount of sums withdrawn by depositors during the year was £48,661 6s 8d. The number of depositors on the 15th March, 1849 was 6747; viz. 5756 cavalry and infantry, and 991 Ordnance corps. The dividends received on the savings-banks fund account up to the 8th of January, 1850, were £8038 4s. 1d. The total amount of the fund in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on the 14th of March, 1850, was £99,666.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening, the president of the institution, Mr. W. Cubitt, gave his annual *conversazione* at the society's house, in Great George-street. The suite of rooms, and the theatre, presented a very interesting assemblage of models of new inventions, in addition to a variety of works of art upon the walls and tables; altogether an unusually attractive display. The apartments were crowded throughout the evening by company, including the most eminent professors of science, and many distinguished patrons of art, literature, and scientific inquiry. The arrangements, under the able superintendance of Mr. C. Manby, the secretary to the institution, gave universal satisfaction.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the industrious attempts to alarm the public upon the French question, Consols have not varied more than one per cent, the daily marked a rise in price. Opening on Monday at 96 to ⅞, an improvement of ¼ per cent. was well maintained on Tuesday; and, although the attractions of the Derby caused a thin attendance of the public, the tone of the market at the time was again improved on Thursday to 96¾, when a report that the Russian Minister had been recalled caused a decline to 96⅜; ultimately, however, improving to 96⅞. Exchequer Bills are in demand, the June bills, being advertised for the 8th of that month, are now at par to 1s. premium, buyers having been disappointed in the new bills issued in exchange on the 14th. Consols will close for the dividends on the 13th of June. At the termination of business, prices were—for Bank Stock, 207; Reduced, 96⅞; Three per Cent Consols, 96⅞; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Annuities, 97; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 3 16; Ditto, 30 years Oct. 10, 1859, 8 ; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8; India Bonds, £1000, 50 p; Ditto, under £1000, 49 p; Bank Stock for Account, 207; Consols for Account, 96⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p; £800, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p.

The only alteration worthy of record in the Foreign Market is in Mexican and Peruvian. The payment in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on the 14th of March, 1850, was £99,666.

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Shares have displayed a decided improvement this week, if the list of prices be a criterion. It is, however, not so The public are not dealers, and the rises and declines are mere effects of speculation. A *bond fide* sale cannot be made at the prices marked, except in a few lines. The market on Thursday experienced a reaction, as the settling progressed, and will probably advance again when completed. This is a decisive proof of the speculative character of quotations, which, at closing, are—Aberdeen, 74; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 12 dis; Buckinghamshire, 17¼; Caledonian, 8¾; Eastern Counties, 7⅝; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent, 58; Great Northern, 73; Ditto, Five per Cent, Preference, 106; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 34; Great Western, 86; Hull and Selby, 98; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 38¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Thirds, 7⅛; London and Blackwall, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 81; London and Greenwich, 2; London and North-Western, 105; Ditto, New Quarters, 11⅝; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 1; London and South-Western, 61; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 7; Midland, 39¼; Do. £50 Sh., 3; Do. Consolid Bristol and Birm., Six per Cent., 119; N. Brit. Pref., 5; N Staffsh. 7; Oxfor , Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9; Readi g, Guildford, and Rel ate, 15; Kyrsten and Hitchin 5; Ditto, Shepreth Extens on, 4; Shropshire Union, 2; Sout-Eastern, 14; Ditto, Rastcrred, No 4, 4; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13; Ditto, New Castle Extension, 8; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 1; York and N rth Midland, 16; Dutch Rhenish, 2; Ditto Hague Perpendular, 1; Northern o France, 13; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2; Paris and Rouen, 21; Rouen and Havre, 8.

Rather a large business was doing in Consols on Friday, and prices further improved ¼ per cent. The Three per Cents, Money and the Account, were done at 96⅞; and the Three per Cents Reduced 96⅞. India Bonds, 50s. and Exchequer Bills, 66s to 68s pm. There was more doing in Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares, the quotations of which had an upward tendency.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise, have not exceeded 1040 quarters, almost wholly from Essex and Kent. By land carriage they have been trifling. The show of samples to-day was small; nevertheless, owing to the continued imports from abroad, the absence of the principal dealers, and the favourable accounts respecting the growing crops, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was dull, and to effect sales rather lower rates must have been accepted. For m abroad 4,96 quarters of wheat have come to hand. Selected parcels were mostly be d at full rates of currency in the middling and inferior kinds as little was doing that prices were almost nominal. No English barley was in market, and the supply of foreign was trifling. All kind- moved off slowly, at barely late rates The sale for malt was very inactive, but we have no change to notice in value. In oats comparatively little business was transacted. Beans per bushel were unaltered. Peas, Indian corn, and flour were very dull

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1040 quarters; barley, 220; malt, 3050; oats, 410; flour, 1920. Foreign: Wheat, 4930 barley, 2881; malt, 1110; flour, 850.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto 26s to 27s. Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; Ware ditto, 48s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s: Tougtal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s, ditto, white, 16s to 18s; fresh beans, new, 30s to 36s, ditto, old, 34s to 36s, grey peas, 28s to 30s. ——*Foreign*: Wheat, 34s to 36s; white, 38s to 44s, bullers, 35s to 37s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign*. Danzig, red wheat, 4 to —s; white, 4 to —s; barley, 2 to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 25s per barrel Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel

Seeds. Generally speaking, our market is heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations are a shade lower.

Liverpool Corn and Provisions. Wheat, 40s 7d; barley, 22s 10d; oats, 16s 3d, rye, 32s 4d; beans, 36s 4d; peas, 35s 8d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 4d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 15s 8d; rye, 31s 0d; beans, 34s 0d; peas, 35s 0d

Duties on Foreign Corn. Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d

Tea The market being well supplied, the demand for all kinds of tea is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Common sound Congou, 10½d to 11d; fine, 11½d to 12½d per lb. A few parcels have been disposed of at public sale. The stock is now 6,000 000 lb

Sugar The demand for raw sugar is tolerably active, and rather large parcels have changed hands at full prices. Low grades of grocery goods are scarce.—brown lumps at 49s 6d: and good to fine grocery, 50s to 54s per cwt. No change in refined

Coffee At the public sale on Friday morning a healthy party was formed to cross the water from Silverdale to Grange, consisting of five gentlemen, five ladies, and two men servants. The gentlemen were Mr. John Morris, senior, Manchester; Mr. North, sen., and bullding partner; and Mr. Norris, jun., his son; Mr. Alfred Coates (son of Mr. Coates, late cotton merchant, and now resident in Fy mouth-grove), and Mr. Porter, also of Manchester. In the afternoon, Mr. M rris and Mr. Norris, sen., returned with the ladies to Silverdale, crossing the sands at low water in a cart, but the gentlemen determined to wait till the tide served in the evening, and recross the bay in the boat. It would be high-water at eleven o'clock, and it is supposed that the gentlemen attempted to cross the water at that time. Their friends, leaving them at Silverdale, remained in painful suspense till the following morning, when the dreadful reality became known by the di covery of the dead bodies of Mr. Coates, Mr. North, jun., and Mr. Porter, by a person who was fishing on the spot; and the position in which they lay on the sands disclosed how desperate had been the struggle for life which they had made. In their death agony, each had grasped the other, and they were all cast upon the sands in a mass. An inquest was held on Monday evening, at Hest Bank Hotel, before Mr. Gardner, coroner, when two men named Ashburn and Fisher confessed that they heard on Friday evening a cry for help proceeding some parties seemingly in distress, and could even distinguish the words "Lost, lost!" and yet they neither stirred hand nor foot to obtain assistance, but excused themselves on the ground that it was too late at the time to do so! The verdict was simply "Accidental death."

Cocoa The market generally is very inactive, at drooping prices.

Rice Notwithstanding the check of former days, the demand rather refuses to sell except at full prices, hence, very little business is doing. Fine Jamaica rum commands extreme rates; but other qualities, including the low sorts, are extremely neglected.

Hay and Straw Monday hay, £2 2s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 7s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 6s per load.

Wool — By private contract, a full average amount of business is doing, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—Fine qualities are steady, at from 100s to 160s per ton. Inferior parcels of foreign the supply of which is good—are rather lower

Coals (Friday).—Tanfield Moor, 18s 9d; Biddell, 14s; Kelloe, 15s 3d, Whitworth, 12s 9d; Hartley, 12s 9d; Sidney's Hartley, 12s 6d per ton

Meat (Friday).—Although we have received 1,200 head from the plantations are to the effect that the bites is looking very hea thy. Our market is, therefore, exceedingly inactive, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ON MONDAY EVENING will be revived LES DEMOISELLES DE ST CYR, in which M Regnier, Mdlle. Nathalie, and M Lef will appear. ON TUESDAY NEXT JUNE 4 M. REGNIER'S BENEFIT, and the Last Night but Three of his Performances, on which occasion (pending the arrangements of the eminent actor in London) will be represented for that night only, M Scribe's celebrated comedy of LA CAMARADERIE, with other Entertainments, in which Mdlle. Lafont and Mons. Lafont will appear. ** The favourite comedie of LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE will be repeated previous to M. Regnier's departure.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1850, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with the admired Equestrian Drama, entitled the ARMY AND NAVY, or, the Battle of Cabul, and British Supremacy in India. Introducing the beautiful steed of Horses, Camel, Zebra, Indian cattle, host of sacred kine, and a Military Brass Band.—To be succeeded by a most remarkable series of Equestrian and Gymnastic Wonders in the Arena supported by the first artistes in Europe. To conclude with a Lancashire Fores. Box office open from Eleven till Four. Private Boxes to let.

SCOTTISH FETE.—In consequence of her Majesty's Drawing-room having been fixed for the 26th of June, the GRAND COMPETITION in Highland Park is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 1st and TUESDAY, the 2nd of July, when it will take place under the chief direction of the High-land Society of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the head, and the Scottish Society, to which the most noble the Marquis of Breadalbane is President. A Grand Banquet will take place on Wednesday, the 3rd, when the Prizes will be awarded, putting the Games to a close by the hammer, causing the cabers, racing, Highland dancing, performances on the great bagpipe, Highland bagpipe, and all presented to the successful competitors.

JOHN GOUCHER, Hon. Sec.

Hanover-park, Peckham.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that he will give his Literary, Pictorial, and Musical ENTERTAINMENT, for the second time, at Willis's Rooms, on MONDAY JUNE 3 entitled THE OVERLAND MAIL, being a description of the Journey to India, in which he will introduce the Desert Cafes, the Pyramids, the Nile, Malta, Marseilles, and Paris, with Illustrations painted, from original sketches, by Mr W. Beverley. No money will be taken at the doors.—Tickets, 3s 6d each. Stalls, 5s; to be had only at Samuel Royal Library, St James's-street. The doors will be opened at Eight o'clock, and the Entertainment will commence with a full-past Eight precisely. It will be repeated every Monday evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY NEXT, June 3rd. The Programme:—Sinfonia in A minor, No 4 Mendelssohn Bartholdy; Cone rto V olin, M. Alard; Overture, Macbeth, Mr Sterndale Bennett; Sinfonia in C minor, Beethoven; Overture, Anacreon; Vocal Performers Mdme. Orisonli Mdlle. Marchesi, and Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Stag e Lessee (with reserved seat), £1 1s; dush e tickets (ditto), £ 1s; triple ticket (ditto), £3 3s; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent street.

G W. BUDD, Sec.

MUSICAL UNION.—SIXTH MATINEE, JUNE 4th, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet in D, No 10, Mozart; Trio in C minor, No 2, Mendelssohn; Quintet in C, Beethoven. Executants:—Quartet, from Parke; Deloffre, Mollon, Hill, Piatti, &c; Pianoforte, G. Halle. Strangers' Tickets to be had at CRAMER and Co.'s, Regent-street. Members can personally introduce visitors on payment at the rooms. Owing to the crowded attendance of visitors the usual honorary members will be admitted from the commencement of season. J. ELLA, Director.

MESDAMES SONTAG, Frezzolini, Parodi, Gallait, Ida Bertrand, Miss Catherine Hayes M d le Charton, Sig. Gardoni, Charles Braham, Gassier, Pa ry, Belletti, Salvatore and F. Lab ache, under the direction of Mr. Bad ley Piano—Mesdame. Hale, Thomas, Lindsay Sloper, and Benedict, Violin Messrs. Blagrove and Molique. Violoncello, Mr. Lucas. Flute, Mr. Nicholson. Harp, Mdme. Parish Alvars. M. Viotar, will all perform at M. BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, to take place on the Last Night but Three of the Season at the THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Tickets admitted at Eight—Pit Tier £1 4s First Tier £4 4s, Second Tier £3 3s, Third Tier £2 2s; a few Boxes on the Grand Tier, £40s; and a limited number unbacked. (To Stalls £1 4s) Pit Stalls, Gallery Stalls 5s, Gallery 2s 6d.—App lications for Boxes, &c., to be made at the principal music warehouses, at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to M. Benedict, 7, Manchester-square.

MR. and MRS. W. H. SEGUIN'S CONCERT is fixed to take place on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 7th of June, at the CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square. At which will appear Monsieur Thalberg, Sims Reeves, Mdlle Sabloni, Misses Lucombe, Dolby, and Messrs. Lablache, Mr. W. H Seguin and Molique. Conductor, Signor Machelles, Mess s Benson and W H Seguin, Mr Balair Chrisie's Band, and Mr. Willy's Quintett, Mr B lmby Richardson's Quartett, Mr Hemy Hasking, and Monsieur Benedict. Conductor, Mr. H Seguin. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Mr and Mrs W H Seguin, at their residence, No. 43, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The THIRD and last of the BLACKHEATH CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, at Eleven o'clock, when Mr. Wylde will perform Mozart's Trio in B flat, Beethoven's Op 18, and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 12, for Pianoforte and Violin, with Mr. Blagrove. Mr. Wylde will also perform his Duet in the Harp, Violoncello, M. chaussat. Viola, Mr. Hill. The whole will be sung by Miss Bateman, Mr. Joseph Barn s, and Mr. Lazard

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London is established daily from One to Six o'clock, at their Garden in the Regent's Park. Admission by Fellow's Order, or by Payment of One Shilling.

By order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, B.A., Secretary.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. THIRD WEEK of MONS. JULLIEN and his NEW HUNGARIAN QUADRILLE.—MONDAY, JUNE 3rd, and Three Following Days, Dawson's Gigantic Mechanical Panorama of the PASSAGE of the ALPS by NAPOLEON and his ARMY, the Largest Picture in the World. By special Monsieur, Professeur and Concert-Master Jullien's Band in the Bath promenade, and Mons. Jullien in person. A Magnificent Display of Fireworks, by Southby Constable, with a Colossal Jullien of Napoleon on Horseback, from the Statue in the Place Vendôme, Paris. Also a Grand Ascent of a Balloon to be a re from nine a.m. Herding of the Animals at Five, Concert, Gun, and Rocket Salute at Nine. Admission, One Shilling.

THE GROTTO at OATLANDS, Weybridge, will be OPEN on and after JUNE 1st as before, on Saturday Mondays, and Tuesdays, by the kind permission of the Weybridge Parochial School Trustees from Whitsun to Michaelmas.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, East.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 26, Pall-Mall, nearly opposite to James's Palace, daily from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s; Season Tickets may be had of the Gallery. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity, the banks in full view, as edited the interior of the GREAT ROCK TEMPLE of ABOU SIMBEL, painted by Messrs. Warren, Smith, and Fahey, on view daily from Ten in the Morning till Five, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily, at 3 and 8. Stalls 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children and Schools half-price.

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IN DREI SPRACHEN.
DIE GROSSE WELT-AUSSTELLUNG und GEWERBAUSSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, in 1851.
Die Eigenthümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS beehren sich hiermit dem deutschen Publikum die Anzeige zu machen, dass sie eine sorgsam abgefasste und vollständig illustrirte Beschreibung der GROSSEN WELT- und GEWERB-AUSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, welche shall von ihrer Zahl 1851 in London statt finden wird, herausgeben werden. Während der ganzen Dauer dieser Ausstellung wird die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS mit einer Reihe von GROSSEN BEILAGEN erscheinen, welche genaue und authentische Berichte von allem was in London vorgehen wird, enthalten. Diese Beilagen will ebenfalls die Beschreibung der verschiedenen Kunst- und Gewerb-Erzeugnisse und merkwürdige Illustrationen, gezeichnet von den ersten Künstlern und ausgeführt in Holzschnitt der ersten Classe, enthalten werden.
Die Eigenthümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS schätzen heute Kossen das beabsichtigte Werk dem grossen Unternehmen, welches jeder Deutsche mit Stolz nennen kann, der Welt-Ausstellung eine treue und vollständige Illustrirte Beschreibung jener grossen Ausstellung zu überliefern. Sie werden alle Einrichtungen, sämmtliche Ausstellungsgegenstände, wie auch alles sonstige Interessante, welche in der grossen Ausstellung von 1851, Platz finden, zu verschaffen, werden die grossen Beilagen der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in DEUTSCHER und FRANZÖSISCHER, sowohl als in ENGLISCHER Sprache, erscheinen.

EXPOSITION DE LONDRES en 1851.
L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS EN TROIS LANGUES
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MANY have assumed the use of the word PALETOT; but the ONLY PATENTEES of the design and material used in this inexpensive and gentlemanly article of dress are H. and J. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Tailors, Hosiers, and Manufacturers of cloth, who have agents in every principal Town in the United Kingdom and Six Counties Their London Address being 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, CORNHILL, 22 to
No 114, REGENT-STREET, forms a department for PALETOTS, &c.
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WHOLESALE WOOLLEN CLOTH and SHIPPING ENTRANCE in the rear in WARWICK-COURT-STREET, and CHANGE-ALLEY, in the CITY
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THE INFANT ACADEMY. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

In order to keep pace with the Exhibitions of the London Season, and not to lose any of the rich store of novel Illustrations which each week contrives to supply, we give another Supplement *gratis* to our subscribers, for the purpose of introducing some of the principal pictures of the Academy Exhibition to our country, colonial, and continental readers. Residents in London, and people brought either on business or pleasure to our great metropolis, have ample opportunities of forming their own notions of the merits of the several exhibitions, and the still greater advantage of beholding the designs of our artists with all the recommendations which colour can lend (and the English school of art is distinguished for colour) to the drawing and general grouping of the several compositions. It is different with a large body of our subscribers, who are almost entirely dependent on the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for bringing before them the novelties and attractions of our yearly Exhibitions. It is not always that we are enabled to engrave the pictures we should like best to engrave. We have to contend with the selfishness of proprietors, the caprices of painters, and the interests of the purchasers of copyrights. With all these drawbacks, we have still reason (our readers will, we trust, agree with us in thinking) to congratulate ourselves on the general excellence of the works selected, and that the several Illustrations which we have been enabled to give from year to year have been fair representative pictures of the worth and character of the Exhibitions from which they have been taken.

As an appropriate heading to our Supplement, we have engraved "The Infant Academy" of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, and (with perhaps the single exceptions of Hogarth and Wilkie) still the most eminent painter that England has as yet produced. The picture from which our Engraving was taken was bequeathed by Sir Joshua to his friend Lord Palmerston, and is well known by an excellent engraving made from it in Reynolds's lifetime by Haward, the engraver of the fine print of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, after the nobler picture by Sir Joshua, now in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster. The picture is an admirable example of Sir Joshua's pencil. The grouping is good, the colour warm and harmonious, and the infantine character throughout such as Sir Joshua alone has succeeded in catching. It would sell, we believe, were it brought this week under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson, for something like two thousand guineas. The picture of a little girl, by Sir Joshua, in the Vernon Gallery, called "The Age of Innocence," cost Mr. Vernon, a few years back, 1450 guineas; and, as recently as last Saturday, "The little Girl with a Spaniel," by the same painter, was sold at Christie's for 1020 guineas. Art is not only better understood amongst us, but there are more competitors for purchasing fine pictures. The sale of a first-rate Sir Joshua is not a common event in the annals of auctioneering. Fine pictures are known and treasured up with a mixture of pride and pleasure; and a willingness to part with them, even when tempted by very liberal offers, is becoming even rarer than usual. For this picture, which brought 1020 guineas, Sir Joshua received but 75 guineas; and yet his prices were high and his practice large. We need hardly add that he died rich.

NO. 221.—"HOSPITALITY—THE MOTE, IGHTHAM, KENT."—PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY

Our other Illustrations are—

1. "Samson Betrayed." By F R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.
2. "The Burial of the two Sons of Edward IV. in the Tower, 1483." By T. Cross.
3. "Hospitality; the Mote, Ightham, Kent." By J. C. Horsley.
4. "Contentment." By A. Rankley.
5. "The Sun dispelling a Mist, with Smugglers landing their Cargo." By H. P. Parker.
6. "Scene from Moore's 'Epicurean.'" By O. R. Campbell.

The first four are from the Royal Academy; the remaining two from the National Exhibition in Regent-street.

Our selection has been made in order to give a taste of the variety of the several schools of art. Mr. Pickersgill, to whom we referred in our former notice, has found his subject in Scripture, and has sought to embody the "Betrayal of Samson by Delilah:"—

> And she made him sleep upon her knees; and she called for a man, and she caused him to shave off the seven locks of his head.—*Judges*, xvi. 19.

Mr. Cross has found his subject in English history; Mr. Horsley, before the old portal of the Mote House of Ightham, in Kent; Mr. Rankley, in a cottager's parlour; Mr. Parker, on the English coast; and Mr. Campbell, in the pages of one of our popular poets:—

> As o'er the lake in evening's glow
> That temple threw its lengthening shade,
> Upon the marble steps below
> There sat a fair Corinthian maid,
> Gracefully o'er some volume bending,
> While by her side the youthful sage
> Held back her ringlets, *lest*, descending,
> They should o'ershadow all the page.
>
> T. MOORE.

Mr. Pickersgill exhibits a great knowledge of anatomy, and considerable power in the general arrangement of his figures, while he has shown judicious skill in the contrast presented between the giant strength of Samson and the womanly character of Delilah.

The "Burial of the Princes in the Tower" is the only picture we have had from the pencil of Mr. Cross since the Westminster Hall Exhibition in 1847, when his "Cœur de Lion forgiving De Gourdon" brought him at once into a well-merited reputation. The subject on this occasion is not so favourable to his powers, nor is his knowledge of the resources of his art of ample range enough to allow him to avail himself of those rich Rembrandt-like effects so essentially necessary for the subject he has chosen. Though unequal to the expectations that had been raised from

(*Continued on page 226.*)

LITERATURE.

Life of Mahomet.* By Washington Irving. H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

We cannot admit that any apology is necessary from Mr. Irving for writing a readable, plain, succinct, connected narrative of the life and labours of Mahomet; "though no new fact can be added to those already known concerning him." There is no book more wanted to disarm the prejudices that prevail, not only in England but in Europe and in all Christendom, concerning Islamism and its founder. A very brief abstract of Mahomet's life, and a brief notice of Arabia, will keep forward that result.

From the beginning of history till the close of the sixth century of our era, the great Arabian peninsula, though peopled in the very earliest ages, and very soon the seat of some civilisation as well as the high road of the greatest traffic of the world, remained for that long period contrary, apparently, to the general laws of human nature, in a stationary condition. We may perhaps find the explanation of this circumstance in the peculiarities of the country, consisting mainly of sandy, hilly, stony, dreary deserts, interrupted with narrow valleys and spots and strips of land of surpassing beauty and fertility. Difficult of access, yet lying between India and Egypt, it shared in the progress of those early civilised parts of the world. But the nomadic tribes, neglecting agriculture, wandering with their flocks from place to place, shifting their abodes as they exhausted the supply of food provided for them by nature, scarcely shared in the progress, and could not increase beyond the attained measure of spontaneous subsistence. The settled tribes, inhabiting chiefly the ports and cities along the Red Sea, though engaged in commerce, and early acquainted with agriculture and navigation, having learned by the attained nomadic habits,

pains in rendering his volumes not only delightful reading, but the means conveying much information. He gives a very clear insight into the relative conditions of the maritime nations at the period of his story, and into the union, founded not on any common regard, but on a common hatred, which combined forces of such opposite characters against a single foe for decade for.

We cordially congratulate Mr. Roach upon the production of two delightful volumes, which will increase not only his popularity but his reputation.

A GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY of the PEERAGE and BARONETAGE of the BRITISH EMPIRE By JOHN B. BURKE, Esq. Twelfth Edition. Colburn.

The growth of this work, from a small 8vo. to a bulky volume of some 1200 pages, and twice as many columns, is a remarkable and successful instance of the result of undivided attention to ensure completeness. We have peerages in pocket volumes, very well in their way, for convenient reference, to a certain extent; but, for all the heads and data of Genealogical and Heraldic History of our Aristocracy, recourse must be had to Mr. Burke's volume. We, who remember the first edition, and its two supplements, and have watched the progressive value of the work, attach full credence to the following statement, prefixed to this Twelfth Edition, of the means taken to ensure accuracy:—

"To each successive reprint the most assiduous attention is devoted; each article is separately and distinctly revised, amended where inaccuracy is discovered, and enriched by such new information as may be obtained from public records or private papers regarded as trustworthy. The voluminous collections made by the author for his 'History of the Landed Gentry' and other genealogical works, have, in this respect, been found of the utmost value; those papers having, in frequent instances, thrown new light upon the Peerage and Baronetage, by showing that many branches still in the station of country gentlemen *only*, are, nevertheless, the chiefs of several extinct and dignified families; and, further, have enabled the author to enter more at large into the collateral lines, and thus to enrich his pages by an accession of names to the respective pedigrees, which had previously been entirely excluded or forgotten."

In addition to these private resources are the valuable labours of Dugdale and of Collins, and the Parliamentary Reports of Sir Egerton Brydges, to which common access is to be had. Still, the labour requisite to secure exactness, in all the details of a peerage-book, must be intense: the stream of human existence must be constantly watched, the accessions and losses duly noted, as well as the minor details. The Obituary in our Journal is almost weekly evidence of this ceaseless accumulation of materials for new editions; as the sand of life runs out, the data increase with a force of numbers not to be neglected. The archæological interest of the labour, too, admits of minute detail and verification, which must never be cast aside of. We are persuaded, that in the work before us the most attention has been paid to all these matters. They are the *res gestæ* of the author's life; and his huge volume shows how great an amount of assiduity he has expended upon a subject of great interest and value, even beyond its prominence in every day life.

ENGLAND.

BY THOMAS MILLER

While Thrones and old Dominions reel and jar,
Securely stands our sea-girt Island Home;
And from her rocky front throws off the war
Of rebel waves in spray and harmless foam.
So Sinai, unconsumed, stood 'mid the awe
When through the lightning's gr are thunder'd God's Holy Law.

Heaven watcheth o'er our Church, and Laws, and Crown,
He guardeth us whose arm is never bound;
And none dare hurt our Holy Altar down,
Or tramp our hallow'd Freedom to the ground:
For we are England! and that mighty name
Fills every wind that blows with its undying fame.

Our neck is clothed with thunder, not with fear.
A lamb in peace, in war a lion strong,
That quails not at the glittering sword or spear,
But, with a roar, springs 'mid the armed throng,
And glares through the red cannon's fiery breath—
Rushing to victory grim, or falling in the death.

What made her mistress of the shoreless main?
Go, ask the waves of the resounding sea.
She fyed the billows with her mighty skill—
Gave her sons to make the oak a thing of life.
In letter'd light are read a thousand names.
Stamp'd on her rock-bound coast, like warning beacon-flames.

She's but to send her watch-dogs on the deep
Untamed when danger is near, and bid them bark,
To startle all the island from its sleep;
And as a headland-light shoots through the dark
So would it rise—a vast volcanic blaze,
And fill the wondering world with fear and dread amaze.

She needs no conquest—arms but to retain
Lands consecrated by true British blood,
Where bleach our fathers' bones, in battle slain—
Men who march'd through the perilous fire and flood,
Strong in that Faith, and Hope, and Love, which made
Them bow the knee in prayer before they bared the blade.

Her trust's in Heaven, not the destroying spear;
And English hearts that bem around her throne;
For to her faithful children she is dear.
Her glories for all her faults atone—
A pillar of cloud, marching before by day,
That in the troublous night throws out a golden ray.

When she hath oppressed into her rock-bound shore,
She's none who ever roth deny;
But shares her loaf when she herself is poor,
As Saxon Alfred did in years gone by;
Sends out her armed ships upon the waves
To sweep the burning coasts, and free the world of slaves.

So far and wide her sceptred sway extends,
She rules o'er lands beyond the re ch of night;
O'er outstretched realms, where sunshine never ends,
But somewhere bathes her shores in golden light.
And when she falls, and her last duty's done,
Her name will still be read, wherever shines the sun.

Then shout for England! cry God save the Queen!
Shake out our lion-banner in the sun.
God and St. George upon our side are seen.
That cry are now hath many a battle won.
Sidney and Hampden, though of widely various greys,
Know we shall never come to sleep the sleep of slaves.

PROMENADE AT PEHKIPO.—The whole population had turned out, to walk about in their finest clothes, up and down the promenade in front of the wooden coffee houses. The brilliancy of the fine ladies and gentlemen who walked up and down to be looked at, was b yond all conception; but the most curious feature of this was, that in their overweening admiration of everything European, a particular fashion prevalent. Everything had evidently been made from a book, or imported from some dashing European milliners, but at all sorts of periods; so that there were long and short petticoats, and wide and narrow bonnets, and polkas and mantillas, and summer fly away scarfs over winter dresses, all jumbled up together to create a sensation and outshine the neighbours. There were few females of the middle class who had not exchanged them for glossy silk hats; and they all wore gloves of dazzling hues. But the children were the most marvellous of all; and the family looked as if they were preparing for an exhibition of fashion and slop tumbling, so brilliantly *outré* were their costumes. Two of the little boys were attired in the *simple sisters*, *spangled*, and the third had a perfect Highland dress, which was the great hit of all. With a bit of carpet for the latter to dance, and the others to posture upon, the business would have been complete. Too men were all gents—as the proverb says—and might have been selected from the combined forces of Rosherville, Epsom, and the public ball-rooms of London. Some, for display, paid for the time candles to be fired by daylight: others marched up and down, several abreast; and all evidently had the notion that, got up so remarkably well, they were "doing it." Amidst this throng, *cafétiers* (waiters) darted about with little morsels of incandescent wood to light the narghiles with, boys sold walnuts, ready peeled and kept in glass jars of water; and sweetmeat men plied their trade. Those ladies who had servants, made them walk behind them; and those who had not, sneered at the others. All this went on for two or three hours. There was not a trace of Oriental life in the entire scene. The gravity of the Levantine had entirely disappeared; and a restless, fevered wish to cut out the others was the leading attribute of every character there assembled.—*From A Month at Constantinople.* By Albert Smith. Just published.

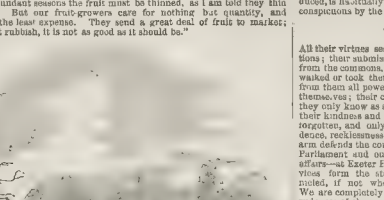
WOE AND KINDNESS.

A COTTAGER'S TALE.

On Sunday, April 21st, I was wandering about in the neighbourhood of Southfleet, a part of Kent abounding in orchards, corn-fields, and hop gardens. The fruit-trees standing on many acres were covered with bloom, as if a sheet (the people's phrase) were spread over the land, and the air was filled with fragrance. Some spots shone bright beneath a glorious sun, and others lay deep in the shade of a gathering storm. As I passed some cottages seared on a bank by the side of a shady lane, I greeted the occupant of one; the occupant of another came to the door, and entered into a pleasant gossip about the prospects of the fruit season. the number of women employed in the gardens and orchards, and the great difference a good or a bad crop makes in their incomes and comforts. In a good season, every person of the neighbourhood who wishes it, finds plenty of healthy employment at good wages; and many strangers flock into the vicinity to share their advantages. Then all is merriment, and the rejoicing heart gives utterance to many a joke When the crop is scanty, work short, and the weather very bad, the poor bedraggled and bespashed creatures have enough to do to keep their spirits up, and in the rainy days obtain a mere pittance.

"The labourers," one of the cottagers remarked, "their wives and children, are the greatest sufferers from a short crop of fruit." To them it is a loss of bread and clothing. The consumer is only denied a pleasant luxury; the master gardener has some compensation in a higher price for a short crop, the rent of the landlord is secured, the commutation of tithes is settled by law, but, as the crop of fruit fails short, the rewards of the labourer are reduced in rate as well as in amount There is less employment and smaller pay. They suffer more immediately, if not more severely, than the other classes, for they have always the parish to fall back on, which supplies them with fare as good as their own wages can buy them when most abundant; and it is not surprising that the labouring classes are sensitively alive to the state of the markets, and complain of low prices and the importation of fruit from foreign countries. That they should suffer at all, as they have no means of making their condition known, and are without the ability to help themselves, is to be deplored, their ignorance as to the cause of their sufferings it is hoped will be remedy.

The chief importations of fruit which interfere with their produce come from Holland, Belgium, the north of France, and Germany, which are not more favoured by nature than the slopes and valleys of Kent. Why should they be better or more plentiful there, than here?" a cottager remarked, and gave, I thought, an explanation of the circumstance:—"Our fruit, sir, is not so good as it used to be: there are no more the little gardens of the little farmers have. The great farmers, accustomed to do things on a grand scale dig up a large number of acres, and plant them with currant or gooseberry bushes, or with cherry, or plum, or apple trees. The ground between the bushes dug once a year, which keep it tolerably clean, and take no more pains about it They often make their orchards into meadows, and turn their cows into them. What they look for is a great quantity of fruit each year, without further cost. They don't examine every tree and bush, and prune it; they cannot look after every one, as the gardener looks after it. To have good fruit, every tree and bush must be carefully treated. In abundant seasons the fruit must be thinned, as I am told they think it in Holland. But our fruit-growers care for nothing but quantity, and obtaining it at the least expense. They send a great deal of fruit to market; and, if it be not rubbish, it is not as good as it should be."



COTTAGES AT SOUTHFLEET, KENT.

In this part of Kent, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants are cultivated in large fields. The plantations of one man often cover several acres. Following the general rule which agglomerates business in the hands of large capitalists, because they can conduct it at a cheaper rate, the little gardeners are almost extinguished. Small holdings have been united with large ones, and only here and there do we still find men living by cultivating one or two acres with their own hands. But it may be doubted whether fine fruits and fine vegetables, particularly fine fruits, can be so successfully cultivated in a wholesale way as the cereales. The nature of the cultivation is different—one requires chiefly that the ground should be looked after, the other the things that are upon it. An inspection of his fields and of his ploughman may suffice for the farmer; the gardener must look after every plant and every tree. The two species of cultivation cannot, therefore, be successfully carried on by the same rules and by the same class of men. Hence the mode in which the land is divided into large farms, over which the farmer can scarcely ride before dinner, or into small plots, every foot of which is daily visited by the cultivator, has almost as much influence over the quality of fruit, and in the end over its quantity, as the nature of the soil and climate. Our own plan of appropriating the land on large farms has many advantages; but amongst them we cannot reckon the patient care which small proprietors and small farmers bestow on the cultivation of fruit in Holland, Belgium, the north of France, and Germany.

As we gossiped about matters of this kind, the gathering storm approached, and I was courteously invited to take shelter in one of the cottages. Not being over weather-wise, I concluded that the storm would be a trifle; and being naturally desirous to take as much advantage as possible of my escape from the murky atmosphere, I declined, and pursued my walk. Very soon, however, the rain came down heavily. I saw no shelter before me, and I was glad to turn back to accept the hospitable offer. The cottager, who I soon learned prided himself—and not without reason—on some talent, or some speculation, is to be poor indeed—in handling and cultivating the land departed with a stout young man, whom I conjectured to be his nephew and heir to his shearing business, to perform some operation on the flock of a neighbouring farmer. Only his wife, therefore, was at home on my return, and she had departed with a—meek, humble, and, I may say, humiliated such as abound in the cottages of Kent. She quietly welcomed me—asked me to sit down put some additional wood on the fire to make a large pot boil, in which, as I was soon informed, some pickled pork and cauliflowers (both of their own production—for they had fattened the pig and planted the cauliflowers) were to be boiled for dinner. She then sat down, and we began to talk about railroads, which to one who had only once travelled on them, were yet great wonders—the great city of London—the weather—and such objects as strangers might naturally talk about. On a side table several books were lying; and on a little old-fashioned bureau, not unbecoming before the fire, was some one of the many periodicals that are weekly issued from this manufactory of journals; and, noticing the matter, I inquired if she read much. The answer led to the following tale, told in the most artless manner, without any air of boasting, but with a consciousness that she had done a good deed, and more than was strictly required of her:—

"Well, sir, I like to read a little myself; indeed, I don't know what I should at times do, if I did not read in books and journals. But our young girl is very fond of books. She likes to read; she is able to write; and if she were to go away from us, she will be able to tell us what becomes of her without our being dependent for that on others. She goes to school, and learns very quick. She is good at her spelling, and can write well. She can sing too, and knows music. We have done or her all we could, poor forsaken thing. You see, sir, she is not our daughter, for we have no child. She is a poor orphan, born here, sir, but, poor thing, she could not help that. Her mother has been dead more than six year, and she is now eleven years old. She has been with us ever since she was little more than two years and six months old. She is no relation of ours, none in the world, but her mother brought her to me and asked me to take care of her, and I undertook the charge. The mother died, and we could not send the poor thing to the Union; that would have been cruel; so we have done the best we could for her ourselves."

"That," said I, interposing a word of commendation, "was very kind and very good of you."

"Well, you see, sir, she could do nothing for herself. She had no friends, and as we had no children, we thought we might take care of her as our own. She looks on us now as her parents. She had hardly ever known any others, and she will always regard us as her parents. She is a good girl, and my husband and I like her. She has plenty of uncles and aunts, for her mother had two brothers and sisters, but not one of them ever takes the least notice of the child, or inquires after her, any more than if she were not."

"Do they live in this neighbourhood?"

"No, sir; they live somewhere far down in the county. I forget the name of the place; but it is not far from Ashford. The grandmother took the child for a little while; she was the only one of the family who showed any compassion; but when she died, Sarah brought her to me, and asked me to take care of her, and none of her brothers and sisters have ever troubled themselves about the girl. The mother was formerly in service here in the neighbourhood—she was a housemaid, and a very excellent servant she was. After the birth of her child, she worried very much; she was never well again; she took ill, and fell into a consumption: she went into an hospital; she went to London; she had doctors there; but her time was come and she died. She did worry so, poor thing. She could not get better; though she strove hard, for her child's sake."

About this period of the story the good man of the house returned. Like me, he had been unable to prosecute his intention; he had stopped up under a tree for a time, but, finding the rain continue, he returned.

"And what," I asked, "became of the child's father? Did he do nothing for his offspring? Who was he?"

"I was telling the gentleman of our little girl," said the woman; and immediately the cottager replied to my question.

"The man, sir, was a gardener, and he lives somewhere about Lee Green. I had something to say to him on the subject long ago, but I thought he did not believe what I said. So I felt indignant at him, and I never would have anything more to say to him. He has other children, and he is well to do in the world. I would not, however, be his; and from that hour that had darkened the old cottager's countenance while talking of the man passed away in a very pleasant smile, such as we may suppose must always hover about his heart whenever he thinks of the poor orphan. "I would not have the death of that young woman on my conscience, for all his property. I like the child, and I'll do what I can to take care of her"

"Well," struck in the wife, "she is a good girl, and we have a great deal of pleasure with her."

"Where is she now?" I asked.

"She is gone to church with the other children," was the answer.

The man had in the meantime charged part of his dress; and the woman, after a word or two with him on the subject, had put the pork and the cauliflowers into the pot; and then the man lit his pipe, and sat himself down quietly to smoke it. He was, I suppose, about sixty years of age; his countenance indicated great shrewdness, overcast and sometimes mingled with considerable decision and a fair share of talents. I have no doubt, as he stated, that he had been in his time very skilful in his calling—having been once at Blackheath almost next door to the celebrated shearing, lately sent from Spring Gardens Western—although he did not seem to have thriven particularly in the world. His extreme kindness of heart, probably with which ambition is rarely united, stood in the way of worldly success. He was not hard and grasping, and did not clutch fast what he got. His grandfather and his father before him, he told me, had lived in that cottage, and held it on lease for more than sixty years. There was no sign or law of ejectment over it, but the land had been divided between and her husband having a quarter of an acre, and he retaining the remainder. On the portion he cultivated fruit and vegetables, and his sister and her husband grain and straw. They occupied the neighbouring cottage, and make a very happy family—such as, I am afraid, is not so often as we might wish, and as seems natural, now to be found in the cottages of England. They had evidently a sufficiency of food and some luxuries, and they were comfortably clothed, and their furniture, including the books and an eight-day clock, was old, but, compared with what cottages now generally contain, abundant. There were no marks of superfluity or of wealth; and I could not but reflect with admiration on the unostentatious benevolence that had in one of this elderly couple to provide so respectably for the poor child thrown on their bounty.

The weather clearing up after a time, I bade them a cordial good-bye.

This was a mere hap-hazard encounter that has led me to see how naturally amidst our peasantry will, probably, be acquainted with many similar acts of kindness. They ought to be published. At present, their character, if not actually trampled, is habitually painted in dark colours, to make the merits of other classes conspicuous by the contrast—

All their faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learned and conned by rote,
To cast into their teeth.

All their virtues seem entirely overlooked: their patient endurance of privations; their submission to multiplied and vexatious restrictions; their exclusion from the commons, and the woods, and the many by-paths where their fathers walked or took their pleasure; their condemnation to political servitude, taking from them all power to make their feelings known, and get a fair hearing for themselves; their continued obedience to a form of society and to laws which they only know as an injury and vexation; the help they give to each other, their kindness and charity; their respect for those who treat them well, are all forgotten, and only their faults, their vices, and their crimes, their improvidence, recklessness, and depredations, are remembered. Though their strong arm defends the country, their patriotism is neither noticed nor rewarded. In Parliament, and out of Parliament—in discussing affairs of State and parish affairs—at Exeter Hall, and wherever the voice of philanthropy is heard, their vices form the staple of many long harangues: their virtues are circumscribed, if not wholly buried in oblivion, in very few and short words. We are completely governed by the mere impressions of our senses; and the rudeness of their speech, the hardness of their manners, and their unsightly and dirty appearance, beget a belief that they have uncultivated minds, and depraved hearts They speak violently, they jostle against each other, and encounter unfavourable opinions by never shewing to one another that respect they show to the upper classes. They are wanting in courtesy, and their outward demeanour appears to warrant the most unfavourable conclusions of their feelings: when they treat each other with respect and assume a more engaging appearance, they will have a powerful influence on all superficial observers. Such cases as the one here brought under notice may be rare; but the poor, unabashed by any false opinion, and having nothing to suffer from the world's censure, are not deterred by the faults and crimes of their fellows from sharing their company in misfortune, and imparting to suffering all the solace of which it is susceptible. Their charity and toleration redeem many of their failings, unite them together, and help to reconcile them to their lot. If to their material privations they added the superciliousness of the other classes, their lives would be unbearable. Their strict sorrows are compensated by strong affections. To promote general improvement, it is wisely ordered that we should see the severe censors of each other's vices; but, if the lower classes could give a voice in their opinions, and could influence the press, they would find as much to condemn in the lives of the upper classes, as the upper classes find to condemn and punish in the conduct of the poor. It is not only the Hon. but classes of men, who appear differently as painted by themselves and others.

T. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT—Jack Sheppard, executed in 1724, is buried in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields

C. Jun., Dublin—Milk is best prepared for long voyages by evaporation to powder

AN ADMIRER is thanked; though we could not avail ourselves of his suggestion as to the Church of Stoughton Malherbe, Kent

ΣΥΜΜΑ—Apply respecting the foreign grammars to Dulau and Co., Soho-square, or to Maddon, Leadenhall-street

A NEW-YEAR SUB-CURIOUS FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION—The family of Beatthy is duly registered in the College of Arms

A CORRESPONDENT—The arms of the family of Higgins, of Westport, are "Arg quatre as on a fess of the second three towers, double turreted of the field." Crest: "Out of a tower double turreted, ea. a demi griffin arg. holding in the dexter paw a dagger of the last, hilt and pommel or." *Motto*, Pro patria.

GILLOTINE—The daughter of a nobleman does not forfeit the courtesy title of "honourable" on a second marriage with a commoner

G B—If the grant of arms is made to the grantee, and the sons of his father, which is the usual wording of the document, all the sons will bear the same coat of arms.

ROYALIST—The Queen's younger children have, as yet, no titles. Their royal birth gives them the rank and precedence of Princes

H A B—Apply for a copy of the Irish light infantry in 1784 a day

MANTELPIECE—Arms explained. "Or three pots sa. a chief vare. *Motto*, Fulgot virtus intemerata."

MARY must refer to "Glover's Glossary of Arms"

J. X. J.—Hugh O is clearly and indisputably [illegible] representative of the R family. So long as these remain a descendant of Gavin R, no descendant of his sister can be entitled to the representation of the R family

ROLLS—The coat of the Marlins of Highgate is "A lion holding in the dexter paw a sword all ppr." Crest: The Marlins of Gillingham, Kent. "An adder, with young ones bursting through her sides ppr." Another branch has for crest "A beaver in a castle ppr." It is probable that these northern Marlins sprung from a common ancestor with the Long Melford family

T. H. Chelmsford—At the date of the United States mail last received, Dr. Parkman had not been executed

X Y Z York, may purchase Hume's works of a dealer in second-hand books. The last quarto edition of "Collier" are published, but we have not time to inquire the price of books. (Ante, to G P L)

H H, Arundel-ho, and W R, Birkenhead, are thanked

J W S, Surrey—The letter should be unsealed, and sent enclosed to the Lord Chamberlain.

TEXAS—The keeping of a Majesty's birthday is arranged for the convenience of the Court

A SUBSCRIBER, Derby, and I W, Hadleigh-rd, are thanked

I. H W—Is lating cat flags operations at Chatham took place July 31, 1849

A CONSTANT READER should apply to Messrs. Ackermann's, 96 and 97, Strand

MARIA—Your [illegible] not at all of the first family of the present century

H. M. NEWMAN—We shall be glad of early intelligence

VERNON BRIDGE, should consult an agent for Patents, as Messrs Robertson, Fleet-street

CLARK—Rev. Lees Ainley resides at 61, Upper Brook street

KAOU—Address "Royal Italian Opera, Covent garden"

CARROLL, Lille, should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry

CLERICO—The first Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was published May 14, 1842

A. LADY—We do not remember to have before heard of the emblem in question

A NEW SUBSCRIBER—Answer A is right; we should retain the h, both in writing and speaking; thus, *a history*, but *an historical work*

L. S—Mr. Harrison Ainsworth has published a copious work on the British colonies

V V, Upper sydenham, is thanked; but we have not room for the anecdote

E A W—The Stock rose is said to have received its present name from the Turks, on account of its copious and showy variegation. The Red Sea is so called either from the abundance of coral found in it, or from some, unknown, cause on its eastern shore. Edom meaning red

W F R, Lichfield—The Rev. Jhnnal, on the Great Western Railway, is 9100, acts, or nearly one in land three quarters in length

Inquirer—Two years are required to be purchased with the Numbers

MYRTLE—Report a Dra a gre sma l solid pieces of common green glass, which have been dropped while red-hot into cold water. Their bursting property is referred to their retaining an internal tension. Annealing destroyed it by heating them to redness and allowing them to cool gradually, as in the annealing oven.

W R. HAWKINS—The town is the same as "Or, a boar's head between three water bougets, all within a bordure indented arg. Crest: A hand and arm couped below the elbow ppr. holding a cross-branch, all ppr *Motto*: Above the cross, Quo splendor fit gratior"

SAD MISDEE.—You are not entitled to use the arms or crest of your mother's uncle

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER—Apply at the Horse Guards

X Y Z—A Hogue bonnie to change a name is obtained through the Home Secretary's office

The fesh. for saling the Herald's charges, amount to fifty guineas Arms are granted a the Heralds'-ffice. Doctors' Commons. The cost of a grant of arms is about £77 A crest cannot be granted to a person who is not entitled to a coat of arms

J.—The arms of Peak are, "Or, on a chev gu. three crosses formee of the field." Your guess or, in saltire, has no arg Persons hanging to them of the first earldom, with a cross formee gu., the spears enfiled with a shaphit vert." The arms are of the time of Edward the Confessor, and Mellowun, Norfolk

AN ADMIRER, Stockwell—Pursuant to the 7th and 8th Vict. cap 66, s. 16, the lady, having married an Englishman, is to all intents and purposes a British subject

CHARLEY ON THE BEARDIE—The interest of a Member of Parliament.

* * * The remainder of the Answers to Correspondents will be found in the Number with which this Supplement is published.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NO. 16.—"SAMSON BETRAYED."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

(Continued from page 393.)

the "Richard," it is by no means a common effort, but evinces unmistakeable qualifications for making good those proofs of after-excellence with which his "Richard" was unusually rife. There are other points connected with the "Princes in the Tower," some of which are, as yet, unworked up by our painters; and others, though frequently painted, are still "to let." Northcote's "Murder of the Princes," and Mr. Leslie's "Princes Praying at their Bedside," on the night on which they were murdered—have not fulfilled all that could be expected from subjects so adapted to the requirements of art. Mr. Cross might find materials for a picture in the following exquisite description of the Princes in the Tower; and our readers will thank us.

NO. 597.—"CONTENTMENT."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.

we are sure, for introducing them to one of the most beautiful and least known passages in English poetry. The writer is Thomas Heywood the prose Shakspeare of human nature, as he is called by Charles Lamb; and the play from which the scene is taken is "Edward IV."

Prince Edward. Uncle, what gentleman is that?
Gloster. It is, sweet Prince, Lieutenant of the Tower.
Prince Edward. Sir, we are come to be your guests to-night.
I pray you, tell me, did you ever know
Our father Edward lodge within this place?
Brackenbury. Never to lodge, my liege; but oftentimes
On other occasions I have seen him here.
Prince Richard. Brother, last night, when you did send for me,
My mother told me, hearing we should lodge
Within the Tower, that it was a prison;
And therefore marvell'd that my uncle Gloster,
Of all the houses for a King's receipt,
Within this city, had appointed none
Where you might keep your Court but only here.
Gloster. Vile brats! how they do descant on the Tower
My gentle nephew, they were ill-advised
To tutor you with such unfitting terms
(Wiee'er they were) against this Royal mansion.
What, if some part of it hath been reserved
To be a prison for nobility?
Follows it, therefore, that it cannot serve
To any other use? Cæsar himself,
That built the same, within it kept his court,
And many Kings since him; the rooms are large,
The building stately, and for strength besides
It is the safest and the surest hold you have.
Prince Edward. Uncle of Gloster, if you think it so,
'Tis not for me to contradict your will;
We must allow it, and are well content.
Gloster. On then, a' God's name.
Prince Edward. Yet before we go,
One question more with you, Master Lieutenant:
We like you well; and, but we do perceive
More comfort in your looks than in these walls,
For all our uncle Gloster's friendly speech,
Our hearts would be as heavy still as lead.
I pray you tell me, at which door or gate
Was it my Uncle Clarence did go in,
When he was sent a prisoner to this place.
Brackenbury. At this, my liege. Why sighs your Majesty?
Prince Edward. He went in here that ne'er came back again!
But as God hath decreed, so let it be!
Come, brother, shall we go?
Prince Richard. Yes, brother; anywhere with you.
* * * * * *
Scene, a Bedroom in the Tower—Enter the two young Princes in their bedgowns and caps.
Richard. How does your Lordship?
Edward. Well, good brother Richard,
How does yourself? you told me your head ached.
Richard. Indeed it does; my Lord, feel with your hands
How hot it is!
Edward. Indeed you have caught cold,
With sitting yesternight to hear me read;
I pray thee go to bed, sweet Dick, poor little heart!
Richard. You'll give me leave to wait upon your Lordship?
Edward. I had more need, brother, to wait on you;
For you are sick, and so am not I.
Richard. O Lord! methinks this going to our bed,
Now like it is to going to our grave.
Edward. I pray thee do not speak of graves, sweet heart,
Indeed this frightest me.
Richard. Why, my Lord brother, did not our tutor teach us,
That when at night we went unto our bed,
We still should think we went unto our grave.
Edward. Yes, that's true,
If we should do as every Christian ought,
To be prepared to die at every hour—
But I am heavy.
Richard. Indeed so am I.
Edward. Then let us say our prayers and go to bed.
[*They kneel, and solemn music within. it ceases and they rise.*]
Richard. What! bleeds your Grace?
Edward. Ay, two drops and no more.
Richard. God bless us both; and I desire no more.
Edward. Brother, see here what David says, and so say I:
"Lord, in thee will I trust, although I die."

This is true poetry. Let us add, while on the subject, that the supposed remains of the Princes (re-buried by Mr. Cross) were found in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present stone stairs to the chapel of the White Tower, and placed in a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, for which Sir Christopher Wren supplied the design and Charles II. the money. "It was curious piety in Charles II.," writes Walpole, "to erect a monument for the imaginary bones of Edward V. and his brother, and to sink £70,000, actually given by Parliament, for a monument to his father."

The Mote at Ightham, in Kent, in front of which Mr. Horsley has

NO. 491.—"THE BURIAL OF THE TWO SONS OF EDWARD IV., IN THE TOWER; 1483."—PAINTED BY T. CROSS.

laid the scene of his pleasing picture called "Hospitality," is too often neglected, both by the tourist and the antiquary. It lies the distance of a short and pleasant walk from Sevenoaks, and the Hall is very perfect, and of fourteenth-century work. Mr. Horsley's explanatory motto—

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging,

is excellently suited to the subject of his picture.

Mr Rankley, to whom we are indebted for the picture of "Contentment," is a young painter, fast rising into eminence. But he must not be led away by the praises of his friends. He has yet much to learn before he arrives at the excellences of a Mulready or a Frith. His leading merits are his quiet manner of telling his story, and the truthful character of his heads.

Of the other artists to whom we are indebted for our Supplemental Illustrations, Mr. Parker has acquired a name for his "Smuggler on the Look-out," and other pictures of merit; and Mr. O. R. Campbell seems to divide his time pleasantly and profitably between poetic compositions (such as the one now before us) and the solid padding of portraiture, for which he seems to have many qualities likely to lead to excellence in the most lucrative branch of his art.

In our former notice of the pictures in the Royal Academy, we stopped short at the landscape and portrait portion of the Exhibition, while we purposely deferred such remarks as we had to offer on the architectural designs and sculpture to a future and more fitting occasion. It is our intention to continue our criticisms in the present Supplement, and to group together the contributions of the several artists whose works are most deserving of notice. The reader will in this way be enabled to see at a glance what each artist of excellence has sent for Exhibition. Our English school of landscape painting has arrived at great excellence, and yet, as a school, it has existed for a much shorter space of time than any other branch of the art. Walpole, in noticing the works of Lambert, the scene-painter, who died in 1765, and whose name is now best remembered by the part he took in the foundation of "The Steaks," or Beef-steak Club, has these sensible remarks:—"In a country so profusely beautified with the amenities of nature, it is extraordinary that we have produced so few good painters of landscape. As our poets warm their imagination with sunny hills, or sigh after grottoes and cooling breeze, our painters draw rocks and precipices and castellated mountains, because Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amid Alps and Apennines. Our ever-verdant lawns, rich vales, fields of haycocks, and hop-grounds are neglected as homely and familiar objects. The latter, which I never saw painted, are very picturesque, particularly in the season of gathering, when some tendrils are ambitiously climbing, and others dangling in natural festoons; while poles, despoiled of their garlands, are erected into easy pyramids, that contrast with the taper and upright columns In Kent such scenes are often backed by sand hills that enliven the green; and the gatherers dispersed among the narrow alleys, enliven the picture, and give it various distances." All that Walpole wanted and has pointed out has since been made good by a variety of English artists. Not by Richard Wilson so much (who worked more in the school of Claude), but by Gainsborough, Constable, Collins, &c., among the dead—and by Turner, Lee, Creswick, &c., among the living, though still more numerously, and in some instances as effectively, by the water-colour artists (from which the school has principally sprung), such as Girtin, Robson, and De Wint, among the dead—and Copley Fielding and David Cox among the living contributors to our Water-Colour Exhibitions. We have still, however, artists who entertain an early predilection for Italian rocks, precipices, and castellated mountains—not so much because Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amidst Alps and Apennines, but for the exquisite beauty of the scenes themselves. There is a suffocating character in Claude's landscapes, which some young painters—Mr. Danby more especially—catch with a master's pencil. We are, however, truer, as a school, to Cuyp, Vandervelde, and Hobbema, than we are to Claude, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa. We have painters, however, who belong to no school, and who are consummate masters in their art. [illegible] What Cowley said to Ned Howard the poet, "Pray, Mr. Howard, would there be any harm in now and then attending to grammar and ordinary rules," might be applied with equal justice to Mr. Turner—"Pray, Mr. Turner, would there be any harm in now and then looking on nature with an eye alive to its beauties, and not to certain preconceived eccentricities of your own." If Mr. Turner's early and mid-life works were true to nature (and this, we believe, is acknowledged on all sides), surely his present system, though founded on nature primarily, has grown to an excess of deviation from all everyday and anyday examination of nature, or of the nature described by our best poets or painted by our best painters. It is bad taste, we are told, not to admire the combinations of yellow and blue which Mr Turner laid on with a knife, or even a larger instrument; and only an imperfect acquaintance with art (so must are admirers) would fail, it is said, in finding a thousand beauties in the supplemental flesh-tints with which the late Mr. Etty, at times, plastered the faces and feet of a Venus or a Psyche.

Mr. Turner's contributions to the Exhibition are four in number, and

all are illustrated (can we add, explained?) by some further extract from his MS. poem on "The Fallacies of Hope:"—

174. "Mercury sent to admonish Æneas."

> Beneath the morning mist
> Mercury waited to tell him of his neglected fleet.
> MS *Fallacies of Hope.*

192. "Æneas relating his story to Dido."

> Fallacious Hope beneath the moon's pale crescent shone,
> Dido listened to Troy's being lost and won.
> MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*

373. "The Visit to the Tomb."

> The sun went down in wrath at such deceit
> MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*

482. "The Departure of the Fleet."

> The orient moon shone on the departing fleet:
> Nemesis invoked, the priest held the parting cup
> MS. *Fallacies of Hope.*

The first-named picture, a great critic assures us, is exquisite for "delicacy and refinement;" the second, for "wealth and power." To appreciate either, "they must be approached no nearer than the spot at which the general effect can be judged of; nor must the spectator expect to find then the revelation of particular truth in their details." It is in "The Pleasures of Hope," not in "The Fallacies of Hope," that the line occurs—

> 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

How far is this distance to be carried? till they are almost out of sight? We do not want Denner like nature: nor do we care to hear pictures praised to the skies (for Academic purposes) because they exhibit certain kaleidoscope qualities, and very little more.

Mr. F. Danby's single contribution is—

573. "Spring," and, though full of beauties, is far from equal to some of his previous contributions.

Mr. Stanfield has five works in all, and is in great strength:—

67. "Macbeth," act 1, scene 3.

> *Macbeth.* So foul and fair a day I have not seen.
> *Banquo.* What are these,
> So withered and so wild in their attire?"

131. "Scene on the Maas, near Dort—market-people waiting for the evening tide."

288. "Near Foria, Island of Ischia."

346. "The Bay of Baiæ, from the Capuchin Convent above Pozzuoli."

351. "Ponte Atrani, Gulf of Salerno"

Of these the principal picture is No. 131, painted for Sir Robert Peel, at the price of 500 guineas. It is untrue to Dort (the birthplace of Cuyp), but has many beauties. The Bay of Baiæ (326) is exquisitely Italian in character and composition.

Mr. David Roberts has in all seven works:—

53. "The Sanctuary of the Koran Mosque at Cordova."

107. "Interior of the Church of St. Jaque, at Antwerp."

202. "Interior of the Church St. Gomar, at Sierre, Belgium."

277. "Remains of the eastern portico of the Temple of the Sun, at Baalbec. Mount Lebanon in the distance."

378. "View—looking from under the portico of the great temple of Edfou, Upper Egypt."

441. "Entrance to the great temple of Aboosimble, in Nubia."

445. "The Shrine of St. Gomar, at Sierre, in Belgium."

Of these the two interiors (162 and 202) are by far the best. The interior of St. Jaque surpasses anything we have ever seen of either Steenwyk or Neef.

Mr. E. W. Cooke, than whom no English artist is truer to Vandervelde or Backhuysen, has in all four works. Of these, our favourite is (315) "Dutch Fishing Craft off Amsterdam."

58. "Evening." A scene on the Rivers of Poesnti, Gulf of Genoa.

154. "Schevening Sands—the tide making in."

315 "Dutch Fishing Craft, off the Booms, Amsterdam."

1202 "The Port of Marseilles."

Mr. Lee, it will be seen has been again working in conjunction with Mr. Sidney Cooper:—

29. "Cattle crossing a Ford—Summer Morning." (With Mr. Cooper.)

80 "A Mountain Stream."

298. "The Watering-Place." (With Mr. Cooper.)

4[illegible] "A Calm Morning."

4[illegible] "A Stormy Day."

One and all of these are true to English scenery in certain counties—such scenery, indeed, as Mr. Lee has given us over and over again, till we are somewhat tired of seeing it upon canvas.

There is no painter who is making more rapid strides in his art than Mr. Creswick. He is engraffing his own beautiful style on certain excellences which Mr. Linnell renders with a grace and feeling till now peculiarly his own. Mr. Creswick's contributions are five in number:—

8. "The Wind on Shore."

258. "The First Glimpse of the Sea."

288. "In the Forest."

497. "Old Trees."

542. "The Forest Farm."

"The First Glimpse of the Sea" is our own, and, as we observe, the public favourite of the five.

If Mr. Redgrave had a richer eye for colour, he would excel as a landscape painter. He loves to retreat to cool shades, and to paint them with a chill that catches the spectator. His works in the landscape branch of his art, are—

534. "The Woods planted by Evelyn, and still the property of his descendants."

> As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.—*Isaiah* lxv. 22.

1010. "Devon Cottage."

Mr. Linnell is seen to great advantage in (335) "Crossing the Brook." and should be contrasted with Mr. Creswick. His "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well" is rather a landscape with figures than a Scriptural composition. The distance is particularly fine.

The works of Mr. Sidney Cooper, in which he has not wrought conjointly with Mr. Lee, are four in number:—

235. "Summer Showers."

278. "A Mountain Group: Evening."

416. "Fordwick Meadows: Sunset."

454. "A Group on the Welsh Mountains."

Mr. Cooper has carried his own branch of the art to great excellence. Surely he might try another style, in which cattle were less prominent, and succeed in the same way; they are cattle we confess we should be sorry to see him desert entirely his own peculiar province of art.

Young Mr. Danby, who sends

559. "Lone Scene—North Wales;" and

598. "Scene from Badger Hill,"

is another rising artist, with an eye attentive to the poetry of his art, and a hand faithful in rendering the necessary details. He is seldom happier than in Welsh scenery.

Mr. Boddington has not fallen back, though we observe no particular advance on some efforts in his three pictures:—

40. "Autumn Scene in Wales."

84. "A Bright Summer's Day."

1251. "A Welsh Mill."

Mr. Bright, too, is somewhat stationary, in—

12. "A Mountain Stream, Borrowdale, Cumberland;" and

480. "On the River Deva, Norfolk."

There is a fine eye for nature apparent in Mr. E. M. Ward's first-attempt at landscape—

437. "Izaak Walton Angling: a Summer's Day on the Banks of the Colne."

but Mr. Ward errs as Mr. Redgrave errs—he is too cold. His green tints are greener than nature: he has been looking at the leaf of the lime-tree, and has given his tone according to pattern.

Mr. Cromek contributes some clever trifles, and Mr. Linton a fine "View of Venice" (484). The fault of Canaletti (the fine and rule too apparent) is not observable in Mr. Linton's well-considered and effective picture.

There is merit in Mr. W. Fenn's (942) "Overshot Mill, near Matlock, Derby;" and much to admire in Mr J. Price's "Autumnal Landscape" (628), though seen to great disadvantage, from its position in the Octagon Cellar.

We now pass on to consider the portraits in the present Exhibition.

From the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1792, to the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1830, England possessed a succession of portrait painters of great eminence in a much-patronised branch of the Fine Arts; viz. Lawrence, Hoppner, Owen, Phillips, Beechey, Harlowe, and others. Lawrence excelled in the fascination of female loveliness; Hoppner and Owen in manly portraiture; Phillips in matronly beauty; Beechey in a gentleman-like bearing; and Harlowe in a truth of character, both male and female, which had led, but for an early death, to a sustained excellence, of which, in this country, we have had only stray or accidental examples. Since Lawrence's death, the branch of the art to which he lent so much lustre has not been sustained in anything like the same eminent degree. Of our present portrait painters, Mr. Pickersgill is the last survivor of the race of Lawrence. Mr. Knight, Mr F. Grant, Mr Watson Gordon, Sir William Ross, and Mr Thorburn have all sprung up in the twenty years' interval. Mr. Gordon leads the way in manly portraiture; Mr. Grant in the fascination of female beauty; while, in the more mature branch of the art, Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn have never been surpassed.

Mr. Watson Gordon's contributions are three in number:—

127. "Portrait of a Lady and Child."

175. "Portrait of Daniel Vere, Esq., of Stonebyres, and Sheriff of Lanarkshire"

193 "Portrait of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session, Scotland."

The Lord Justice-General is a very noble portrait, founded on the school of Sir Henry Raeburn.

Mr. F. Grant has sent seven works:—

52 "The Countess Bruce."

73. "His Grace the Duke of Devonshire."

126. "Miss Grant."

188 "The Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B."

203. "The Warden of Winchester College."

335. "General Earl of Stafford."

364. "The Lady Elizabeth Wells."

The Duke of Devonshire is a full-length; and, at the private view of the Exhibition, his Grace was seen in *fights*, so that he looked like a peg-top or a black ball on with a flesh-coloured head. The peculiar effect of this arrangement afforded so much fun to the visitors, that his Grace was dressed the next day in trowsers and boots, as he now appears. Of the female portraits, the three-quarter portrait of the Countess of Bruce is one of Mr. Grant's best pictures.

Mr. Pickersgill must be looked upon as a veteran in art, and judged as her by what he has done than what he is now doing. There is merit, however, in several of the portraits enumerated below:—

66. "Samuel Amory, Esq."

251. "Nourmahal, the Light of the Harem."

330. "Sir Harry D. Jo Goring, Bart., in his uniform as Captain of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk's Yeomanry."

142 "Quaries Harris, Esq., Founder of the Royal Orthopædic Hospital."

181. "Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P."

317. "W. B. Wilcox, Esq., M.A."

370. "Monsieur Colomb."

483 "Portrait of a Traveller." [Mr. W. S. Woodburn, and very like.]

Mr. Knight, the secretary to the Academy, has found his style on Mr. Pickersgill. Though clever, he is frequently coarse and heavy. Several instances of these defects might be pointed out in the following list of his contributions:—

59. "John Baldwin Buckstone, Esq., Theatre Royal, Haymarket."

73. "Portrait of Robert Keate, Esq., F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and Senior Surgeon to St. George's Hospital."

119. "Portrait of Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq., late Governor of the London Assurance Corporation."

182. "Portrait of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., late Lord Mayor of the City of London."

232 "Sir J. J. Hassler, F.R.S., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Essex."

325. "Portrait of Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy of Bread-street Ward, and Treasurer of the Ward School."

374. "T. S. Cooper, Esq., A.R.A."

506 "Portrait of Mrs Fitzwilliam, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket."

Mr H. W. Phillips, also one of the Royal Academicians, has made, in a year, more than a year's advance in excellence. His portrait of Major Rawlinson is characteristic and clever, and the full-length of his mother dignified and matronly.

807. "Portrait of Major Rawlinson."

851. "Portrait of Mrs. Phillips."

519. "Portrait of Mons. A. Sheffer, the celebrated painter."

570 "Portrait of Madame Viardot, in the character of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's opera of the 'Prophète.'"

Sir William Ross has eight works in all:—

719. "George IV."

743. "Miss Caroline Wyndham."

763. "The Marchioness of Breadalbane"

781 "Mrs. William Gibbs and Children."

809 "Mrs. Owen Cresswell and Children."

825. "William Gibbs, Esq., and Children."

862. "The Lady Naas."

880. "The Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P."

In all of these the influence of Mr Thorburn's example is very perceptible. But the breadth and boldness which Mr. Thorburn was the first to introduce may be carried too far, and the well-known charms of miniature painting lost sight of in too close an endeavour after qualities scarcely suitable to the fascinating art of Petitot and Zincke.

Mr. Thorburn has eight miniatures, the greatest number allowed by the rules of the Academy:—

720. "William Augustus, infant son of William Angerstein, Esq."

731. "The Lady Louisa Hill."

744. "Masters S and E. Squire."

767. "J. D. Gardner, Esq., and Mrs. Gardner."

800. "The Lady Lindsay and Miss Lindsay."

866. "Mrs. D. Coutts Mahon[illegible]."

882. "Miss Acland Hood."

907. "Portrait of a Lady."

Mr Thorburn's great object is to adapt some acknowledged form or beautiful arrangement in art to the requirements of common portraiture. As we have already observed, he is apt to carry this too far. The portrait of Miss Caroline Wyndham Almeria Sheerga is more to wear (if at all like) features and arrangement not at all suitable to Raffaelesque art.

Among the remaining portraits we may particularly mention No.

69. "Portrait of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P." By Mr. Westcott. A capital full-length much in Watson Gordon's manner.

86. "Portrait of Sir Charles Trevelyan." Presented to Lady Trevelyan by the Officers of the Commissariat. By E. U. Eddis.

97. "Portrait of William Cubitt, Esq., M.P." By W. Boxall.

200. "Arnolfo di Lapo." By S. Hart, R.A.

> Thus in the brain the lofty structures rise.—MS.

And No. 257, "Miss Virginia Pattle;" by G. F. Watts. The head by Hart is in the deep Venetian manner, and is very dignified and fine.

In the likelihood that we shall continue our Illustrations in another Number, we shall conclude our criticisms for the present.

A WALK IN A WORKHOUSE.—Groves of babies in arms; groves of mothers and other sick women in bed; groves of lunatics; jungles of men in stone-paved dower-rairs day-rooms, waiting for their dinners; longer and longer groves of old people in upstairs infirmary wards, wearing out life, God knows how—this was the scenery through which the walk lay, for two hours. In some of these utter chambers there were pictures stuck against the wall, and a neat pile of crockery and sewing on a kind of sideboard; now and then it was a treat to see a plant or two; in almost every ward there was a cat. In all of these Long Walks of aged and infirm, some old people were bed ridden and had been for a long time; others were sitting on their beds half-naked; some dying in their beds; some out of bed, and sitting at a table near the fire. A sullen or lethargic indifference to what was asked, a blunted sensibility to everything but warmth and food, a moody absence of complaint as to age or pain, a dogged silence and resentful desire to be left alone again, I thought were generally apparent.—*Dickens's Household Words*

BABYLON.—An English merchant named Heldred, who travelled in 1583, states that he passed "the mighty old city of Babylon." He mentions particularly what he calls the Tower of Babel describing it as a quarter of a mile in circuit, and about the height of St Paul's, the old cathedral, which was burnt in the time of Elizabeth, but it showeth much bigger.—*Nouvelle and Perspective*, by W. S. W. Vaux, M.A.

A CASE OF IMPOSTURE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Watford, May, 1850.

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to a remarkable case of interest that has recently happened in this neighbourhood. Its moral may be of service to many of our good-natured countrymen, who always feel glad in relieving a distressed fellow-creature; and for them it is intended.

Four years ago, a gentleman, well known for his benevolence and earnestness in assisting the poor (by birth a Frenchman), was journeying through St. Albans to Watford. He was induced to stop at an inn at St. Albans, from being told a Pole, who could not speak English, was inside and in distress. He met him—a man of commanding manner, tall, well-made, dark hair, quick black eye, and all that could induce sympathy towards a fine and intelligent-looking man reduced to misery and unhappiness. He was about thirty years of age, but looked older from what he had suffered. He was going to Algiers—he had received many wounds in battle, and intended reaching his regiment as soon as he was able. He was the son of Baron Rennd, of Rik Castle, near Riga, in Courland, formerly part of Poland, but for the last hundred years in the possession of Russia His mother was by birth a Countess Lewen, and for years lady of honour to the Empress of Russia; his father was a general in the Russian service but, with his other sons, fell in the Polish Revolution. He had been at the Imperial military college of St Petersburgh ten years, leaving which, he went with the Russian Guards, and fought a long time in Circassia, he there received several wounds, and at-length distinguished himself so well that he obtained the order of St. George and St Ann for personal bravery

He feared the climate of Algiers would soon kill him, and, on parting, said, "If you do not hear from me in six weeks conclude I am dead, and be so kind as to post this letter, which will inform my mother of the same." Such was his tale, and the good-natured gentleman assisted him to Calais. One thing, however, he insisted upon—that his benefactor should accept a pair of rein-deer gloves as a token of friendship.

Six months rolled on, and he was not heard of. Four years after, or the 19th of last November, appeared the same man at the same inn at St. Albans. He was in search of his friend. They told him they did not know where he was then living, but directed him to where he once lived. He trumped to the place, and to another before he found him; and when he did, he had walked about all his friends, he said. He had fought for the Hungarians: he was one of those Poles to whom Kossuth had given up to Russia to be hanged. A price was set on his head. He was only free in England! He was tramped through France under the charge of gendarmes; his passage-money had been paid from Calais to England; he was cast out by the Polish Refugees Asylum with three sixpence, and no answer that they were full.

His strange look foretold he had determined on suicide; but he was persuaded otherwise We assured him it was probable we might get him a situation as a professor of languages: he could speak German, French, Italian, Russ, Polish, Latin, and Greek. He was, also, a good musician, and we thought might do something in that way, but he said he could do but as an amateur. We procured him the means, and he determined to walk hard. Sure enough he lived hard for it cost him but two shillings per week for the first fortnight—he would not accept more. "Potatoes, cold water, and a little steak," he said, "he could live on very well."

He used to talk of his mother with great affection. He said he had written many times to her, but concluded she was dead, as he never received an answer. One day, as he was thinking of the subject, a sudden change of joy overspread his countenance, and he exclaimed, "I'll try again! The Russians might have stopped my letters I'll write by way of Switzerland through a friend there, but he said he could do but as an amateur. He did so the same day: it succeeded. He had an answer almost by return of post.

To describe the reading of the letter, and the change of the man's mind from that time, I shall not attempt: suffice it to say, he immediately wrote of his distress and circumstances, and for money. With impatient anxiety he anticipated a remittance.

He heard from a person at Rome, informing him his mother had left there, three days previous to the arrival of his request, for Switzerland, on a journey of going to the waters; that she never had ceased hearing from her son, and that she would spend the remainder of her life with her only son.

A long time he waited impatiently for letters. The artist's life was all thrown aside—he was too excited—he could never rest; he was constantly walking about his room; he seldom went out but to the post. But he heard from his mother at last. The following is an extract from her letter; it was translated from German into French, and written at Basle:—

"My dearly beloved son,—Is it possible the Almighty God will allow us to meet again after so much sorrow?

"You have suffered much, my dear child, for the welfare of an ungrateful nation. Do not murder; God is just; he will reunite us. The reason you have not sooner received letters from me is that Mr. Arkwright was absent, and that my letters have remained at his house.

"The day before yesterday I arrived here from Berlin, where a fever had detained me nineteen days. My first business on my arrival was to write to you so as not to lose you any longer in doubt, and to tell you I wish to pass the remainder of my days in England, where people can act and think freely. Now I will tell you all my present condition. All the estates I possessed in Lorland I have mortgaged through the medium of our agent. They have realised about £20,000. I have ordered Mr. R. to forward you, my son, £150. Mr. Arkwright told me you could not go to France. I prefer going to Ostend, which city will not shut its gates against you. * * * * * * *

"Bertha has been, and is still, faithful to you. The most favourable offers she has rejected; and, with £20,000, she asked me only the favour of following me. She is a flower too precious for this world. Your heart cannot, I believe, understand her. The more you wrong her, the more she will love you. * * * * * * *

I shall remain here about ten days."

He then began to be more impatient still. He smoked and sipped gin all day, but without ever appearing intoxicated. His anxiety for letters was interesting and increasing. He received the second letter from his mother. She was at Lyons.

"Lyons, 23rd Feb., 1850.

"My dear Son,—You have a very bad habit, my child: you always allow yourself to be carried away by an ill-placed pride, *even as far as to prefer being under obligations to strangers than to address yourself to your own mother.* Why did you not mention in your first letter you were in want of money? I must uphold you, because I could then have sent you money. The bills not being yet transmitted to London, now you must wait. * * * * * * *

The sister-in-law of the Countess Swarmback, who is in company with us, introduced us to the Prefect of Lyons, where we took tea. *

Bertha has been very ill; she suffers much, poor child; but I expect much from our coming meeting I am so weak, you cannot imagine; and when I think of having to cross the sea, which I dread more than any other part of my journey, it sets me ill afresh. * * * * * * *

Bertha has been very ill; she suffers much, poor child; but I expect much from our coming meeting I am so weak, you cannot imagine; and when I think of having to cross the sea, which I dread more than any other part of my journey, it sets me ill afresh. * * * * * * *

I shall not be able to write you more at present; but, if it pleases Providence, that will be soon through also. Make your arrangements that a trustworthy man meets us at Dover. I expect you the 27th, at Ostend.

"I should have wished to have addressed a few lines to your benefactor personally, to thank him for his kindness, but I am very tired. Tell him from me, that he can depend on my gratitude, and that I shall never forget what he has done for you: these are not mere words of courtesy.

"The packet has been kind enough to undertake us of our heavy luggage, and place it in the charge of an agent he knows well: this is very kind of him. I now fancy myself a little bird, that can fly about freely. * * * Well, my dear child, in six days we shall meet, if the Almighty allow it; for He is the ruler of all things.—Adieu, my dear son, till then. "THE MOTHER."

Soon after this he was taken ill, and dangerously so. His medical attendant declared he should never thoroughly survive it. His mind was ever excited; and he had slipped gin to such an extent, he could expect nothing else. He insisted on being bled: the doctor refused. "Make me but well enough to see my mother," he would say, "and then I can die—but not till then!" He was bled, and got well.

During this time, his arrangements were, that his friend should go to Ostend to meet his mother, if he did not feel well enough when the time came. However, he was well enough, and he went—and we have never seen him since. His introduction of Bertha was an excuse for not having come to a reconcilement with his mother—he used to say he would never marry that girl; and he feared for not coming so, his mother would cut him off. And with this excuse, and the same ale again, he got money from the brother of his benefactor at Brussels. His friend went to Ostend and to Brussels—found he had managed to get £25 under false pretences, to be a villain and connected with a gang of others. We have (he says *he* has) sought for his mother in vain (I almost doubt if he ever had one). The Prefect of Lyons has been written to, and this is his official answer: "I have no knowledge whatever of such persons visiting me, &c. &c., as you state, nor have they ever passed through here; so I fear you have been deceived by a swindler." Other things have been proved of him to be a swindler, and that all the pretended correspondence is false, although the letters, we know, were posted at those places. The publicity of this affair may serve as a warning to others in being too lenient. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, but, I am sorry to say,

One of his DUPES.

"ESQUIRE" AND "GENTLEMAN."—The resolution passed by the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon when they presented the freedom of that town to Garrick, runs something like this:—"Through love and regard to the memory of the late Mr. William Shakspeare, and being fully sensible of the extraordinary merits of his most just close representative, David Garrick, *Esquire*." Had David a better right to the title than this great poet? Shakspeare, in the letter part of his life, was, no doubt, *Master Shakspeare*, a title so common as even to be bestowed upon the geometer of Alexandria In Bayford's collection is preserved a catalogue advertising "*Master* Euclid's Elements of Plain Geometry."—*Notes and Queries.*

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XXII.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

In this Chapter we conduct our readers to a new scene; to the chambers where the wills of the dead are depos ted; through those doors by which many a beating and anxious heart enters, to return disappointed, or half delirious with delight through dreaming of the many pleasures which riches will procure. What thousands of human beings, fluttering bet ween hope and fear, have passed through the shadow of that arched gateway which stands near the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard—many to repass the possessors of riches, but never again to find that sweet sleep which hard-handed Industry brought, and which moderate competency had never before heaved a sigh for! Legacies left, which proved a curse instead of a comfort, by arousing ambitious thoughts to soar amid airy speculations, where hundreds of captivating bubbles floated, tinged with the richest hues, until all in a moment burst, and left but a naked desolation behind —a hideous barrenness, never seen while those painted vapours danced before the eye. Wealth, over which Care ever after kept watch with sleepless eyes and furrowed brow, uncertain into which s tream of enjoyment he should launch with his freight, and so pondered until ld age and then Death came, and instead of the castle he had so long contemplated purchasing, he was installed without a tear into the narrow coffin, and borne without a sigh to the grave. Others, again, raised from enduring and patient poverty to undreamed-of comfort, because he who would not have advanced them a shil ling, would it have saved them from starvation and death, was now powerless; his greatest agony, when he passed away, being the thought that he could not carry his unforg ving vengeance beyond the grave—that he had not power to disinherit the child whom he spurned and hated. We have gazed on those dark-bound volumes in the Prerogative Will Office, and thought that if the dead were permitted to return again, what ghastly forms would enter that room, shrieking aloud names once beloved, and blotting out for ever such as they had in their blind passion inserted One stroke of the pen, and she who sits weeping and plying her needle in one of the neighbouring attics (her children crying around her for bread), might have been trailing the roses around the trellised porch of some beautiful cottage, while they were playing on the green lawn, stranger to sorrow and hunger.

Let us pause for a few moments and examine the attitudes and countenances of those who are perusing the wills. See how the woman's hand shakes as she turns over the leaves: look at the working of the muscles of that young man's face: behold the p ay of light over the wrinkled features o that old lady: see how she clasps her hands tog ther and is looking upward, and you may tell what each has discovered as closer y as it you knew them, had stood beside them, and had read every line which they have been reading. That low sound falling on the ear like the faint dropping of the summer rain on the leaves, is caused by the tears shed by that pale young lady in deep mourning; they fall quicker and quicker on the pages, and she rests her head on her hand, for she can no longer see to read through those blinding tears. The old objects of a once happy home are floating before the eye of her imagination; it may 'e that they are all there enumerated :t at she has in fancy been passing from room to room, looking into the mirror that threw back her image in happy childhood, leaning from the window where stood the box of mignionette which she watered in the dewy morning, while her shadow fell upon the sunshine which slept on the chamber floor. Old faces and old voices have again been before and around her, and she weeps not at finding that she is forgotten, but because these she so fondly loved are either no more, or far away, and re.use to countenance her for marrying the object of her love, a man rejected by all her family only because he was poor. In that great mustering-gro und beyond the grave, who would not rather occupy the place of that patient sufferer, than stand among the ranks of those who have thus neglected her? Contrast her deportment with that of the young man at the end of the desk: his flats are clenched, the nails of his fingers imbedd ed in the palms of his hands, his teeth set, his eyebrows knit: he strikes his foot as he places it on his head, closes the door with a loud slam, and curses the memory of a dead man, because he has left a reckless spendthrift just enough to live on all his li e without working, yet so bequeathed it that he can but draw a given sum monthly. He is savage because he cannot have the whole legacy at once in his pos session. If he could, he would be likely enough to squander it all away in a single night at some notorious gambling-house.

On another counte nance you would utter amazement slowly changing into the expression of contempt, disgust, and at last l settles down into black and sullen hatred. She, whose features have in a few moments undergone so many sudden alterations, finds that all her deeply-laid schemes and subtle plans have been of no avail, but that the poor relative, whose char cter she was ever disparaging in the eyes of the old man, and whom she kept from his bedside by the falsehoods she uttered to him, is now the possessor of all his riches. She is gnawing the end of her glove through sheer vexation; all he has left her is a book, an old volume, entitled "The Value of True Si cerity." The hypocrite is justly rebuked in his last will and testament. She departs burning with shame and anger, and would give the world could she but leave her conscience behind her.

Wealth is at old man tottering on the very verge of the grave, and with hardly strength enough to lift the volume which he so eagerly scans: although he could already bury himself in gold, and leave the yellow locre piled high above his narrow bed, he still covets more. He, who has not her appetite nor taste for any rational enj yment, who is compelled to sit up half the night because he cannot rest, is still ea er to increase his riches. For what? the love of money alone. If he lends it, he never considers for what object: it may be good or evil, that concerns him not—all he looks to is the security, and the interest he is to receive on his capital: it may be to bring waste lands into cultivation, to aid a poor and industrious people, but one-per-cent more, and he would supply any armed tyrant with funds to do try the whole peaceful peoples, to leave their homes a mass of burning ruins, and the furrows of their fields running red with blood.

Here is the last Will and Testament of the immortal Shakspeare—the very handwriting of the mighty Bard "who was not for an age, but for all time." On that document his far-seeing eyes looked, on that page his hand rested; the same hand which obeyed the influence of his high genius while he drew forth *Hamlet* and *Lear* and *Macbeth*, *Desdemona*, *Ophelia*, *Perdita* and *Imogen*, held the pen which traced the very lines we now look upon. But for such old homely touches as these, we should almost doubt whether that god-like spirit ever descended to the common duties of this hard work-a-day world. But here we find him—

> Not too bright or good
> For human nature's daily food.

But for proofs like these, we might fancy that such a soul had but mistaken its way while wandering from the abodes of the gods, and brought with it to the earth all the wisdom and poetry which it had taken immortality to gather. That when he returned to his native home, the gates of heaven closed not suddenly enough upon him to shut out the undying echoes of his golden utterance; but that for ever the winds of heaven were c ndemned to re-peat them—to blow them abroad into every corner of the earth—nor cease their mission until the

THE PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

language he spoke shall be uttered by "every nation, kindred, and tongue." Such a deed as this alone proves his mortality; for the creations of h s genius carry him as far away from the common standard of men, as heaven is from earth

What records have we here of old families long since passed away—their very names forgotten in the places where they once enjoyed

> A little rule—a little sway,
> A sunbeam on a winter's day,
> Between the cradle and the grave.—DYER.

Perhaps the last of the race perished a pauper in some obscure poorhouse; it may be, the one whom his ancestors founded a century or two ago.

Another visits the Will Office, who gained information of the death of some near and wealthy relative by cha ce—perhaps thr ugh the scrap of an old newspaper which formed the wrapper of the pennyworth of butter or cheese purchased at the little huckster's shop at the corner of the filthy court in which for years the poor family have resided—spirits in wh ch misery clings to misery for companionship. Letter after letter have they written, but received no answer; no one would take the trouble to reply. Then they sank lower and lower, and removed from place to place, until at last one single room in an undrained and breathless alley held all their cares and al their heart-aches; and there they tried to forget their wealthy relatives—to bury the remembrance of what they once were.

Meantime, he who had l ng been dead had remembered them on his deathbed; letters had been written, and advertisements had appeared, announcing "something to their advantage," but they had fallen amongst the very poor, who, though living in the heart of London, concerned not themselves with matters foreign to their own wretched neighbourhood, unless it were some execution or law-proceeding to their depressed bodies. Poverty had long ago prostrated all their finer feelings. Even such as these have we seen enter the floors of the Prerogative Court, after they had with difficu ty raised the shilling which they were compelled to pay before searching for the will, and come out exultingly the possessors of thou sands.

Knowing fellows are the p rsons who hang about this neighbourhood; you can tell that they have not p yed there for years without picking up "a thing or two;" they appear elated as "hunt" as the learned who address themselves; and, should you find yourself the possessor of a fat legacy, and be so ignorant as to apply to these white-aproned messengers as to the best way of getting it at once, they will undertake to introduce you to a gentleman, who, from what you hear, you almost believe to be so clever that he could whip your name into a will, if he chose, and obtain for you a fortune, if even you had no l gal claim to a single shilling. "God bless you, sir, we know plenty of people that've got thousands, as never expected to have a blessed mag whatsaundever." And green countrymen follow these plump images of Hope, and treat them to whatever they please to take

In the note below I have appended my first impression on visiting the Prerogative Will Office several years ago. The extract was written on the evening of the day when I retired after search ng a will for a friend in the country.*

* A strange place is that Prerogative Court, a fine picture of the great out-of-door world, for there Hope and Despair stand sentinels at the doors, and the living mingle with the dead in the ir eager curry to shut after what those in the grave have left them. There is a smell as of death about the place, as if grey old departed spirits lurked in the musty folios, and had scattered their ashes amid the yellow and unearthly-looking parchments, which rise up again in clouds of dust while you turn over the mouldy and crackling leaves, making you sneeze again; while an hundred old echoes take up the sound, until every volume seems to shake and laugh, and mock you as if the grim old dead found it a rare spot to make merry in—to "sup and sow," and play off a thousand devilish antics upon the living. That court is the great mart of merriment and misery, and its open doors too often lead to madness; groaning, and moaning, when they are opened or shut, as if the spirits within wailed over those who came in search of wealth, to return disappointed. Beauty, Virtue, and Innocence also enter there, preceded by Pity; while Hope, with downcast eyes, leads them gently by the hand—her smile subdued, and her sweet countenance sorrowful. But these are angel visitants, who are compelled to appear in that court—who come in tears, and, when their duty is done, pass away for ever. There is a sound of sighs within those walls—a smell of green, stagnant tears: if you listen, you seem to hear the dead rustling among the old parchments: they move like black-beetles, and murmur to or s another in an old Saxon language. Wickedness and Wrong have also their lurking-places there—where they lie concealed, and laugh at Right and Justice amid a pile of black-lettered laws, beneath which you find injured Poverty mourning unpitied. The grim Judge, who has sat here for hundreds of years, is deaf and blind: he acts but for the dead—the living he can neither hear nor see—but ever sits with his elbow resting on a pile of musty volumes, mute as a marble image. It is a place filled with solemn associations—the ante-room of Life in Death.—*Godfrey Malvern.*

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY'S WIDOW.—Shortly after Lord Jeffrey's decease, his widow, affected in a more than ordinary degree by the sad event, broke up her establishment in Moray-place, at Edinburgh, and took up her abode with Mr. and Mrs. Empson, her son-in-law and daughter, at Hailsbury, Hertford. Though naturally cheerful, her spirits never recovered the shock she sustained by the death of her distinguished partner, whom she had not survived four months. Mr. Jeffrey was born in America, and was the grand-niece of the celebrated John Wilkes, and second wife of the late Lord Jeffrey, to whom she was married in 1813.—*Scotsman Press.*

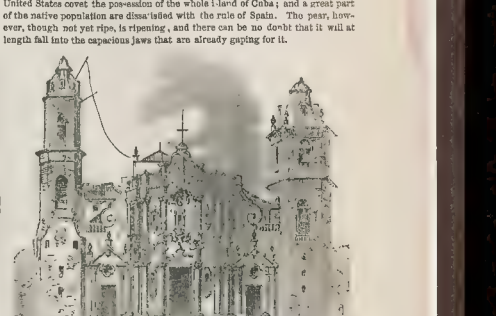
SENSITIVENESS OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The adjustment of the instruments is a task of great nicety. If they are out of trim only a shadow of a shade of a hair's breadth, the desired accuracy is interfered with, and they have to be re-adjusted. Temperature is, of course, an important element in their condition, and a slight sensibility may do mischief. The warmth of the human body, when approaching the instruments has been known to affect their accuracy; and to avoid such sources of error, instruments are at times been cased in flannel, that the non-conducting powers of that homely fabric might screen the too sensitive metal.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

TIMUR, OR TAMERLANE.—Till the age of thirty four his life was one continued scene of en-erprise, danger, distress, or triumph; but, in his worst difficulties his spirit never sank, and, though living the vagrant life of an outlaw on the borders of Mauer-al-Nahar, his fame shone brighter in adversity. "I once," says he in his Institutes, "was forced to take shelter from my enemies in a ruined building, where I sat alone for me y hours. To divert my mind from my hopeless condition, I fixed my observation on a ant that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accomplish this object: the grain fell sixty nine times to the ground, but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top of the wall. The sight gave me courage at the moment, and I have never forgot the lesson it conveyed." The resemblance of this anecdote with that of Bruce and the spider will strike every one.—*From* VAUX'S *Nineveh and Persepolis* just published.

LIFE IN A MERCHISTONIAN HALL FARM.—The servants live in the farm-house, the men usually sleeping in a small building attached. The master's family and the servants dine in the kitchen together, but at separate tables. In the winter evenings all assemble in the deeply-recessed single-pane window, which is lighted by a home made rush candle, placed in a curious candlestick of ancient pattern, suspended in the centre of the mantelpiece. One of the rushes, which is dipped in tallow, and pared round, with the exception of a narrow strip, burns rather better than half an hour, but requires frequent moving. Whilst thus assembled, the people prepare these candles, spin, knit, sew, or cut wooden spoons, &c. At eight o'clock, after the men have looked to the horses, supper is laid; the bible is afterwards read for some time, and a little after nine all retire to rest. They rise in winter between five and six. A sort of porridge serves for breakfast; and flummery (*llymru*) serves for supper.—*Cuffe's Book of North Wales.*

THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANNAH.

THOUGH Havannah is now by far the most populous of all the towns or cities of the West India Islands, it is yet of much later foundation than several others both in Cuba and in St. Domingo, or, as it is now called, Hayti. Until upwards of a century and a half after the discovery of the West Indies by Columbus, Havannah was a place of little note; but, since the period referred to, when the advantages of its excellent harbour began to be appreciated, it has been gradually increasing, both in population and importance, but more especially since 1795 when Spain ceded her possessions in St. Domingo to the French. It is now the only stronghold of Spain in a part of the world where her authority was once paramount How long she will be able to retain it, is extremely uncertain: the United States covet the pos-ession of the whole i-land of Cuba; and a great part of the native population are dissatisfied with the rule of Spain. The pear, however, though not yet ripe, is ripening, and there can be no doubt that it will at length fall into the capacious jaws that are already gaping for it.



THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANNAH.

The Cathedral of Havannah, of which our Engraving shows the west front, occupies nearly the side of a small square. The exterior has no pretension to architectural beauty. The structure, of stone, is simple and massive. The interior, however, is grand and imposing, from its magnitude and the elevation of its arched roof The great object of interest in the Cathedral is the tomb of Columbus, which is on the right of the high al ar, within the chancel, and on the left of the spectator, proceeding in the direct on of our View. The remains of Columbus have more than once b en removed, and it is questionable if they have even now found a final resting-place. In the course of another generation, it is not improbab e that they may be resting in the Capitol at Washington—should they not, indeed, in anticipation of such an event, be previously re-conveyed to Europe.

Columbus, who was born in the neighbourhood of Genoa, in 1441, died at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506; and his body was deposited in the convent of St Francisco, while his funeral obsequies were performed at the parochial church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Valladolid. In 1513 his remains were removed to the Carthusian Convent of Las Cuevas, at Seville; and in 1536, in compliance with his dying request, they were conveyed to Hispaniola, and interred near the great altar, in the Cathedral of St. Domingo. On the cession of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, to the French, the Spaniards removed his remains to Havannah. On opening the vault, on the 20th of December, 1795, there were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, with some bones and a little mould, evidently the remains of a human body: these were put into a case of gut lead, which was again enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet. The c ffin was then placed in a temporary mausoleum; and on the f llowing day masses and requiems were chanted for the repose of the 'Great Admiral's' soul, and the Archbishop preached a sermon on the occasion. The coffin was borne to the ship appointed to convey it to Havannah by the principal members of the several religious orders in grand procession, amidst discharges of artillery, while all the numerous banners displayed were covered with crape Such were the hon urs paid to the memory of the man who, about three centuries previously, had been sent from the same pl ce a degraded prisoner to Spain!

At havannah the remains were received with similar honours as on their importation from St. Domingo. The coffin was deposited in an opening made in the wall on the right of the high altar of the Church, which is now the Cathedral, and above the spot there was subsequently placed a monumental tablet of marble It displays a portrait of Columbus in low relief within an oval; before him is a globe, and he points to the portion of it seen led by America. Beneath are various naval emblems, such as a rudder, anchor, compass, and hour gl ss, together with the Cross, the sign of the steadfast faith which upheld him in his trials, and under which i e gained for Spain a New World. In the lower part of the panel is the following brief inscription:—

> "RESTOS E IMAGEN DEL GRANDE COLON',
> MIL SIGLOS IRAD GUARDADOS EN LA DRNA,
> Y EN LA REMEMBRANZA DE NEUESTRA NACION."
>
> (Remains and Image of the great Columbus,
> Continue p eserved a thousand ages in the urn,
> And in the memory of our Nation!)

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT SILBURY-HILL.

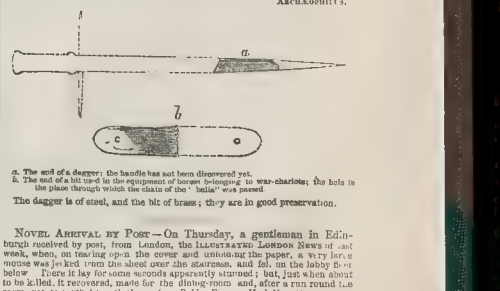
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I TAKE this opportunity of communicating to you a discovery of British antiquities lately dug up in Si bury-hill, near Marlborough, Wiltshire. This ce e brated mound was excavated a short time ago by order of the Archæological Society of London, but at that time no remains of anything whatsoever were discovered. I have since had reason to suppose that the above learned society were wrong in merely excavating the lower part of the hill, and that if a shaft were to be sunk from the top of the mound right down to the bottom there would be a chance of some important discoveries be ng made.

I recently made an excursion to Silbury, provided with the necessary implements, intending to prove my theory of the top being more likely to produce something than the base. We had dug for, I should th ink, eight feet down, when the spade of one of my assistants struck against something, which returned a ringing sound, and, on digging it out, discovered it to be the best interesting specimen of a dagger (an illustration of which is appended). Taking courage at our success, we renewed our exertions, and were rewarded in a few minutes by the sight of the bit, which is made of brass, and in which the hole through which the chain of the "bulla" is passed is ex-mplified. The dagger is 2½ inches long, and the bit 3 inches and about ⅓ of another inch.

I was prevented from communicating this most important discovery to you by particular circums tances which called me away from my friend's house that same evening and I left my antiquities behind me; but on my return to that part of the country about a week ago, I formed the resolution of acquainting you with the particulars, which I am now putting in practice.

ARCHÆOPHILUS.



a. The end of a dagger: the handle has not been discovered yet.
b. The end of a bulla found in the equipment of horses belonging to war-chariots; the hole in the place through which the chain of the "bulla" was passed

The dagger is of steel, and the bit of brass; they are in good preservation.

NOVEL ARRIVAL BY POST.—On Thursday, a gentleman in Edinburgh received by post, from London, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, when, on tearing open the cover and unbinding the paper, a very large mouse was jerked from the sheet over the staircase, and fell on the lobby below There it lay for some seconds apparently stunned; but, just when about to be killed, it recovered, made for the dining-room and, after a ran round the room, got to earth beneath the grate.—*Dublin Evening Mail*, May 21.

GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

NO. 122.—"SCENE FROM MOORE'S 'EPICUREAN.'"—PAINTED BY O. R. CAMPBELL.

To the two characteristic Illustrations on this page, for which we are indebted to Mr. Parker and Mr. O. R. Campbell, we have referred in another part of our Supplement. (*See page* 397.) We shall not, therefore, repeat what we have said, or endeavour to enlarge on the peculiar excellences of these painters, but confine our remarks to the Exhibition at the National Institution, of which they form a part.

We wish well to this Institution, and to every endeavour to give independence to art. If the Institution is to thrive, its promoters must remain true to themselves and to the interests of the Institution. The Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, which promised to be a vigorous and healthy rival to the Royal Academy, was ruined before it reached manhood, by the withdrawal to the Academy of many of its principal members, and by the subsequent secession of younger exhibitors, led away by the superior advantages or temptations held out by the Academy. Had the Suffolk-street members remained true to the interests of the Suffolk-street Society, many pictures which now grace the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition would have adorned the walls of the Suffolk-street Exhibition.

It is, perhaps, not for the interest of art that too many societies should exist, any more than it is that the sole right of exhibiting works of art should belong exclusively to any one society or private institution. The National Institution has erected a spacious and well-lighted gallery for the public purposes of art; but we should not be sorry to see that such a separate gallery was rendered altogether unnecessary by the Royal Academy coming forward with some well-considered and comprehensive scheme that Government might take up, and that both the Suffolk-street Society and the National Institution might at once adopt, and be included in, with honour to themselves and advantage to the interests of art. It is the wish of the Academy to be permitted to purchase the *whole* of the National Gallery, and to introduce such a range of exhibition-rooms as would permit each picture of any kind of merit to be seen on the line of sight. It is for the interest of the public that the National Collection of Pictures should be removed further from the smoke and dirt of London; and as the present National Gallery is not a very commodious or handsome-looking building, the surrender to the Academy (when differently constituted) might be at once a prudent and a gracious step on the part of the public. Of course the Academy should be made to give up some of its funded wealth, in return for such a surrender to its best interests and wants. The Academy has lately received some young blood into its veins, and thus strengthened, it is willing to throw off, as we ourselves well know some of those cobwebbed rules and useless trammels made when George the Third was *young*, and therefore very ill adapted to the requirements of a class that has increased more than fifty-fold since the foundation of the Academy and the formation of its existing laws.

This is a subject which deserves to be better understood, and to which we may perhaps return on some early occasion.

NO. 77.—"THE SUN DISPELLING A MIST, WITH SMUGGLERS LANDING THEIR CARGO."—PAINTED BY H. R. PARKER.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.—SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 430.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The European public have at length been favoured with authentic information on the departure of the great piratical expedition against Cuba. The unjust war against Mexico, which led to those brilliant results the annexation of California and the discovery of its incalculable treasures, has proved a bad example. To the restless, unscrupulous, and rapacious adventurers who abound in the United States, even California and its glittering prizes have ceased to be attractive. To dig for gold and to grow suddenly rich, is not exciting enough for their hot blood. Nothing less will satisfy them than a private war against Spain, and the forcible seizure of one of the largest, most lovely, and most productive islands in the world. It appears that the Expedition was planned three years ago; and that, although the rumours in relation to it which have reached this country have been vague, uncertain, and contradictory, its design was well known and openly canvassed in America. The command of the Expedition was offered to some of the most able generals in the United States; the newspapers discussed its merits and its demerits, and either advocated or condemned it; money was largely subscribed; orders for fire-arms, bowie-knives, and all the ammunition of warfare on a large scale, were dispatched to England and other places; vessels were chartered; buccaneers were enrolled; everything was done in the face of day. The facts were notorious, both in the States and in the West Indies. The Cubans were not only fully aware of all that was intended, but prepared to defend themselves. In short, everybody knew all about it except the President and Government of the United States.

The Expedition, amounting in all to about 13,000 men, sailed in detachments at various times during the month of May. The ships that conveyed the buccaneers did not clear for any port in Cuba or in the West Indies; California, by way of Chagres, was their ostensible destination: New York, Baltimore, Mobile, and New Orleans were the principal ports of departure; and so openly was everything conducted, that the only secret which was kept, or intended to be kept by the parties involved, was the place of *rendezvous*. The leader of the expedition is one Don Narcisso Lopez, a Venezuelan by birth, a Spaniard by service in the armies of Queen Isabella, and a citizen of the United States by predilection. This person, having resided for some years in Cuba, in a situation of trust under the Spanish Government, seems to have conceived the idea that Spain was not more able to retain Cuba than any other of the magnificent colonies which she has lost; and that it would be a good speculation to incite the cupidity of the slave-owning states of the American Union, and to strike a blow for the independence of Cuba, and its annexation to the United States. The Californian acquisition, and the difficulties in which it threatened to lead the Union, predisposed the pro-slavery party to countenance the project; and General Lopez found hosts of friends, admirers, and supporters. He alleged that the Cuban people were ripe for the attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke; that the appearance of the Expedition upon the shores of the island would be the signal of a general insurrection, and that the Spanish troops in the island would join the movement, and aid the invading force in establishing a Republic. He also alleged the fears of the white population (amounting to 610,000 souls) that the slave and free coloured population (amounting, the former to 190,000, and the latter to 600,000) meditated a repetition of the sanguinary scenes of St. Domingo, and asserted that the only means to prevent the establishment of a Black Republic in Cuba, and a general massacre of the whites, was the invasion which he proposed. All these arguments and assertions combined to increase the confidence of the volunteers whom cupidity, recklessness, and the love of wild adventure drew to his standard. Recruits were raised in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnatti, Kentucky, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia—everywhere except at Washington. Funds were not wanting, but flowed in in abundance; the project ripened—no impediment was thrown in its way, and the Expedition finally set sail, full of courage and audacity, every man in the host expecting a slice of the island of Cuba from the grateful hands of Lopez the Conqueror, just as the adventurers who came over with William the Conqueror to our island expected and received allotments in a less fertile and less beautiful territory. Whatever may be thought of the justice and morality of this project, there can be no doubt that it has one merit, such as it is, and that is its enormity. It is a splendid robbery, to say the least of it. The age is no longer prosaic. The gold of California and the buccaneers of Lopez are facts as romantic as anything recorded in the annals of our ancestors, and rival the deeds of the ancient Scandinavians, Saxons, and Normans in the early history of Europe.

As soon as the Expedition was on its way, and fairly out of sight of the shores of the American continent, the eyes of President Taylor and the Government of the United States were opened, and hurried orders were sent from Washington to New York to intercept it. A Cabinet Council was held on a Sunday at a minute's notice—Mr. Meredith, the Secretary of the Treasury, having been summoned out of the church to attend it. At that meeting it was resolved, say the New York papers, "to adopt every possible measure to sustain the honour of the Republic, and its good faith in treaties with Spain and all other nations." Several vessels of war were immediately despatched in chase of the Expedition; and it is possible, if the Government of the United States is sincere in its design, that it has been successful in preventing the invasion. But the circumstances of its inaction before, and its sudden zeal after, the event, are too suspicious to impress the world with its good faith. Its proceedings can square with success or failure, as the case may be. If the Cubans do not desire to throw off the yoke of Spain, and General Lopez and his men should be defeated and

HIS EXCELLENCY JUNG BAHADOOR, AMBASSADOR FROM THE COURT OF NEPAUL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

massacred, the American Government will be able to clear itself before the diplomacy, if not before the morality of the world, and say to all impugners of its honesty, that it endeavoured to prevent the mischief. If, however, General Lopez have had better knowledge of the Cubans and their grievances than other men; if he have not miscalculated their temper and their ability to serve him; and if the Expedition should succeed in kindling an insurrection, in which the Cubans shall declare and maintain their independence—the Government of the United States will not be precluded by its tardy and ineffective opposition from turning the by no means unwelcome catastrophe to the best account. In either case it can wear a smiling face before the nations, and can defy the world to offer any legal proof of its complicity in the wrong attempted or the wrong committed.

Cuba, however, is not likely to fall an easy prey. Whatever may be the disposition of the white population, the coloured population has no particular, if any, inducement for exchanging the dominion of Spain for that of the United States. The American invaders have no idea of giving them their freedom. The loyalty of the troops may be greater than General Lopez anticipates, and their numbers are far superior to those of the buccaneers. When Mr. Baird was in Cuba in the spring of 1849, the number of troops in the Havannah alone was 12,000. "Soldiers were," he says, "to be seen in every direction. In the Paseo, at the promenade, at the theatre, at the cemetery, even in front of the hospitals, nothing but soldiers." The American journals report the military force in Cuba as exceeding 20,000 men; and it is known that the naval force at the command of the Governor-General of Cuba is considerable. All this force may, it is true, be rendered useless by the sympathy of the whites in the cause of the invaders; and there can be no doubt that Spain has milked her "milch cow of Cuba" to an extent which has somewhat disturbed the equanimity and patience of the milk-producer. The Spaniards often apply this epithet to Cuba; and the productiveness of the island, in enabling Spain to bear up against her own foolish fiscal system at home, is a justification of its aptness. General Lopez, in his proclamations to the Cubans, insists that Cuba is the most tax-ridden country on the face of the earth, and draws a picture of tyranny and general misgovernment which the corroborative remarks of all recent travellers show to be not altogether imaginary. But, whatever may be the grievances or oppressions of the Cubans, and whatever may be the result to Cuba or to Spain of the present invasion, the American Government seems fairly open to the charge of either gross neglect, or of still grosser connivance at an international wrong. We trust, for the sake of public morality, that the first charge will be all that can be established against it, and that its tardy interference will not be unsuccessful. If the only remaining Spanish colony be as determined as Lopez asserts, to declare its independence, it should be left to the exertions of its own children to accomplish the object. The system pursued in Cuba by the Spanish Government may be execrable; but the interference of the United States, on her connivance with the projects of the buccaneering army, can but enlist the sympathies of the world on the other, and, possibly, the wrong side. The demoralisation caused by the war against Mexico was bad enough. That which would be caused by the success of such an invasion as the present would be still more fearful, and would bear its punishment along with it, in complicating and increasing the internal dissensions of the great American Union.

THE NEPAULESE EMBASSY.

In our Journal of last week, page 387, we gave some interesting particulars of the arrival of the Nepaulese Embassy at Southampton, headed by his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koorman Ranagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the kingdom of Nepaul, and accompanied by his brother, Dhuj Singh. The General's visit to this country is as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepaul to the Queen of England, and he is charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents.

The General is a handsome and most intelligent man, about thirty-two years of age, very dark, with long jet-black hair. He is the first Hindoo of high cast that has visited this country. He is considered one of the foremost men in India, possesses great power and influence in Northern Hindostan, and has rendered great services to the East India Company. He was treated with great distinct on by the Governor-General of India, having been received in full durbhar at Calcutta, and saluted with nineteen guns on his arrival and departure. Although so young, he has been a great and most successful warrior and is one of the most perfect marksmen ever seen. He used (it is said) repeatedly to fire at and strike a bottle from the mast-head of the *Ripon* during his voyage from Alexandria. He was particularly fond of the music of the *Ripon's* band, and rewarded the musicians most munificently.

His Excellency wears a rich Oriental costume, profusely wrought in gold, and glittering with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, stated to be worth £100,000 sterling. He has, in company with the Princes, visited several public institutions; and has taken a box at Her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday, his Excellency and party visited the Messrs. Morel's, Jewellery Depôt, in New Burlington-street; and in the evening they were present at the grand entertainment given by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Holderness House.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new Electoral Law, which is to disfranchise all the *mauvais sujets*, and free the Legislature from all turbulent and ill-disposed characters, has been at length passed, and all its supporters are in high spirits at the issue. It is less to conjecture what its real effects will be, whether numerically or otherwise—some thinking that it will strike off the electoral list from four to five millions of voters; others, that it will disfranchise a far greater number of the "friends of order" than of the Socialists. Again, it is said to be drawn up in so loose and unbusiness-like a manner, that it will be exceedingly difficult to put it in execution; and it is added, that, as soon as the result of the definitive vote was announced, M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, went up to M. Baroche, but, instead of congratulating him as the Minister, expressed himself as follows:—"Et maintenant faites une loi pour appliquer celle-ci."

The Minister of Finance proposed in the Assembly on Tuesday an addition to the civil list of the President of the Republic of 250,000 francs per month. M. Pascal Duprat and M. Benoit d'Azy opposed it. The question was eventually referred to the ordinary committee of the House. The proposition has created a great deal of dissatisfaction in Paris, where Louis Napoleon's pecuniary embarrassments form at present the prominent topic in every *salon*. The ultra-Republicans regard the proposed increase of salary as the wages of the President's support of the new Electoral Law. There is no doubt, however, that the proposition will receive the sanction of the Assembly.

The President of the Republic at ended the Versailles races on Sunday. There were immense crowds of people on the ground, and a great number of handsome equipages. The British Ambassador was in the stand occupied by the President, with whom he conversed in the most friendly manner

The coolness between the two Governments, arising out of the Greek affair, is said to be on the point of satisfactory adjustment. There is nothing certain as to what the terms of arrangement are at present; all being mere conjecture until an official announcement is made on the matter.

M. Thiers is reported to be about paying a visit to the exiled Royal Family at Claremont. Count de Montalivet, and Nat. Pierre Bonaparte, have already set out for the same destination, the object being to hold a conference with the Orleans family touching political matters.

A sword duel took place on Tuesday in the Bois de Boulogne The combatants were M. Amédée Achard and M. Florentino, writers in the public press. The former received a breast wound, which was pronounced dangerous. The ground of offence was a scandal published by the former against his antagonist.

M Emile de Girardin was tried on Wednesday for having circulated a petition against the Electoral Bill, without the printer's name being attached to it. He was acquitted; but M. Pinet, the printer, was condemned to pay 3000f. and costs.

Some of the departments are said to have exhibited, within the last few days, undisguised symptoms of discontent, which, if not checked, may probably break out into open riot.

In Paris, some seizures of arms, powder, and bullets have been made, and parties have been arrested in connexion with the affair, but all apprehensions of a rising are at an end.

ITALIAN STATES.

From the Austrian provinces of Italy, we learn that the undying spirit of hostility and hatred to the Austrian rule still smoulders as strong and vigorous in the Italian mind as of old before the revolutionary movements of 1848–1849; and is exhibited in the same furtive and foolish way that has already been destructive of only increased oppression and suffering to the mass of the people, and of all the nameless social evils consequent on mutual exasperation and disgust being excited between the governors and the governed.

The authorities at Venice have just issued a decree that all persons are to be arrested if discovered out of doors after eleven o'clock at night. Priests, surgeons, physicians, and midwives are alone excepted from this decree. This severe measure is attributed to the Imperial arms having been taken down from the public offices at Udine during the night.

From the other quarters of the Peninsula there is no news of interest.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government finds the complication of the general affairs of Germany, and the opposition of the Austrian Government, backed by some of the southern states, to its schemes of German unity so embarrassing, that it has begun to place a large portion of its army upon a war footing, so that it may not be unprepared in case of any sudden emergency occurring to call for a display of military strength on its part.

The King is slowly recovering from the effects of his wound.

GERMAN STATES.

The King of Saxony, by an ordinance of the 1st instant, dissolved the two Houses of Parliament. The reason assigned for this act is the opposition of the Chambers to his Majesty's policy in favour of the Austrian scheme of re-establishing the old German Diet, and their refusal to consent to a proposed loan unless that policy were changed.

By accounts from Stuttgard of the 31st ult., we learn that the Wurtemberg Cabinet and the representatives of the people in the Chamber are not upon the best of terms, the latter having voted the public taxes for two years only, instead of three, which the former insist should have been done, in accordance with the Constitution of 1819. This disagreement is expected to end in a dissolution of the Parliament.

RUSSIA

A Royal Congress is about to be held by the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw The Emperor of Austria has left his capital to take part in the conference, and the Prince of Prussia has likewise gone thither.

From the German Journals we learn that M. Von Manteuffel, aide-de-camp of his Prussian Majesty, and the minister who accompanied the Prince of Prussia, has delivered to the Czar, at Warsaw, an autograph letter of the King of Prussia, declaring that Prussia would never consent to the re-establishment of the Old Germanic Diet, and that the policy of the Prince of Schwarzenburg, of Austria, was the cause of the obstacles to an agreement between the Governments. The Czar is invited by this letter to use his influence to effect a change in the policy of Austria.

The *Hibernia Zeitung*, in writing on the same subject, says, "M. Von Manteuffel has been very well received by the Czar. The only request made by the Cabinet of Berlin is, that, in the event of a conflict between Austria and Prussia, the Czar will abstain from the one or the other of these Governments, in order that a European war may not supervene."

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 24th ult have been received from New York. The California, or slavery question, was still unsettled

The Senate had confirmed the treaty with England on the Nicaraguan matter, by a vote of 42 to 10.

The ships *Advance* and *Rescue* sailed on the 23d upon the Arctic expedition.

The engrossing topic was General Lopez's expedition to Cuba. The General got his troops off without difficulty from New Orleans, on the 8th of May, and followed himself shortly afterwards with his staff. In a fast sailing steamer. His force amounted to about 4000 men, most of whom had fought in the Mexican war. Previous to his departure he addressed his followers in a long speech, which was received with hearty cheers. He also caused some thousands of copies of an address to the Spanish troops to be printed, exhorting them to turn over to his cause. This address was intended to be distributed by spies as soon as the expedition had effected a landing. It was anticipated they would meet with a warm reception. A large Spanish man-of-war steamer had arrived at Havannah for its protection, and others were to follow.

At Washington, immediately the Government had learned the departure of the expedition, the navy department issued orders to the Gulf fleet to intercept the adventurers at all hazards, or to assist the Spanish authorities in suppressing the invasion

From Havannah itself there are advices to the 17th May. They report that much uneasiness had been exhibited by the Spanish authorities respecting the expected invasion of Cuba. The expedition had not yet landed, neither had anything been seen of the vessels composing it From this latter account, it would appear that the defensive preparations by the Spanish were miserably deficient.

Cholera is continuing its ravages on the western rivers of the States.

A destructive fire had occurred in Corning, state of New York, by which property worth 250,000 dollars was destroyed. Also one in Charleston had destroyed some of the most perfect machinery ever seen. He used (it is said) repeatedly to fire at and strike a bottle from the mast-head of the *Ripon* during his voyage from Alexandria. He was particularly fond of the music of the *Ripon's* band, and rewarded the musicians most munificently.

His Excellency wears a rich Oriental costume, profusely wrought in gold, and glittering with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, stated to be worth £100,000 sterling. He has, in company with the Princes, visited several public institutions; and has taken a box at Her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday, his Excellency and party visited the Messrs. Morel's, Jewellery Depôt, in New Burlington-street; and in the evening they were present at the grand entertainment given by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Holderness House.

WEST INDIES

The accounts this week from the various West India Islands by the *Great Western* steamer are very unfavourable as regards agricultural affairs. A severe drought generally prevailed, which had done much damage to the crops, particularly in Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Antigua. There was no political news of interest.

CANADA.

Advices from Toronto report that the answer to the speech recommending that the Court of Chancery be abolished, and an equitable jurisdiction entrusted to common law, was rejected. The question still stood next for discussion. Ministers were likely to have a strong majority.

INDIA.

In anticipation of the Overland Mail, advices were received in town by extraordinary express in the early part of the week. They are dated, Bombay, May 1, and Calcutta, April 20, and are almost wholly devoid of news.

In Bombay the cholera is still very prevalent amongst the natives It had made its appearance in a wing of a regiment of artillery stationed in Fort George barracks; but by the timely removal of the men to tents, pitched on the Esplanade, the spread of the disease has been completely arrested, not a single case having occurred since the removal of the troops to their new locality

In our last notice of Indian news it was stated that Dr. Healey had been murdered at a place near Kohat, and that it was confidently believed that the crime was perpetrated by the Afreedees. Subsequent accounts, however, make it appear somewhat doubtful whether the crime was committed by these people. The parties who were apprehended by Captain Daley, on suspicion, in the neighbourhood of the place, have been released, there being no evidence of guilt against them. The chiefs of the Afreedee have waited on Colonel Lawrence, and begged to be allowed to make peace with the British Government. It was at first strongly suspected that their object in doing this was to while away the season for reaping their crops whilst the Kohat Pass, and that thus effected, and their harvest secure, they would renew with still greater vigour their hostile operations against the British authorities, and continue to defy them. It has since appeared that they are sincere in their solicitations; and it is stated that the military authorities are desirous to agree to any terms, but that Colonel Lawrence, "who appears to understand the natives of these parts well, advises punishment first—forgiveness afterwards." The Afreedee chiefs deny all knowledge of the murder of Dr. Healey.

The Governor-General had left Calcutta on his return to Simlah. The Commander-in-Chief was proceeding to the same destination, visiting the various military stations of Dinapore, Allahabad Doab on the way.

The Indian Government had authorised the formation of an experimental line of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Hooghly, a distance of about twenty-five miles.

Moolraj, "the victim of circumstances," together with the rebel Shaee Maharaj Singh, had arrived at Calcutta, and were lodged in Fort William The ex-chief of Moultan will, it is believed, be allowed to remain there confined to the fort, where comfortable quarters have been assigned to him, but the Shaee and his faithful disciple Kurrauk Singh, are to be transported to the Straits of Malacca.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—A poor man, with the appropriate name of Bones, was summoned this week for allowing the guardians of the Wearngford union, Essex, to maintain three children of his wife by a former husband. In defence, the man said that his earnings were only 7s a week, and he found it impossible to maintain eight persons on that sum. He had been nearly two year in the attempt, and at last took three of the children to the union, and left them there. The workhouse had been offered to himself and family, but he declined to go into it. The Rev. J. K. Reynolds said that the parishioners of Wormingford ought to pay better wages than those of any other parish, because the land in it was so superior. The fact of the man having a dislike to go into the union was a proof to him (Mr. S.) that he was an honest and industrious man; as to his supporting eight people on 7s. a week, it could not be done; and he would never sign the man's conviction, except upon mandamus. The case was then dismissed.

CHANCERY REFORM.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, with the view of promoting the efforts at present being made to obtain a reform in the Court of Chancery, as regarded the two points comprised in the resolutions of the Lords' Committee. Mr. G. Walter in the chair. Mr. Acland moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Court of Chancery, which in theory is a court of equity, is practically an engine of unprincipled extortion and heartless oppression; that many millions of property are cruelly withheld from the rightful owners by complicated and dilatory proceedings, while injured suitors, reduced to pauperism by unrecruitable exile from the shop of cents, linger out a hopeless existence in our poor-houses and jails, or seek relief from their grievous wrongs by suicide. That this meeting considers that the continuance of such a Court is a libel upon Christianity, an outrage upon society, and a disgrace upon the legislature and government of the British empire." Dr Ogilvie seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Rock, of Walbrook and carried *nem. dis.* Other resolutions, pledging the meeting to support the association in agitating for a reform in the Court of Chancery, were then agreed to, and the meeting separated, after thanking the chairman.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OF APPEAL IN MATTERS OF CHURCH-OF-ENGLAND DOCTRINE.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of the bill for providing a new Court of Appeal in cases involving questions of heresy. The court was to be composed of every member of the bench of Bishops; and when the Judicial Committee of Privy Council should be called upon for a decision upon a doctrinal point, the court was to be summoned, and the committee to be bound by the judgment of a majority of the court upon the point. His Lordship largely cited historical precedent in support of his plan, and also sought an analogy in the practice of the courts of law which transferred subjects not in their immediate knowledge to arbitrators whose technical information was better than their own. He proposed to leave all questions of fact to the Judicial Committee, but to reserve the Episcopal Court the decision as to matters of faith. His Lordship evinced tearful emotion in describing the unhappy schisms in the Church, and in impressing upon the House the solemnity of the question, on which he concluded by imploring their calm and earnest decision.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, admitting the importance of the question, argued from that very circumstance that the present was an ill-chosen time for such a measure, when the agitation connected with recent clerical differences was fresh upon the mind of the country. To that agitation, and to a desire to supersede the authority of the Privy Council, in consequence of its late judgment, the public would be disposed to refer this attempt, and dissensions would consequently be increased. That judgment, he felt it his duty to say, he thought had given as much satisfaction as it was reasonable to expect. But, as regarded the present bill, he not only thought it brought in at an objectionable time, but that its principle was a dangerous one, for that it tended to violate the prerogative of the Crown, which from time immemorial had been the court of final appeal in spiritual cases, and, since the Reformation, had been the supreme head of the Church. The object, also, of the Privy Council had been to decide questions, not upon the opinions of others, but according to their own consciences. He disputed the accuracy of the analogy sought to be established between the practice of a law court and that proposed to be established, and said that all that the Judicial Committee had to decide upon was perfectly within their power, namely, the question whether certain doctrines were the doctrines of the Church. The proposed measure would tend to bring into question all the most important points of Church doctrine; the Bishops would be canvassed, and if at one period they decided one way, after certain changes the question would be again raised in the hope of a different decision, and of heresy being pronounced orthodoxy He was, however, ready to take certain steps to effect the objects of this bill, namely, to make all the Bishops *de jure* members of the Privy Council, and to provide that no dissenter should sit in the committee when Church affairs were before it. He then moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BROUGHAM could not adopt the bill in its entirety, nor could he vote with the Lord President in rejecting it. He was prepared to support the second reading, trusting that it would receive such amendments in committee as would reconcile him to it.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S opposed the bill. If it had been amended, he would have supported it; but, as it then stood, he could not vote for the second reading.

Lord REDESDALE and Lord LYTTELTON spoke in favour of the bill.

Lord CAMPBELL and the Earl of CHICHESTER opposed it, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional, and that it would interfere with the supremacy of the Crown.

Lord STANLEY had no fear of the unconstitutional nature of the measure, nor did he apprehend that it would touch the supremacy of the Crown. Even if it were intended, as it was not, to substitute the ecclesiast cal tribunal for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the change would not affect her Majesty's supremacy. It had been said that the bill proposed to give a power to the new tribunal to establish new articles of religion; if so, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had the power now of establishing new articles of religion. But he denied both propositions. He did not sympathise with those who would separate from the Church on account of the differences that had arisen; but he feared that, should their Lordships reject the bill, they would risk the separation from the Church of some of its ablest and most zealous members. He thought the Church should have power by its authorities to declare what have been and are its doctrines, and what have not been and are not its tenets. He would vote for the second reading, although he wished to see some alterations to be made in the bill in committee. He would not wish to constitute the bishops a court for the passing of sentence, but he thought that if they could be placed on the same footing with regard to the Court of Appeal as the judges are with respect to matters of law—that their opinions should be asked, and, as a general rule, followed—it would be advisable to do so.

The Earl of HARROWBY opposed the bill.

The Bishop of OXFORD implored their Lordships not to follow the advice of the Lord President and rudely reject the measure, thereby risking the separation of some of the most devoted sons of the Church from her, and alienating from their Lordships, as a party, the whole body of the English Church. Impatience of all fixed truth was, unfortunately, one of the characteristics of this age, and he feared that a rejection of the measure by Parliament in this matter would encourage a disbelief in all truth whatever.

The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the bill.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE regretted that he could not vote with the Government, but he could not conscientiously oppose the bill.

Their Lordships divided.

For the second reading of the bill:—

Contents—Present	..	..	..	..	51
Non contents Present	..	..	..	..	84
Majority against the bill	..	..	..	..	—33

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

STATE OF THE SERPENTINE.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked whether the Woods and Forests were about to take any steps to improve the condition of the Serpentine river, or rather pool—(a laugh)—which seemed in a very foul state. (Hear, hear)

Lord SEYMOUR said he had received a deputation of the bathers—(laughter); and had directed inquiries into the matter.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Mr. NAPIER inquired of the Secretary for Ireland whether the Executive Government had directed any proceedings to be taken in reference to the coroner of the county of Armagh, in consequence of the publication of the letter in the *Times* of the 30th of May, to which the name was attached as the writer thereof.

Sir G. GREY said the Government had not taken any steps, in consequence of the letter, against the coroner. The effect of the hon. member making such a statement as he had sought to do would, of course, be to provoke counter-statements.

Mr. NAPIER subsequently said he should take an early opportunity of bringing the matter forward. (Hear.)

Sir G GREY then observed that what he had meant to convey was, that, the coroner not being a Government officer, the Government had not altogether exempt him from proceedings against him, yet he could not be proceeded against in that character.

Mr NAPIER.—But he can be proceeded against for public misconduct. (Hear, hear)

Mr. P. SCROPE rose to ask the First Lord of the TREASURY whether he has yet taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the alleged illegality and criminality, at common law, of wholesale clearances or depopulation, as now largely carried on in Ireland; and, if not, whether the Government intend to recommend to Parliament any measure for the purpose of checking such proceedings, or of punishing such inflictions on numbers of her Majesty's subjects, and appear to provoke the retaliatory perpetration of agrarian crime. The hon. member especially inquired whether the noble Lord had seen the book of Mr. Mackay on depopulation, demonstrating the illegality of these evictions.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, as to the last question, he was not aware of the work. He had been advised before on which they could act—the opinion of the law officers of the Crown; and without such a case it would be impossible to obtain their opinion. With respect to the other inquiry, it was for he hon. gentleman to point out what course to answer it. Of course, any measures tending to improve the condition of the people must tend to prevent their clearances and evictions; but what those measures should be, could not be discussed in answer to a question. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord expressed his regret that the hon. member, in a recent letter on the papers of the House, should have inserted expressions—"sufferings which appear to provoke the retaliatory perpetration of agrarian crime"—which were calculated to produce an impression that it was intended to palliate the horrible crime of assassination. (Loud cries of "Hear.")

Mr. SCROPE.—I disclaim the imputation, but am ready to prove the facts.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

On the order of the day for the HOUSE resolving itself into committee on this bill,

Mr. LACY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Lord D. STUART seconded the amendment; his chief objection to the bill being, that it was to be worked through the means of a board, which would throw a very large amount of patronage into the hands of the Government

Sir G. GREY opposed the amendment, contending that the House was fully in possession of all the information requisite to enable them to legislate upon the subject. To adopt the amendment would be nothing less than to defeat the bill in effect for the present session.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON supported the reference of the bill to a select committee, as also did Mr. B Osborne, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr Masterman, Mr. T. Duncombe, and other members connected with the metropolis.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 189 to 57.

The House then went into committee, and

On the second clause being proposed,

Mr. T Duncombe moved the rejection of the clause, the object of which was to deprive the parishes of the metropolis of the power of self-government in the matter of burials, and to transfer that power to the Board of Health.

In the course of the discussion which ensued,

Lord ASHLEY expressed his opinion that the parishes were quite unfit to be trusted with burials; for when sanitary measures were being under consideration, they had displayed negligence, obstinacy, and unreasonable opposition to the most obvious improvements.

On a division, Mr. Duncombe's amendment was negatived by a majority of 135 to 57.

The discussion of the other clauses occupied the remainder of the evening, clauses up to No. 18 having been agreed to.

PREROGATIVE COURT (IRELAND).

An animated conversation arose on the nomination of the select committee on the Prerogative Court (Ireland) Bill, in the course of which

Major BERESFORD angrily charged an hon. member (Mr. Keogh) with sitting on the Conservative side of the House, listening to their conversation, and yet voting with the Government.

Mr. KEOGH said that he came into the House as a Catholic and a Conservative, and he did not know that he was obliged to ask the hon. member for Essex as to what part of the House he should take his seat in.

Major BERESFORD said, the hon. gentleman sat on the Opposition benches as a Conservative, and yet he had for some time past been remarkable for voting with the Government.

The Committee nominated with the appointment of the committee.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY laid on the table the terms of the resolution he would propose on Friday, on the subject of the Greek affair, to the following effect:—"That while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure to her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states, it regrets to find, from the correspondence recently laid before Parliament, that various claims against the Greek Government, doubtful in point of justice and in amount, had been enforced, by coercive measures, against the Government of Greece, calculated to endanger the continuance of friendly relations with other powers."

The Naval Prize Balance Bill and the Exchequer Bills Bill severally passed through Committee.

The reports of the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, and of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, were received.

The Greenwich Hospital Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice, on the part of Lord Brougham, that he would on Monday next present a petition from the Australian colonists, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar against the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GREECE.

Mr. BAILLIE, referring to the papers presented relative to the Greek question, remarked that it appeared that the Government assumed the right of demanding compensation for damages sustained by British subjects resident in other countries from riots or rebellion, without reference to the laws of such countries; and, likewise, that it appeared the Government did not admit any such pretension; and, likewise, that it appeared the Government had protested against this interdiction of the British subjects resident in the United States of America on the same principle. The hon. member then asked why a different principle was adopted towards the states of Europe and the United States of America; and whether it was true that the representatives of America and Russia had protested against this interdiction of the law of nations, and whether they had refused to allow British subjects to reside in their territories unless they renounced to a certain extent the protection of their own country.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that her Majesty's Government had laid down no such broad assertion as the honourable member supposed. The demands made on Greece were founded each on a particular case, and did not involve any one general principle. It would be impossible to maintain that in all cases foreigners are entitled to compensation for all damages sustained by them. On the other hand, there are particular cases for which, by the law of nations, compensation is unquestionably due. Vattel drew these distinctions, and on the distinctions drawn by him the claims made on the Greek Government had been founded. No distinction was held by her Majesty's Government between what happened in America and Europe in such matters. But there was one difference in these cases; viz. that in America the tribunals were more open to obtain justice and cases; viz. that in America the tribunals were more open to obtain justice and easier right, than the tribunals in some states of Europe. It was true that the Government of Austria and Russia, in argument—not on the Greek case, but in reference of Austria and Russia, in argument—not on the Greek case, but in reference of Austria and Russia, in argument—not on the Greek case, but in reference

JUBILEE OF ST. SANG AT BRUGES.—THE PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

period, Thierry of Alsace, Count of Flanders, brought from Jerusalem some of the blood of the Saviour, which, according to tradition, had been obtained by Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. The relic was given to the Count by Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, in recompense for his services in the Holy Land during the two crusades. Thierry deposited the precious gift in the city of Bruges, where it has performed a host of miracles, the most wonderful of which is that enacted in a bull of Clement V. We leave to the Sovereign Pontiff the responsability of his assertion:—"This blood," he says, "becomes liquid every Friday, ordinarily towards six o'clock, whilst, on the other days of the week, the same blood is thick, coagulated, and, as it were, petrified."

Unfortunately for the story, this miracle has not been performed in our time; it has ceased since April 13, 1310, when a wicked wight mixed in the Friday crowd of the faithful, and, stooping to kiss the relic, uttered some blasphemy, when Saint Sang became obdurate, and refused to liquify.

The grand historical procession of Saint Sang was announced and placarded throughout the kingdom of Belgium (in Flemish and French), for more than a month. It was fixed for May 6, 1850; but the unfavourable weather led to its postponement to the 6th. The hotels and lodging-houses were full of visitors; and the windows from which the procession might be seen were let at what are termed, in Bruges, fabulous prices. An Englishman is stated to have paid one guinea a head for a large window-full of spectators. On the 6th the city presented a very curious and animated appearance. All the streets in the route of the procession were hung with tapestry representing trees, and dressed with Belgian, French, Dutch, and English flags, or standards disposed in emblematic groups. The bells and chimes rang out unceasingly. The people, dressed in their holiday clothes, promenaded the streets, impatient for the *fête* of the morrow.

On Monday, the 7th, the weather still remained unfavourable; but the procession left the Church of Notre Dame in the following order:—Band of the Cuirassiers, and company of the same corps, detachment of Chasseur Volunteers of the Civic Guard; corps of joiners; historic *cortège* of the ancient Guild of Notre Dame des Avengles; and a crowd of the *moyen-age* in the vow-suit to Notre Dame de la Potterie. Next were the Members of the Guild, preceded by heralds-at-arms, carrying rich flags, with the insignia of the cities of Bruges, Ghent, Courtrai, Lille, Douai, and Ypres; costumes of the citizens. This Count Robert de Bethune, and his Court; to commemorate the battle of Mons-en-Puelle, in 1304, wherein Notre Dame de la Potterie secured the victory to the people of Bruges over the French. Allegorical car, bearing the instruments of torture of St. Catherine, drawn by young girls, representing angels or martyrs, bearing lilies, pennants, and palm branches. The *cortège* thus formed passed between rows of children wearing blue and white dresses, and crowned with flowers.

Next were the band of the 7th Regiment of the Line, and the standards and flags of the Church of St. Anne.

Then came groups of personages dressed as the high-priest Zacharias, St. John Baptist, St. Joseph, St. Joachim, King David, and King Solomon; and young girls dressed in blue and white, bearing the statue of St Anne.

Cortège commemorative of the Crusade, in which the Counts of Flanders played distinguished parts. St. Louis, King of France, and the Barons, equipped for the Holy Land, in grand costume, preceded by heralds, and followed by pages and squeries

Young girls representing the Mournful Mysteries; in purple silk robes and velvet mantles, and crowns and ornaments of gold. Young girls representing the Joyous Mysteries, in blue silk and velvet, and gold ornaments; and the Glorious Mysteries, in white silk and velvet, and gold.

Interspersed with these groupes were the Magi Kings, the Twelve Apostles, the Virgin, surrounded by female saints, followed by young girls in blue and white, bearing the statue of the Virgin.

Cortège representing the foundation of the Order of Trinitaires, by Jean de Matha, Doctor of Theology in Paris, who had for their object the deliverance of Christian prisoners. The persons represented were Christian slaves in chains, groupes of slave merchants, in eastern costume; Jean de Matha, and the hermit, Felix de Valois, founders of the Order; a citizen of Bruges and his family, delivered by the Trinitaires; townspeople in the costume of the time.

Cortège of St. James of Compostella. Pilgrims of the *moyen-age*. Relics of St. James.

Cortège of Charles the Bold, and his daughter, Marie of Bourgogne, whose tombs are at Bruges: Charles, attended by his counts and knights in armour; and Marie by her maids of honour, in the costume of the period.

St. Eloy, preceded by Queen Bathilde, wife of Clovis II., King of France, and her maids of honour. Clothaire II., Protector of the Saint; his intendant, Bobon, carrying the coffer executed by the Saint: French nobles; young men, in albs and dalmatics, carrying emblems; groupes of young girls bearing gifts, and surrounding a young female in rich Flemish *moyen-age* costume, who bears an offering to the chapel of Saint Sang.

Cortège representing the entry of Thierry of Alsace into Bruges, after the Crusade; heralds, pages, cross-knights in armour, &c. The *cortège* closed by wardens in black cloth mantles, furred; by pupils of the schools; and by Bishops of Ghent, Namur, Liege, Bruges, &c., in full pontificals.

The Burgomaster and Sheriffs of the city, the Governor of the Province, and other functionaries; followed by a *peloton* (half-company) of the second regiment of cuirassiers.

The passing of the procession occupied several hours; and, notwithstanding the rain which fell towards noon, the *coup-d'œil* was very splendid. The pageant consisted of upwards of 1500 individuals, all dressed with great taste, and often, according to the historical character, with much sumptuousness. For example, the Queen Marie of Bourgogne wore a costume enriched with diamonds and precious stones to the value of 60,000 francs. There was, too, a laudable rivalry among the people of Bruges to reproduce with historic fidelity the several costumes, and extraordinary exertions were made with this object in view.

The Jubilee lasted from the 5th to the 16th of May; the procession was confined to the 7th. It was, altogether, a most magnificent and impressive spectacle. The ecclesiastical *cortège* extended from 300 to 600 mitres. M. de Ravignan was to have preached a sermon upon the occasion, but was prevented; and his place was supplied by M. Capelle, Canon of Cambray.

The Jubilee closed on the 16th ult., by the grand historical procession once more passing the streets of Bruges.

JUBILEE OF ST. SANG, AT BRUGES.—THE BENEDICTION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE "VICEROY," AT ANCHOR IN THE ROADS IN GALWAY BAY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GALWAY, Saturday, June 1, 1850.

"A GREAT day for Ireland" is an old saying; doubtless, henceforward, the Galway folk will say "A great day for Galway was the 1st of June, 1850;" and should it so happen that the "venture now at sea" can only realise the fond hopes of the people, so will it prove indeed, and do still more for this portion of Ireland, where nature has done so much to stimulate, and man little, to prove his inertness. Nor is it at all probable that the Galway men will do much more, unless, as in the present case, some far-seeing strangers should come amongst them, and lend valuable aid of both head and purse to show them how to avail themselves of the natural wealth of the place.

The long-mooted question of a packet-station in this country being now at issue, with all the disadvantages of an inferior boat to the one starting this day from Liverpool, with an over-stock by 60 tons of coals, it will be but justice to the ship, as well as to her brave commander, to leave her fairly launched on her experimental voyage, and turn to that which at present most interests all those who have been unable to witness her, and yet who expect to see the event recorded in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Not having reached Galway until early on Thursday morning, our first act, after securing quarters at Kilroes, was to look at one of the local prints of the day previous, when the following caught our eye:—"The ponderous funnel of the *Viceroy* has just appeared within Arran Sound, and has been telegraphed by the coast-guards of the several stations." So, off we started in search of a more colossal *Viceroy* than the one we so often buffeted the breeze and billow in, from Cork to Dublin and Glasgow; and were delighted to find our old friend, though not grown in dimensions, lying quietly and beautifully in the roads of Galway Bay, surrounded by hundreds of all sorts and sizes of craft, now made available to give the denizens of the West an opportunity of seeing the "big steamer," as she lay encircled by broken lands and superb mountain scenery, particularly on the Clare side of the bay, only surpassed by the wondering thousands who thronged both quay, pier, and eminences, to look on this noble sheet of water with an interest unknown to them before. A stroll through the wonderfully quaint old town, and an introduction to the Club, obtained through and by the courtesy of Mr. J. Pearse, the High Sheriff, where we learned all the anticipations and forebodings of the voyage, brought us to that hour most heeded by a hungry and weary traveller.

On Friday we were again afoot, as were all the town; some to see the ship, others to attend a *déjeûner* given on board by the directors of the ship's company, and to which all that was fair and lovely of Galway and its vicinity were invited. Upon making our way to the Dock-quay, the scene was strikingly gay and picturesque.

It must not, however, be supposed that whilst all was gay in the Bay, the general rejoicing of the town was forgotten; quite the reverse, as public notice was given that the people were to have an illumination, with a grand display of fireworks, to prove their delight at even this distant prospect of a packet station.

PUTTING THE MAIL ON BOARD THE "VICEROY."

Accordingly, about ten o'clock, candles began to burn, gas to blaze, blue lights, red lights, and all the other concomitants of a general blaze up in both windows and sky commenced and continued until a late hour of the night, or rather an early hour of the morning.

Saturday morning, up with the lark, ay up with the sun, and yet not up earlier than the Claddagh boys and girls, who seemed to have remained up all night to get another peep at the big steamer before her departure, as we found the streets and quays literally swarming with sight-seers at a little after four o'clock: some of them had arrived during the night from distant parts of the country. At twenty minutes past six the express arrived from Dublin, with a considerable mail, and was handed over to the coast-guard boat, which took it instantly out to the ship, where it was given in charge to the captain, and placed in a compartment provided specially for its reception.

The early and unexpected arrival of this mail debarred most from witnessing its transit, as it was previously stated that it would not reach here before eight o'clock; but such was the enthusiasm of even the post-boys along the road, that the distance from Athenry to the quay—some eleven miles—was accomplished in one hour and five minutes, a speed heretofore unknown in this end of the world for a public conveyance. As the morning advanced, there assembled an immense number of gentlemen in connexion with the town and this movement, as also the several representatives of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Belfast (who had arrived here in large numbers during the three previous days), together with the directors and shareholders in the rail now being brought into Galway, as well as the directors, managers, and agents of the Steam-ship Company. When the ordinary mail (which was one of considerable bulk) arrived at the post-office, the excitement amongst this large crowd became most interesting; nor did the gaily-decked horses, the well-dressed women and stalwart men who jumped by dozens off both cars and coaches to clasp the out-stretched hand of welcoming friends, lessen the interest. For the next hour and a half it would be impossible to chronicle the looks and actions of the crowd, or to repeat the many questions and answers of "Will she do it within the ten days?" or "Will she beat the *Canada?*" (now starting from Liverpool) to each of which questions it would be difficult to get a reply.

At about a quarter after nine o'clock, the mail-bags were delivered into the hands of the Sheriff, who took them into his gig, and drove at once to the quay, where the coast-guard's boat awaited their reception, and was at once towed off towards the ship amidst the acclamations of thousands, and was then handed over to the captain, who instantly put his men to the capstan, and at a quarter to ten o'clock the *Viceroy* was fairly under weigh, amidst the prolonged cheering of the multitudes assembled upon every available point from which a glimpse of her could be caught; while it is a question whether the salvos of artillery or the people of Galway made most noise upon the occasion. Along the coast, as far as the eye or glass could reach, every hill's peak or eminence was alive with human life; and many were the fervent prayers offered up for the safety of the hardy few who thus braved the ocean to test the time of a voyage from this point of the Old World to a given point in the New.

Owing to the foulness of the weather when coming in, the *Viceroy* sailed as far up the bay as Ballyvaughan before she found a pilot, though one had gone out early in the morning to meet her; to-day she took one down with her, as far as the Arran Islands, where he was to be put on board his own boat. Some of the directors tell me that this is more to compliment the pilot than for any need that exists of taking one; as they say that it is a clear run up to Mutton Island and in to the roads, and that no need exists for a

DEPARTURE OF THE "VICEROY" STEAMER FROM THE DOCK QUAY, GALWAY.

pilot either up or down. Of course, I am bound to believe what any of the ship's directors tell me; as to these, to the railway directors and shareholders, who contributed six-tenths of the expenses of this experiment, in the event of its proving what has been so long asserted, will all praise be due. No doubt their future success, in a great measure, must depend upon their turning the traffic of the Atlantic by some means into this port; as it is evident that the present traffic likely to be upon the line would never pay a single dividend to the shareholders. This seems plain and intelligible to some of the very heads here, who are putting their shoulders to the wheel so as to keep the thing in motion; and for whose success it is to be regretted that a more powerful boat could not have been obtained, as it is evident that a boat of 350 horse-power, with a lever-cargo of 60 tons, taking her down to the axles, can have but a poor chance against a powerful boat such as the *Canada*.

One thing is certain, and that is—Captain Ewing and his crew will leave nothing undone that rests within their power to render the voyage successful, and earn another need of praise from his employers, who seem to entertain the highest respect for his character, both as a man and a commander.

Before closing this, it may not be out of place to return our best thanks to Mr. E. O'Flaherty for his great attentions, as well as his having placed the appliances of the chief the "Town of the Tribes" at our service, though circumstances quite put it out of our power to avail ourselves of them.

Our illustrations show the *Viceroy* at anchor in the roads in Galway Bay, with the steamer *O'Connell* putting visitors on board; and Salt Hill, with the town and St. Vincent's church in the distance.

In the second Engraving we have the putting of the mail on board the coast-guard boat, to be taken to the steamer.

The third scene shows the departure of the *Viceroy*, as seen from the Dock-quay; with the mountains of Clear in the distance.

We subjoin a few additional particulars, from the *Times* report:—

The sailing of the *Viceroy* from the port of Galway is an experiment. Whether it will be a successful one or not, is another matter. She has powerful rivals to contend with; but, although she has long odds against her, she has had a fair start, at all events. Her owners are confident of her making the trip to Halifax within nine days; and there can be little doubt that, if she can do so, a steamer better adapted to the line could accomplish it in a much shorter time. The *Viceroy* was built for a Channel steamer, and as such has shown her sailing qualities to be excellent; but it is a far different matter to cross the Atlantic. A statement of her principal dimensions will show her inferiority in size and power to the great vessels of the Cunard and Collins lines, with which she will have to contend; they are as follows

	Ft. In.
Extreme length	205 0
Breadth of beam	33 0
Within over paddle-boxes	43 0
Diameter of paddles	29 6
Diameter of cylinder	68
Burden, inclusive of engine-room, &c., 800 tons	
Power, 350-horse.	

The dimensions of the *Atlantic* steamer, which sailed on the 29th of May, are:—

	Ft. In.
Extreme length	276 0
Breadth of beam	45 0
Width over paddle-boxes	73 0
Diameter of paddles	26 0
Diameter of cylinder	96
Burden, 3866 tons	
Power, 1600 horse.	

The quantity of coals on board the *Viceroy*, amounting to 400 tons (her entire available tonnage, exclusive of engine-room and cabins, being only 432 tons measurement), sunk her very deep in the water. She draws no less than 13 feet 6 inches. This will, of course, materially interfere with her speed; and it is stated that she cannot arrive at her proper sailing trim before three days, at least.

The *Viceroy* has the advantage of the experienced chief officer in Captain Ewing, who formerly commanded on the West India packet station. Her crew consists, besides the captain, of two mates, boatswain, carpenter, seven seamen, two boys, three engineers, nine firemen, and six coal-trimmers.

The expenses of the trip out and home have been calculated at £1300. Towards this have been contributed, between the Midland Great Western Railway Company and the inhabitants of the town and county of Galway, about £1000.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 9.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—The 161st day of the year.
TUESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Trinity Term ends.
THURSDAY, 13.—Sun rises 3h. 45m., sets 8h. 15m.
FRIDAY, 14.—Length of day 16h. 31m.
SATURDAY, 15.—First Stone of New London-bridge laid, 1825.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M h	A m	M h	A m	M h	A m	M h	A m	M h	A m	M h	A m	M h	A m
0 50	1 10	1 40	2 0	2 25	2 46	3 10	3 33	3 55	4 20	4 43	5 5	5 35	6 5

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The Last Week of Monsieur Revoire's Engagement.—On MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 10, M. Scribe's popular comedy of LA CAMARADERIE; and on the same evening will be produced a new comedie-Vaudeville, entitled PAS DE FEMME, OU LES TROIS Tribus," at our service, though circumstances quite put it out of our power to avail ourselves of them. Comedie-Vaudeville, Paris); will make her First Appearance in London. The favourite comedy of LA MILA et la CAMPAGNE will be performed on Tuesday next. June 14. The First Performance of Molle. RACHEL is definitively arranged for Monday, July 1st.—Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, St. Old Bond-street, and at the Box office of the Theatre, which is open daily from Eleven till Five o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Brilliant Success of the Grand National Spectacle.—Innumerable Feats in the Arena.—On MONDAY, June 10, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock, with the magnificent spectacle of the AFGHANISTAN WAR; or, the Revolt of Cabul, and British Triumphs in India. To be followed by an unusually attractive routine of Feats of the Circus Olympique To conclude with a favourite Farce.—Box Office open from Eleven ol. Four

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—MRS. ANDERSON has the honour to announce to her patrons and friends, that her annual GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 10th 1850. The concert will be in two parts. Part I. The Overture of the Ballo comparsa Vivi la Ma ie ta Regina Il ritorno di sua Maesta Britannica Vittoria COLONNUS Part 2 . . . . e poet of a Miss Jaimes Sheridan supported by all the principal Artistes, and also the Magnificent Band and Chorus of that Establishment, Mr. Costa.—Tickets and Boxes to be had at the Box office of the Theatre at the principal Musicsellers and Librarians, and of Mrs Anderson, 2, Mauch ster-street, Manchester-square

MDLLE. CHARTON.—In addition to the phalanx of eminent artistes engaged, M. BENEDICT is anxious to state that he has secured the services of that distinguished vocalist for his GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, which will be given on the stage of her Majesty's Theatre, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre; and of M Benedict, 9, Manchester-square

HERR STIGELLI'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, in which Mdlle. Angri, Mame. Nottes, the Hungarian Vocalists, Herr Hoffgen, Herr Breyniess, &c., will appear, will take place on FRIJAY, the 14th of JUNE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS To-day, 2s. Reserved seats, 10s. 6d. ..mit to be had of all musicsellers, and of Herr Stigelli, 19, Golden-square.

MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S MORNING CONCERT FRIDAY, JUNE 14th.—Vocal Assistance Bonglowanl, Westwellewicz, T. Magner, M. Griesbach, Rose, and S. Lowe; Messrs Mongin, Furioso, and F. Chatterton; and Mdlle Goulon, Bristehall Beacon, and Mr. Frederick Chatterton, who will play on "Hungarian Melancholy," as performed by him before her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Albert Conductors, Mr Kollmark and Mr. M Levy. Tickets, 7s, to be had of Mr. F. Chatterton, 9, Duchess-street, Portland place, and of all Musicsellers.

DISTINS' CONCERTS.—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS, at the following Towns—Monday, June 10th, Dss; 11th Tuesday, Wednesday, 13th, Framlington Vocalist, Miss M. O'Connor; Pianist, Mr J Wells Wednesday 12th and London on Friday the 14th Address to be addressed to Distin's Patent Saxhorn Depot, 3, Cumberland-street, Leicester-square

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The THIRD and LAST of the BLACKHEATH CLASSICAL CONCERTS will take place THIS (SATURDAY MORNING), JUNE 8, when Mr. HENRY WYLDE will perform Mozart's Quartet in E flat, Beethoven's Op. 59, and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 12, for Pianoforte and Violin, with Mr. Wylde. Mr J Blewitt Chatterton will play a Fantasia on the Harp Violoncello, M. Paumann. Viola, Mr. Hill. The Vocal Music will be sung by Miss Bassano, Mr. Joseph Barnett, and Mr. Wood

JULLIEN'S LAST INSPIRATION.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—FOURTH WEEK of MONS. JULLIEN and SECOND of his NAVY DERBY-DAY GALOP.—MONDAY, JUNE 10, and three following days, Danson's valled Band of the Establishment, Conducted by M. Jullien in person. A magnificent display of Fireworks on Sunday Evening, with the Illumination of Nelson's Monument by Gas Rockets. The view of the Alps and Mont Blanc to be seen from Nine A.M. to Feeding of the Animals at Five. Concert, Half past Six; Passage of the Alps, Half-past Seven; Fireworks at dusk.—Admission, One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence.
GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL MALL, nearly to posite St. James's Palace. Daily from Nine t.. Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue. Tickets may be had of the Keeper at the Gallery.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT to IRELAND.—Illustrated by a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, with scenes of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely Lakes of Killarney, by Mr F. FOLLETT, now open at the CHINESE GALLERY, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats 2s.—An interesting Historical Record of the Event may be had at the Gallery.

COL. FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains. Illustrated by a GRAND MOVING PAINTING from Washington City, introducing at the principal Objects that occur, and authentic views of the great Gold Mines. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every Morning, at a quarter to Three; Evenings, a quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. Stalls can be secured.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.
D. W. MITCHELL, B.A

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The SECOND EXHIBITION this Season of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, only by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s each; or, on the day of Exhibition, 7s 6d. The gates open at 12 o'clock.

GRAND MONSTER HORTICULTURAL and FLORAL EXHIBITION, to be held at the ROYAL WELLS, in CHELTENHAM, on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, 1850 £300 in Prizes, and open to all England. The Band of the First Life Guards and two other Military Bands, are engaged The Concerts, Fetes, &c. will succeed. Tickets, 6s. each, on or before the 14th June, to be had at Messrs. Addison and Co's, Regent street; and Messrs Cutbush and Cunard's, Chapside, London.

PANORAMA of the NILE.—Additions have been made to this Exhibition.—The Nubian Desert, from the Second Cataract to Dongola. War-Dance by Five Light March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the Catacombs Both Banks of the River are exhibited in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. Dr Bachhoffner's LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION LECTURE by J H Pepper, Esq, on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for conveying by Balloons Signals to Sir John Franklin, daily at a quarter-past Three, and Evening at Eight DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

FOR CANTERBURY, the first-class passenger ships SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR, 800 tons, and the CHARLOTTE JANE, 750 tons, chartered by the CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION, are appointed to sail from the PORT of LONDON on THURSDAY, the 29th of AUGUST, calling at Plymouth for passengers. For terms of passage, and other particulars apply to WILLIAM BOWKER, Superintendent of shipping, 8, Long Office of the Canterbury Association, 16, Billiter-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N M K. LORD MAYOR.—The prefix of Lord was granted by Edward III, with the style of Right Honourable, in 1354 There is a portrait of Fitzalwyn prefixed to Wecdcock's "Lives of Illustrious Lord Mayors," but we do not know its authority. Enquire, respecting the will, at the Prerogative Court

T S, Lambeth.—There is a question for counsel

CAMPANELLO.—There is a good popular "History of Arabia," 3 vols, in the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library"

AN EVER-CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—We cannot reply to the question as to tithe law, or would willingly do so

J T P.—There is an "Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society" office

POLITICO Members of Parliament serving on committees are not paid for so doing

T U.—An explanation of the Methodist Way of Worship will be found in our Journal for Feb. p. 99

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, Surrey.—See the "Farmers' Library" (C. Knight, Fleet-street

A SUBSCRIBER.—The copy of the Will from Doctors' Commons is to be obtained by personal application

A CONSTANT READER A suggests the following simple rules for the correct use of "a" and "an" "a" is used before a consonant and an must be used before a vowel and before a when followed by a vowel, as, "A universal idea." "A century," "A year," &c But An and not a is used before h aspirated when the accent is on the second syllable as, "An historical account," &c.

B S.—The silk cultivated by Mr Whitby, of Newland, near Lymington, Hants, is stated to be worth as much in the market as the best foreign silk

A SUBSCRIBER A practical treatise on "Dog-breaking" is published

ΔΕΛΤΑ Apply to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests

A A J.—The proper livery of the arms in question is black and white

D D, the engraving suggested will appear next week.

G P can go from St. Katherine's wharf, by a Dub in and Belfast steamer to Southampton, and thence by another steamer to the Isle of Wight.

BIRTH.—Of a son, at Airlie Cottage, near Portsmouth, on the 4th ult., the wife of E. B. J. Balfour, Esq., 1st Lieutenant H. M. S. *Indefatigable*. This announcement should have appeared in our Journal of last week, instead of a similar one now inserted.

G H S Wy cannot interfere
MERVYN.—The ages are 21 and 49
M P.—A rule is not, of necessity, cylindrical
W S F P, will be liable for the costs.
F M, Dublin.—Thanks
CLERK, M A, Warrington.—Thanks
E L, Bath.—We shall be glad to see Sketches
ADGUSTA.—The will is legal
J W, Sunderland, is thanked.

*** The money (£20) received at our office from Mrs. R. Collis, of Wooten Hill, Norwood, for the relief of the Distressed Nail-makers in the Midland Counties, has been forwarded for distribution as follows:—Messrs. Hingley and Sons, Cradley Chain Works, near Stourbridge, £5.0; to the Rev James Bromley, incumbent of Lye, near Stourbridge, £5; and to Mr Barr, Hadon Hill, Dudley, £5: and the receipt of these sums has been severally acknowledged.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Lodge's Portraits, Vol. 8.——Coffee as it Is, and as it ought to Be.——The Amyott's Home.——The Life of a Fairy.

MUSIC: "Busy, Curious, Thirsty Fly."——"As the Stream that Shineth."——"Lucrezia Borgia."——"La Favorita."——"Great Masters," Part 1 and 2.——"Rose Leaves."——"When Friends look coldly on thee."——"Come let us a Maying go."——"Is she not Beautiful."——"Oppressed with Grief."——"Let not dull, Sluggish Sleep."——"Song to Spring."——"Haste ye soft Gales."——"As a Garland once I made."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.

THE Parliamentary proceedings of the past week have been of more than average interest. The Bill of the Bishop of London for establishing a new Court of Appeal in cases involving questions of heresy has been discussed and rejected on the second reading. It was opposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the part of the Government, chiefly on the ground that its introduction was inopportune, and that its principle was dangerous, and tended to violate the prerogative of the Crown. The numbers for the second reading were 51, and against it 84. At this advanced period of the session it is not probable that any new attempt will be made in either House to interfere with the subject.

On Monday the metropolitan members mustered in great force to oppose—not the principle of extramural interments—but the bill which has been brought in by the Government for the abolition of the practice of intramural interment in the metropolis. Some indistinct, undefined, but hideous monster, to which the awful name of "Centralization" has been given, seemed to oppress the brain and the spirits of the metropolitan representatives, and to scare them from the calmness and propriety with which they usually conduct themselves; but, as the dread of this fearful monster wore off by degrees, the attempt was made to discuss the bill with something like coolness and equanimity; and, ultimately, the measure was allowed to make some progress in committee. We trust that the members for the metropolitan boroughs will look at this dreadful ghost, giant, or fiend of "centralization" a little more carefully than they do, that they will take his measure and his height, that they will come, in fact, to close quarters with him, and convince themselves once for all, whether he is likely to prove so powerful and so great a tyrant as they imagine. If by any other means than "centralization," and the authority of some board having jurisdiction over them, all the parishes of London can be compelled to bury their dead beyond those limits where decay, rotting and decomposing remnants of humanity are fatally poisonous to the living, it would be desirable that the wisdom of the metropolitan members should make it known. As for this much-abused "centralization," it would be well if its enemies would inform the public how the country could manage its affairs at all without the assistance of the monster. The monarchy itself is a "centralization;" the House of Commons is a "centralization," and a very necessary one, as all will allow; the Court of Queen's Bench is a "centralization;" the army is a centralization; even the Lord Mayor of London, though he may not know it, is a "centralization." The parishes themselves are "centralizations." In fact, without "centralization," every man would do as he pleased, without reference to the wants, wishes, and rights of his neighbour, and we should then have the miseries of a daily anarchy. No doubt, this necessary principle may be carried too far; but it is significant, that the cry against "centralization" is never raised except when an abuse or a nuisance is to be done away with or removed. It is also worthy of remark, that the parties who raise the outcry can devise no other means than "centralization" of some kind or other, to effect any large measure in the general interest of the public; and that, at present, the greatest foes of "centralization" are the under takers. It begins, however, to be seen, that in this huge metropolis, "centralization" is the one thing most imperatively needful in all questions relative to the public health. Local agencies have poisoned the Thames, poisoned the graveyards, poisoned our pumps and wells, and contaminated our atmosphere. They have not wilfully inflicted these injuries upon two millions of people; but the unhappy results have been brought about by the inherent want of power and cohesion, which is the fatal vice of conflicting and scattered jurisdictions. The machinery proposed to be created by the Government Bill for the regulation of Interments may not be the best that can be devised; but, whatever may be the form which the bill may ultimately assume, it must—if it be intended to become operative—establish a power superior to, and able to control and over-rule, all local and self-interested attempts to nullify and defeat its principle.

The bill of Mr. Fox for establishing a system of secular education in England met, on Wednesday night, the fate anticipated for it by its friends as well as by its foes: it was rejected on the second reading, by the large majority of 287 against 58. The great question of education, both secular and religious, still remains, however, for the decision of the country, and becomes more clamorous for a solution the longer it is neglected. There was a time, and not much longer ago than 1845, when Lord John Russell himself declared the urgency as well as importance of the question, and more than half promised that he would be prepared to introduce a measure to remove the reproach from the people of England, that, amid all their wealth, civilisation, humanity, intelligence, and Christianity, they suffered to grow up amidst them a larger amount of utterly uneducated and uninstructed children than any other Christian country in the world. The evil and scandal have certainly not diminished since 1845, although Ragged Schools have been established in various places at long intervals, to aid in the holy cause of the education of the poor. It was not to be expected that a private member of the House, deriving no support from the great parties in the State, should be enabled to carry a measure on so important a subject, especially when it ignored the religious part of the question. It was, however, to have been expected, after the known and often-avowed opinions of the principal members of her Majesty's Government, that they would not suffer this question to sleep, and force it into the hands of powerless and uninfluential members, whose advocacy, however well meant, was more likely to retard than to advance the cause. In the country the question continues to excite a growing interest, and must ultimately be the paramount question of the day—a question upon which Ministers will stand or fall, and to which it behoves statesmen to turn their most serious attention. The 287 members who opposed the scheme of Mr. Fox include, in all probability, a majority of men who would support a Minister in a well-considered plan for providing education for the unhappy children whom no existing agencies can reach. Such a question is not one for private members—it is a question for the Government.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

CUBA.

Lord BROUGHAM understood that an expedition had sailed from the United States, to take possession of Cuba. He had no doubt whatever but that this was without the consent of the Government of the United States. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to learn that these execrable piracies had escaped from the Spanish fleet at sea, and he hoped they would be arrested in Cuba, and undergo condign punishment. He hoped that the respectable Government of the United States had power to put down such piratical expeditions, and he hoped his noble friend would assure the House that the Government had adopted means to put a stop to such an expedition.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was afraid it was true that a piratical expedition had set out from the United States for Cuba; but it was not only without the cognisance, but subject to the disapprobation of the United States Government, who entirely disapproved of these atrocious proceedings.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock.

DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND ADVANCES BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. TRELAWNY opposed the bill. They could not afford to impose an additional tax on the people for the purpose of carrying the object of the bill into effect, and he thought it bad taste that so many landlords should be in attendance to give their support to it, when they were so ready to vote against all other proposals for the relief of the people.

After a short discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 73 to 4, and the House went into committee; and the several clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported.

The House then adjourned, and resumed its sitting at five o'clock.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Mr. ANSTEY presented a petition from a number of persons holding clerkships in the Money Order-Office of the General Post-Office, complaining of the recent appointment of a gentleman to the office of chief clerk of that department. The petitioners stated that their claims to the appointment had been passed over, because they had refused to sign a written contradiction of the statements they had promulgated in a memorial which was last year presented to the Treasury on the subject of their duties and salaries, and they therefore prayed the House to institute an inquiry into the matter. The hon and learned member moved that the petition be printed with the votes, for the purpose of founding a motion upon it. Agreed to.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Colonel RAWDON rose to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether the inquiry which was instituted respecting the state of the pictures in the National Gallery, with a view to their better preservation has terminated, and, if so, will the information be given to the House. Whether any proposal has been made by the Government to the Royal Academy, with a view of obtaining for the public collection of pictures the entire of the National Gallery building; and, if so, what answer has been given. Whether any supplemental vote in the present estimates will be called for to carry out the proposition. Whether it is the intention of Government, before taking final steps for permanently locating the pictures on the present site, to institute inquiry, by a committee of this House or otherwise, in order to ascertain whether or not it is expedient to relocate the pictures in Trafalgar-square.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, with respect to the first question, he had received a report from the gentlemen composing that committee, and they had made some suggestions as to their better preservation; but they requested to be allowed to make further inquiry, particularly with respect to the mode of preserving the pictures on the Continent. He should be ready, ere long, to lay that report upon the table of the House, although it was not a final report. With respect to the second question, in conformity with the opinion of the Committee of this House, which sat on the question of the building in Trafalgar-square, he made a proposal to the Royal Academy, with the view of having the entire building of the National Gallery devoted to the exhibition of the pictures. He had received an answer expressing their desire to comply with the wishes of the Government on that subject. With respect to the third and fourth questions, he should say, with that additional information which he now had before him in regard to the present state of the pictures, he thought it was desirable that some further inquiry should be made before any vote was proposed to be sanctioned by the House; and therefore, he proposed early next week to move for a Select Committee, consisting, as far as possible, of the members of the present Commission, to consider that further information, and to state their opinion of the most desirable manner of preserving the pictures in the National Gallery and whether the present site was the most desirable for the institution. (Hear, hear.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

In reply to Mr. STUART, as to the resolution of the Government to put the Great Seal in Commission,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was very sensitive of the inconvenience which resulted from placing the Great Seal in Commission, and particularly at the present time. At the same time Government had had to weigh the inconvenience that would have been caused by the Great Seal being entrusted to any individual before they had decided what course they would pursue with reference to separating the judicial from the political duties of the office, and until this matter had been determined upon, he felt it to be his duty to advise her Majesty to put the Seal in Commission. He could assure the hon. and learned gentleman that it was his earnest wish that the Seal should continue in Commission as short a time as possible, and he hoped that on Monday fortnight he should be in a position to announce the plan which Government had determined upon, and to move for leave to bring in a bill to carry it out.

CUBA.

Mr. DISRAELI wished to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department, if he had received any official information that Cuba had been invaded by a buccaneering expedition from the United States.

Lord PALMERSTON stated the facts which have been already published on the subject, but, as her Majesty's Government had only received the intelligence a few days ago, they, of course, had not yet been enabled to have any communication with the Government at Madrid, but the Spanish Minister, who reached this country from Spain yesterday, had been informed of what had come to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

The House then resumed the discussion in committee of the clauses of this bill, which occupied the rest of the evening.—Adjourned.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting for the election of fellows was held on Thursday; the Earl of Rosse, president, in the chair. His Lordship informed the meeting that the council had carefully considered the disposal of the Government grant of £1000 annually for the promotion of scientific research, and would recommend its award accordingly; also, that, in conformity with the representation of council, a grant would be made by Government to enable the Board of Ordnance to publish the scientific portion of the Ordnance survey; and, lastly, that they concur in the recommendation of the British Association made last year, for the establishment of a large reflecting telescope at the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope. The statutes relative to the election of fellows having been read, the votes of those present were collected, and the scrutineers announced, that, out of 97 candidates, the election had fallen on the following gentlemen:—William Henry Barlow, Esq., George Busk, Esq., Thomas Bazard Curling, Esq., George Edward Day, M.D., Warren De la Rue, Esq., William Fairbairn, Esq., Robert James Graves, M.D., Lewis Llewelyn Bogeawen Ibbetson, Esq., Charles Turnbull Jones, M.B., James P. Joule, Esq., John Fletcher Miles, Esq., Major Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Edward Schunck, Esq., Daniel Sharpe, Esq., John Tomes, Esq.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A fatal explosion has taken place at Usherwoth Colliery, near Gateshead, Durham, by which 16 persons have lost their lives, and five others have been dreadfully injured. The cause of the accident is at present involved in mystery

PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION AT LIVERPOOL.—A large meeting in support of a return to the principle of protection in our commercial legislation, was held in the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Thursday. The meeting was attended by delegates from all the great agricultural districts and societies throughout the country; and the chair was taken by the Earl of Wilton. Among the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform we observed the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. Christopher, M.P., Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Professor Butt, Q.C., the Rev. Dr. M'Neile, Mr. George Frederick Young. Speeches of the usual character at these demonstrations have been delivered by several speakers, resolutions in support of the principle of Protection were agreed to unanimously.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris are of little interest. The Assembly has voted the renewal of the law prohibiting the meeting of clubs.

M. Mole's bill, which has caused great uneasiness to his family and to his political friends.

M. Thiers, it is said, has given up the intention of paying a visit to Claremont. The *Moniteur* contains an order from the War Minister, allowing soldiers under certain categories to return home.

GERMAN STATES.

According to accounts received *via* Paris, the Emperor of Russia will sustain Austria against Prussia. The Emperor has told the King of Wurtemberg that he informed the King of Wurtemberg that assassins were watching not only his Majesty, but the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Russia.

The King of Wurtemberg has peremptorily prorogued the Diet from the 4th to the 26th instant.

CUBA.

Later intelligence than that already published from this quarter has been brought by the American steamer *Pacific* Captain Nye. The chartering of General Lopez at Cardenas, and the surrender of the garrison, are announced. A number of men quartered upon the Woman's Island, near Catache, Yucatan, and who were waiting to take part in the expedition, had been arrested by the Cuban authorities. Cuba had been declared in a state of siege and blockade; and a proclamation had been issued, announcing that any person taking part, or aiding in any way, the invading expedition, would be shot.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at St. Martin's Hall; the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., in the chair. This charity supported by the Marquis of Westminster, Earl Harrowby, Viscount Ebrington, Lord Ashley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., &c. His Lordship having briefly opened the business, a report was read, which stated that the society had recently completed the erection of a lodging-house for families in Streatham street, Bloomsbury, at an expense of £3000, which would afford accommodation to forty-eight families, at rents varying from four shillings to seven shillings per week; and it was expected that it would give a return of eight or ten per cent. on the outlay. The "Thanksgiving Fund," established under the letter of the Bishop of London, as a means of acknowledgement of the providential mercy shown on the cessation of the cholera, now amounted to £8300; and the committee proposed to erect a lodging-house to accommodate twenty families, and also to erect a house with sixty-four single rooms, each for two persons, in which they would be partly furnished, and let to respectable single women, needlewomen and others, at a charge of 1s each, or 2s. the room, which would be provided with everything tending to the decencies and comforts of life. The returns from the houses the society already possessed was about 5 per cent per annum on the land, and 6½ per cent. on the houses and fittings; from which, however, a slight deduction must be made for the necessary repairs. The report concluded by pointing out the advantages the society was likely to bestow on the working classes, by inducing other parties to follow their example in the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, and called upon the company to aid the fund for building the thanksgiving, which it was estimated would cost £10,000. The report also bore testimony to the success of the small cottage and garden allotment system in various parts of the country. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions in support of the objects and efficiency of the society. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the secretary announced that Lord John Russell had subscribed £25 to the society; Mr. Samuel Gurney, £50; Mr Pusey, M.P., £20; Viscount Ebrington, £25, &c.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—A general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Anderson in the chair. The report stated that the tolls received for the half-year ending the 23rd of February last amounted to £7367 11s.; of which sum £4360 was derived from foot passengers, and £3007 10s. from carriages and horses. After paying the current charges and expenses, and providing for the interest upon the company's bonds, and giving a dividend of 2s. 10d. in the pound to the annuitants, there remained a surplus of £195 14s. The receipts for the past half-year had exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by a sum of nearly £100. The report was adopted. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this excellent institution, established in 1709, for the purpose of maintaining clothing, and educating the children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not, of every religion, was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening; the Right Hon. Viscount Fielding in the chair, supported by the Hon. and Rev. F. Fowle, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, Mr. J. W. Freshfield (High Sheriff of Surrey), the Rev. Dr. Cayley, Dr. Mayo, the Rev. D. Laing, F.R.S., and Mr. Newman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society," observed, that the society, the anniversary of which they had met to celebrate, had been established for many years; but who could have thought that in his little day-school, established by a few benevolent individuals in the year 1709, in St. Ann's-lane, in the immediate vicinity of the spot where he was then speaking, in which thirty boys and thirty girls were received, would ever have risen to that importance that, by the year 1850, it would have educated and established in the world upwards of 2000 children? (Cheers.) The following benefactions by will during the past year to the charity were announced, viz. from the Countess of Bridgewater, £500; Mrs. Hemsridge Cobbold, late of Ipswich, £100; E. B. Vigurs, Esq., late of Mornington-place, £50; and J. Hatchard, Esq., late of Piccadilly, £10. The balance-sheet showed the revenue for the year to have been £6937 14s. 9d., of which £1350 had been invested in the purchase of Consolidated and Reduced Annuities, £1407 had been expended on the board of the children, and £547 on their clothing. The balance in the treasurer's hands, after paying the various incidental expenses of the society, was £1. 6 11s. 6d.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary dinner of this charity was held on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, where a party of about 200 guests sat down to an excellent entertainment, over which Mr. Cubitt, M.P., presided. The secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of £400. The object of the institution is to give relief and grant permanent pensions to decayed master bricklayers, plasterers, slaters, masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, painters, glaziers, smiths, zinc-workers, paper-hangers, and their widows; also to give temporary relief to deserving workmen of masters, members of the charity, in cases of accident. It is the intention to erect an asylum to carry out the benevolent purposes of the charity, and for this and a building fund has been established.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a general meeting of the committee of management and other members took active interest in the prosperity of this institution, founded in 1827, for the relief of aged and infirm printers—pressmen and compositors—and their widows, by permanent yearly pensions, was held at the London Tavern, several business The report for the past year detailed the general state and prospects of the society. There are now 58 male and female pensioners on the funds, and 163 persons have, since the formation of the society, participated in its benefits. The principal capital invested at the present time amounts to £5513 17s. 3d. The anniversary dinner, in May last, presided over by Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., produced a sum exceeding £300. The financial statement for the past year showed the receipts, including a balance of the previous year of £68 10s. 4d., to be, from all sources, £910 18s. 2d., leaving an available balance for the current year of £40 12s 2d.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the friends and patrons of this society took place at the Hospital, Charing-cross, on Saturday the Rev. Dr. Worthington in the chair. The report stated the severe losses which this charity had sustained by the death of a very large number of its best friends and supporters, whose kindness and liberality while living contributed most essentially to its prosperity and welfare. During the last year, 18 500 indigent sick persons have been admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2458 3s. 6d. Of these, 1116 were in-patients, and 17,384 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations). These made a total of 167,758 patients who had partaken of the advantages of this institution from its commencement, in 1818, to Dec. 31, 1849. During the past year, exclusive of 1495 patients received by recommendatory letters from governors and subscribers, as many as 17,504 have been admitted without any recommendation whatever. The committee regretted that, notwithstanding the utmost care in the expenditure, the resources of the institution stood greatly in need of augmentation, to enable them to meet the continued demands of the sick and needy for relief, and to increase its efficiency and confirm its permanent prosperity. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £2385, which, with a balance of £597, made a total of £2982. The expenditure was £2635, leaving a balance of £347.

EARLY-LOAVE THEATRICAL FUND.—On Monday, the thirty-third anniversary festival of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Bart., in the chair. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the galleries were graced by a large company of ladies. The musical part of the entertainment was more than usually attractive, the following ladies and gentlemen having volunteered their gratuitous services on the occasion:—Mr. Lindsay Sloper (conductor), Misses Birch, Lee, Fyne, Rainford, K. Fitzwilliam, E. Nelson, P. Horton, Fanny Huddart, and M. Williams, Messrs. Ernst, A. Sedgwick, Henry Phillips, D. King, Leffler, Genge, Gray, Young, Binge, Stonbridge, S. Jones, Beale, and Lee. Mr. Harley, the treasurer of the society, read the company a letter which he had received from the Duke of Cambridge, regretting that his duties in the House of Lords prevented him from presiding at the festival, and offering a donation of £20 towards the funds of the institution. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts having been drunk, Mr. Harley delivered a short address, in which he urged the claims of the recipients, and concluded by stating that he had the pleasure to announce that the Queen had transmitted the sum of £50, and that other liberal sums had been presented in aid of the funds. The amount of subscriptions announced was £573 10s., including the donations from her Majesty and the Duke of Cambridge.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the College, Oxford-street; Mr. Tite, F.R.S., in the chair. The report stated that the financial details were made up as usual, and would be found to be most satisfactory. It was the great object of the council to control the expenditure consistently with the proper working of the school, so as to bring it within the ordinary income, and in this they were happy to state that they had been nearly successful. Owing to the kind indulgence of the landlord, a temporary loan, kindly granted by Lord Ashburton, chairman of the council, which the product of the college had enabled them to liquidate. The educational department had been carefully attended to, was demonstrated by the increasing income derived from the fees of the students, and the council had the gratification of reporting that the number of pupils, the working hours of the students, and the income furnished by the fees of admission, had never been exceeded, and, in the latter respect, were equalled since the establishment of the college, and its success continues to increase. From the ability exhibited by Dr. Hoffman, the professor, in the domain of organised chemistry, a pecuniary grant of £100 from the Royal Society has been applied to the purchase of a series of experiments which, it was expected, would throw a new light on the operations of Nature's laboratory to the production of those singular combinations denominated alkalis. The importance of the science of chemistry to the classes in the country, and particularly to the agriculturist, was generally acknowledged Never was it so necessary to cheapen the production of all articles of commerce, or to augment the yield of our common fields and pastures, by the scientific application of the resources of chemistry; and that this was admitted, was obvious by the increasing sale of new fertilising agents, &c. The council begged to acquaint their friends that, at the request of the Government, some most important investigations respecting the manufacture of sugar had been undertaken by the professor, in conjunction with Professor Graham, of University College, London, and Professor Thompson, of Glasgow, and on which a report had been made, and laid before the chancellor of the exchequer. It was the great object of the council to afford with the council to erect a suitable theatre for the delivery of lectures, which should be open to the public, for which provision has been made with the space behind the college, whenever the speculative builder had to submit plans for a temporary loan, kindly granted by Lord Ashburton, chairman of the council, finished with the necessary resources. After the election of the officers, a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, as president, and to the chairman, concluded the business of the meeting.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society took place on Monday; Captain Smyth, R.N., F.R.S., the president, in the chair. The council's report congratulated the Fellows upon the improved state of the society since the last anniversary, and more particularly mentioning the grounds upon which the council has founded their application to Government for a set of apartments, in which the extensive geographical collection belonging to the society might be properly arranged and rendered available for reference; it has, in less than 20 years, expended £7000 upon a journal disseminating geographical information in every part of the world; and upwards of £4000 in furtherance of discovery in the remotest regions, the results of which, in addition to that information, have been of great national utility. The Patron's, or Victoria, Gold Medal was then presented to the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Ambassador, for transmission to Lieutenant Maury, the talented compiler of the charts; a letter was read to Alderman Challis and the Rev. Dr. Tidman, as representatives of the London Missionary Society, informing them that the council of the Royal Geographical Society had, in consideration of the services of the Rev. David Livingstone, of South Africa, in succession to expeditions of Messrs. Oswell and Murray to the great Lake of Ngami, directed that twenty-five guineas, the remaining portion of the annual Royal premium "for the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery," should be awarded to that gentleman. The Presidential address on the progress of geography during the past year having been next read, the Fellows adjourned to the anniversary dinner at the Thatched House Tavern, where, with Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair, and supported by the American Ambassador, the Secretary of Legation, and other distinguished individuals, the entertainment was kept up until a late hour.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Thursday a special meeting of the subscribers to this society was held in the Scottish Hall, Crane court, Fleet-street; Sir George Clerk in the chair; when twelve boys and four girls were elected into the asylum. After some discussion, the minutes of the last meeting, which approved various officers of the institution, were read.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—On Thursday evening, the spring festival of this charity was celebrated by a dinner at the Thatched House Tavern; Sir Henry Pandas in the chair. Among the company present were his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepaul, and his two brothers; Captain Kavanagh, the political agent; and Mr. Maitland, the secretary to the General; Mr. de Gessler, Conseiller d'Etat et Consul-General to Spain, from Russia; Mr. Constantine Nicolla, of the Italian service; Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, &c. The Nepaul location appeared pleased with the Scotch reel, which was danced by boys of the Caledonian Asylum, and by the pipers of M'Kay, piper to her Majesty, and of the boys of the asylum, with which the evening's business was diversified. In the course of the evening a collection was made on behalf of the society, amounting to about £300, including £100 from her Majesty, £50 from the Marchioness of Ely, £21 from the Duke of Montrose, £10 10s from the Count de Flahaut, £10 10s. from Dr. John Forbes, &c.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—The ladies' committee and subscribers met on Saturday last, at the office of the institution, Rathbone-place, when upwards of 40 letters of thanks were read from persons who had been rescued from misery and wretchedness to comparative comfort. The only drawback upon the society in its limited means; for the applications for aid far exceed the hopes that, by their personal exertions, others of more fortunate circumstances might be stimulated to join with them in fully carrying out the objects of the society. We have pleasure in announcing that the Duke of Cambridge, and the following ladies have joined, in addition to our last announcement: Countess of Abingdon, Viscountess Curzon, Lady Marcus Hill, Lady Lurgan, Lady Adair, Dowager Lady Dacre, Lady Caroline Duncombe, Lady Gainsborough, Dowager Lady Nicholson, Lady Taylor, Lady Kerrison, Lady Sydney, Lady Morgan, &c. Amongst the contributors are Viscountess Castlereagh, £5; Lady Adair, £5; Sir W. Heathcote, £25 (per Coutts and Co.), &c.

THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Wednesday the old scholars of Westminster School celebrated their anniversary festival at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. The most noble the Marquis of Westminster, K.G., presided; and we suppose on his right hand sat the Bishops of Ripon and St. Asaph, and on his left by the Rev. Dr. Liddell, the head master. The banquet was served in the most sumptuous style, and the table presented a magnificent display of plate. Amongst the old scholars present were—Lord Glenelg, M.P., Col. Mure, M.P., Mr. Austin Vaughan Williams, Dr. Phillimore, the Rev. Dr. Williamson (head master of Westminster School), Mr. Plowden, M.P., Mr. Richard Bickerdyke, M.P., and Mr. R. S. Glynne. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to Westminster School," introduced, in a succinct but interesting narrative of the rise and progress of Westminster School from the days of Queen Elizabeth downwards, and instanced a number of great and distinguished men who had been educated within its walls; not the least, added the noble Marquis, was the present Prime Minister of England.

MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to the Archbishops and Bishops and a large number of clergymen, to dine at the Mansion House, after the sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 1: Males, 677; females, 697: total, 1374. Deaths during the same period.—Males, 343; females, 353: total, 696. In this return, the public health, in London, may be unusual calmness of the bills of mortality bears at the present time a favourable appearance. The mortality is low—not as compared with that which prevails in places of better sanitary condition, but with what has been commonly observed in London at the same period of former years The deaths registered in the week ending last Saturday were 696; in the 22nd week of the ten years 1840-49, they rose from 760, which was the lowest number, and occurred in 1842, to 950, in 1847; the average was 850, or, if corrected for increase of population, 936, to the present decrease on which, therefore amounts to The classification of deaths in public institutions shows that the deaths of persons were registered in workhouses, 46 in hospitals, 11 in lunatic asylums, and 8 in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Wednesday, Saturday, on which last day it was 30.179 in.; the mean of the week The mean temperature in the week was 58.2 deg., rather higher than in the same week during several of seven years. On Friday it was 66 deg., the average, and on the two following days it was respectively 5 deg. at 2 deg. above.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN, AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

The Cathedral of St. Paul's is the great landmark of London. Long before the eye of the approaching stranger obtains a glimpse of the graceful spires, grey massy towers, and tall columns which ascend from every corner of the outstretched city, it rests upon that mighty dome, which looms through the misty sky like some dim world hanging amid the immensity of space—for so does it seem suspended—when the smoke from ten thousand homes throws a vaporous veil over the lower portion of the invisible building. From the long range of hills that overlook Surrey and Kent—from the opposite heights of Highgate and Hampstead, and for miles away in the level valley through which the Thames ebbs and flows, that rounded dome is seen standing sentinel day and night over the two-million peopled city. Above the busy hum of the multitude it keeps watch by day, and through the hushed night it looks up amid the overhanging stars, and throws back from its golden cross (emblem of our salvation) the silvery rays of the bright moon, when all the sights of earth below are wrapt in drowsy silence. High up it towers, a tribute of man to his Maker, carrying our thoughts almost unconsciously to God while we gaze upon it, and pointing out to the unbelieving heathens who have crossed the great deep, a Christian land—an image of religion reflected in the deep tide of our commerce, shadowing forth a haven beyond the grave, when the fever and the fret of this life will have died away like a forgotten dream. It stands like a calm bay amid the ever-heaving sea of restless London, into which the tempest-tost mariner may at any time enter and anchor his barque nearer the shores of Eternity; for while all around him the wild elements of worldly gain are raging, scarcely a sound from without falls upon his ear to break the solemn silence which ever reigns in that "dim religious light."

But never did those "long-drawn aisles" appear to us more holy than on Thursday; never did the sunbeams which occasionally streamed through the vaulted dome seem so much like the golden ladder on which the "angels of God ascended and descended" in the dream of the patriarch of old, as when they whose ascended and descended" in the dream of the patriarch of old, as when they whose for a few moments upon the heads of those thousands of children who were congregated beneath. We seemed to picture Charity herself newly alighted from heaven, and standing, in the midst overshadowing them with her white wings, while her angelic smile lighted up the holy fabric as she stood with her finger pointing to the sky. It was a sight that went home to every heart, and made an Englishman proud of the land of his birth, to know that hundreds of those children, who were fatherless and motherless, were watched over and tended by the Angel of Charity, and that thousands who waited to do her bidding, with willing hearts and open hands, were assembled in the temple which her overpowering presence then hallowed. Then, to know that so vast a multitude formed but a portion of the numbers which English charity clothed, fed, and educated; and that, if all could have been assembled, tier above tier, as they then sat, they would have reached to the very summits of the dome itself, extending, as it were, to heaven, and with folded hands, and souls seek, supplicating faces, seeming to plead in our behalf before the footstool of God.

It was a sight never to be forgotten, to see those thousands of clean and neatly-clad children ranged one above another, to the height of twenty feet, beneath the huge overshadowing dome: to see the girls at the beginning or ending of a prayer, as if touched by the wand of some magician, raise or drop their thousands of snow-white aprons at the self-same instant of time, was like the sudden opening and folding of innumerable wings, which almost made the beholder start, as if he had stopped suddenly upon the world of sun-lit cities. The gaudiest garden that figure in oriental romance, with all their imaginary colouring, never approached in beauty the rich and variegated hues which that great group of children presented. Here the eye rested upon thousands of little faces that peeped out from the pink trimmings of their neat caps; there the pretty head-gear was ornamented with blue ribbons, looking like blue-bells and white lilies blended together, further on the hair of other girls of hands stood like shaded May-blossom, while the crimson badge which covered the seats looked in the distance as if the roses of June were peeping in between the openings of the branches. The pale pensive lilies adorned into a primrose-coloured border, which was relieved by the darker drapery of the boys, upon whom the shadows of the arches settled. Ever and anon there was a sparkling as of gold and silver, as the light fell upon the glittering badges which numbers of the children wore, or revealed the hues of rose-guys which they held in their little hands, or were proudly in their bosoms. High above this vast amphitheatre of youthful heads, the outspread banners of blue and crimson and purple, emblazoned with gold, hung waved, all filled with

Stains and splendid dyes,
As are the tiger-moth's deep-damasked wings.

And when the sunlight, at intervals, fell upon the hair, or the innocent faces of some snow-white group of girls, they seemed surrounded with

A glory like a saint's.
They look'd like splendid angels newly drest,
Save wings, for heaven.

KEATS.

Eastward the organ rose with its sloping gallery of choristers, selected from Westminster, St. Paul's, and the Chapels Royal, and from these the full choir burst; and the sounds were caught up and joined by thousands of voices, until the huge building seemed to throb again beneath that mighty utterance. The first anthem pealed upon the ear, we seemed borne away to another state to that heaven of which we catch glimpses in our sweetest dreams, when all those childish voices joined in the thrilling chorus: when we beheld thousands of childish faces in the ever-shifting light, we could almost imagine that those sounds came not from us, but from "the four winds of heaven" before the blinding glory of Heaven. Over all pealed the full-voiced organ, sounding like music that belongs not to earth; now high, now low, near or remote, as the reverberated sound rose to the dome or traversed the aisles, coming in and out like wavering light between the pillars and shadowy recesses—spots in which old echoes seemed to sleep, old voices to linger—which only broke forth at intervals to join in the solemn anthem that rose up and floated away, and would only become indistinct when it reached the star-paved courts above.

There was something pleasing in the countenances of many of the girls—something meek and patient in the expression of many, especially in the older ones. You could almost fancy you could distinguish those who were orphans, by their looking timidly round, as if seeking among the spectators for some one to love them.

From such a scene our mind naturally turned to the huge amphitheatres of old, when the populace of ancient cities congregated to see some gladiator die, or to witness the struggle between man and some savage beast, while the air was rent with applauding shouts, as the combatants bared their breasts to the sharp swords or were torn by the tusks of infuriated animals. How great the contrast! Instead of the shouts of the heathen multitude, here the solemn anthem was chanted by thousands of childish voices, while every heart should be uplifted in silent prayer to God. Here we saw the youthful aspirants of heaven tuning their notes like young birds—dim half-heard melodies, which can only burst forth in perfect music when they reach that immortal land where "One eternal summer ever reigns" And we sighed as we thought how many thousands, still uncared for, were scattered through the streets and alleys of London, and left to live as they best could, amid ignorance, rags, and hunger, with no one to teach them that, outcasts as they are on earth, they have still a father in heaven who careth for them. Charitably disposed as England is to her poor children, she has yet much to do before her great work is perfected; she has to let her "weary and heavy laden" bear bones in hands who have neither food nor raiment, nor any place at night where they can rest their weary and aching heads. The time will come when she will be convinced that she must do more than save a remnant, when there will be none left in hunger and ignorance to bear about her great cathedral, as we saw them on Thursday, envying the thousands of clean and healthy-looking children, who, more fortunate than they, were under the care of charitable guardians. All these her protecting arms will in time include in one warm motherly embrace, without distinction. God send that that time may be near at hand!

Many a "wept soul" looked out with moistened eyes from that assemblage which, when this earthly pilgrimage is ended, shall hear the voice of the Great Master whom they have served exclaim, "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in." Such we could distinguish, who felt no greater pleasure than in sharing their wealth amongst the poor and needy, on whose brow Benevolence had set her seal, who do good by stealth, and "blush to find it fame." Such as these feel an intimate sympathy with the misery and wretchedness of wide gloaming over the hundred and when the Angel of Death comes, he will bear them away gently, and soft beating of his dark wings they will hear again the sweet voices of those dear children singing a little way before, as if they had but to know their faces, when the gates of Paradise would

Wide on their golden hinges swing.

while outstretched arms would be seen through the surrounding halo holding forth the crowns of glory which had been prepared for them "from the foundation of the world."

Before prayers, the Hundredth Psalm was sung. The Reading Psalms were chanted by the gentlemen of the choir, the children joining in the "Gloria Patri" to each psalm. After the First Lesson, Boyce's "Te Deum," and after the Second, "Jubilate Deo." The Prayer for the Queen was preceded by the "Coronation Anthem," in which the children joined. Before and after the sermon, presented by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the usual psalms were sung; commencing with Barnby's "Hallelujah Chorus." of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, and several distinguished persons We are sorry to say the Dean was the Only one absent on only similar occasion; hundreds of the boys, unable to obtain admission,

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, JUNE 6, 1850.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE SCULPTURE GALLERY AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE, PARK-LANE.

FESTIVITIES AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.

THE Marquis of Londonderry gave a magnificent entertainment, on Wednesday evening, at Holdernesse House, to the officers of the 2nd Life Guards (of which regiment the noble Marquis is the Colonel) and a distinguished circle of the nobility. The regiment had been reviewed in Hyde Park during the morning, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince George and his Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador, attended by a brilliant suite of officers. In addition to the banquet, the Marchioness of Londonderry had issued invitations for a grand ball, to which nearly 1500 guests were bidden.

At seven o'clock, the fine band of the 2d Life Guards arrived at the mansion, and took their station in the vestibule, where they continued to play a selection of martial airs during the arrival of the company. The guests assembled in the drawing-room, from whence, at eight o'clock, they descended to the banqueting-room.

Among the company who sat down to dinner were the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Sutherland, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, the Marquis and Marchioness Camden, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, the Earl of Strafford, the Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Viscount Gough, Viscount Anson, M.P., Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir Edward Kerison, Sir William Gomm, &c. His Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador, with his two brothers, were also present at the banquet. Colonel MacDonall, Colonel Williams, and fifteen other officers of the regiment were honoured with invitations to the *fête*; and these, with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, completed the party.

The banquet was served in a style of princely hospitality. The noble Marquis was supported, right and left, by the Duchess of Norfolk and the Duchess of Sutherland. It was observed as a singular fact, that the Nepaulese gentlemen did not partake of food during dinner, but remained passive spectators of the brilliant scene which the banqueting-room afforded.

During dinner the band of the noble Marquis's regiment, stationed in an anteroom, played a selection of favourite operatic music.

The banquet having been concluded, and the dessert placed upon the table,

The noble Marquis proposed the health of "Her most gracious Majesty the Queen," which was duly honoured.

The next toast was that of "The Prince, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family," which having been drunk, the ladies retired.

Among the remaining toasts was the "Nepaulese Ambassador," which was acknowledged by his Excellency in Hindostanee, his speech being afterwards interpreted by Major Kavanagh. The "Ladies" having been toasted, the guests rose, and joined the company in the drawing-rooms.

The Sculpture Gallery (a view of which, by the kind permission of Lord Londonderry, we are enabled to present to our readers), as well as the whole suits of saloons on the principal floor of the mansion, were thrown open on this occasion. The former magnificent apartment was used as the grand ball-room, for which its large dimensions admirably adapted it. The magnificent works of art this gallery contains are world-famous the statuary including several *chefs-d'œuvre* by Canova and other eminent sculptors. Among these we may especially particularize "Thesens and the Minotaur," from the Prior Gallery at Florence, and the "Kneeling Cupid," of both of which we annex outline representations. We have also engraved a superb vase, of colossal dimensions, which stands in this gallery on a pedestal, bearing the following inscription :—

"The gift of his most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII., King of France and Navarre, on the signature of the Peace of Paris, 30th of May, 1814."

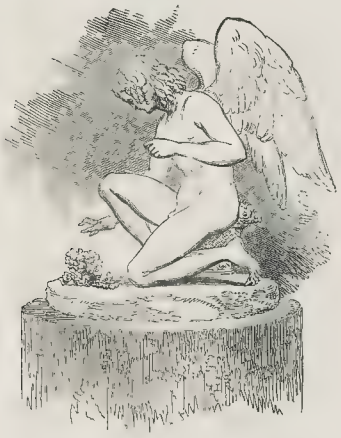
This gallery contains several full-lengths, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of British and foreign Monarchs of the present century, and a life-size model of the statue lately erected to the memory of the late Lord Castlereagh in Westminster Abbey.

Among the valuable family relics displayed here, we remarked the magnificent diamond-hilted sword presented to this celebrated statesman, and a variety of military trophies gained by the prowess and daring bravery of the present noble Marquis during the Peninsular war. One of these trophies bears the following inscription :—

These cuirasses and helmets were captured by General Charles Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., &c., when he, with a very inferior force of the Hussars and picquets of the English cavalry, charged and overthrew the Imperial Guard, one of the best corps of cavalry in the French army, at Benavente, in Spain, and took the French General Le Fevre prisoner.

We regret that want of space redneces us to the necessity of thus hastily dismissing our notice of this beautiful gallery.

His Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Wellington were present at the ball; and the festivities were kept up with unflagging spirit until after three o'clock.



THE KNEELING CUPID

VASE PRESENTED BY LOUIS XVIII TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, continue, we rejoice to learn, in excellent health, at Osborne. Nothing whatever has occurred to vary the usual even tenor of Court life during the past week, except the arrival of the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince on Tuesday last.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their illustrious guests, have taken daily drives in the vicinity of Osborne, and the continuance of favourable weather has enabled the Queen and the Prince to enjoy their accustomed early promenades in the park and grounds of Osborne.

The Hon. Elizabeth Leonox has relieved the Hon. Miss Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The Hon. Colonel Grey has relieved Major-General Wemyss as Equerry in Waiting.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday last (the birthday of his Majesty the King of Hanover) their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge had a dinner party at Cambridge House, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge had afterwards an evening party. The dinner party comprised her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Count Charles Kielmansegge, Baron Keller (Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires*), Baron and Baroness Bunsen, the Duke of Wellington, the Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl of Roden, Lord Frederick and Lady Augusta Hallyburton and the Misses Erskine, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Sir Charles Thurston and Mr. Augustus Stafford.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Grafton, Lord de Manley, Lord and Lady Barrington, Lord Edward Pitzalan Howard, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. E. St. John Mildmay (in waiting on the Duke of Cambridge), Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Colonel Liddell, at dinner, on Tuesday, at Gloucester House, Park-lane. Her Royal Highness, at a more advanced period of the evening, had a *soirée*.

The Duke of Devonshire entertained a party of his friends at Devonshire House on Monday evening, to which about 150 received invitations. The evening's amusements concluded with dancing to the music of his Grace's private band, conducted by Mr. Charles Coote. The grand saloon was not opened on this occasion.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a large party at dinner, on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens. After the banquet, the noble Viscountess received a brilliant circle of the nobility and *corps diplomatique*, &c. Amongst the visitors were the Neapolitan party, consisting of twelve gentlemen, all of whom were attired in the Oriental costume of a most *richerché* description. They arrived from the Opera shortly after eleven o'clock, accompanied by Major Macleod, Consul to the Kejah of Nepaul, and by Major Kavanagh, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. Amongst the earliest diplomatic visitors were his Excellency the Russian Minister and the *Chargé d'Affaures* of the French Republic

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch left town on Tuesday, for their seat in Hampsh re

The Duke of Sutherland has left Stafford House for Dunrobin Castle, North Britain.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose embarked at the St. Katherine's Wharf on Wednesday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Triton*, for Ostend.

The Marquis of Normanby has recovered from the effects of his late accident. His Lordship is expected to arrive in town at the close of the ensuing week, *en cowpé* from the British Embassy at Paris

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have left town on a brief Continental tour.

His Excellency Senor Isturitz, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, arrived on Wednesday at Mivart's Hotel, attended by a numerous suite.

IRELAND.

THE OFFICE OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—A special meeting of the corporation of Dublin was held on Saturday the Lord Mayor in the chair—for the purpose of considering and doing all things necessary under the *mandamus* of the Court of Queen's Bench, whereby the town was directed to proceed on the 7th inst. to the election of a Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, as chairman, having addressed the meeting in a long speech, taking a review of the whole case, the opinion of counsel was stated to be read, to the effect that the present writ of *mandamus* being a primary, and not a peremptory writ, the council were not bound to proceed to an election under it; but might show cause against so doing; and thereby put the matter in the way for deciding it by the arrival of ulterior resort. It was then proposed that the law agent to the corporation should be instructed to take the proper course for shewing cause against the *mandamus*, which was carried by a majority in the form of the following resolution:

That, as the office of Lord Mayor is at present filled by John Reynolds, Esq., M.P., the council is of opinion that it cannot proceed to elect a Lord Mayor, and we therefore direct our law agent to instruct counsel to draw up a return, to be made according to the facts, and that the city seal be affixed to said return by the town-clerk, and that he sign the same in the usual form

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Mr. Fagan has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of Cork city, as soon as the Irish Franchise Bill shall become the law of the land.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN ST. PANCRAS.—On Tuesday, the annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to the St. Pancras Church Extension Fund was held at the National School-Rooms, Southampton-street, Euston-square. Lord Ashley presided, and was supported by a large and influential number of clergymen. The Rev Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras, detailed the operations of the committee. The parish, which was twenty miles in circumference, and contained a population of 160,000 souls, was now divided into seven districts, under the pastoral superintendence of thirty-two clergymen, whilst four years ago there were only twenty. It had also at present seven or eight Scripture readers; f ur years back there were none at all. During the year, £700 had been allotted towards the new church of the Holy Trinity, at Haverstock Hi , and the committee hoped soon to be enabled to make an additional grant of £500, and its consecration was expected to take place within the year. The rev. speaker earnestly urged the necessity of a multiplication of clergymen, as well as its concomitant increased church accommodation. The summary of grants shows that, on the whole, the sum of £53.3 has been accorded towards various churches, sites, &c., and £590 as annual stipends for ministers; besides which, there had been £1180 when funds accrue. Several resolutions in support of the laudable objects in view having been adopted, the meeting broke up.

ST. PAUL'S AND THE CITY COMMISION OF SEWERS.—In answer to an applic tion from this court, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral stated in their communication, which was read to the court on Tuesday, that the first steps to any real improvement in this quarter rest entirely with the authorities of the City of London. Unless the outlet by Ludgate-hill is enlarged, it will be of no use whatever—probably only increase the inconvenience—to widen the approaches. So soon, therefore, as any practicable plan embracing such improvement shall have been agreed upon, and the obstacles removed, which the Dean and Chapter will be ready to confer with the authorities of the City of London, and will be prepared to entertain such scheme (so far as they are able, as regardians of the metropolis at large) in the most liberal spirit and manner.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of this society, which was held on Monday, Mr. Bedell exhibited specimens of *Cerambyx Lamarckii*, *Leptura rubra*, and *Saperda carcharias*, all bred from the wood of willows. A shoot of *Ribes sanguineum*, completely destroyed by *Cecidomyia serpulorum*, was shown by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Westwood exhibited a pair of *Lyda fascicata*, one of our rarest *Hymenoptera*, which fed on the shoot of an espalier pear-tree: he also showed the cases of a species of *Coleophora* feeding on the pear, which was exceedingly abundant at Hammersmith.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The next meeting of this Club will be held on Monday, the 17th inst., at Richardson's Hotel; and members intending to enter their yachts for the match for the Challenge Cup on the 19th, must do so before ten o'clock on that morning.

THE "ASIA" STEAMER.—We are requested to state that the twenty-five papier-mâché panels in the *Asia* (see page 370) were manufactured by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, who are now preparing as many panels for the *Africa*.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The recent mail from New York brought tidings of the wreck of the *Seraphine*, from Newry to that port, with 200 passengers, migrants to the interior of that country. The *Seraphine* was fitted out under private speculation. For nine days prior to the 31st of April last she encountered very stormy weather, and suddenly on that day, when in lat. 45 32, long. 48, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which threw her completely on her beam-ends. The crew, by considerable effort, succeeded in righting the ship by cutting away the masts; but it was, however, discovered that she had sprung a leak; and though all the pumps were instantly put into operation, it was found, after many hours' working, that the water in the hold increased. The following day there was a heavy gale, and a signal of distress soon attracted their attention. They proved to be the *El Dorado*, from London, the *Woodman*, of Liverpool, and the brig *Garland*, also of that port. The weather had luckily moderated sufficiently to enable their ordering out their boats, and crews, three in short time every one of the emig rants, together with the crew, were taken off the sinking wreck without a single accident

DAVIS, "the Leviathan" Betting-man, on Thursday, between the hours of eight and twelve, paid the enormous sum of £45,000.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—All the preparations are completed for floatin ; the next tube on Monday. Sailors from Liverpool are engaged, and arrang ments have been made for the directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, the engineers, and several thousand spectators. A great number of persons are expected to avail themselves of the occasion to visit the headlands of Penmaen Mawr, Conway Castle, and Snowdon, taking the season-ticke ts of the railway, to all the great works on which the public are to be freely admitted

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The circular has, we forth to summon the British Association to meet at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 31st of July, under the presidency of its founder, Sir David Brewster.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The musical entertainments this week have been unusually numerous. On Monday morning Mdlle. Coulon, a clever *dilettante*, gave her annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Mdlle. Nau, Mdlle. Grauman, Herr Sigelli, M. de Reemer, Signori Berdini and Marcosé; the instrumentalists were, in addition to the *bénéficiaire*, Mr. R. Costerton (harp), M. Sainton (violin), M. Rousselot (violoncello), Signor Briccialdi (flute), M. Barret (oboe), Mr. Lazarus (clarionet), Mr. Baumann (bassoon), Mr. Jarrett (horn); Benedict and Lindsay Sloper conducted.

Mr. Laurent, jun., gave a concert on Monday morning, at the Ridingschool, Knightsbridge Barracks, under Royal and fashionable patronage.

At the seventh Philharmonic Concert on Monday, the symphonies were Mendelssohn's No. 3, in A minor, and Beethoven's C minor; and the overtures, Weber's "Preciosa" and Onslow's "Guise." It is scarcely necessary to record how magnificent was the execution of these works under Costa's *bâton*—the Mendelssohn work was never before heard to such perfection, and the scherzo was encored. M. Alard, the celebrated violinist of Paris, and Signor Piatti, violoncellist, made his *début* in his own concerto in E, Op. 15, playing the opening movement in the first part, and the adagio and finale in the second part. Like the case of Vieuxtemps, M. Alard impressed himself by executing his own composition, which is so destitute of interest that the most perfect mechanism of the player failed to rescue it from imparting the most unequivocal *ennui* to the auditory. Save the delicious instrumental "Ave Maria" of Cherubini, with Mr. Williams' clarionet obligato, artistically sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, the vocal selection was a complete failure, owing to the ludicrous exhibition made by a French declamatory *chanteuse*—another instance of the facilities afforded to any foreign impostor, with letters of recommendation, finding a hearing at one of our first musical institutions. At the eighth, and final, concert, on the 17th inst., Spohr is engaged, we are glad to state; and Benedict will perform an MS. pianoforte concerto.

There were two concerts more on Monday night—that of Miss Chandler, at the Music Hall, at which Madame Vierdavanne, Misses S. and C. Cole, Pitt, Leslie, Kennedy, Messrs. Hodda, Reed, Swift, Sedgwick, Cumus, and Anschuez appeared; and at the Highbury Assembly Rooms, where Miss Poole, Messrs. Harrison, Richardson, F. Chatterton, H. and F. Smith, Lake, &c., were the leading artists.

The sixth meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, introduced Alard in his proper element, as an exponent of classic music. He took the first violin part in Mozart's quartet in D, No. 10, with Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, No. 2, Op. 66, with Charles Hallé (piano), and Piatti (violoncello); and in Beethoven's quintet in C, Op. 29, with Messrs. Deloffre, Hill, and Mellon (violas), and Piatti.

Mr. W. Kuhe's first morning concert on Tuesday at the Hanover Rooms, aided by Molique (the violinist and composer), Piatti, Lavenu, B. Richards, Guilo Regondi, Ap Thomas (harpist), Miss C. Hayes, Mdlle. Schloss, Mdlle. Grauman, Mdlle. Mallet, Mdlle. Rappilli, Signori Bassano, Herr Mayerhofer, Herr Stigelli, Signor Ciabatta, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c.

The annual concert of the admirable institution, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, took place at the Hanover Rooms, on Wednesday; at which Miss C. Hayes, Madame M. Lablache, Miss M. Williams, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Noble, Miss Horton, Miss Birch, Mdlle. F. Rummel, Madame Nottes; Herr Hallé, Signor Piatti, Messrs. Benedict, H. S. Bennett, H. Blagrove, Reeves, Barnby, W. H. Seguin, Machin, Drayton, and the Hungarian Vocalists assisted.

Signor Briccialdi's third flute *matinée* was given at his house, in Frith-street, on Wednesday, assisted by Signor Piatti, Herr Muhlenfeldt, Mdme. Angiolo, Mdlle. Correlati, Miss Bassano, Herr Mengis, Signor Ciabatta, Messrs. Harrison and Burdini.

On Friday, Giulio Regondi, the most accomplished and delightful of concertinists, had a *matinée musicale* at Willis's Rooms, aided by Mesdames C. Hayes, Newton, Andrews, Signor Marras, Mr. Frodsham, and Signori Ferrari, Piatti, &c.

Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett, the composer, on Thursday, gave a pianoforte *matinée* at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Stephen Heller, the composer and pianist; Signor Piatti, M. Sainton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Gratian Cooke, Mr. Jarrett, and Mr. Bannann.

Mr. R. Blagrove's second Concertina Concert was on Thursday, assisted by Messrs. C. and J. Case, Chipp, Norton, Regondi, T. Williams, Misses E. Lyon and M. Williams.

Herr Gerard Bres, a flautist and composer, assisted by Mesdames L. Rongiovanni, F. Stegeman, Westwalewicz, Zimmerman, Misses C. and S. Cole, Miss Chandler, Messrs. Hodges, Lapelsom, Herr Molnar, Herr W. Muller, Sail, Billet, Piatti, Doloffre, the Ciebras, Lazarus, Baumann, Harper, Jarrett, Auschuez, gave a concert at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Friday night

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seguin, the vocalists, gave their annual concert on Friday morning, at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Miss Dolby, a new pianoforte performer, comprising the names of Thuiberg, Benedict, J. B. Chatterton, Brinley Richards, Kiesling, Sims Reeves, Signor Marchesi, Messrs. Benson, W. H. Seguin, Mdlle. Schloss, Miss Williams, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Mdlle. F. Lablache, &c. Sir H. R. Bishop, conductor.

Madame Oury, the *pianiste*, gave a *matinée musicale* on Saturday, at her residence, in Great Marlborough-street, assisted by M. Godefroid (harp), Mr. Oury (violin), Signor Piatti (violoncello), Signor Briccialdi, Signor Brignoli, Herr Stigelli, M. Lefort, Signor Ciabatta, &c. Madame Oury is one of the most accomplished *pianistes* of the age, and is equally distinguished as a classic performer and a player of music of the modern romantic school.

An extra performance was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday, of Mendelssohn's "Paul," conducted by Costa, with Miss C. Hayes, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Reeves, A. Novello, and Phillips, as vocalists, for the benefit of the King's College Endowment Fund.

"ŒDIPUS COLONEUS."—The production of the whole of the music composed by Mendelssohn to the above Sophoclean tragedy is creating much interest. We subjoin a list of the pieces:—

Œdipus, aged, blind, in penury, and exiled from his Theban realms, guided by his daughter *Antigone*, reaches a grove sacred to the Eumenides, near Athens; where, as predicted by an oracle, he is destined to die. *Creon*, the brother-in-law and usurper, forces him from thence to Thebes, but the attempt is frustrated by *Theseus* and his Athenians *Polynices* (the eldest son) also vainly seeks to obtain his father's presence; but his efforts to regain the Theban sceptre from his brother *Eteocles* may prove success ! *The sad man's death*, preceded by a terrific tempest, then takes place, witnessed only by *Th seus*. The lamentations of *Antigone* and *Ismene* (his youngest daughter) conclude the tragedy.

The chorus consists of aged Colonæans; and Mr. Costa, in order to give due effect, has increased the number of the Royal Italian Opera choristers. Mr. Bartholomew has prepared the English version of the lyrics, with an eludatory monologue, which will be recited with portions of the tragedy by Mr. Bartley, on Saturday next at Buckingham Palace, the only time the work has been heard in this country. Her Majesty has given her gracious permission to Mrs. Anderson, for the performance next Monday morning, at her annual concert. It will occupy the whole of the first part of the programme. A full rehearsal took place on Friday, to which many distinguished amateurs were invited.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The eighth and last concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place next Monday.——Mrs. Anderson's morning concert, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, will be given on Monday, at the Royal Italian Opera. Mrs. Anderson is *pianiste* to the Queen, and musical instructress to the Princess Royal, a and is much esteemed in private life. In addition to Mendelssohn's new cantata, the following artists will appear:—Mdme. Grisi, who will produce Beethoven's Pianoforte Choral Fantasia; and, with Sainton, will play Dobler's Tarantella for Piano and Violin. In the miscellaneous selection of the second part, in which all the singers of the *troupe* will appear, the Sepnor of the Duel, from the "Huguenots," is an interesting feature, to be sung by Mario, Mei, Lavia, Tagliafico, Polonini, Rommi, and Formes. The "Leonore" and "Jubilee" overtures of Beethoven and Weber, a madrigal by Purcell, a chorus from Beethoven's Mount of Olives, and five female voices, &c., are included in this attract ve scheme.——The fifth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society will be on Wednesday.——On Friday, will be the concert of Miss Birch.——Mr. Joseph Hargh.——On Saturday (the 15th) Mr. Godefroid will give his second *matinée musicale*.——"The songs of Scotland" find a delightful exponent in Mrs. William Sinclair, so long resident in Edinburgh, and who has now taken up her permanent residence in London, to teach the expression due to the national melodies. Mrs. Sinclair, under the patronage of the Duchess of Argyll, the Countesses of Morton and Rosebery, the Viscountess Dungarvon, &c., has been lately heard to receive general gratification by the amateurs of Scottish song.——Mdme. Viardot, after playing the part of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," at Berlin, sixteen times, took her farewell in *Valentine*, in the "Huguenots," and returned to France to her *château*, near Paris, where she will recruit her strength prior to her campaign at the Royal Italian Opera, in which she will appear a few days, with Mario, in the "Prophète."——Mdme. Wagner has succeeded Mdme. Viardot at Berlin as *Fidès*.——Lastbut not the least Mendelssohn's "Elijah," at Walmer, under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Darby, has been a new entertainment in preparation, called "Notes Vocal and Instrumental and otherwise."——Under the title of "The Church Musicians and Library of Church Music," a new and useful periodical, published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., and D'Almaine and Co., has appeared. Dr. Gauntlett is the editor, and the work could not be in more efficient hands; he is thoroughly conversant with all matters connected with the church service. In the editor's preface he says:—"Our principle is, that everybody should learn to sing, in order that he may sing the praises of God: 'This people I have formed for myself; they shall show forth my praise.' But to do this, there must be system and method, order and class, theory and practice." To carry out this object, there is the beginning of a short treatise on the elements of music, and the notation of the music will be new, so that a congregation may plainly comprehend the chants, the ritual music, the verses and anthems; in the first number, the Musical Prayer-Book is for the first time rhythmically accentuated.

ROYAL CYCLORAMA.—The selection of music illustrating the views of this splendid panorama and performed by [illegible]n, on the new apolomicon, forms a great feature of attraction.

TRADE RETURNS.—The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 8th of May continue to indicate in a most remarkable degree the general prosperity of the country. The increase in the declared value of exportations, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is £1,338,982, of which £581,766 is irrespective of cotton manufactures and cotton yarn, and the increase price of the staple in those markets.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Il Barbiére" was repeated, by desire, for the last time, on Saturday night, when its success was even greater than usual. In the music lesson, when Rode's variations were encored, instead of repeating it, Mdme. Sontag gave the "Ah! vous dirai-je!" from Adam's "Tresador," with extraordinary brilliancy. The concluding variation, the accompaniment to which is formed by another variation on the *motif* of the air for the flute, was loudly re-demanded, but Mdme. Sontag very justly resisted this new requirement *Almaviva, Figaro, Bartolo, Rosina*, and all our Seville friends, were called at the end of the opera before the curtain, to receive the *adieux* of the audience until next season.

On Tuesday the "Lucia" had been announced, but at the eleventh hour a notice was handed in that Mdlle. C. Hayes would, through indisposition, be unable to sing, and Madame Frezzolini, at a moment's warning, most obligingly undertook a part in which she had never appeared before an English public, without any previous preparation, and without one instant's rehearsal. But no preparation, however long and careful, could have made Madame Frezzolini sing the part better, and a more beautiful representative of Scott's heroine can scarcely be imagined. She sang her part of the duo, "Sulla tomba," and the air, "Perchè non ho," with enchanting sweetness; and in the mad-scene, as it is called, and in the finale of the second act, her acting was touching in the extreme, and was rewarded with unanimous plaudits from all parts of the house, astonished at so novel a portraiture as that unexpectedly presented to them, and in no perfect accordance with the ideal of the musical composer. That the combination of every species of artistic talent engaged in its production, be considered, "La Tempesta" is a work of unprecedented magnitude, and naturally of the most general interest on the part of all persons who are lovers of art and literature.

It is almost superfluous to observe, that Shakspeare himself did not intend the poem of "The Tempest" as a drama, in which the plot is continuously elaborated and worked out, from its beginning to its conclusion. It was designed as a poem, in which all means of scenic illusion and effect could be combined. In the original, the play is interrupted by a masque, which, unlike the representation of the players in "Hamlet," forms no essential part of the plot; supernatural agency and music are employed—even *Caliban* sings; whilst the *Ariel*, the delicate creation of a musical part, heads a band of sprites and elves, "who trip on their toes to music and to measure." M Scribe has therefore made legitimate use of Shakspeare's "Tempest," in its transmutation into a libretto. It was absolutely necessary for lyrical purposes—since in Italian or French the plot is hurled by music and the language—that a greater intensity of human interest should be added. M. Scribe has found means of drawing these new points of interest from Shakspeare's own text. He says, in a letter to the issues of Her Majesty's Theatre, "I have done its utmost to respect the inspirations of your immortal author. All the musical situations I have created are but suggestions taken from Shakspeare's ideas; and as all the honour must accrue to him, I must also add to state that there are but few subjects so well adapted for musical interpretation."

The following is "the argument" of the new opera:—

Prospero, Duke of Milan, while absorbed in his favourite studies, treacherously dethroned by his brother *Antonio*, with the connivance of *Alfonso*, King Naples, with his infant daughter, hurried aboard a frail boat many miles at sea, and left to perish, has been safely carried by propitious winds to an island There he has found not two inhabitants—as evil-minded which, *Sycorax* and her son, *Caliban*. *Prospero*, versed in magic lore of enchantment, delivers from the bondage of *Sycorax* a beautiful spirit, *Ariel*, imprisons the with [illegible] in a rock, and reduces to slavery her monster son *Caliban*, whose cursing but fear can compel. At the moment the opera begins, many years have elapsed, and the hour of triumph for *Prospero*, and of retribution for his enemies, is arrived. A ship, upon which *Alfonso* King of Naples, and his son *Ferdinand*, *Prospero's* usurping brother *Antonio*, and their suite, have embarked, is driven towards the island. *Ariel*, and the spirits whom she leads, sent by *Prospero*, wreck the vessel, and all aboard are cast ashore, when *Prospero* discovers *Ferdinand*, nothing shocked, meets and falls in love with *Miranda*, and is harboured in her abode; whilst *Alfonso* and *Antonio*, with the remainder of the party, escape to report of their past wickedness, are led into the presence of *Prospero* The scrupulous course of events is, however, interrupted by *Caliban*, to whom *Sycorax* appears from her prison in the rock, and tells him where to find the magic book. She surrenders the power of love wishes to the possessor. *Caliban*, soon in possession of the flowers, is deaf to the entreaties of his mother to deliver her. His first wish is that *Miranda* may violate his vigilance and power be hers. Aroused by this, his next is, that sleep may fall for a quarter of an hour on *Miranda*, with whom he is left alone. When this is done, he carries her off, meets the crew of the ship, and becomes intoxicated with the liquor they give him—to him a new luxury of most delicious taste. In the meantime, *Ariel* has come from the wreck of a desperate enemy, and the cause of her recent peril, to kill *Ferdinand*. *Miranda*, in a struggle of final affection, attempts to stab *Prospero*, but he wakes, and his wakers, and his endearments disarm her. *Prospero* and *Ariel*, *Alfonso* *Antonio*, and their fo lowers now arrive at the spot, and begin [illegible]. *Ariel* and her related spirits are set free from control; *Caliban* is left sole possessor of the island; whilst *Prospero*, *Alfonso*, and their children, *Antonio*, and their suite, embark for Italy

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The sixth representation of the "Huguenots" attracted a crowded house on Saturday night. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, occupied her Majesty's box.

On Tuesday night, the second act of "Nabucco-Asato" was given, in which the splendid acting of Ronconi secured for him a special ovation at its termination. After "Asato," Rossini's "Barbiere" was given for the first time this season, with Mdme. Castellan's first appearance as *Rosina*, which she sang and acted with brilliancy and buoyancy. To state that Mario was the *Count*, and Signora Frezzolini, Tagliafico, and Ronconi will suffice to afford a notion of the infinite spi.it with which this work was rendered—Costa's orchestral colouring coming in for a large share of public approva.

On Thursday night, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was represented for the second time, Herr Formes making his first appearance as *Leporello*, a character in which, by his original reading and powerful acting, he has gained great fame in the German text. Grisi, Mdlle. Vera, Madame Castellan, Mario, Polonini, and Tagliafico were included in the cast.

ST. JAMES'S.

The vaudeville of "La Prima Donna" was acted on Monday, the part of *La Signora Rosalini* being well sustained by Mdlle. Rensud. On Wednesday the performance was for the benefit of M. Regnier. It consisted of "Les Extrêmes se Touchent" and "La Commandeur." In the latter the *bénéficiaire* performed *Bernardet* with his usual humour.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Albert Smith has provided for the peculiar audience attached to this popular theatre a kind of bur.esque of the ballet of "Esmeralda," which, under the same title, met with success on Monday. For Carlotta Grisi we have Madame Vincenti, herself solicitous of the elegance of the *dansuse*, rather than the humour of the scene. Her "pas de bandanny" was perfect. Mr. O'Smith was *Claude Frollo*; Mr. Paul Bedford, *Clopen Trouvilleton*; and Mr. Wright, *Pierre Grengoire*; while Miss Woolgar performed *Captain Phœbus*, and, as a military exquisite, was very effective. To render the subject more tractable for the purposes of burlesque, an addition was made to the action, introducing *Esmeralda* as the superintendent of a Wheel of Fortune, distributing prizes among the audience, and finally raising a living female statue (Mr. Wright), awarded to a gentleman in the stalls (Mr Worrell.). The squabble customary on such occasions ensues, and the audience is bewildered and amused. At the conclusion, the principal performers were called before the curtain.

SURREY.

"My Foll and my Partner Joe" was produced on Monday, *Harry Halyard* being interpreted by that excellent old actor Mr. T. P. Cooke, who is announced to take his farewell performances here, and whose nautical heroes are appreciated among the theatrical memories of the passing generation. Still vigorous, though aged, Mr. Cooke has not lost the power of interesting and exciting the generous sentiments of the public, and carried through the character with remarkable spirit and effect. He was greatly applauded throughout, and, at the end, received a well-deserved ovation.

WESTMINSTER INSTITUTION.—An entertainment, written by Mr. John W. R s, and entitled the "The Market Town," was delivered at this Institution on Monday last by Mr. George Cooke, in a series of descriptive and historic lectures, relieved by songs. It is not without merit, but lacks refinement.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR CUBA, VIA THE UNITED STATES.—The following notice was issued at the General Post-office on Tuesday:—"Information having been received from the Postmaster-General of the United States of the establishment of a regular communication by packets between Charlestown and Havannah, letters and newspapers for Cuba may be forwarded from this country to the United States, and thence to Havanna., by the United States packets. Letters must be addressed. The postage upon letters sent and the United States to Cuba will be is. 4d., when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s. 8d., when above half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce; and so on, according to the rate for charging inland letters; and newspapers will be liable to a charge of 2d each. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must be paid in advance. All correspondence for Cuba not specially addressed to be sent via the United States will continue to be despatched by the West India packet of the 2nd of each month.

Some time since, M. Napoleon Jerome's pay, as legislative representative, was sequestrated, on the application to the civil tribunal of a Paris coachmaker named Vaquerens, who had a claim of fifteen hundred francs against him for a carriage. Pierre Bonaparte offered the coachmaker a fifth part in order to remove the embargo on his colleague's stipend, but in vain. An application was made by the Bonapartes on Saturday last to the President of the Civil Tribunal, who has decreed that when M. Pierre's thousand francs have been deposited, Napoleon Jerome's legislative wages are to be restored to him.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Paris tailor, named Fabien, has just sent out to Hayti the mantle which the Emperor Soloque proposes wearing on the day of his coronation. It is of crimson velvet, shot with gold, and is richly ornamented with precious stones. The price of it is £2000.

M. de Lamartine has just obtained leave of absence from the French Chamber for two months. He is about to proceed immediately to Smyrna, to take possession of the tract of land which he has obtained on favourable conditions from the Sublime Porte. He expects being back in the beginning of August.

Mr. Cunningham, a midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, was killed last week by falling from the mainmast, whilst lying in the port of Lisbon.

At daybreak on Monday morning, the engineering department of the East London Waterworks Company, at Bow, were placed in great jeopardy from the outbreak of fire in the upper part of the building of that department. It originated in the roof, but from some unknown cause. In a short time three engines were in attendance; water was abundantly procured, and in two hours the fire was extinguished, after considerable damage. The firemen prevented any serious injury to the machinery.

The Lords of the Treasury having had under consideration the report of the Commissioners of Customs on a memorial of a foreign gentleman, praying that some wagkages of books shipped at Ostend for the port of London may be delivered duty free, the same being for his professional use as a teacher of languages, the Secretary to the Treasury has received directions from their Lordships to convey their authority to the Commissioners of Customs for the delivery of the books in question duty free, as requested, which order has been duly carried into effect.

The *Prussian Moniteur* announces that sales of ecclesiastical property having been taken place in the principality of Neufchatel, the Cabinet of Berlin has caused it to be declared by the Prussian Minister at the Swiss Confederation that the sales of this kind which have taken place by the revolutionary authorities, or which might be made for the future, would not obtain the consent of the legitimate Government.

The *German Reform* of Berlin states that the Russian Government has relaxed the regulations respecting the admittance into Russia of Prussian subjects. Persons travelling through the Prussian states upon business are allowed to do so on producing a certificate of a Russian Consul.

The Belgian Government has resolved on establishing an electric telegraph, joining the French line on the one side, and the Prussian on the other. When this is done, news can be transmitted instantaneously from Warsaw, Hamburgh, and Berlin to Paris.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., says, "We learn that the Emperor of Austria had a narrow escape from death during his late stay at Trieste. In the evolutions of the fleet, a shotted gun went off by accident. The ball passed close to the Emperor."

Her Majesty, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Evan Jones, the chief clerk in the Admiralty registry, to be marshal of the said court, vice John Deacon, Esq., deceased.

Mr. Garfit, landlord of the Sack Tavern, Waterside, Lincoln, died last week of the glanders. He lingered in great pain for a period of eight weeks, having taken the disease from a horse which was lodged in his stables by some boatmen.

On Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock, a boat, containing five persons, through some unexplained cause, was capsized off Millbank, and the entire party immersed. Fortunately, several boats were near the spot, and three of the party were rescued in a very exhausted state. Unhappily, Mr. Wetherell, residing at No. 125, Princes-road, Lambeth, and his grandson, aged five years, sunk and were drowned, and, though drags were used for some time, the bodies were not recovered.

A vacancy having lately occurred in the office of Sub-Inspector of Factories in the Midland District, Sir George Grey has not filled up the place, and has ordered the duties to be performed by the other Sub-Inspectors of the district. This is in addition to the saving made on the death of Mr. James Stuart, one of the chief inspectors, whose duties were transferred to the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland.

The Hon. W. G. C. Elliot, now an unpaid *attaché* to the British Ministry at Hanover, is appointed to the same position at Madrid.

The subscriptions for erecting a memorial window to the late Dean of Hereford, in Hereford Cathedral, amounts to about £200.

In no former year were the religious pilgrimages of the south of Germany performed by such crowds of people or with so much external display as at present.

The Prussian General Jochmus, late Minister of War under the German Central Government, has entered the Turkish service, and is to proceed to Constantinople immediately, to undertake the organization of the Turkish cavalry.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a notice from the Minister of Commerce, offering a reward of 10,000 fr. for the discovery of a cure for a contagious disease prevailing amongst horned cattle.

On the afternoon of Tuesday a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. G. Little, Forest Fan (where a steam-threshing machine had been used), five miles from Newtownards, and five large stacks of corn, three of wheat, and two of beans, were consumed. The property was insured in the Sun Fire-office.

The aviary of the Liverpool Zoological Gardens was burnt to the ground on Monday night, through some fireworks which were placed on that evening dropping on the thatched roof. Several of the birds were scorched to death.

Mr. Hodges, M.P., has relinquished further proceeding with his bill for substituting an acreage for the excise duty on hops, in consequence of an intimation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the session was too far advanced to give him any chance of accomplishing his object.

In Sussex great uneasiness is beginning to be felt respecting the payment of the second instalment of the 1848 hop-duty, which is due in November next, and an agitation is about to be set on foot for obtaining its remission

The South-Western Railway Company will run special trains from Waterloo to Weybridge during the forenoon of Tuesday and Thursday, commencing at eight o'clock, A.M.; and from Windsor during the afternoons of the above dates.

On Monday was printed a Parliamentary paper, containing an account of the public income and expenditure from 1822 to 1849. The largest income in the twenty-eight years was in 1824, when it amounted to £59,829,591 The expenditure for the army, navy, and ordnance is given in another account, and returns. In 1849 the expenditure of the effective service was £12,007,878, and for the non-effective £3,818,569, making for the year £15,823,337.

A return just published states the amount of stamp duties collected in the year ending January, 1850, on bonds, mortgages, conveyances, and other written instruments, to have been £1,381,250.

The King of Sardinia has sanctioned the law allowing a credit of 120,000f. for the erection of the machine for the perforation of the great tunnel of the Savoy railroad, between Modane and Modane. A hydraulic machine is to be erected to put the former in motion.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) has been raised to the rank of Earl of Cottenham, of Cottenham, in the county of Cambridge, and Viscount Crowmarsh, of Crowmarsh, in the county of Surrey.

On Wednesday, a brutal fellow, who was returning from Bingar Fair with some cattle, accompanied by a boy, when past Portway, near Wells, commenced beating the poor boy's head against the wall. His cries of "Murder" brought to the spot a man named Ward, who interfered to save the boy, when he was instantly knocked down, but, on regaining his legs, he struck the fellow such a blow that he fell, and, knocking his head against the kerbstone, caused a concussion of the brain.

By a decree of the French Commander-in-Chief of the 5th and 6th military divisions, the publication and sale of the *Mystères du Peuple*, by Eugene Sue, is forbidden in the departments of the Rhone, Ain, Isère, Loire, and Drôme.

It is announced that Abd-el-Kader is dangerously ill at the Château d'Amboise, where he is detained a prisoner.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment.

At the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the King of the Netherlands has determined that a Netherlands Ambassador shall in future reside in Norway and Sweden, as well as in Denmark. In consequence of this resolution, Mr. Martini, who has hitherto represented the Netherlands at Stockholm as well as at Copenhagen, is accredited resident minister at Copenhagen alone, with a salary of 8000 florins, instead of 10,000, as hitherto, Mr. Hagen alone, with a salary of 8000 florins, instead of 10,000, as hitherto, Mr. Gevers, hitherto resident minister at Stuttgard and Munster, is appointed resident at Stockholm, likewise with a salary of 8000 florins.

M. Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, ex-President of the Constituent Assembly at Rome, arrived in Berlin on the 30th ult.

The superintendence of the Coast Guard service in Ireland having been removed to England, the consequence has been that smuggling is almost practised generally along the Irish coast, even in the neighbourhood of Dublin. For the first time within twenty years, a cargo of smuggled tobacco was landed last week at Clontarf, a bathing-place within one mile and a half of the city.

The paupers in the workhouse of Limerick are in a perfect state of insurrection, and all the military and police of the city are on duty to suppress their riotous conduct, at the head of which are the females of the establishment. 74 of them have been already committed to prison, and as the last accounts the revolt was still in progress. The Mayor and magistrates are constantly on the alert, and the troops under arms. The paupers have destroyed all the locks, bolts, and bars of the workhouse, and go in and out just as they please.

The oldest oak-tree in Belgium, which was planted in the reign of Charles V, about 1540 or 1550, was cut down last week, at Rooberst. It measures 36 ft 6t in length and 18 feet in circumference. Planks 2 feet wide may be cut from some of its branches. This tree was purchased for 500f. by M. Vander Bench, a cabinet-maker at Oudenaarde. It is said that he intends to send a plank, cut from this tree, from 4 to 5 feet wide, to the European Exhibition in London, in 1851.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G W B.—The Solution to Mr. Pruss's laimitable Chess Enigma. No 379, is—1. Q to her K5 5th (ch); 2 B to Q 7th (ch); 3 R to Q B 5d, and mate next move

GOLA.—1 When the stipulation of a Problem is that White shall mate in three moves, it means at *White's* third move. 2. Your end game is deficient in point and artifice

P. Bolden.—Even your amended diagram is defective. Where is the King's Bishop?

T A B, Barry.—1. If you have a Queen on the board and advance a Pawn to his 8th square, you can claim another Queen. 2. You cannot Castle when in check

HARLEQUIN.—The "Chess-Player's Text-book" can be procured of Longman, 39, Piccadilly, and only there

G M J.—You must have made a mistake in the position

B F.—In the positions you send, the Mate is not *forced*, and they are, therefore, worthless. White must always checkmate against the *best possible defence* in the given number of moves

VERAX.—The Chess-men sent us by VERAX are very badly executed imitations of the real article. As we have before said, the only security the public have against being defrauded is men. As we have before said, the only security the public have against being defrauded is man. As we have before said, the only security the public have against being defrauded is man. As we have before said, the only security the public have against being defrauded is man

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

at Esher; and on her tomb the passer-by may read this inscription, "Here lies Jane Porter, a Christian widow." As a novelist Miss Jane Porter obtained the highest celebrity. Her three most renowned productions were her "Thaddeus of Warsaw," written when she was about twenty years of age, her "Scottish Chiefs," and her "Pastor's Fireside." "Thaddeus of Warsaw" had immense popularity: it was translated into most of the Continental languages, and Poland was loud in its praise. Kosciusko sent the author a ring, containing his portrait. General Gardiner, the British Minister at Warsaw, could not believe that any other than an eye-witness had written the story, so accurate were the descriptions, although Miss Porter had not then been in Poland. The "Scottish Chiefs" was equally successful. With regard to this romance, it is known that Sir Walter Scott admitted to George IV., one day, in the library at Carlton Palace, that the "Scottish Chiefs" was the

THE LATE MISS JANE PORTER.

parent in his mind of the Waverley Novels. In a letter written to her friend Mr. Litchfield, about three months ago, Miss Porter, speaking of these novels, said:—"I own I feel myself a kind of sybil in these things; it being full fifty years ago since my 'Scottish Chiefs' and 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' came into the then untrodden field. And what a splendid race of the like chroniclers of generous deeds have followed, brightening the track as they have advanced! The author of 'Waverley,' and all his soul-stirring 'Tales of my Landlord,' &c. Then comes Mr. James, with his historical romances on British and French subjects, so admirably uniting the exquisite fiction with the fact, that the whole seems equally verity. But my feeble hand" (Miss Porter was ailing when she wrote the letter) "will not obey my wish to add more to this host of worthies. I can only find power to say with my trembling pen that I cannot but esteem them as a respected link with my past days of lively interest in all that might promote the virtue and true honour of my countrymen from youth to age." These eloquent words become the more touching, when we consider that within three months after they were written, this admirable lady quitted this life in the honoured maturity of her fame.

Miss Porter wrote, in conjunction with her sister, "Tales round a Winter's Hearth." She was also an indefatigable contributor to the periodicals of the day. Her biographical sketch of Colonel Denham, the African traveller, in the *Naval and Military Journal*, was much admired as one of the most affecting tributes ever paid to departed merit. Miss Porter was a Chanoiness of the Polish order of St. Joachim, which honour was conferred upon her after the publication of "Thaddeus of Warsaw." She is, in her portraits, generally represented in the habit of this order. Miss Porter died on the 24th ult., at the residence of her brother, Dr. Porter, in Portland-square, Bristol. That brother, so tenderly beloved by her, and so justly respected by all who know him, is now the last survivor of this brilliant company of brothers and sisters; and he, too, we are sorry to say, is in an enfeebled state from paralysis, aggravated by the recent shock of his gifted relative's demise. Except himself and his married niece in Russia, there remains no representative of a family which England has good cause to hold in honoured and grateful remembrance.

THE GORHAM CASE.

SINCE our publication on the 25th ult. we have been favoured with some information concerning the early life of Mr. Gorham, which an unavoidable accident prevented us using last week. Similar information has been obtained by a monthly contemporary, *Bentley's Miscellany*; and the few additional particulars we shall now state agree with what is mentioned in that work. They fill up some gaps in the brief memoir of Mr. Gorham, which we published a fortnight ago.

Mr. Gorham is descended from an Anglo-Breton family, which can be traced to the beginning of the 12th century. He was born at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, and entered Queen's College, Cambridge, of which Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle, was then President, in 1805. He seems to have been a diligent student, and won from his college mathematical, classical, and theological prizes. He obtained also two University prizes. In 1808, while yet an under-graduate, the Norrisian gold medal was awarded him for an Essay on Public Worship. He took his degree of B.A. on January, 1809, and was the third wrangler, Baron Alderson being the senior wrangler. Immediately afterwards, he divided with Mr. Standley, the second wrangler, subsequently Vicar of Southoe, the second of Dr. Smith's two mathematical prizes.

It will shew Mr. Gorham's early connexions, and tend to convince the reader of his early predilections, if we mention that Dean Milner and the late Mr. Wilberforce recommended him to be the companion of a young nobleman of his own standing at the University; and with him he removed to Edinburgh, where he resided a year and a half. In 1810, while still in the north, he was elected a Fellow of Queen's, and in 1811 gained the annual Divinity Prize, given to a Bachelor of Arts of that college. He was ordained a Deacon in 1811, by Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely, who instituted a private examination, and threatened to withhold ordination from him, on account of a difference of opinion on baptismal regeneration—the very subject on which, thirty-seven years afterwards, the Bishop of Exeter refused to institute him into Brampford Speke. Mr. Gorham was firm in his convictions, and the Bishop gave way, and ordained him. In 1812 the same prelate ordained Mr. Gorham a Priest.

In allusion to his difference of opinion with Dr. Dampier, Mr. Gorham says, in his work which we quoted this day fortnight:—"On my ordination, in 1811, an attempt was made by the then Bishop of Ely (Dr. Dampier), to stretch Episcopal authority beyond Canonical bounds, by placing his *private expositions* of the declarations of the Church, with regard to the effects of Baptism, on a level with the Thirty-nine Articles; and he demanded from me an acceptance of his opinions as essential to admission to Holy Orders. Though I was then a very young man—the only candidate, among many, subjected, without notice, to that trying ordeal—and though non-ordination would have involved the loss of the college preferment I then held, as well as have debarred me from the ministry into which I was earnestly desirous of entering, I had the courage to reject his authoritative proposition of a private test of orthodoxy. Shame would it be, if in more mature, or even in declining years, I had less firmness in protesting against a similar innovation on the principles of the Church of England. A weak or an ill-informed conscience may be terrified into compliance by a peremptory allegation of a broken vow, and a call with the Highest Appeal for implicit submission. It requires nerve, my Lord, as well as integrity, to meet such an onset as this."

Mr. Gorham resided in Queen's for three years, taking pupils, and in 1814 left the college for the curacy of Beckenham, Kent. In 1818 he became curate of Clapham, under Dr. Dealtry, and remained there till 1827. In that year he married Jane, the second daughter of the Rev. John Martyn, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, late Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, of whom and of whose father, also an eminent botanist, Mr Gorham published, in 1830, very interesting memoirs. He also published, in 1820, a "History of St. Neots," 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Gorham served several curacies in different dioceses till 1846, when he was presented by Lord Lyndhurst to the vicarage of St. Just, Penwith. The remainder of his history has been of late continually before the public; and all the information we have since received justifies the remark we made a fortnight ago. From 1827 to 1847, or for nearly twenty years, he has lived in the quiet performance of his parochial duties, and supplied no important materials for a biography. We subjoin a Sketch of the Church and National School at St. Just, the latter of which Mr. Gorham has tried in vain to make useful.

The *Church* is supposed to have been rebuilt about the time of Henry VII. The Rectory was appropriated to Glasney College, near Falmouth, in 1352. A monumental stone, probably of the 11th century, was found on repairing the chancel in 1827, with an inscription "SELYS IACET HIC." We gather these particulars from a history of the parish, published by the late Vicar, the Rev. J. Buller.

The *National School-room* was built by parochial subscriptions, and a National Society grant, under the exertions of the Rev. John Buller. The School, however, was not supported, and for eighteen years was without a master. The building having become very greatly dilapidated, the present Vicar, the Rev. G. C. Gorham, exerted himself strenuously to procure its repair and enlargement; in fact, under great discouragement, it was all but rebuilt, and a very commodious master's house was erected, at the expense of about £400, in 1847, by grants from the Privy Council and from the National Society, and by private subscriptions obtained by the Vicar, without one shilling expense to any one parishioner. This is recorded on a tablet in the School-room. An excellent master was obtained; but we regret to hear, that neither by public subscription nor by parochial attendance, has sufficient encouragement been given towards the support of the Vicar's plans for the benefit of his populous parish, to render it expedient for him to continue the School at present. The burden was greater than the incumbent could be expected to sustain, personally. His report to the Privy Council states that it would cost him, individually, £60 or £70 a year, for the education of about thirty children, out of a population of 8000. Let us hope that his benevolent plan for the education of the poor of St. Just will soon be duly appreciated, and rendered available.

The *Vicarage House* was built of granite, about fifty years ago, by the then Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Nankivell, by a loan from Queen Anne's Bounty. It was added to by the late Vicar, the Rev. John Buller, in 1827; and at the same time the beautiful garden was made, which is situated like an oasis in a desert; this being the only spot in that extensive parish which has any plantations, the rest of the parish being peculiarly unsightly, and destitute of trees. The house has been greatly improved by the present vicar.

CHURCH, SCHOOLS, AND VICARAGE OF ST. JUST, PENWITH.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

ERMINIA FREZZOLINI is the daughter of one of those artists of Italy who have become even more rare than tenors; Italy, so long and so deeply ravaged by invasions of armies, of revolutions, and of moral epidemics, no longer produces comic artists. Signor Frezzolini, her father, having lost his fortune and position at the fall of Napoleon, having great natural *vis comica* and a powerful voice, took to the stage, and became a celebrated buffo. Having succeeded in his new career, he married, and the first daughter born to him (at Rome, in 1823) was the present great *prima donna*. For some years her frame was so delicate, that he destined her, as the only resource, to the cloister. She was first placed at a nunnery at Orvieto; from thence she was removed to another convent at Florence, in order to be nearer her father. From her earliest years she showed great musical taste and an excellent ear for music, and, at the convent, was wont to delight the good sisters by the dulcet subdued notes of her voice. At fifteen, the delicate girl, who had overgrown herself, began to acquire energy, and her mind was fired by the reading of the poets; and her delineations of the characters of Alfieri betrayed her dramatic genius, whilst her notes began to soar boldly up to the highest regions of the voice. From that moment she was removed from the convent; and she had hardly completed her sixteenth year before she appeared as a *prima donna* at the Theatre of the Cocomero, at Florence, in *Beatrice di Tenda*, which has ever since remained one of her most triumphant characters.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

From her first appearance, such was the sensation she produced, that engagements were offered by every operatic theatre in Italy. First she visited her native city, Rome. Thence she went back to Florence; then to the Fenice, at Venice; to the Scala, at Milan, to Naples, Turin, &c. In vain did she receive offers from France - she would never visit it; nor would she leave her native country, until, having married Pozzi, the tenor, he persuaded her to come to England, in April, 1849. She arrived in England much shaken by the journey, and then fell ill, and never recovered, during the season, wholly her vocal powers; although, even then, the ruling *prima donna* of Her Majesty's Theatre found in her a dangerous rival. To recover her health, she returned, at the conclusion of the London season, to Italy, and once more, for several years, she could not be induced to revisit the ingenial and changeful climates of Paris and London. However, in 1847, she was tempted by an enormous salary to St. Petersburgh, whose cold, unchanging, but bracing climate she found of the greatest benefit. At St. Petersburgh her success was greater than that of any singer who had previously visited that capital. She has been re-engaged there for three successive seasons; and the Emperor and Empress, who have loaded her with kindness and magnificent presents, have expressed to her their wish that she should return against next season. Many tempting offers have been made for the last four years to Madame Frezzolini to revisit London, by both the London operatic establishments. This year she was at last induced, by a liberal offer, to afford the *éclat* of her talents to Her Majesty's Theatre. Madame Frezzolini has a voice of the highest soprano quality. She possesses great musical science as well as great enthusiasm, and, for the expression of passion, she is without a superior on the stage. Her magnificent Roman countenance and *distinctive*, her splendid stage figure, and the elegance and dignity of her dramatic bearing, complete her qualifications for the highest position on the stage.

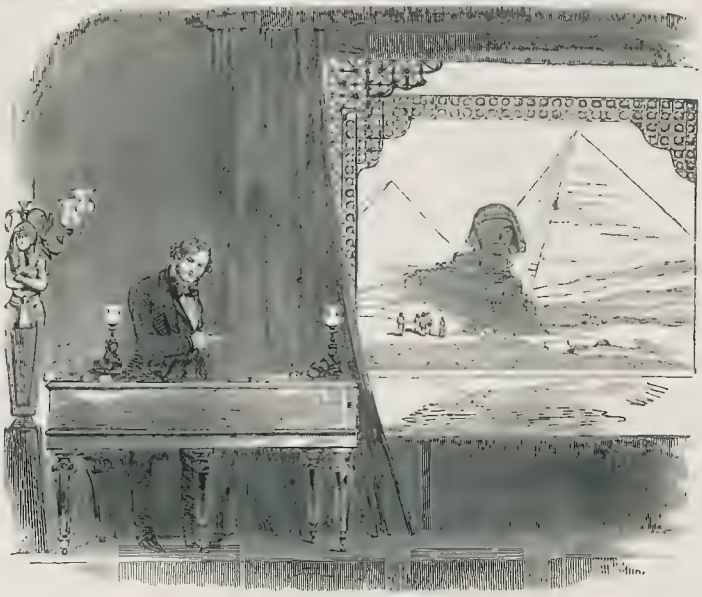
ARMS OF THE FREE STATE OF CUBA.

THERE is nothing like anticipation in this go-ahead world. The leaders of the movement for the conquest of Cuba have resolved that no time shall be lost in blazoning to the world the successful result of their adventure. At the head of each of General Lopez's addresses appears the accompanying device, stated to have been selected by the Cubans as the arms of their native country, when it shall have become "free and independent" among the nations of the earth.

ARMS OF THE FREE STATE OF CUBA.

Some of the principal features of this device are borrowed from the arms of the United States. The form of the shield, the liberty cap which surmounts it, and the American flag in the left foreground, are each and all evidences of the respect which Cubans have for the nation whose form of government they desire to imitate; while the thirteen stars over the palm tree bear witness to a deep-felt wish ultimately to join their lone star to the States' bright galaxy.

The three dark-coloured bands in the lower left-hand quarter of the shield correspond with the three blue stripes upon the flag, and represent the three divisions of the island of Cuba. The palm tree is the emblem adopted for the island itself.



MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT—"THE OVERLAND MAIL," AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.

The upper half of the shield represents the southerly point of Florida, sustained by the United States flag; and the northerly point of Cuba sustained by the flag of Free Cuba; the narrow passage between being considered and represented as the *key* to the Gulf of Mexico, and such it is, geographically and practically. The filling in of the different insignia of war and nationality is after the plan adopted in the United States; and, we dare say, regarded with pride by the people of that "land of liberty."

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ON Monday evening Mr. Albert Smith repeated his Entertainment of the "Overland Mail," at Willis's Rooms, with increased success. The room was crowded with company, and the applause was cordial and hearty throughout the performance. The views by Mr. W. Beverley are extremely beautiful.

We give the humorous scene between the Arabs and the Traveller on the summit of the Great Pyramid, with the accompanying dialogue:—

"The view from the summit of the Pyramids has been often described the scene which takes place on the summit has found fewer recorders. No sooner does the traveller arrive there, than he is immediately hustled by a crowd of noisy attendants. One fellow, more pertinacious than the rest, gets near him, and this dialogue begins

'Here! I say, Master; look here—antique—very good. Shilling for him, Ole gentleman come here to-morrow, give dollar. You have him for a shilling.' (The "antique" is a little green crockery mummy, thousands of which are sold to travellers. They are popularly supposed to be found in the tombs; unbelieving spirits affirm they are made in Staffordshire.) You reply you don't want it.

'I say, Master; yes,' goes on the Arab. "Give me two shilling; run up Belzoni's pyramid in five minute. Ole gentleman come here yesterday, give me two dollar. Bueno, give *bakshesh*."

"You begin to be somewhat dazzled at this reckless old gentleman's liberality, whoever he is. Perhaps you say, "Get along with you."

'Yes, I say: Colonel Vyse say me good Arab. Him other bad. No like Francese no like Muskoff—no like Greek. Arab like Inglese—gotlots shillings. Ole gentleman give nine, five, seven, two shilling, one. Buy him? Sixpence!"

"This goes on until late in the afternoon; as the chance of a market diminishes, it is a very humiliating fact, that the most important gods of ancient Egypt may be bought at a shilling a dozen. English money is most current; and, as a proof of civilization, I took a bad sixpence in change when buying a handful of representatives of Osiris."

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS

IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

(*Concluded from page 378.*)

THE long lines of carriages which are daily to be seen at the entrance of the Society's Garden, are conclusive evidence that the Hippopotamus has now, as we prognosticated, completely established himself as the great lion of the day. We understand that the number of visitors since his arrival have averaged nearly

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY REGENT'S-PARK.

2000 per diem; and there seems every probability, from the interest with which he is regarded, that still larger crowds will follow. The illustration with which we present our readers is from the accurate pencil of Mr. Weld, and gives the animal in one of his most characteristic actions, that of emerging from the water. On making the first plunge into his bath, he generally goes to the bottom, and remains there entirely submerged for some seconds—the longest period which has been mentioned to us is three minutes and a half and then quietly rises, until the large protruding eyes and valvular nostrils are above the surface. He frequently remains in this attitude for a considerable period, and then, as if suddenly possessed by some joyous sensation, plunges and rolls with gambolling glee, until the water dashes in large waves against the walls which confine it.

We may here mention, that the house and bath have been warmed by Mr. W. Hill's improved Flue Boiler and Brasses.

Professor Owen has published his "first impressions" of the animal in a letter to the Editor of the *Annals of Natural History*. We cannot give a better account of certain details of structure than by quoting his words:—

"The ears are very short, conical, fringed with short scattered hairs along the lower half of their thick borders, and beset with a few clumps of short hairs upon the middle of their inner surface. It moves them about with much activity. The dark colour of the body extends forwards along the middle of the upper part of the head, and more faintly along the cheeks. The skin around the ears is light-coloured almost from the commencement of the protruded round the eyelids, which defend the peculiarly situated and prominent eyes. There is a single groove or fold above the upper eyelid, and two curved grooves below the lower one. At first sight the eyes would be devoid of eyelashes, but on a close inspect on a few very short hairs may be seen on the thick rounded margin of the upper lid. There is a carbuncle or protuberance on the middle of the outer surface of the nictitating lid. The colour of the iris is a dark brown: the pupil is a small transversely oblong aperture. The eyeball is relatively small, and is remarkable for the extent of the movements of protraction and retraction. The nostrils, situated on prominences, which the animal has the power of raising on the upper part of the broad and massive muzzle, are short obliquo slits, guarded by two valves, which can be opened and closed spontaneously, like the eyelids. The movements of these apertures are most conspicuous when the beast is in his favourite element. The mouth is remarkable, even in its present extreme youth, for the peculiar upward direction of the corners towards the eyes, which, combined with the breadth and massiveness of the muzzle, give the mouth a most grotesque and smiling character in whatever position it is presented to the spectator. At certain moments, the whole aspect of the head suggests to one the idea of what may have been the semblance of some of the gigantic extinct Batrachians, the relics of which, whose frail bones excite our wonder so powerfully whenever we wander into the galleries of Palæontology in the British Museum.

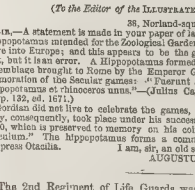
"The Romans were acquainted with the Hippotamus through the accounts of Herodotus and Aristotle; and it may be interesting to some of our readers to compare the notice which occurs in the famous Sketch of Egypt and its Animals, by the Father of History, with the living animal itself. In the 71st chapter of his second book he says, after speaking of certain other animals, "the River-Horses are held sacred in the country of Paraphrumis, but not by the rest of the Egyptians. The nature and character of the animal is as follows:—It is four-footed, with cloven feet; has the mane of a horse, tusks of a horse, protruding teeth, and the tail and neigh of a horse. It is as large as the biggest ox, and its hide is so thick that polished spears are made from it when dried."

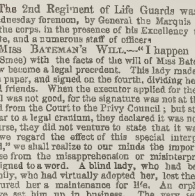
As we can barely suppose that Rome until the present opportunity of seeing the animal he describes during his travels, respect for his memory suggests the hope that this account must have been written long after his return from Egypt, or from very hasty and imperfect notes.

Although in the exhibition of a living Hippopotamus the Society stands unrivalled in modern times, the Romans, who spared no cost in getting up the triumphal processions which ministered so largely to their pride, had several opportunities of beholding this animal in Rome; and we consequently find traces of it in their sculpture and their coins. On the plinth of the Statue of Nilus—which was in the Belvidere at Rome until removed to the Musée Napoleon—a Roman artist has executed several figures of the Hippopotamus, engaged in contest with the crocodile and with the pigmies, which, although not marked with the precision and truth which a physiologist would demand, leave no kind of doubt as to the animal which he intended to depict among the attributes of the river.

In a large brass coin of Hadrian, struck between A.D. 117 and 138, the reverse represents such a statue of the Nile, with the hippopotamus in the background.

In a large brass of Philip II., struck about A.D. 247, we have a tolerably characteristic figure of the animal, as well as in the large brass of Otacilia, which was struck between A.D. 234 and 249.





(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

38, Norland-square, Bayswater, May 28, 1850.

SIR,—A statement is made in your paper of last Saturday to the effect that the Hippopotamus intended for the Zoological Gardens is the first that has been brought alive into England, and this appears to be the general impression upon the subject, but it is an error. A Hippopotamus formed one of the animals in the large assemblage brought to Rome by the Emperor Gordian the Third, for the commemoration of the Secular games: "Pasrant sub Gordiano Rome . . . hippopotamus et rhinoceros unus."—(Julius Capitolinus, *Hist. Aug. Script.*, vol. ii., p. 132, ed. 1671.)

Gordian did not live to celebrate the games, being murdered A.D. 244: and they, consequently, took place under his successor, Philip, in the year of Rome 1000, which is preserved to memory on his coins by the reverse, "Milliarium Seculum." The hippopotamus forms a common reverse of the coins of his Empress Otacilia. I am, sir, &c.

AUGUSTUS LANGDON, B.C.L., F.S.S.

The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards was reviewed in Hyde Park, on Wednesday forenoon, by General the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., Colonel of the corps, in the presence of his Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite, and a numerous staff of officers.

MISS BATEMAN'S WILL.—"I happen to be acquainted (says Mr. A. Smee) with the facts of the will of Miss Bateman, of Newington, which has now become a legal question. The lady made a will, filled up three sides of the paper, and signed on the fourth, dividing her property amongst her relatives and friends. When the executor applied for the probate, he was told that the will was not good, for the signature was not at the end. Reappealed to the Court, and from the Court to the Privy Council, but still by some such reasoning only clear to a legal cranium, they declared it was not at the foot or end, though, of course, they did not venture to state that it was in any other position. Now, if we regard the effect of the special interpretation of the words "foot or end," we shall realise to our minds the importance of the errors which may arise from the misapprehension or misinterpretation of the exact idea to be assigned to a word. A kind lady, who had long assisted Miss Bateman's family, who had virtually adopted her, lost thereby £1000, which would have secured her a maintenance for life. An orphan lost his mite, which might have set him up in business. The very servants who came and legacies left to them, have been deprived of their justly merited reward. The distant relatives lost their portion, which they were reasonably entitled to expect; a former companion did not obtain her promised bequest; the friends have been deprived of the legacies assigned to them; the acquaintances, of the mementos or little articles of jewellery, which were actually sealed up and addressed to each respectively. Everything went to the next of kin, who, under the will, had a handsome portion left to him. *—Justice and Reason*, just published.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A heavy, and not altogether good settling, has so thoroughly engrossed the time and attention of almost every man connected with the Turf, that the Newton Meeting, with a very fair list, attracted few but the "locals;" the county, however, is so densely populated, that as far as numbers can ensure success, racing in Leicestershire must always prosper.

The week ensuing will be devoted to Ascot, once the favoured of royalty, but which, under the present Sovereign, has not obtained that steady patronage which was accorded to it under William IV., and the "Georges." The betting, therefore, will stand on its own merits, and on this score it has nothing to fear. The list is a bumper, each day promising plenty of sport, and good fields for most of the principal events; the Queen's Vase and the Tremendis being the features for Tuesday (always an interesting day at Ascot); the Royal Hunt Cup, Windsor and Coronation Stakes for Wednesday; the Emperor's Plate (with the Flying Dutchman and Theseus as conspicuous) and New Stakes for Thursday; and the Great Western Railway Handicap for the wind-up.

The principal Cricket matches will come off thus:—**Monday**: The return match between the M. C. C. and ground and the University of Cambridge; and an All England match at Sheffield's, between eleven of England and fourteen of Yorkshire. **Tuesday**: A match at the Surrey ground, between the Surrey and Streatham Clubs; and on Monday and Tuesday, matches at the Copenhagen ground.

The Aquatic gatherings comprehend the Waterloo-bridge regatta on Monday, one on Wednesday at Maidenhead, and the Henley regatta on the two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The great anxiety felt with regard to the settling prevented any regular betting on future events; our quotations, therefore, will necessarily be short.

ASCOT STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Vampyre	5 to 1 agst any other

THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.—Even money laid between Canezou and the Flying Dutchman.

DERBY, 1851.

25 to 1 agst Storm	40 to 1 agst England's Glory	1000 to 22 agst Brother to Elizabeth	
33 to 1 —— Cruiser	1000 to 30 —— Transition (t)	Ierlate (t)	

750 to 50 agst The Flying Dutchman winning the Emperor's Plate and Voltigeur the St. Leger (t)

THURSDAY.—A very moderate amount of business was transacted, at the undermentioned prices:—

ASCOT STAKES.

9 to 2 agst Vampyre (t)	8 to 1 agst Collingwood	8 to 1 agst Retail	
7 to 1 —— Damask (t)	8 to 1 —— Mundig	10 to 1 —— Durdans	

10 to 1 agst Cocktail.

TRIENNIAL STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Mousseur	7 to 2 agst Bunsworth	5 to 1 agst Ethiron

THE QUEEN'S VASE.—5 to 1 agst Miss Ann (t)

THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.

5 to 2 agst Flying Dutchman	6 to 4 agst Canezou	10 to 1 agst Chanticleer

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Storm (t)	40 to 1 agst Juggernaut (t)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The first match of the season occurred on Wednesday, in the presence of a vast concourse, attracted by the fine weather as much as by the sport.

The yachts, which took up their post at Erith for the contest, were divided into three classes—the first comprising yachts above 30 tons; the second, exceeding 15 and under 30: and the third consisting of the smaller fry, under 15 tons. They were as follows, viz.:—

First Class.—Yachts exceeding 30 tons.

Yacht.				Port.	Owner's Name
Mosquito	..	..	50	.. London	.. Charles Mare, Esq
Cygnet	..	..	33	.. Southampton	H. Lambton, Esq
Diana	..	..	33	.. Portsmouth..	J. L. Cudgie, Esq
Cynthia	..	..	50	.. London	.. John Wilde, Esq

Second Class.—Yachts exceeding 15 and not exceeding 30 tons

Foam ..	..	..	20	.. Ipswich	.. Thomas Harvey, Esq
Whisper	..	..	19	.. London	.. Thomas Evelegh, Esq

Third Class.—Yachts not exceeding 15 tons.

Pearl ..	..	..	12	.. Poole	.. T. and J. M. Wanhill, Esqrs
Mazeppa	..	..	13	.. Southampton	Charles Brumby, Esq
Surprise	..	..	15	.. Cowes	W. H. Cochrane, Esq
Frolic	..	..	13	.. London	.. Alfred Cox, Esq
Sea Nymph ..	..	..	10	.. Southampton	.. Mr. Lush, Esq

The appearance of the little fleet was extremely beautiful, and considerable speculation arose upon the probable result of the day's races.

The prize for the first class was 20 guineas, for the second 50 guineas, and for the third 30 guineas. Half a minute time per ton was allowed throughout.

The start took place at seventeen minutes and a half past eleven. The Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget; Mr. Richard Green, the vice-commodore; and Captain Rowland, the principal officers, having inspected the fleet at their berths, they all canted round in an instant, and every sail was set with an alacrity highly creditable to the parties engaged. They formed, about two minutes after the start, a very pretty picture, and were then in the following order, the third class having been started in one line a few yards below the others:—*Surprise, Frolic, Mazeppa, Cynthia, Sea-Nymph, Cygnet, Pearl, Foam, Mosquito, and Diana.* There could be almost no second quarter given, as the little boats were occasionally almost becalmed, some having advantages by catspaws, which ever and anon varied their positions tritingly.

They rounded in the following order:—*Mazeppa*, 3 hrs. 7 min. 30 sec.; *Cynthia*, (3 min. 18 sec.; *Cygnet*, 17 min. 8 sec.; *Diana*, 25 min 35 sec.; *Foam*, 31 min. 37 sec.; *Whisper*, 34 min. 3 sec. The work up was barely more than reaching, but there was some pretty manœuvring between the little craft for the pride of places, the *Mazeppa*, *Surprise*, *Nymph*, and *Frolic* exhibiting some very nautical manœuvres. No change took place in the leading yachts of the first class, and the fleet came in at Erith in the following order:—*Mosquito*, 6 hrs. 6 min 20 sec.; *Mazeppa*, 6 hrs. 7 min. 58 sec.; *Frolic*, 6 hrs. 10 min. 7 sec.; *Surprise*, 6 hrs. 10 min. 35 sec.; *Sea Nymph*, 6 hrs. 11 min. 52 sec.; *Pearl*, 6 hrs. 17 min. 32 sec.; *Cynthia*, 6 hrs. 20 min. 22 sec.; *Cygnet*, 6 hrs. 29 min. 40 sec.; *Diana*, 6 hrs. 46 min. 16 sec.; *The Whisper*, 7 hrs. 1 min. 58 sec.; *Foam*, 7 hrs. 7 min. 35 sec

The prizes were subsequently presented to the owners of the successful yachts, the *Mosquito*, *Whisper*, and *Mazeppa*, by Lord Alfred Paget, the commodore.

NEWTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The HAYDOCK STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Collingwood's Administrator, 1

The GOLDBORNE STAKES of 25 sovs each, and 50 added.—Lord Caledon's Sister to Wanoza, 1; Mr. J. Osborne's The Black Doctor, 2.

The GOLD CUP of 100 sovs, added to a handicap of 20 sovs each.—Mr. J. Clarke nd Duxbury, 1. Colonel Anson's Champion, 2.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols have again displayed an upward tendency, the slight checks arising from sales for realisations of profits or for settling accounts. On Monday, the opening price was the highest quotation of the previous Saturday, viz. 96¼ ⅝, afterwards receding to 96¼, and again rallying to 96⅝ to ¾. An improvement of a quarter per cent was maintained on Tuesday, the last price being 96⅞; and on Wednesday, although the opening quotation was 96⅞ to ⅞, the absence of any unfavourable advices from the Continent caused a rapid advance to 96⅝ ⅞, yielding only to 96⅝ ¾, at which the closing quotation again 96⅝ ⅞. Thursday's market was buoyant, the opening price being 96⅝ ⅞ for Money; but some extensive realising induced flatness, although without any fall in quotation. East India Bonds were marked for renewal on Thursday, and notice of a further reduction to three per cent. in June, 1851, has been given by the Company. The price is about 84 to 86 Exchequer Bills continue in request. The closing quotations of the week were—for Bank Stock, 209; Reduced, 96⅝; Consols, 96⅝; New 3½ per Cents, 97⅛; India Bonds, £1000, 85 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 85 pm.; Consols for Account, 96⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 71 pm.; Small, June, 66 pm.

The Foreign Stock Market has exhibited much firmness, during improvements registered continue well maintained. Mexican marks an improvement from Monday's price, of 31¼ to ⅜ for Money to 31½ for Account. Danish Scrip is from 5⅛ to 9 premium; Peruvian, 76¼; Spanish Passive, 5⅞; and Three per Cents are rather flatter than at the beginning of the week; Portuguese, on the contrary, marking a fractional improvement. Russian Stock is firm at 107 to 109; the Scrip at 3 to 4 premium. At the close of the week the official list gave prices as follows—Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent, Equitable Bonds, 97; Grenada Bonds, 1¼ per Cent., 18; Mexican Five per Cents, 1846, Account, 31¼; Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., Deferred, 83½; Port quese Five per Cents, Converted, 1841, 34; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 34½; Russian Scrip, 3 pm; Spanish Five per Cents, 1840, Account, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent, 37½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 87½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 57½; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 86. Prices of Shares have registered higher this week, although the advance has not been fully maintained. The last rates are:—Aberdeen, 8½; Caledonian 9⅛; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 6⅞; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto, New, Preference, 5 per Cent., 11⅞ ¾ d.; Great Northern, 5 per Cent., 1 pm; Ditto, Ditto, No. 2, ¾ pm; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent, New, 50; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, ¼ A, Deferred, 2⅝; Ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 10⅝; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighths, 1⅜; Great Western, 83¾ ¼ m; Ditto, New, £17, 7⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 40½; Ditto, Fifths, ⅓; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 19½; London and Blackwall, 4⅜; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 82; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 5 per Cent, 138; Ditto, Preference, 5 per Cent., 57⅛; London and North-Western, 108½, Ditto, New, Quarters, 11⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 10⅜; Ditto, £10 (M and B), Q 1⅛; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1; Midland, 37; Do., £50 Shares, 12½; Ditto, New, 5 per Cent., 6 pm; Scotch, 5 per Cent., 5; North British, Preferences, 5; North Staffordshire, 7⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9⅛; Reading, Guilford, and Reigate, 15½; Shropshire Union, 5; South-Eastern, 19; Ditto, Registered Scrip, 1 pm; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Yorkshire, 142; Do., Newcastle Extension, 9⅛; Ditto, G.N.E., Pref., 1⅛; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Pref., 7⅛; Boulogne and Amiens, 6⅛; Lyat Indian, 7⅛; Northern of France, 19⅛; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2⅛; Paris and Rouen, 22; Sambre and Meuse, 2⅛.

On Friday, the Market for Consols was inactive In prices, however, no material change took place. The Three per Cents—Money were done at 96⅝ ⅞; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 96⅞. The Unfunded Debt was flat. India Bonds, 85s; and Exchequer Bills, 71s pm. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares were in very moderate request, yet the quotations were firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has come to hand for this market since Monday, ensatwise or by land carriage. To-day, the attendance of both town and country millers was small: yet the few parcels of home-grown wheat on offer were disposed of at Monday's prices. Upwards of 10,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week. The show of samples of both red and white was by no means large. Selected qualities were held firmly, at full rates of currency; but the middling and inferior kinds were neglected. Barley—the supply of which was very moderate—moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Very little malt was brought forward, yet the supply was quite equal to the wants of the buyers. Selected parcels of oats were steadily at late rates. Damp qualities met a very inactive demand. Beans, peas, Indian corn and meal were almost nominal. No change took place in the value of flour. Town-made flour, Foreign qualities were dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3810; barley, 179; malt, 2250; oats, 560; flour, 4270 sacks. Foreign: wheat, 10,230 quarters; barley, 4270; oats, 14,515; flour, 1230 quarters.

Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 65s to 68s; Ware, 66s to 70s; Kingston and Wera, 65s to 72s; Chevalier, 68s to 74s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Yarmouth and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 36s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 30s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s per 280 lb. *Foreign*: Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The clover seed is dull in sale, at last week's decline in the quotations. In all other seeds scarcely any business is doing, and the value of cakes is almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 40s; hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s; tares, 2s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapecake, now, £5 5s per last of ten quarters; foreign, £5 to £5 5s; linseed, £5 to £10 0s; ditto, Baltic, £5 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton: canary, 30s to 40s per quarter; English clover seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s; Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 4½d to 5d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 22s 0d; oats, 15s 11d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 36s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s 9d, barley, 22s 6d; oats, 15s 5d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 35s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Our market is well supplied with most kinds. Common sound Congou is selling at 9d to 9½d, and fine ditto—made pungwonder, 1s to a 0½d pr lb. Public sales of 3800 packages have been held: 4700 chests sold at a decline to the value of medium Congou of ½d, and Hyson, 2d to 4d per lb. In other kinds no change took place.

Sugar.—The refined sugar trade continues firm, with an advance of 6d per cwt; all other kinds of raw have produced very full prices. Refined goods are in moderate request. Brown lumps, 49s 6d; ditto, good to fair grocery, 50s to 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—A large speculative business has been done in good and native Ceylon, at 44s to 46s per cwt. Plantation kinds have risen 2s to 3s per cwt. Foreign coffees are held for rather more money.

Cocoa.—Our market is steady, and prices are well supported. Fine red Trinidad is worth 46s per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal is steady, and 3d per cwt dearer than last week. Middling and good white is worth 14s to 15s 6d; good bold ditto, 16s to 17s per cwt.

Provisions.—The market continues to be well supplied with Dutch butter, the demand for which is heavy, at drooping prices. Fine Irish is now selling at 76s to 78s per cwt. Fine Kiel, 68s to 64s; and other kinds, 46s per cwt and upwards. The supply of new Irish butter is considerable, and very little business is doing. Limerick, drooping, Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 72s to 74s: Waterford, 66s to 70s, Limerick, 66s to 68s, and Cork, 66s to 68s per cwt. Fine English butter is held at full prices, but other kinds are is to 2s lower. Fine weekly Dorset, 70s to 74s; and fine Devon, 72s to 76s per cwt. Fine Friesland butter may be had at 4s to 4s 2d per dozen lb. The supply is unusually large. Bacon has further advanced 4s to 5s per cwt. Prime small, mild, Wiltshire, fetches 58s per cwt. Irish pork middling, is to 2s, and Irish bacon, 2s to 4s dearer

Potatoes.—The arrivals coastwise, at last week's prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 80s 9d to 87s; and for forward delivery, 38s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d per cwt., net cash.

Oils.—Very few transactions have taken place in our market this week, and prices are rather lower.

Spirits.—The demand for brandy still continues heavy, yet the importers refuse to accept lower prices. Fine Jamaica rum is quite as dear. Inferior qualities, as well as common spirits, continue very little inquired for.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover do, £3 to £4 7s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load

Wool. Several large imports of colonial wool have taken place this week. By private treaty, a steady business is doing, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The season for old potatoes is now rapidly drawing to a close. Picked samples are selling at 80s to 170s per ton; inferior parcels are neglected. Importations are still large from the Continent.

Coals. (Friday.) Hartley, 12s 6d; Biddell, 13s 9d; West Kelloe, 14s; Whitworth, 12s 6d; Tees Side, 12s 6d; Hetton, 14s 6d; Wylam, 13s 6d; Walbottle, 13s per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Very favourable accounts have reached us respecting the general appearance of the hop plant; nevertheless, our market is tolerably steady, and last week's prices are fully supported. The duty has been laid at £150,000.—

New Mids and East Kents realise, £6 2s to £10 6s; new Weald of Kent ditto, £6 0s to £8 0s; new Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £6 12s, new Farnhams, £12 0s to £13 0s; Yearling Kents, £3 0s to £4 0s; Yearling Sussex, £2 15s to £3 5s: Old Hops, £1 1s to £3 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here to-day is rather small, and the attendance of buyers being numerous, the best trade ruled somewhat active, at an advance in the prices of Mr. Sc—t's prize ox of 1s per stone. The top figure was 3s 10d. In the sheep line, supplies of sheep were reasonably extensive, the demand for that description of stock was steady, at the same quotations as last Monday, leaving the trade but an upward tendency. There was a slight improvement in the sale for lambs, at full prices of currency. From the fair of Wright and Bowbeer's beasts were in rather middling condition. Calves were in great supply and heavy request, at quite late sale. Pigs were to nothing doing. Rabbits were in good supply, at 1s 4d each.

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; sucking calves, 16s to 23s, and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: beasts, 3600; sheep, 11,700; calves, 300; pigs, 270; rabbits, 3140; pigs, 300. Foreign: beasts, 130; sheep, 490; calves, 200. Scotch: beasts, 200; sheep, 84

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—There was a slight improvement in the general demand for meat, and prices, owing to the short supply of sheep and lambs, were well supported

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 0d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 8d; prime small ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

BANKRUPTS

S and H J HOGG, Landport, auctioneers. W F NEWTON, Dover-street, Piccadilly, milliner. T J EDWARDS, King-street, Bloomsbury, watch-case maker. T E PYKE, High-street, Notting-hill, cockmaker. W CHANCELLOR, Bath innkeeper. H THURSTAN, Chatham, innkeeper. W HOGGS, Wolverhampton, iron-dealer. C W WILLIAMSON, Birmingham, baker T GOODE, Hereford, chemist and druggist. C FRANCIS, Liverpool, grocer. J M M SCOTT, Liverpool, clerk. G WOODWARD, Doncaster, gunmaker. G HORNSBY and R F MOULD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

A PEARSON West Seiennes, near Edinburgh, distiller. W REID, Lochee, Forfarshire, builder. J MITCHELL, Glasgow, engraver J MOFFATT, Rosshire, Ballwinhill of Ord. W DONALD, Aberdeen, shipowner. R CORNEY, jun, Rothesay, draper. T BRIND, Glasgow, metal broker. J OGILVY, Aberdeen, baker

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 7.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut H Marsh to be Captain, vice Bacon; Cornet J Hylton de Cardonnel Lawson to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh.

11th Foot: Ensign R C Hague to be Lieutenant, vice Parker, 14th: Lieut J G Strode to be Lieutenant, vice Pooley, 20th: Lieut W O'Grady to be Major, vice D G Freer. 23d: Staff Assistant-Surgeon W C Seaman, M.D, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Grantham 29th: Ensign E Bell to be Lieutenant, vice Simpson. 31st: Lieut R E Petty to be Captain, vice Hamilton. Ensign J Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Petty. 41st: Lieutenant H O P Seward to be Captain, vice Hartley Ensign G W Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice Seward. 46th: Ensign J H Ward to be Lieut, vice M'Leod, 49th: Ensign E E Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Ward 58th: Ensign W H Thompson to be Ensign, vice Bell 61st: Lieut G S Tyler to be Lieut, vice Steele. Ensign S M'Donough to be Lieut, vice Fenwick. Ensign K S Stuart to be Ensign, vice M'Donough. 82d: Ensign G J Jewan to be Lieut, vice Cuthbert 91st: Ensign W Ward to be Lieut, vice Winton 93d: Lieut C Davis to be Lieut, vice Walpolsley 94st Captain J M Pennington to be Captain, vice Ward 97th. Major G Hutchison to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Bruce. Captain A F Welford to be Major, vice Hutchison; Lieut E C Legh to be Captain vice Welford Ensign W F Normann to be Lieut, vice Legh.

Royal Staff.—Assisting Assistant Surg J Gibbons to be Assistant-Surg to the Forces, vice Scanes.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut J M Pennington to be Capt.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet-Major D T Pratt to be Lieut-Col, vice Sharp Second Capt. Lieut-Col Lefroy to be Lieut-Col-Commandant, vice Pratt Brevet-Major G Frazer to be Capt, vice Lefroy. Second Lieut W J St. John to be First Lieut, vice Fraser, Brevet Major H Jones to be Lieut-Col, vice James. 8th Capt G J B Bulkeley to be Capt, vice Stowe: First Lieut J D Telfer to be 2 Second Capt, vice Bulkeley. Lieut G Andrews to be First Lieut, vice Telfer

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: H B Batten to be Cornet, vice Troyte.

DISSOLUTIONS

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BIRTHS.

25th May, at Up Cerne House, near Dorchester, Dorset, the lady of William White, Esq, of Bedford-row, Holborn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter. On the 28th ultimo, at Northampton, the wife of the Rev George Marsh, of a daughter. At Hesketh-new-hall, Tarleton, the wife of the Rev. John Richard Fleetwood Hesketh, of a daughter. At Wigginton, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev John Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Elphinstone Jackson, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Wolley Jackson, Esq, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Major Ralph Henry Roe At Ware, Herts, Charles Longsworth, the Rev Thomas Thompson, M.A, rector of Ivy Church, Essex, to Sarah, daughter of John Barrow, Esq, of Chorleywood House, Herts. At St Mary Church, Reigate, Lieut Halliday, R.N, nephew of the late admiral Tollemache, to Frances Louisa, only unmarried daughter of the Hon Charles Tollemache. At St Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut Hay, only son of the Bishop of Madras, to Lucy Hedley, youngest daughter of John Bagshaw, Esq. At Cheltenham, the Rev Thomas Henry Knight, M.A, incumbent of Stoke Canon, in the county of Devon, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Harwood Pollin Bart, of Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk. At Worcester, Hugh C E Childers, Esq, to Emily, third daughter of G J A Walker, Esq, of Worcester.

DEATHS.

At Hoth-Neville, James Mayes, aged 89 years, eldest son of John Hales, Esq, surgeon — Lieut-General Sir John Bushan, K.C.B, at his house, Upper Harley-street — At Wrotham, the Rev Frederick Lane Birch, rector of the parish, in his 38th year — At Ely place, eg. Captain Richard Walker Nourse, A.M, of Caius College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late William Mourse, rector of Clapham, near Worthing, Sussex — Henry Yorke, infant son of Captain Murray, R.N, Reading — Captain William St Leger Anguish, of the 3rd Veteran Regiment, aged 58 — At Bourges-sur-Mer, Captain John Forbes, late of the 92nd Highlanders, aged 48 — At the Vicarage, Donington, the Rev John Batchelor M.A, rector of St Anne, Limehouse, Middlesex, and vicar of Donington and Toynham, Kent, in the 86th year of his age — On the 28th ult, at Mr. Jay's in the county of Carmarthen, Mrs. Esq, daughter of the late Sir William Harwood Pollin Bart, of Hunstanton-hall, Norfolk. At Worcester, Mrs. Hughes, aged 84, relict of Stephen Hughes, Esq, of Stapely Hall, Montgomeryshire, and mother of Thomas Hughes, Esq, of Worcester. At Ipswich, Mrs. Ann Cobbold, aged 84, widow of the late John Cobbold, Esq, of Ipswich, and mother of the Rev. Richard Cobbold, author of "Margaret Catchpole," &c. At Bath, Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, aged 84, widow of the late Rev. Robert Hall, of Arnesby, Leicestershire, and mother of the late Rev. John Hall, D.D, of Liverpool.

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BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Milliners. Compare the following prices:—French Satin or Glacés Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, Ro., complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d; Mourning Satin, or Crepes, rich trimmed, patent Crape, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; Windows' Bonnets, Cap, Ro., Crape Bands, 14s 9d to 18s 6d, White or Black Lace, elegantly finished, 15s to 18s 6d; Aeroplane Crape, all colours, Crape Ro., as Paris and Lyons, 18s to 21s 6d; Paris Crape for Brides, One Guinea each; Fine Sewn Chips, 2s 6d to 10s, White Sarcenet Chips, 5s 11d to 9s 11d; Drawstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Fine Rice Straws, 3s 11d to 5s 11d, Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 5s 11d; very fine, at 8s 11d. More fashionable or more moderate Bonnets cannot be produced at the price, and the largest stock in London to select from, for Cash only, at Cranbourn House, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and Co
* * Country Milliners supplied with Patten Bonnets monthly.

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Of the following NEW SILKS, BAREGES, MUSLINS, &c., sent
POST FREE.
To any part of the United Kingdom Canada, India, America, and the Colonies.
Address
KING and CO., SILK-MERCERS, 243, REGENT-STREET.
RICH STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS, at 18s 6., and 21s 6d the full dress.
Black, White, and Coloured
RICH GLACÉ SILKS, at FOUR AND SIX 6d. wide, at 12s 6d and 30s the full dress
RICH BROCADED FIGURED SILKS and SATINS, at 30s and 37s 6d the full dress
RICH STRIPED and CHECKED SATINS, and MOURNING SILKS, at 30s the full dress
FRENCH BAREGES, MUSLINS, and PERCALES, at 6s 6d, 8s 6d, and 10s 6d the full dress
BLACK and WHITE LACE FLOUNCINGS, 6 wide, 2s 9d per yard
V. ALENCIENNES FLOUNCINGS, 6cm 9d per yard
Shawls, Mantles, Lace Veils, Lace Dresses, Stockings, &c, [illegible] cheap
KING and CO. 243, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
* * Parcels above the value of £5 sent carriage free.

THE CITY OF LONDON MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 16 and 17, Cheapside.—Having completed a union of two houses in his warehouse, the proprietor, ROBERT TURNER, respectfully tenders his best thanks for past favours, and begs to announce to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that conducting business within his character to his house for so many years past will be strictly adhered to. Every article in all arrises required in mourning to the same commercial standard which enabled him to receive the support of the nobility, gentry, and the rapid increase of his business. Replete with all the meritorious properties of the house combined, viz., SILKS, SATINS, CRAPES, SHAWLS, BONNETS, and MILLINERY, the City of London Mourning Warehouse will be found to contain a well chosen variety in each particular department, and the prices arranged on a scale of profit and moderation of which can only be maintained by a strict adherence to ready money business, and the long experience of thirty-five years' experience. The work-room establishment is arranged to execute the largest order in a very few hours.—16 and 17, Lingate hill. R. TURNER, Proprietor.

BEECH and BERRALL are now offering some of decided bargains in silks, Printed Muslins, Baltarines, Bareges, &c., &c., all of the season's production (and cut in any quantity).
Address BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.
N.B.—All parcels to the amount of £5 forwarded to any part of the country carriage paid.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On and after the 10th instant the following REDUCED RATES for [illegible] TI KETS will be in operation.

Between LONDON and	FIRST CLASS.				SECOND CLASS			
	Single	Single Day	Return within 7 days	Return Tuesday Thursday	Single	Single Day	Return within 7 days	Return Tuesday Thursday
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mile-end	0	9	0	7	0	4	0	3
Bow	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	4
Stratford	1	3	1	2	0	7	0	5
Forest-gate	1	6	1	4	0	8	0	6
Ilford	1	9	1	8	0	10	0	7
Romford	2	0	1	10	0	11	0	8
Brentwood	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	9
Shenfield	2	6	2	2	1	1	0	10
Ingatestone	2	9	2	4	1	2	0	11
Chelmsford	3	0	2	6	1	3	1	0
Witham	3	3	2	8	1	4	1	1
Kelvedon	3	6	2	10	1	5	1	2
Colchester	3	9	3	0	1	6	1	3
Tottenham	1	0	0	10	0	6	0	4
Hackney	1	3	1	0	0	7	0	5
Clapton	1	6	1	2	0	8	0	6
Stamford-hill	1	9	1	4	0	9	0	7
Stoke Newington	2	0	1	6	0	10	0	8
Edmonton	2	3	1	8	0	11	0	9
Enfield	2	6	2	0	1	0	0	10
Walthamstow	2	9	2	2	1	1	0	11
Walham	3	0	2	4	1	2	1	0
Chesbunt	3	3	2	6	1	3	1	1
Broxbourne	3	6	2	8	1	4	1	2
Hoddesdon	3	9	2	10	1	5	1	3
St. Margaret's	4	0	3	0	1	6	1	4
Ware	4	3	3	2	1	7	1	5
Hertford	4	6	3	4	1	8	1	6
Bishop's Stortford	5	0	3	10	1	10	1	8
Sawbridgeworth	5	6	4	2	1	11	1	9
Harlow	5	9	4	4	2	0	1	10
Bishop's Stortford	6	0	4	6	2	1	1	11
Cambridge	6	6	4	10	2	3	2	0
Newport	6	9	5	0	2	4	2	1
Audley-end	7	0	5	2	2	5	2	2
Witham	7	6	5	4	2	6	2	3
Saffron	8	0	5	6	2	7	2	4
Maldon	8	6	5	8	2	8	2	5
Braintree	9	0	5	10	2	9	2	6
Chesterford	9	6	6	0	2	10	2	7
Whittlesford	10	0	6	2	2	11	2	8
Marks Tey	10	6	6	4	3	0	2	9
Southcot	11	0	6	6	3	1	2	10
Sawbridgeworth	11	6	6	8	3	2	2	11
Harlow	12	0	6	10	3	3	3	0
Bishop's Stortford	12	6	7	0	3	4	3	1
Cambridge	13	0	7	2	3	5	3	2
Newport	13	6	7	4	3	6	3	3
Audley-end	14	0	7	6	3	7	3	4
Witham	14	6	7	8	3	8	3	5
Saffron	15	0	7	10	3	9	3	6
Maldon	15	6	8	0	3	10	3	7
Braintree	16	0	8	2	3	11	3	8
Chesterford	16	6	8	4	4	0	3	9
Whittlesford	17	0	8	6	4	1	3	10
Marks Tey	17	6	8	8	4	2	3	11
Southcot	18	0	8	10	4	3	4	0

Applications to be addressed to Mr. DAVIS, Accountant, Bishopsgate-station.
By Order, C. RONEY, Secretary
Bishopsgate Station, June 1, 1850

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKAS, the most unique, and the only perfect fitting Shirt made. Detailed catalogues, containing lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, sent post-free. Patterns of all the new coloured shirtings sent post-free, on receipt of six postage stamps.—Richard Ford, 185, Strand, London,

SHIRTS.—E. FLINT continues to supply gentlemen with the Best Shirts, six for 35s: Guth: and Coloured Shirts, also Boys' Shirts. E. J. Single Shirts at Wholesale Prices. FLINT'S old-established Warerooms, 48, Ludgate-hill, London: and 30, King Scond, Brighton

THE SANS-PLI SHIRT is a garment made without gathers. "It may confidently be recommended for its nicety of fit, and great ease and comfort."—Morning Herald. In all qualities and prices, at WILLIAM REID'S, 51, Conduit-street, Regent-street. N.B. Printed flannels for dressing-gowns, cravats, and hose

PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive stock of Parasols, emulating of the most elegant and fashionable covers in Glace and figured silks Plain and Moire, Lined and Unlined. Patentees of the ALPACA PARASOLS, which gave such universal satisfaction last year, 22,000 having been sold during the season 140, Regent-street, 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

ROYAL PAPIER MACHE WORKS and SHOW ROOMS.
JENNENS and BETTRIDGE, Manufacturers, by distinct appointments, to the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, 4 and 5, Hanway-street West, Belgrave-square, London; and 99, Constitution-hill, Birmingham.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA, POTASS, MAGNESIA WATERS, and AERATED LEMONADE, continue to be manufactured as usual in the largest scale at their several establishments in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby. None is genuine without a label, with the name of their Firm "Schweppe and Brighton SELTZER WATER constantly fresh.—51, Strand, London.

ROOK RIFLES, AIR-GUNS, AIR-CANES, &c., for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoon and line, &c.—Prices from 63s each. REILLY, Gun-maker, New Road street.

PRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MATTING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-hill.—There are many worthless imitations of this much-approved matting, but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured by T. PRELOAR and SONS, Lancaster-hill, London.

"GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S ROLL COCOA A perfectly pure, and so well prepared that it will not, with water or milk, a bland, aromatic, substitute, and highly nutritious article of diet."—(Signed) ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist and Professor of Chemistry.—Sold retail by Grocers and Tea-dealers; wholesale, at Ons, Swan-yard, Bishopsgate-street

ATMOSPHERIC AIR and COAL GAS, combined in certain proportions, yield an INTENSE HEAT, which can be applied with economy to Chemical, Culinary Manufacturing, and Domestic purposes.—Apparatus for the above, and the PATENT AIR STOPPER VENTILATOR in use in operation at G. RICKETT'S Manufactory, Agar-street, Strand

THE NEW PATENT SHOWER-BATH, and every improved Bath, at reduced prices. Purchasers should not fee do until they have inspected our stock, or sent for Catalogue (gratis and post-free).—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Bacon Wharf, Lower Stamford-street, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 18s per ton

BULLOCK'S SEMOLA.—A highly nutritious and agreeable food, for invalids. Infants. Ladies who are sucking, and persons of delicate constitution, prepared from the finest Genoa wheat, and consisting of the stamina, principle of that grain. Semola is recommended by the profession to mothers of families, as a most wholesome, and invalids generally, as far superior to arrow root, tapioca or other similar articles of food. Sold in packets, 1s, 2s 6d and 5s each, by LLOYD BULLOCK, 22, Conduit-street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists

CITY DOMESTIC BAZAAR!!!—The Proprietor of the above Establishment is desirous of making known to his patrons and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from 33, Ludgate-hill, to 9, Old SAILEY (one door from the Bailey), where ladies will find SERVANTS, with good characters, to suit their approval, and servants may here meet with the acquaintance of speedily being hired. March 29, 1850

IMPORTANT INVENTION for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS.—SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, for the relief and cure of these painful and frequently dangerous complaints, are drawn on by the application of a gentle and uniform pressure, and are recommended by the faculty for their portability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s, and 21s each, postage free. All goods ordered arrange free.—At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 78, Bage-gge-walk road, next door to Clerkenwell Police court.

CARPETS.—BRIGHT and CO.'S PATENT Power-loom BRUSSELS CARPETS.—These Goods are strongly recommended to the Trade and the Public as the cheapest and best that they are woven by Steam Power, and are, therefore, more firmly made than any other Brussels. The back and warp goods, which is the same good quality of Worsted throughout, whereas in the common Brussels the dark colours are generally made of an inferior Worsted. They are printed by a patent process, and by particular machinery and the colours are more durable, and will stand three severe tests than those of any other description of carpet. The most perfect accurate of an almost unlimited variety of shades or colours; patterns are, therefore, more accurate, as there is greater scope for design. They can be offered at a price about 20 per cent below that of goods of equal quality made in the ordinary mode. In quality, in pattern, in variety of colours, and in price, the Patent Power-Loom Brussels Carpets offer great advantages to the Public.—Wholesale, 30, skinner-street, Snow-hill, London. 22, New Bond-street, Brighton

MANY have assumed the use of the word PALETOT; but the ONLY PATENTEES of the design and name are Messrs. Nicoll, the universal outfitters, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill. Merchant Clothiers, Paletot Patentees, and Manufacturers of Coats, who have agents in every principal Town in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Address as above, NICOLL, REGENT-STREET or CORNHILL. 10 and 22.
N.B. The Paletot Coat forms a department for PALETOTS & Co.

The 116 (the next book) is devoted for MILITARY and DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.
No. 114, for youths and every novel or established article of costume.
No. 118 is exclusively for BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, of unusual excellence, and at 22 CORNHILL. Specimens of all may be seen.
In each department skilful and intelligent Assistants attend, and the admitted fact, "That an article to be really cheap should be real y good," is practically sustained
WATERPROOF ENGLISH CLOTH and SHIPPING DRESS at the rear in WARWICK-STREET, and CHANGE-ALLEY, in the CITY.
H. J. and D. NICOLL,
114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

MEMENTOS of the BEAUTIFULLY made and Mounted in Fine Gold, at about one-half the usual charge. Bracelets in 7s each; Brooches from 6s each; Chains from 3s 6d; Rings from 3s 6d; Devices for Lockets from 1s 6d each. A Book of Specimens sent free to any part of the kingdom for two post-age stamps.—G. DEWDNEY, Artist in Hair, 172, Piccadilly street, City, London

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—PRINCE ROSALIE'S Properties of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL and ODONTO (its ornitho state, accurately its growth, sustain it in infancy, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, and beauty in age, and prevent [illegible] to the latest period of human life, tortoise and [illegible] of hair, scurf and impurity, and render it the most [illegible] ornament.
* * Many spurious imitations are offered for sale, the purchasers of which are requested to observe that the wrapper of the genuine total loss of their Hair has convinced them that they have been using a compound of mutton suet and perfume, and that original ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the wrapper bears the name of ROWLAND & SONS, 67, family bottles (equal to four small), 10s 6d; and double that size, 21s.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 67, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

COLES'S PATENT TRUSSES are the best in use. Manufactory, 3 Charing cross [illegible]

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Newtown, London.—The following is a list of Agents for the Sale of MORISON (the Hygeian) MEDICINES, and of the BRITISH COLLEGE MEDICINE, in London and its vicinity:—268, Strand (John Lofts, Jun.), the Egyptian Office. 68, Quadrant, Regent-street; and 253, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road, Mrs Gould; 1, Park-place, Mile-end-road, Mr Lofts, 63, Oxford-street, Dorchester and Hanway, perfumers; 20, Newgate-st, Mr Gee; 22, Cornhill, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, Bridge-street, Westminster, Mr Hall; 4, B

HIS EXCELLENCY JUNG BAHADOOR RIDING UP A GRANARY AT PATNA.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT AT PATNA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Berhampoor, in Bengal, anticipating the interest attached to the visit to this country of his Excellency Jung Bahadoor, Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister of Nepaul, has favoured us with the accompanying Sketch of an extraordinary feat performed by his Excellency during his stay at Patna.

The exploit consisted in riding to the summit of a large masonry granary on the back of a hill pony, which animals are famous for their sure-footedness; and a more trying experiment, both to the rider's nerves and to the pony's paces can scarcely be conceived; the height of the dome is about 200 feet, with two most peculiarly awkward and dangerous staircases leading to the summit.

This granary was the first of an intended series proposed to be built at all the principal towns in the province of Behar, in order to avert famine and want during the years of excessive drought; the occasion of its being built was the dreadful famine of A.D. 1770, when nearly one-third of the population of Behar was swept away—men eating men, and mothers their children. What prevented the completion of the intended series of these granaries, does not appear. Fortunately, since A.D. 1770, no such famine has again occurred in Behar.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at Woolwich, in the Riding-school, Royal Artillery Barracks, in support of the proposed Exhibition. Sir Thomas Dowman, C.B., R.C.H., presided.

THE PRELIMINARY CRUISE OF THE ROYAL YACHT TO GIBRALTAR.—The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, is receiving on board six weeks' provisions and stores at Portsmouth. Next week her officers and crew will be removed on board her from the *Royal George* yacht hulk, when preparations will be made for the forthcoming cruise to Lisbon, Gibraltar, &c

OLD BELL, BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF RYE.—(Engraved at page 381.)—The handle is formed of three cupids standing back to back. The reliefs on the body of the bell represent the story of Orpheus charming the beasts by his music. Orpheus is seated, and fiddling, and a lion standing near him; the other figures are those of a bear standing on his hind-legs, a stork, and a sphynx. Such a design for an article bearing the prayerful inscription "O Mater Dei, memento mei," affords a singular illustration of the curiously mingled feeling of the time (A.D. 1566) in which it was made.

A CURIOUS FACT FOR THE HISTORY OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The quantity of paper printed and published for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 4th was sufficient to cover sixty-two acres, or a space of 171 miles a yard wide; placed sheet upon sheet, it would form a pile 300 feet high; cut into slips of a quarter of an inch wide, it would extend 25,000 miles, or once round the earth. The weight of paper printed was thirty tons; the columns of the letterpress would reach 2197 miles, and would occupy 3660 men during one year to make a fair copy of the whole. The duty received by the Government for the paper alone was £699, and the stamp duty £1041 12s. 8d.; making together, for one week's publication, £1731 12s. 8d. The ink consumed in printing exceeded six hundred pounds in weight; fourteen grains being the average quantity used in printing a single copy of the paper. The following may interest our advertisers:—In an ordinary publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the paper alone, on which any advertisement is printed, is worth considerably more than the sum charged for that advertisement: but on the above date, if a square inch of the paper occupied by an advertisement, and charged about 5s., were cut out of every printed copy, the whole would weigh fifteen pounds, worth about 12s. To this must be added the cost of composition, printing, publication, advertisement duty, stamp duty, and delivery all over the world.

NEW SAFETY YACHT.—Mr. W. W. Bonney, of St. John's, Fulham, has constructed a patent safety yacht; a specimen of which now lies opposite the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house on the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, for the inspection of noblemen, nautical men, and persons interested in saving lives on the coast or rivers, or on board sailing or steam vessels. This yacht, only 13½ feet long, 4 feet 10 inches wide, and 2½ feet deep, sails well when full of water and men, and with 8 cwt. of iron ballast. The disposition of the latter, and certain other improvements, it is stated, render it impossible to capsize her. Life-boats, yachts, fishing, or other boats, may be built on this plan, or it may be adapted to boats, &c. now built. For humanity's sake, such boats should be placed on board all passenger and other vessels, and adopted as life-boats along our coast. The safety yacht is in hull clinker-built, planks of gutta percha (or other materials) cemented and copper-rivetted together; the sides are doubled from the bilge upward to the spar-deck, and are divided into water-tight compartments, as are also the fore and aft parts, and the outer gunwales; the keel and keelson are of iron, the latter is grooved to receive the ribs, and all are bolted together; the deck is double-laid, the upper diagonally, with marine glue; the bilge-timbers are deeper than usual, acting as extra keels; they, with the buoyancy of the outervale, and the iron keel and keelson as counterpoise, ensure safety.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE JUNKS.

THIS gallant affair took place off Hong-Kong, on the 23rd of March, when her Majesty's steam sloop *Reynard*, Commander Peter Cracroft, captured two piratical junks, and several of their crew. In the Sketch, the pirates are represented in the act of landing on the beach at the foot of the precipitous hills which skirt that part of the coast. Their retreat was attempted to be cut off by a fire of round and grape-shot over them, until a boat from the *Reynard* detached in pursuit under the command of the First Lieutenant (Fuge) came in the line of fire, and rendered it necessary for it to be discontinued. He succeeded in capturing three of the pirates, and seven more were taken in the junks, on board of which were also three women (one wounded in the head) and three fishermen, two of whom were severely burnt by stink-pots, and the third had a musket bullet through the chest. They defended themselves with more than ordinary courage and obstinacy in the first instance; the pirates numbering upwards of fifty, while there were only fifteen of the unfortunate fishermen and three women; and they did not surrender until two of the latter were killed and five wounded. On the *Reynard's* approach, upwards of twenty of the pirates jumped overboard, and attempted to gain the beach by swimming; but the distance was too great; and, though a boat was sent as speedily as possible to pick them up, only four were saved, the rest going to the bottom. A few escaped in a small sampan to Green Island; and, though an active search was made for them, the increasing darkness and the numerous and intricate hiding-places which the island affords, rendered it unsuccessful.

The entire number of pirates captured amounted to fifteen, one of whom died on the following day; and the greater portion of the rest were expected soon to expiate their crimes on the gallows, at West Point. Sixteen were drowned, and the remainder have escaped for the present. Captain Cracroft was particular in ordering that the pirates should, if possible, be taken alive.

H. M. S. "REYNARD" CAPTURING TWO PIRATICAL JUNKS OFF HONG KONG

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE HON. EDWARD HENRY STANLEY, M.P. FOR LYNN REGIS.

THE Hon. E. H. Stanley, whose maiden speech on Sir E. F. Buxton's motion on the condition and prospects of the West Indies was characterized by Lord Palmerston as talented, able, displaying the only example of consistency amongst the promoters of the motion, and reminding the House of the eloquence and tact of his noble father, is the eldest son of Lord Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, and the youngest member of the House of Commons. He was born July 21st, 1826, and educated at Rugby, which he entered in 1840, under the mastership of the eminent Dr. Arnold, and soon after whose sudden death, in 1842, he left the school; and, completing his preparation for the University at home, he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having gained a declamation and other prizes, graduated, in February, 1848, taking mathematical honours and a first class in classics. In March of the same year, within a fortnight from his having left college (Mr. Gregson, who was returned with Mr. Greene at the general election of 1847, having been unseated upon petition), he was called upon to contest the borough of Lancaster in the Conservative interest, in opposition to Robert Baynes Armstrong, a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and Recorder of Manchester and Bolton. After a severe contest Mr. Stanley was defeated, the number polled being—Armstrong, 636; Stanley, 620. Mr. Stanley afterwards unsuccessfully petitioned against the return on the ground of bribery and treating; and, in the June of 1848, left England for America, where he travelled both in the States and Canada, visited almost every town of any importance in the Union, journeyed over the prairies of the Far West, and made his way into the rarely explored territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. At New Orleans, in the February of 1849, he received intelligence of his election, without opposition, for King's Lynn, a borough with which he had not previously had any, either personal or political connexion. Informed of his election, Mr. Stanley lost no time in returning to England, and introducing himself to the constituency who, unsolicited and in his absence, had chosen him as the successor of the lamented Lord George Bentinck—whose ability and zeal, and the position of confidence in which he stood with all classes of Conservatives, were earnestly and with fit tribute to his memory and worth dwelt upon in his address by Mr. Stanley, who further declared himself a Conservative, in favour of Protection, and opposed to the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

THE HON. E. H. STANLEY, M.P. FOR LYNN-REGIS.

During the last session, though never absent from any important debate, and always an attentive listener, he did not attempt to address the House, being probably of opinion that the wisest course a young member can pursue is to prepare himself to speak on every question that comes before the House, but to refrain from speaking until he has become thoroughly acquainted with the spirit and forms of the House, and from all speaking for mere speaking sake.

Shortly after the close of the session, Mr. Stanley again crossed the Atlantic, with the special purpose of seeing for himself the condition of our West Indian possessions, and visited British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica—crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and passed down the coast of the Pacific, as far as Guayaquil—crossed the Andes, and spent some time at Quito and in the interior of South America. At George Town, British Guiana, he was entertained at a public dinner given in the October of 1849, and attended by the Governor and all the principal British residents. At Jamaica he remained more than a month, and on his return to this country published the results of his observations and enquiries in a Letter to Mr. Gladstone, under the title of "Claims and Resources of the West Indian Colonies." His speech on Friday night (May 31st) was heard not merely with such attention as the courtesy of the House always accords to first efforts, but with expectations founded upon the high fame of his father as a debater, and which were not disappointed, and upon his own right to speak, from personal inspection of the condition of the very places in debate. He expressed the opinion, founded upon the authority of Colonel Reid, Lieutenant-Governor of Barbadoes, that *free* cannot compete with *slave* labour, even in Barbadoes, the most thickly peopled, completest tilled, and highest labourers at lower wages than any other of the colonies; and he drew the conclusion, that the competition, therefore, pressed more heavily upon the other colonies in proportion to the poverty of their soil, the fewness of their labourers, and the consequent higher rates of wages. He argued that the introduction of emigrants from Africa could only meet the emergency by reducing the condition of the labourer to the level of slavery; that the African squadron had not answered its intent, and that no amount of armed force could put an end to a trade where one successful venture was sufficient to compensate for five failures. He urged that England owed a debt to the West Indies. Slavery at first was an English institution. England had abolished slavery, and had professed to compensate the owners for the emancipation of the slaves; but had given, so far as the West Indies were concerned, but £17,000,000, where the commissioners sent out had set down £43,000,000. From Canada to Jamaica, from the St. Lawrence to the Esequibo, he could state, that local thinking men considered that themselves and properties had been made the victims of theories; and he implored the House to consider whether the tendency of present legislation were not to encourage the employment of slave labour, and to neutralise the great Act of Emancipation. He claimed the authority of the late Mr. Deacon Hume and Sir Robert Peel for the opinion, that sugar formed an exceptional case, and that, without inconsistency to Free-Trade, the West Indies might be protected by differential duties as against slave-labour; and this he claimed for them, as a measure of justice.

Our Portrait is from an excellent Photograph.

THE NEW ACT TO ALTER PLEADINGS.—On Monday, the new act, 13 Vic., cap. 16, to enable the judges of the courts of common law at Westminster to alter the forms of pleading, was issued. By virtue of this act the judges will forthwith prepare rules and orders for altering the mode of pleading, &c. in actions at law, and also in the mode of entering and transcribing pleadings, judgments, and other pleadings in actions at law, and in the time and manner of objecting to errors in pleading and other proceedings, and in the mode of verifying pleas and obtaining final judgments without trial in certain cases, and regulations as to the payment of costs, &c. The rules or orders, which will be framed in a few days, are to be laid before Parliament and not to be valid for three months, and may previously be declared suspended by proclamation or resolution. This act, termed "Lord Campbell's act," became operative on Friday, and is now a statute of the United Kingdom, applicable only to the common-law courts at Westminster. It is the first of several practical reforms.

The amount received by the Treasury from the treasurers of the several county courts in England and Wales, from their establishment to the 1st of March, 1850, is £21,500, the whole of which has been advanced to the treasurers of county courts, the funds in whose hands have been insufficient to defray the liabilities of late courts of requests in the respective districts, or the expenses incident to the holding of county courts in the same.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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SUNDAY IN ENGLAND.

The two words, the "Sunday" and the "Sabbath," are not synonymous. They convey different meanings, and represent different social habits and religious observances. It is essential at the present time, when an over-zealous and indefatigable, though doubtless well-meaning and conscientious, minority of the people are attempting to assimilate the humane and genial Sunday of the Christians to the severe Sabbath of the Jews, that these social and religious differences should be clearly stated and permanently remembered.

The Sunday, as commonly observed in England, and in other parts of Protestant Europe (Scotland alone excepted), is neither a rigidly Jewish, nor a strictly Puritanical day. It is a day of cessation from toil—a day devoted to the exercise of religion—a day in which rational-minded men (forming the large majority of the people) think it not inconsistent with the example of the Saviour, and the inspired teachings of his Apostles, that works of necessity and mercy should be done—and a day, moreover, which the toil-overburdened multitude of cities prize as their peculiar day of blessing, in which they may walk, as well as pray, in the fields, to enjoy the pure breeze of Heaven, and refresh their spirits in communion with nature and the God who made it. The Saviour of mankind walked through the corn-fields with his disciples on the Jewish Sabbath, and was sternly rebuked by the Pharisees and the hypocrites for the desecration of the day which they alleged that He had committed. Every Christian remembers the answer that He gave. The English Sunday has taken the form and spirit of its observance from these ideas, and has become a day in which all necessary, merciful, and charitable work may be done; and a day in which all clearly unnecessary work is left undone: a day of cheerful piety, not of gloomy fanaticism; and a day especially consecrated to the relief of the toiling, and to the harmless pleasure and necessary relaxation of the poor and struggling multitudes of men. It is a day, also, of social arrangement and compromise, in which the baker of a neighbourhood cooks the dinners that otherwise might employ a hundred cooks in a hundred households, and in which one man does a half or a quarter of a day's work, in order that a thousand men may have a day of total cessation from labour.

Very different from the Sunday is the Sabbath of that class of religionists, half Puritanical, half Jewish, who have lately been agitating in and out of Parliament for a "bitter" observance of the day, and who wish to compel all the world to conform to their peculiar notions. Scotland is the Paradise of these, no doubt, highly respectable and piously-minded, but most tyrannical persons; and it is well that the people of England should know the practical effect of the Sabbath which they have instituted there, and which a similar class seek to institute here. No one would object to them, if, in the exercise of their civil as well as religious rights, in the freedom of their own consciences, and in the observance of what they may firmly believe to be a solemn duty towards their Creator, they should refrain from all labour, necessary as well as unnecessary, merciful as well as unmerciful, on the Sunday; that they should neither wash their hands nor their faces; nor clean their boots, nor allow them to be cleaned; nor cook, nor take a walk in the fields; nor smile, or even so much as look cheerful, on the Sabbath-day. If they please, they may carry their fanaticism to these, and even to greater lengths, and call it religion; but when they invoke the aid of the Legislature to compel the whole community to conform to the same gloomy rigidity, the principles both of civil and religious liberty are outraged, and the heart as well as the intellect of the country revolts against the tyranny. In the northern portion of this island, the Sabbath is outwardly observed in conformity with these ideas; and the practical and well-known, but most deplorable, results are the gross oppression of the poorer classes, and a vast increase of public immorality. The law stops the running of public vehicles in Scotland upon the Sabbath, and prohibits railway-trains, stage-coaches, omnibuses, and steam-boats. But the law cannot prevent a man from employing his own carriage and horses to travel whithersoever he pleases. The rich man rides out for pleasure, for change of air, or to perform works of necessity, charity, or mercy. If he desire to visit a dying friend or relative, who resides beyond the limits of ambulation, his carriage is at command, and post-horses are to be had for money, although the railway-train or the

CHRIST WITH THE DISCIPLES IN THE CORN-FIELD."—PAINTED BY HENRY WARREN.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

steam-boat may not be available. But the inexorable law of the Ultra-Sabbatarians, powerless against the rich man, is all-powerful against the poor. The toiling mechanic or labourer, and the small tradesman of a town, may, it is true, hire a cab, if he can afford it, but he cannot take his seat in the cheaper and more convenient omnibus. He cannot go into the fields beyond comfortable walking distance; and if his father, his mother, his wife, or his child were dying on the Sunday morning at thirty miles' distance, within an hour's ride by the railway, and desired, as the last blessing which this world could afford, to see his face before yielding up the immortal spirit, he could not be allowed to perform the solemn duty of once more beholding the object of his affection. The rich man might obey the dictates of nature and piety, and rise above the law by paying for the privilege, but the poor man could have no such opportunity. To such an extent has this gloomy and unsocial fanaticism been carried, that at a meeting of the Sabbatarians, at Glasgow, three or four years ago, a minister of the Gospel declared, before a large and approving audience, that were his wife dying in Edinburgh on the "Sabbath" day, and requested to see him before she expired, he would not travel on that holy day to gratify her wish! We believe that not even the Ultra-Sabbatarians in the House of Commons would act upon their Sunday in the manner of this zealot upon his "Sabbath." But such are some of the results of Sabbath fanaticism in a country where law and opinion have sanctioned the "bitter" observance of this day of rest. Another result is, that the law, though it can compel the outward, cannot compel the inward observance. It cannot compel the jaded mechanic to forego the fresh air altogether, and pass the whole day in the crowded town. It cannot force him to go to church; but, in its practical operation, it can and does force him into the whisky-shop. Any one who has been in the streets of Paisley, Edinburgh, Dundee, Greenock, or Glasgow on a Sunday, must have observed the crowds of listless, sickly, intemperate men, loitering at the corners, leaning against posts, smoking pipes, and indulging in vulgar and obscene conversation. Ultra-Sabbatarianism has not been able to refine the minds of these men; but it has been enabled to brutalize them, by making the Sunday a day of gloom instead of cheerfulness—a day of vacuity, instead of repose. It has denied them cheap excursions by railway or by steam-boats, to scenes of natural beauty and magnificence, where even the rudest of men sees God in his works; where the sickly find health; and where the unreflecting are taught by the great moralities of nature to lift their minds above the immoralities of the town: but it has not denied—because powerless to do so—the more sensual and degrading indulgences of the whisky-shop and worse places.

We do not imagine that the people of England really wish to change their Sunday into such a Sabbath as we have sketched (and, for the truth of the portraiture, we appeal to every intelligent Englishman who has ever passed a Sunday in Scotland). For this reason they should be on the alert to mark with their strong and immediate disapproval the efforts of those men in Parliament, and out of it, who of late years, and more particularly at the present time, have set their faces against even the necessary and charitable labour performed by a few for the social advantage and the religious convenience of all. Their great object at present is to stop the whole operations of the Post-office in London and in the provinces from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to twelve on Sunday night. Favoured by an accidental majority, obtained in a thin House, they have addressed the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the whole subject, which her Majesty, acting on the advice of Ministers—who but a few days previously recorded their sentiments on the opposite side—has resolved to grant. If as successful as they wished on this point, their next step would be to stop travelling, and forbid the running of railway trains, steam-boats, and omnibuses. They would restrict the power of locomotion on the Sunday to the wealthy alone; they would extinguish the fire in the baker's oven, and force many scores of poor men, whose only opportunity of dining comfortably with their families occurs on the Sunday, to eat cold the only joint that they can afford to buy, or force their wives to cook it at an expensive rate, and with much discomfort and labour. They would shut out the poor London mechanic and his family from Greenwich, Richmond, and Bushy Park, unless he chose to walk, and perform the hard labour of carrying his infants in his arms. They would, practically, confine him to the public-houses and gin-palaces, or the Sweedenbalis, and to the delights and indulgences which those too familiar places would afford him. The common sense, as well as the social habits of the people, would not tolerate such an interference with the public health, the public morality, and the public liberty. Even if successful in preventing the servants of the nation employed in the Post-office from performing the small labour required of them, in the general interest, the ultra-Sabbatarians could not entirely stop the pulsations of the "mighty heart" of the community. Public necessity would invent other means to accomplish its object; and now and flourishing concerns, acting as Parcels Conveyance Companies for the Sunday, would perform the work of the Post-office, and employ, in all probability, fifty or a hundred times as many men as are now employed by the Government. The only difference would be, that the rich alone could avail themselves of the new system. Some years ago a Sabbatarian in the House of Lords objected altogether to Sunday trains, but, after some discussion, he so far yielded to the arguments of those who urged their necessity, as to assent to the running of a morning and evening train, provided that no second and third class carriages were attached to it. The ultra-Sabbatarians, though we must do them the justice to admit that they may not be aware of the tendency of their proposed legislation, act in the spirit of this zealous member of the Upper House, and interfere, not with the comforts of the rich but with the necessities of the poor. There is, however, but little danger that they will be intimately successful. They have snatched, by accident, a small victory, and there their triumph will end. As friends of the better, and not of the bitter, observance of the Sunday—as friends of cheerful religion—and remembering the Divine words, that the Sabbath was ordained for the benefit of man, and that man was not made that he might be a slave to the Sabbath, we trust that the Sabbatarians will content themselves with keeping the day in the manner most consonant with their own principles; and that they will allow others, who have as much right to liberty of conscience as they have, the quiet enjoyment of the same privilege.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

In our notice of the opening of this popular Exhibition, we characterised the painting of "Christ with the Disciples in the Corn-field," by Mr. Warren, the President of the Society, as the great work of the collection in point of size and prominence. Upon the preceding page we have engraved this masterly production. It is No. 76 in the catalogue, where, appended to the description line, is the following text:—

> At that time, Jesus went on the Sabbath-day through the corn; and his disciples were an hungered, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat.
>
> But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto him, Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath-day.
>
> But he said unto them, Have ye not read what David did, when he was an hungered, and they that were with him?—*Matthew*, xii. 1, 2, 3

For the felicitous composition of the picture, and the nice rendering of the landscape portion, we have already awarded high praise to the painter.

EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Exhibition of Old Masters, opened on Monday last, at the British Institution, is not by any means a favourable display of the riches of this country in works of art. Yet it should be seen, and will well repay a visit. There is more, however, to instruct than to admire.

The Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and French schools of art are very imperfectly represented by third-rate specimens; and many of these with more than doubtful names affixed to them in the catalogue. The "Promotheus" by Rubens, belonging to the Duke of Manchester, is, it is true, a noble example of Rubens' knowledge; but it is not a pleasing specimen, and is rather a gallery picture than a picture for a private collection. The small landscape by Rubens (the property of Mr. Rogers, the poet) is a well-known and much-admired picture of this favourite painter. The Vandykes, seen there in number, are none of them genuine.

The Dutch school is well supported by a long and large landscape, by Cuyp, the property of J. J. Martin, Esq., and only recently brought to light from the lumber of a back garret; by Lord Carlisle's small water-piece, by the same delightful painter; and by Mr. Hope's Ruysdael and Adrian Vandervelde.

A poor insipid picture, said to be by Greuze (No. 131), is a solitary example of the French school.

Of pictures painted in England by foreign artists, Lord Yarborough's three-quarter portrait of Henry VIII., by Holbein, is a choice example. The face has been somewhat rubbed, but the dress is perfect, and full of beautiful Holbeinesque detail. This interesting historical portrait was presented by the Monarch himself to Sir James Worsley, the ancestor of Lord Yarborough. A still finer picture, by Holbein, of the same Monarch, is at Warwick Castle.

Three portraits, in one place, by Cornelius, of the time of Charles I., and two portraits in one, by old Stone, a painter of the same reign, are of importance in the history of art in this country. They are the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Two portraits, male and female, by Hogarth, are full of character and colour. Sir Joshua Reynolds is not ill-represented by a hit-kat of Mrs Braddyll, so charming, engraved by Watson, as "The Snake" and "The Fancy Dress Wedding" more than sustain the reputation of Wilkie. "A Scene from Molière," by G. S. Newton, is replete with character—something between Wilkie and Leslie, and rich in a tone of colour which Mr. Frith seldom fails to imitate successfully. "A Sea-shore Scene," by Collins, is not a good specimen of the master. Two small landscapes, by Crome, of Norwich, fully entitle him to the appellation he loved the most—that of the Norfolk Hobbema.

A very characteristic likeness of Claverhouse, at the age of twenty, by an unknown artist, is hung too high to be seen to advantage. The face is full of chivalry and honour. At the period when the picture was painted Claverhouse was in the French service.

FINE ARTS.

MR. BRASSEY.—A portrait of this eminent railway contractor has been painted by Mr. Newenham, for its subscribers, who have been limited to the agents and sub-contractors of its subject, and who are so numerous, that a subscription list, to which no sum was permitted beyond ten pounds—and many sums were as low as one pound—amounted to no less than fourteen hundred pounds. This may suffice to show the extent of Mr. Brassey's undertakings, which at one time, we are told, occupied as many as 30,000 persons in his service and employ. The portrait in question does great credit to the artist: it is exceedingly *unassembable*, and the attitude is one of remarkable ease. In the manipulation of the drapery, also, much skill is evident. It strikes one at once as the veritable likeness of a man of extensive business, in his ordinary habit, and at his daily occupation. The countenance is bland and benevolent, and the whole bespeaks a generous and intelligent mind. The work is intended for a present to Mrs. Brassey, after being engraved for distribution among the subscribers. It was still on view at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi-terrace.

MR. BEHNES' STATUE.—The statue of the "Startled Nymph," by Mr. W. Behnes, is now exhibiting at the gallery of Messrs. Graves, Pall-Mall. The object of terror is the lizard, to which her attention is suddenly directed. She looks downward at it with intense anxiety, the whole attitude being expressive of surprise and fear. The whole is distinguished by elegance and taste, and the work is worthy of being found hereafter in the collection of the well-instructed amateur.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Whilst friends and foes alike, with equal ill-will, discuss the new project for increasing the salary of the President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon seeks popularity by mingling amongst the people with all the affectation of equality, and of the free and easy tone of manner and intercourse presumed to be characteristic of society in a Republic; while, at the same time, he takes care to infuse so much of the style of a Royal "progress" into his journeyings as may be thought appropriate to the dignity of the *Grande Nation*, and indicative of the necessity for an increase of his civil list. On Saturday he left Paris, by the Northern Railroad for St. Quentin, to preside there at the opening of a branch line.

He was very well received at the various stations along the line of railway; and on his arrival at St. Quentin, at two o'clock, he found the Bishop and clergy, and all the local authorities of the district, the National Guards, and soldiers of the line, assembled in readiness to receive him. Upon his descending from the train in front of the station, at a little to the right, were placed *fauteuils* for the President and the Ministers. The Bishop of Soissons, in full pontificals, assisted by the Vicar-General and a numerous body of clergy, performed the religious ceremony. As soon as each person occupied the place allotted to him, the Bishop, with mitre on head and crozier in hand, advanced a few paces to where Louis Napoleon was seated, and addressed him in the midst of universal silence. He said that religion was happy when blessing the useful industry of man, and calling down the favour of Heaven on the improvements and inventions useful to mankind. He congratulated the President on the readiness with which he had yielded to the wishes of the inhabitants to open in person the railroad. He reminded him that his uncle had also visited, when Consul, in 1801, when Emperor, in 1810, that spot, to encourage and hasten on the immense work of the canal of St. Quentin. The President replied in a becoming manner to the Prelate; and immediately afterwards the engines advanced to receive the Episcopal benediction. The Bishop descended from the platform, and sprinkling holy water on the engine, pronounced three sacramental words. The President took from the Bishop's hand the Bishop's ring, and received his paternal benediction in return. He then mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by the ministers and his orderly officers, proceeded to the spot where the National Guards of St. Quentin and the neighbouring towns were drawn up. Having reviewed the troops, the President proceeded to the theatre, where a banquet was served up at half-past six o'clock. Ten long tables extended over the stage and pit united. The hall was splendidly decorated and lit, and crowded with spectators, for the greater part ladies. The President had on his right the Mayor of St. Quentin, M. Baroche, the Bishop of Soissons, and General d'Hautpoul. Baron Rothschild, the director of the railway, MM. Bineau and Lacuée, Messrs. Fould and Achille Fould, were on his left. When the dessert was served the Mayor delivered a short address of thanks to the President for attending the inauguration, and the President replied in a suitable speech.

He returned to Paris on Monday night, having expended 20,000 francs in various donations for local purposes of charity.

With respect to the proposed measure of augmenting the salary of Louis Napoleon, the committee of the Chamber, to which it was referred, appear to have not yet agreed on any resolution, and the members of the committee keep the nature of their deliberations a secret. There appears to be no doubt of the intention of all parties to come to a compromise, but it is not yet known what shape it will take. The Mountain party seem disposed to do something beyond paying the President's actual debts, but they cannot agree as to what the further concession will be. A considerable number of members, who do not approve of giving a permanent allowance of 3,000,000f. to the President, and who still do not see how Louis Napoleon can accept of less, after his formal declaration that he would not agree to any modification, are disposed to grant the full amount of his demand, but to limit it to one year; so that the question will be again brought forward this time next year.

M. Thiers set Paris for England on Monday evening, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to the ex-King of the French, whose health is in a very unsatisfactory state. M. Thiers, before starting, took leave of the President of the Republic, and acquainted him with the object of his travel, who only appreciated the sentiment of propriety and delicacy which led to it. It was added that Count Mortier, who left Paris for Normancy some days since, also purposed paying a visit to the exiled Monarch.

PRUSSIA.

The Government have availed themselves of the late attack on the King to promulgate a decree restricting the privileges of the newspaper press. It contains fourteen articles, or paragraphs, supplying the provisions supposed to be deficient in the law of last year. The chief points are the registration of the system of caution-money, varying in amount, according to the frequency of publishing, and the importance of the locality where the journal appears. Non-political papers are exempted, and dangerous and hostile journals are deprived of the privilege of transmission by the Post-office. The introduction of journals from other countries may be prohibited by the Minister of the Interior. The most important provision states that certain offences against the articles of the decree are not to be tried by a jury, but according to the old system.

The decree was immediately put in force. On the 9th instant the *National*, the organ of the Moderate Democrats, and the *Allemd-Post*, that of the extreme party, were both seized by the police authorities.

The King is gradually recovering.

By the upsetting of a barge on the Wichsel, nearly 100 persons, forming part of a religious procession, were drowned near Neumark, had been drowned; the greater part of the pilgrims were women.

GERMAN STATES.

The "Rhine-Hessian monster trial," which had been going on for a long-time at Mayence, in Hesse, and incidentally several hundred prisoners implicated in the rebellion of last year, and accused of high treason, has been brought to a close. It being the first case of importance since the introduction of trial by jury, as well as from the number of persons interested, in the result, not only the court itself, and the avenues leading to it, but the whole city was crowded, and steamers and railroads brought an immense influx to bear the verdict. The court opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and the President immediately began summing up the evidence for and against the prisoners. His speech lasted four hours, and the jury then retired to consult, which occupied another four hours, when they returned their verdict of "not guilty" on each of the ninety-seven counts laid against the prisoners, who were forthwith released, to the general joy of the people.

ITALIAN STATES.

Naples supplies the only point of interest this week. The state trials commenced on the 1st inst. There are forty-two prisoners, amongst whom are the ex-Minister, Baron Poerio, Settembrini, and other ex-Deputies. The first day's proceedings closed by the Crown lawyer demanding *death* for the whole forty-two, as being "accused against the sacred person of the King," by forming a sect called the *United Italians*. The trial was not concluded on the 4th inst., the latest date of our accounts.

HOLLAND.

On Monday morning, the mortal remains of Prince Maurice, the beloved son of the King, were committed to the earth, amid the sympathy of a large body of mourners and spectators. The Queen has presented Count Von Sylandt, the physician who attended the young Prince with unwearied care, with a valuable gold snuff-box, set with brilliants and ornamented with her Majesty's cypher.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 30th ult. have been received from New York.

All public interest was absorbed in the news of the buccaneering expedition under Lopez against Cuba.

The affair has turned out a complete failure. General Lopez landed at Cardenas, a small town of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants, about 90 miles from Havannah, on the 17th ult. His forces consisted of some 500 men, who took possession of the town after a slight and ineffectual resistance. The garrison, composed of about 60 soldiers, was driven into a church, and, after the loss of three men, surrendered. The General landed in the steamer *Creole*, which left New Orleans on the 7th inst., and had several other vessels previously left that port with 1000 or 1500 men. The greatest excitement was produced at Havannah by the movements of Lopez. The city was placed under martial law, the resident foreigners were ordered to enrol, several thousand militia were organised, and every preparation was made for a vigorous resistance. The troops at Matanzas amounted to 1500, and 800 were immediately despatched from Havannah to reinforce them and march against Lopez. Three thousand more of 44 guns each were sent to the vicinity of Charges, to keep an eye on Woman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan, where it was reported a large body of troops were collected.

In the accounts of 4 days later date it is stated that after landing and burning the Government house, the invading troops remained in peaceable possession of Cardenas, but soon proceeded to collect their wounded, and prepare for a safe retreat. They returned on board the *Creole*, and made their escape to Key West. They were closely pursued by the Spanish pro-steamer *Pizarro*, but succeeded in getting away. The Governor of Cardenas, with two other officers, who had been taken prisoners, were put on board a fishing-smack, on condition that they should exert their influence to save the lives of those who remained behind.

General Lopez, with one of his aides, Major Sanchez Essnaga, arrived at Savannah shortly afterwards, and were promptly arrested by the United States marshal, under orders from the President, and carried before the judge of the District Court. No one appearing to accuse the parties, and no evidence being presented to authorise their commitment, they were discharged from custody, and left Savannah immediately for Charleston. Such is the termination of a wild and unjustifiable enterprise for the invasion of Cuba, and with it expires the reputation and influence of Lopez as a military leader, he having thus shown himself inadequate to the conduct of even a marauding expedition.

CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *Crescent City* at New York on the 25th ult. from Chagres, we have dates from California to the 21st of April.

A meeting of merchants had been held for regulating the price of gold dust, raising its value from 16 dollars to 17 dollars, and placing it in circulation as a regular currency. The proposal was not received with favour. It was decided to reject the California coins and quicksilver gold in trade. The mines continue to be abundantly productive.

A party of explorers, in search of a harbour in the newly discovered Trinidad Bay, met with a fatal disaster about the end of March, five of them having been drowned in the surf while attempting to land in a boat.

A large fire had taken place in Sacramento city, consuming many warehouses, and a good deal of other valuable property.

CANADA.

The Canada House of Assembly has had under consideration propositions for an Elective Legislative Council and the election of all Government officials, also an address to the Queen to pay the Governor's salary out of the imperial treasury, and for reducing the expenses of the civil list. The address was carried in the Assembly by a vote of 44 to 18. The motion for an elective Legislative Council was negatived by a large majority, there being 13 for and 53 against the change.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received accounts from the Cape to the 13th of April, inclusive. The Cape Town papers publish the heads of a petition, which was to be proposed to the inhabitants for adoption at a public meeting, announced for the 23d of April. It prays for a single legislature for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and for a suffrage to be based on the occupancy of a tenement worth £50.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

JUDGMENT.—THE ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT-GARDEN, IN RE EDWARD THOMAS DELAFIELD.

On Tuesday, Mr. Commissioner Fane delivered a most able and lucid final judgment in this case, on the opposition to the bankrupt's certificate. He said:—

> This is a very remarkable case, and very unlike those which usually appear in this court. The bankrupt, on coming of age, in 1845, found himself entitled to a fortune left him by an uncle, who died about 1825, which, with its accumulations, amounted to £100,000 and upwards. He was also entitled under his father's will to a reversionary interest of £6000, payable on the death of an aunt. His father and uncle had been partners in the brewery of Combe, Delafield, and Co., and he was entitled to a share in the business, or the winding up of the concern. He thus became entitled to interest on his capital of £40,000 at five per cent., and to a share in the annual profit besides, which usually amounted to £2000. The reversionary interest of £6000, payable on the death of an aunt. His father and uncle had been partners in the brewery of Combe, Delafield, and Co., and he was entitled to a share in the business, or the winding up of the concern. He thus became entitled to interest on his capital of £40,000 at five per cent., and to a share in the annual profit besides, which usually amounted to £2000. His affairs have been fully investigated. At the end of 1848 he was a ruined man. On the 29th of July, 1849, the fiat issued against him. He owns £60,000, his assets about £1000. His affairs have been fully investigated. His creditors are satisfied that the truth has been told—his last examination was passed without opposition, and he now asks for his certificate. The assignee objects, partly on public, and partly on private grounds. The public grounds resolve themselves into reckless personal expenditure, and an unfair making away of his remaining assets shortly before his bankruptcy. The private grounds have reference to the marriage of the bankrupt in March, 1846.

The Hon. Commissioner having then traced the progress of the bankrupt from affluence to destitution, proceeded with the following wise and just observations:—

> He intimated that I ought in granting this certificate to attach the condition that the bankrupt shall pay 10s. in the pound on his debts out of future assets, and a decision something like that in Lord Huntingtower's case may be cited to support me. I do not know the exact particulars of that case; I only know it was very severe law. But I confess I have no inclination to attach such a condition to a certificate in any case. I refused to do so in Sullivan's. The world of ordinary men to whom we live is one in which every man is struggling for himself, and accumulation is struggling for a subsistence in that struggle it is difficult enough for any one to win his way, even with character clear and something to begin with. What, then, must it be for one who has to run the gauntlet encumbered? A company doctrine is far more wholesome one. It is better to lay it down that a creditor shall not have a direct or indirect, upon rich relatives, and thus shock the giving credit to the young and foolish. It is the too great prevalence of that credit which is the life-blood of the bankrupt law—which, though intended to check the unwholesome credit which is given to the idle, such as that given in Lord Huntingtower's case, and which is in this have a tendency to impede that wholesome credit which, by enabling struggling industry to exercise its calling, is the source of public wealth. And on whose benefit am I to impose the burden of this condition? Shall the assignee, or for that of the general body of creditors? If for the assignee, I answer that he knew at the time he lent the money that he was lending to a spendthrift—that the money was to meet past or future extravagance. Why should the law go out of its way to aid such lenders? There are public enemies. They foster extravagance, encourage idleness, and disturb the happiness of families. Even those who advance money to enable others to educate themselves, or go into business, must submit to the loss of what they have lost, if circumstances turn out unfavourable; and if this be the fate of those who advance money for praiseworthy purposes, why should it not be the fate of those who advance money to supply extravagance? I have a the loss of what he has been so sure to lose. No punishment for persons who thus interfere between the young and their natural advisers and protectors.
>
> On the whole, I think, upon full consideration of all the circumstances, that I shall best discharge the duty entrusted to the learned commissioner by withholding without attaching any condition. I hope that the terrible lesson he has received may be of use to him in after-life.

Certificate granted accordingly.

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

On Tuesday, the days for holding the assizes on the Northern, Norfolk, and Western Circuits were finally arranged and fixed by the Judges appointed to preside thereon, viz.:—

NORTHERN.—Judges, Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell.—York, Monday, Wednesday, July 10, at the Castle or York; City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of York; Durham, Wednesday, July 24, at Durham; Northumberland, Monday, July 29, at Newcastle; Town of Newcastle, the same day, at the same place; Cumberland, Saturday, August 3, at Carlisle; Westmoreland, Monday, August 5, at Appleby; North Division of Lancashire, Wednesday, August 7, at Lancaster; South Division, Saturday, August 10, at Liverpool.

NORFOLK.—Judges, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Patteson.—Buckinghamshire, Saturday, July 13, at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire, Tuesday, July 16, at Bedford; Huntingdonshire, Wednesday, July 17, at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire, Saturday, July 20, at the County Court, Cambridge; Norfolk, Thursday, July 25, at the Castle at Norwich; City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of Norwich; Suffolk, Friday, August 2, at Ipswich.

WESTERN.—Judges, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Talfourd.—Wiltshire, Wednesday, July 10, at Devizes; County of Southampton, Saturday, July 13, at Winchester; Dorsetshire, Friday, July 19, at Dorchester; Cornwall, Thursday, July 25, at Bodmin; Devonshire, Wednesday, July 31, at the Castle at Exeter; City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of Exeter; Somersetshire, Wednesday, August 7, at Wells; Bristol, City of, Tuesday, August 13.

The days of the Oxford, Midland, Home, and North and South Wales have not been finally fixed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The House met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal assent by Commission was given to the following bills:—Exchequer Bills Bill, Process and Practice (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, Parish Constables Bill, Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill, Sunday Fairs Prevention Bill, Licensed Victuallers and General Fire and Life Assurance Company (No. 2) Bill, Carlisle Gaslight and Coke Company Bill, Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow Bill, Colonisation Assurance Company Bill, Elgin Guildry Fund Society Incorporation Bill, Exeter and Crediton Railway Bill, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh Bill, Nottingham Freemen's Allotments Bill.

The Lords Commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Earl of Minto, and the Earl of Carlisle.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill, the object of which, he said, was to prevent large estates with very small encumbrances from being sold under the commission; likewise to fix a minimum below which property should not be sold; also to give personal protection to proprietors during the time their estates are being brought under the operation of the act, in order to allow them to look after their affair.

The noble Marquis instanced sales of estates at 7¾, 8, and at even 14 years' purchase, and called on the Government to amend the act, unless they actually desired to see the whole property of Ireland confiscated.

The Earl of CARLISLE admitted that the Irish landlords were involved in circumstances of hardship and inconvenience, but he did not think it would be desirable to disturb the legislation of the last year, and it was not in the contemplation of the Government either to repeal or dispense with any of the leading provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. It was not to be denied that estates had been sold under the commission at very disadvantageous prices, but, on the other hand, some estates had been sold under it at unexpectedly high prices.

The Duke of RICHMOND remarked that the fact that estates had been sold at 7¾ years' purchase was *prima facie* proof that the act of last year required amendment.

The Earl of GLENGALL denounced the act as nothing less than downright robbery, confiscation, and plunder, and declared that if Parliament would not grant redress to the people of Ireland, they would meet in Dublin and redress themselves; for they were determined not to allow their property to be torn from them to please the unprincipled agitators of the Manchester school. Not less than fifteen millions of property had been brought under the Encumbered Estates Commission, and he (Lord Glengall) held in his hand fifty cases of properties sold at from 1¾ to 14 years' purchase. He defied the Government to carry out the act. Should they attempt it they would be met by rebellion, and they would deserve it.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY deprecated such strong language, but was favourable to the bill.

Lord CAMPBELL opposed the bill.

The Earl FITZWILLIAM, Lord BEAUMONT, and the Earl of WICKLOW supported the second reading of the bill.

The Earl of CARLISLE rose again, and said that, having heard from so many of their Lordships a desire that the Encumbered Estates Act should be altered slightly, to the extent that property, when a receiver was appointed, and when the debt due on it did not amount to more than a half of its value, should not be brought within the jurisdiction of the commission, he did not feel himself called on to divide against the bill; he would therefore consent to its being sent down to the House of Commons, there to be considered with another bill (the Solicitor-General's) on the same subject.

Lord STANLEY hoped that the limitation of the discretion of the commissioners would not be confined to the single point indicated by Lord Carlisle, but that they would also be limited with regard to the number of years' purchase at which estates should be sold. Last year their Lordships were assured that the commissioners would never sell estates below their fair and reasonable value; but was 10, 8, 7¾, or 14 years' purchase a fair and reasonable value? The noble Lord asked the Government if they would object to produce a return of the estates sold, the amount of their respective encumbrances, and the number of years' purchase at which the sales were made. Should they produce that return, he believed that it would show that the freehold properties (not head-rents) sold under the commission had not averaged 9, 10, or, at most, 12 years' purchase-money.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that the required return would be furnished, if moved for. He declared that, in his opinion, it would be unjust and impracticable to attempt to fix a minimum price for the sale of properties in Ireland.

The bill was read a second time.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from persons interested in the Australian colonies, praying to be heard against the Australian Colonies Bill, either by themselves or by counsel, at their Lordships' bar. The noble and learned Lord moved that the petitioners be heard at the bar.

The Earl GREY opposed the motion, and said he should also object to the motion which Lord Montcagle had placed on the notice paper, viz. that Mr P. Scott be heard at the bar against the bill. The noble Earl objected to hear the petitioners whose case Lord Brougham brought forward, because they were not petitioners against the bill, and he objected to hear Mr. Scott because he was not specially instructed as agent on this bill.

After a lengthened discussion, their Lordships divided—

For Lord Brougham's motion—Contents	.. 25
Non-contents	.. 33
Majority against the motion	.. —8

No division was taken on Lord Montcagle's motion.

On the motion to go into committee on the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES Government Bill,

The Bishop of OXFORD moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. He considered that if ever a bill was marked by most injudicious handling of great interests, it was this. It was mischievous in almost all its clauses—was a case of ultimate assertion of presumption on the one hand, and of ignorance on the other. The right rev. prelate gave notice of his intention to propose clauses with reference to the position of the Church of England in the Australian colonies.

Earl GREY thought a speech so utterly condemnatory of the bill would have more coma sently terminated with a motion that it be committed that day six months. To refer it to a select committee would, however, though in an indirect manner, lead to the same result—the loss of the measure for the present session. The noble Earl entered at great length into the details of the bill, and defended its principles and provisions.

Lord STANLEY said that if the bill were to be a final measure he should be obliged to vote for the motion to refer it to a select committee; but, as he was anxious to agree to all that portion of it that was necessary to give the colonies the benefit of free institutions, he would consent to go into committee on the bill, provided he got the assurance that the clauses from 30 to 35 would be rejected, and that the clauses providing for a federal constitution would be expunged.

The Earl GREY could not give the required assurances, though he would not consider the rejection of the clauses respecting the federal constitution as fatal to the bill.

Their Lordships divided

For going into committee—Contents	.. 34
Non contents	.. 21
Majority for the Government	.. —13

No progress was made, and the committee on the bill was postponed to Tuesday.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Sir GEORGE GREY delivered Her Majesty's reply to the address of the Commons relative to the collection and delivery of mails on the Sabbath, in which her Majesty promised to comply with their request, and to give directions accordingly. This communication was received with loud cries of "Oh, oh!"

Mr. THOMASINE required whether any exemption would be made in favour of foreign correspondence—for instance, in the case of an American packet arriving in Liverpool with letters of the greatest consequence for merchants in London and elsewhere.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the directions her Majesty had given were in the terms of the resolutions of the House, and no exemption would be made.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On the report of the Commons Supply,

Mr. HOME moved a reduction of the vote from £103,610 to £100,610, with the view to lessen the amount by the sum proposed in the estimate for the expense of the Commission of Fine Arts, until the Houses of Parliament may be habitable for the transaction of public business.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. He said that, though he should object to a committee to inquire into the whole proceedings since the commencement of the buildings, he would not object to a committee to inquire into the accommodation of the New Houses.

Sir R. PEEL did not think that Mr. Barry should be held responsible for the alterations from the original design, which had been made at the desire of both Houses of Parliament. The right hon. baronet approved of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion to suspend operations until a committee shall have reported on the nature and extent of the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the House.

Mr. B. OSBORNE declared that the ventilation of the new chamber was most defective, and loosely hinted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained the covert design of getting rid of the Country party—his political opponents—by kindling them with foul air in the lobbies on the occasion of some grand division.

Mr. HUME seemed inclined to withdraw his amendment, saying that he would prefer, if he could obtain it, a committee of inquiry.

Mr. B. OSBORNE objected to the withdrawal of the amendment.

The House divided

For the original vote	.. 111
Against it	.. 62
Majority against Mr. Hume's amendment ..	.. 49

Mr. HUME then moved for a committee to inquire into and examine the various reports, statements, and plans of the architect, and into the manner in which the works had been conducted, and into the alterations made, the projected works, &c.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that all the required information would be furnished to the House in a few days, and he, therefore, thought it would be inconvenient to appoint the proposed committee.

The House divided—

For the proposed committee	.. 55
Against it	.. 81
Majority against Mr. Hume's committee ..	.. —30

The report of the vote in committee of supply was then confirmed.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

On the motion for the second reading of the Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. GRATTAN declaimed against the measure in unmeasured terms, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. HAMILTON should support the amendment, because the abolition of the Viceroyalty had been proposed by the Government as a fragmentary measure. Had the whole administrative system of government in Ireland been remodelled, he might have acted otherwise.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL, Colonel DUNNE, and Mr. GROGAN opposed the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. O'NEALY supported it.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the measure, as one that was expedient, and that would be productive of beneficial results.

Mr. ANSTEY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL resisted the motion, and the House divided.—

For the adjournment	.. 63
Against it	.. 188
Majority against adjournment ..	.. 125

Mr. SCULLY made another motion for adjournment; and, after a few observations from Sir R PEEL, Lord J. RUSSELL gave way, and the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Court of Chancery (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of Carlisle.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The House went into committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved an amendment to the first clause, with the object of creating a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly in each of the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria.

Earl GREY insisted that the Australian colonies did not now possess the materials for double chambers. He opposed the amendment.

Lord ABINGER and Lord WODEHOUSE supported the amendment; Lord LYTTELTON and the Earl of St. GERMANS opposed it.

Their Lordships divided—

Contents	.. 20
Non-contents	.. 72
Majority against the amendment ..	.. —2

Lord LYTTELTON proposed the introduction of a clause, after clause 24, enabling the Governors of the Australian colonies to regulate the sale of waste lands, with the advice of their Legislative Councils. On a division, the numbers were—

Contents	.. 18
Non-contents	.. 28
Majority against the amendment ..	.. —10

The Bishop of OXFORD then moved the clause of which he had given notice, enabling the Church of England in the colonies to lay down rules for its own internal government, to emanate from an assembly of the Bishop, clergy, and laity. The Right Rev. Prelate, however, did not press the clause to a division, on receiving an assurance from the Government that an inquiry should be instituted as to the best mode of dealing with the question.

The House resumed, and the report on the bill was brought up.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, which took place in the new building. The discussion, in committee, of the Metropolitan Interments Bill was resumed, and proceeded up to clause 33 inclusive.

The Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill was read a third time, and passed.

At the afternoon sitting,

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to investigate the revenue, condition, and expenditure of Ramsgate and Margate harbours, which, after some discussion, was, on division, carried by 78 to 47: majority, 31.

A proposal by Sir GEORGE PECHELL, to include Dover, was rejected by 71 to 60: majority, 11.

BONDED SPIRITS.

Lord NAAS then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond. His Lordship described the different modes in which foreign spirits are estimated for the purposes of duty, and showed the unfairness of the system by which home-made spirits are gauged, without regard to the loss between the time of bonding and the time of selling.

Mr. WILSON said that foreign spirits were subject to a differential duty, which was to be considered as an equivalent for the loss sustained by the waste of home-made spirits in bond. He contended that, in former times, the distillers did actually lose the duty on the waste, because they were obliged to pay the duty immediately on distillation; but upon their application for leave to bond their spirits, they obtained it, and thereby gained a certain credit for the duty; but they ought not to make that circumstance a foundation for a new concession in their favour. He therefore opposed the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also spoke in opposition to the motion. He declared that, if it were carried, either fourpence per gallon must be added to the duty on home-made spirits, or the amount must be deducted from colonial spirits. The British distiller would, he contended, gain nothing by the change.

The House divided—

For Lord Naas's motion	.. 85
Against it	.. 53
Majority against the Government ..	.. —32

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. E. B. Roche in the chair, and two resolutions in accordance with Lord Naas's proposal were agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declining to offer further opposition then, and contenting himself with simply crying "No." The resolutions were reported to the House amidst loud cheers and laughter.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Lord JOCELYN moved for papers not already laid before Parliament, referring to the general question of railway communication in India, together with copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the home authorities and the Madras Government in reference to the proposed railway between Madras and Arcot. The noble Lord contended that the report of the committee of 1847, and of Colonel Sims, established that the main means of internal communication in India were quite inadequate for the requirements of commerce, and that the construction of railways in that country was most desirable. The object of the noble Lord's motion was to give an opportunity to the President of the Board of Control to state his views respecting the two lines guaranteed.

Mr. WILSON offered no opposition to the motion, but he urged what had been done by the East India Company during the last few years as a proof that they were not chargeable with indifference to railway communication in the country under their administration. He also referred to the great increase that had taken place in the cultivation of indigo and sugar in India, to establish that the productions of that country had not been neglected. The hon. member justified the selection of the Calcutta and Bombay Railways as experimental lines. He assured the noble Lord that the East India Company and her Majesty's Government were disposed to extend the same privileges to the Presidency of Madras as they had to Calcutta and Bombay, as soon as they were in possession of the necessary information. A letter had already been despatched to the Governor of Madras to obtain the requisite information, and no time would be lost in giving that presidency the advantage of a guarantee similar to those given to the other two presidencies. He contradicted the reports lately current respecting the East India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and declared that they were progressing in a manner entirely satisfactory to the East India Company and the Government, and that their prospects were better now than at any former time.

Sir J. HOGG declared that the East India Company and the Board of Control had a disposition to give a preference to the Madras line; but the fact was that when they wished to keep the Madras Company alive, it dissolved itself, and therefore it was impossible to support a monopoly. The right hon. gentleman gave an emphatic pledge that no time should be lost in promoting a railway in Madras, and in extending railways through India.

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled in the new chamber.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

Mr. PUSEY moved the committal of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the bill, on the ground that it would disturb the amicable relations now subsisting between landlords and tenants. The hon. and gallant member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months.

After a discussion, the House divided—

For going into committee	.. 65
Against it	.. 22
Majority	.. 43

The bill passed through committee, after much debate.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Mr. TURNER moved the second reading of the Court of Chancery Bill, the object of which was to diminish the delays and expenses attend ng proceedings in equity. The hon. and learned gentleman having described the immense quantity of property under the control of Chancery, and given instances of the gross injustice and delays under the present course of proceeding, detailed the principal provisions of his measure, the leading remedy proposed by which was proceeding by special case, to be agreed upon by the parties in the cause. The bill, he said, had been submitted to the equity judges, and had obtained the unqualified approval of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and the general approval of the Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chancellor likewise had expressed his entire approbation of the principle of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL concurred fully in the object of the bill, and had endeavoured to carry it out in the measure he had introduced, and which was waiting the decision of the House of Lords. The hon. and learned gentleman suggested some improvements in the bill, with the view of carrying out its principle further than was proposed by its framer.

After some observations from Mr. P. WOOD and Mr. ANSTEY, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. T. HODGES moved the second reading of the Burgesses' Lists Bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the bill; and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months

Alderman SIDNEY, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. HUDSON, and other hon. members opposed the bill.

Mr. BERNAL supported it.

The bill was thrown out without a division.

RATING OF SMALL TENEMENTS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill,

Mr. P. SCROPE moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.

After a short discussion, the House divided—

For the third reading	.. 94
Against it	.. 15
Majority for the bill	.. —79

The bill was read a third time; but some new clauses having been proposed the debate on them was adjourned.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY (COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER) BILL.

This Bill was read a third time and passed, after a protest from Lord Campbell, who considered the Bill wholly unnecessary.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for copies of letters addressed by the First Lord of the Treasury to the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, on the subject of the issue of a Commission of Inquiry; and copies of any resolutions or communications entered into or made on behalf of those Universities, in relation to the same subject.

The motion was agreed to, after a desultory conversation, in which Lord BROUGHAM [and the Duke of WELLINGTON reiterated their objections to the Commission of Inquiry.—Adjourned.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SEWERAGE OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. GREENE rose to ask Viscount Errington whether there was any intention of erecting a steam-engine at the corner of Palace-yard for the purpose of forcing the contents of the sewer to a higher level. If there be such intention, whether it was proposed that such steam-engine shall permanently remain, or is it only to be placed there for a temporary purpose; if for a temporary purpose, how long may it be probably required to remain there? He would ask whether it was the intention of the parties in charge of the engine to stir up the contents of the sewer at this hot season of the year? (A laugh.)

Lord ERRINGTON said there was an intention of erecting a steam-engine in Old Palace-yard. The drainage of the Westminster district had been long under the consideration of the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers with a view to the improvement. The object for which the steam-engine would be erected was for the purpose of bringing the sewer in St. Margaret-street up to the level of the sewer in Great George-street. With regard to the second question, the present state that the engine would remain until the sewer was finished, and it would then be removed and the ground made good. The Commissioners had had great complaints that the sewer was unavoidably necessary.

The County Courts Extension Bill, and the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, passed through committee.

The discussion of the clauses on the Marriages Bill was resumed in committee, and, after some progress was made, the House resumed.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE TALBOT, BART.

SIR GEORGE TALBOT, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, was the younger son of Captain Henry Talbot, Esq., of Mickleham, Surrey, and Belfast, Antrim, a scion of the great English house of Talbot, who was created a Baronet of Ireland on the 31st May, 1790. Sir George was born on the 14th March, 1763, and succeeded his second cousin Sir Charles Talbot, as third Baronet, in November, 1812. He married, on the 14th May, 1797, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Preston, of Swainton, by whom he leaves two daughters. Sir George Talbot died on the 10th instant.

JAMES SMITH, ESQ., OF DEANSTON.

THIS eminent agriculturist was born in the City of Glasgow, on the 3rd JANUARY, 1789. His father was a respectable merchant there, whither he had come from his birth-place, Galloway, in the south-west of Scotland. His mother was daughter of James Buchanan, of Carston, a landed proprietor in the west of Stirlingshire. Mr. Smith's father having died when he was only two months old, the care of his education devolved upon his mother, who was aided in her task by five of her brothers, all of them remarkable for enterprise and energy. In Smith they found an apt and ready pupil.

From his earliest youth he took remarkable interest in farming operations, and in the steam engine. When about 14 years old, while at his uncle's cotton-works establishment, at Deanston, in the west of Perthshire, he built by the side of a little brook a miniature cotton-factory, of several floors in height; he constructed a water-wheel and machinery, and having placed it in its proper position, he covered it over with a brick arch, or dome, which required considerable skill in constructing. Mr. Smith, after passing some years at a private school, finished his education at the University of Glasgow. He was appointed to the management of the Deanston works at the age of eighteen, when he had to put all his knowledge and energy to the undertaking of regenerating a dilapidated establishment, and of collecting and training the people, to the amount of eleven hundred. The undertaking, which had so successful a result, absorbed the chief part of his time for several years. He did wonders with the labouring population under him. The village which he built at Deanston for their accommodation was, in all points, a model for imitation. As a proof of his wise and salutary government, there never was a turn-out of his workpeople within a period of upwards of thirty years, though, during the same time, such things were but too rife elsewhere.

Whilst engaged in these valuable avocations, Mr. Smith was one of the most active and useful magistrates of his county, and he served for more than twenty years as Commander of a troop in the Yeomanry Cavalry of the district. Mr. Smith owes his public fame to his numerous suggestions and inventions for the improvement of agriculture. His machine for reaping corn—his turn-wrist plough, for working the fields in one uniform surface, without ridges and furrows—and his web chain harrow, are everywhere known. For a model of his reaping machine sent to the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburgh, Mr. Smith received a massive gold medal, transmitted through the Russian Ambassador. His own farm, at Deanston, became a point of attraction for all improving agriculturists—a vast number of whom, of all ranks, crowded every year to visit it from the different counties of England, Ireland, and Ireland, and from the continents of Europe and America. Mr. Smith has been the inventor and chief promoter of the modern system of thorough drainage—that is, the drainage through the land by pipe drains, instead of carrying the land by surface drains. He lately acted as one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the means of improving the Health of Towns, and it is feared that he pursued the subject with an assiduity fatally injurious to his constitution. He was especially active in his occupation as a Superintending Inspector of the General Board of Health. Mr. Smith closed his useful career very suddenly. He was, on the 10th instant, found dead in his bed, at the house of his cousin, Mr. Buchannan, of Catrine, Ayrshire, by all who knew him, and particularly by those who were in his employment, the death of this truly great and good man will be deeply lamented. His loss to society at large will be a severe one. He leaves behind him a name deserving of lasting memory and honour in the agricultural records of his country.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS GEORGE FITZGERALD, OF TURLOUGH PARK, CO. MAYO.

THE Fitzgeralds of Turlough Park are a distinguished branch of the ennobled stock of Desmond. Their original estates, situated in the county of Waterford, were confiscated for the family's devotion to the Royal cause.

The gentleman whose decease we record was eldest son of the late Charles Lionel Fitzgerald, Esq., of Turlough Park, by Dorothea his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and grandson of Captain George Fitzgerald, of Turlough, by Lady Mary Hervey his wife, sister of Frederick Earl of Bristol. He was born 5th June, 1776, and married twice: first, in 1806, Delia, daughter of Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton, co. York; and secondly, in 1819, Elizabeth, only daughter of James Crowther, Esq., M.D., of Boldshay Hall. For many years he resided at Maperton House, co. Somerset, and acted as a Deputy-Lieutenant of that shire.

Colonel Fitzgerald died 5th June, 1850. His uncle was the well-known George Robert Fitzgerald, notorious in the last century as "fighting Fitzgerald."

THE BLENKINSOPP FAMILY.—We have been favoured with a communication from a Correspondent with reference to the notice of Miss Porter, in our Journal of last week, as to Miss Porter being (with the exception of her brother, Dr. Porter) the last surviving member of that family. It appears that a first cousin of Miss Porter, the daughter of her maternal brother, is still living, and a resident of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight.

SOYER'S MAGIC STOVE.—On Monday afternoon, M. Soyer had the honour of displaying his last culinary invention, the magic stove and kitchen, before the following distinguished personages:—The Hereditary Prince of Lippi Detmold and suite, Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, Lady Morgan, Lady Talbot, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Henry Loftus, Mrs. and Miss Scudamore, the Hon. G. C. Agar, Mr. Arthur Barrington, and Mr. Theodore Bunsen. After witnessing the cooking on the dining-room table, of several dishes, and having tasted them, the whole of the distinguished company expressed their great admiration of the entirely new system of cookery.

"RHEDYCINA," WINNER OF THE OAKS STAKES, AT EPSOM

"RHEDYCINA," WINNER OF THE OAKS.

We have engraved the winner of the Oaks, run for on Friday, the 1st inst.

"Rhedycina" was bred by Mr. Leidiard, of Reading, and was sold by him to Mr. Worley. She was trained by a young man named Goodwin, at Newmarket, and was brought to the post—untried since last year—in good condition.

"Rhedycina" was No. 7 on the cards, which number also won the *Derby*, the *Grand Stand Plate*, and the *Innkeepers' Plate*. There was another parallel between the winners of the Derby and Oaks: both were "sent to the right-about" only the evening previous to victory; and from the same cause, viz. the pending demand for forfeits due by a previous owner, which, for a short period, was imagined to militate against Rhedycina's coming to the post.

The following details of the settling day for the Derby and Oaks are from *Bell's Life in London*:—The principal winners were three or four of Lord Zetland's friends, to the tune of nearly £40,000. His Lordship himself, who never ventures more than a trifle upon his horses, won only £600; his coachman won £20001 and the whole of his establishment threw in for—to them—good stakes. The extent to which the public threw in will be gathered from the fact that Mr Davis alone paid upwards of £40,000 to parties who had taken tickets for Voltigeur and Rhedycina! How much more he paid at the Corner we have not heard, but it must have made an enormous aggregate. One Irish gentleman won £27,000, the greater part of which has been invested in the purchase of an estate in Ireland.

THE "ASCOT" RACE CUPS.

In no branch of the Fine Arts have the artists of this country made greater progress than in the art of modelling statuettes, and more particularly in modelling groups in which horses and animals are introduced; and in nothing have the artisans employed in the higher branches of manufactures reached a higher reputation than in the manufacture of the designs of artists in the precious metals. It may, indeed, be called a national art, and a national manufacture, by which such beautiful and classic illustrations of ancient fables, and of historical events, have been made the means of decorating vases, cups, and such-like prizes, for the rewards of the successful candidates for honour and victory on the race-courses of these islands. It is, moreover, very gratifying to observe, that, whilst horse-racing has improved our breed of horses, and thereby enabled us to mount our cavalry regiments in a manner superior to the cavalry regiments of the Continental nations, and to render the exportation of horses a matter of great commercial importance, it has, at the same time, improved the national taste for what is good in the cultivation of the arts; and drawn forth the genius and the talents of men whose works are an ornament to the country, and whose reputation has exalted Englishmen in the estimation of foreigners. In former days, what were called Racing-Cups were Cups, and nothing more—mere awkward vessels, fit for the rugged squires who contended for the possession of them; and of so rude and inelegant appearance, that, when seen in these days, they excite surprise at the rusticity of our ancestors, and derision at their total want of good taste. Of late years, the gradual, though rapid, improvement in everything connected with the luxuries of life, has introduced different feelings, and a more correct estimate of what is beautiful, and what is the contrary to it; and the result of it has been to call forth the patronage of the wealthy, and the energies of the men of talent. This improvement is obvious to all; and in nothing is it more conspicuous than in the "Racing Cups" which have been run for at Ascot Heath during the past week. The "Cups" are three in number, of which the "Emperor's Vase"—being the sixth presented by his Imperial

"WANOTA," WINNER OF THE ASCOT STAKES.

Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in token and remembrance of his visit to Ascot Heath, in the year 1844, when he accompanied her Majesty Queen Victoria to the races—is the most valuable, both from the intrinsic worth of the silver employed in its manufacture, from the very admirable manner in which it has been manufactured, and the masterly design and execution of the model by the eminent artist employed. The artist is Mr. Cotterill, who, to a perfect conception of the beautiful in art, unites the very rare faculty of being able to embody his ideas, and to carry out in the execution of them the minutest details with force and correctness. The manufacturers of this vase are the Messrs. Garrards, of Panton-street, Haymarket, goldsmiths to the Crown, to whose reputation the manner in which Mr. Cotterill's efforts have been rendered in silver will add fresh laurels. The vase, with the plinth, is between four and five feet in height; the top of the base, on which the principal group is placed, surmounts a representation of the means employed to cleanse the Augean stables, by the turning of the stream of a river through them. On its base are seen the figure of Hercules, who, having destroyed the tyrant Diomedes, is about to strike with his club one of the horses of the miscreant, who is represented in ancient mythology to have fed his rapacious stud on the flesh of his captives. The figure of the god is admirably delineated; it is a perfect model of strength, activity, bodily and mental energy; the outline is graceful, and the development of the muscles perfect; the figure is full of life, and is idealised to a degree without the character of strength being lost or diminished. The other figures in the group, viz. the prisoners of the tyrant just slain, are equally well conceived and executed. They tell the tale of the ancient myth almost as well as if it were written in a book; whilst the fierceness of the horses, and their thirst for blood, are visible in every attitude and attribute. This group, or groups, is very felicitous: there is grandeur of effect, assisted by such a judicious use of accessories, that the details assist instead of diminishing the breadth of the design. The "Vase" itself rises from the base, as may be seen in our Illustration, and is appropriately decorated with figurative emblems of the Labours of Hercules. In the front is one of the birds of Stymphalus, an Arcadian lake, in the neighbourhood of which they existed, and with their iron beaks destroyed all that came within their reach, till Hercules put an end to their predatory career. The handle of the Vase is formed of the folds of the Hydra. The ornaments are all in allusion to the labours of the principal figure. There are the heads of the boar, the stag, the bull, and the dog Cerberus, properly introduced and aiding in the general design. This Vase is a most valuable contribution to the fine arts. It may not be amiss to transcribe the legend, which is the same as those used on former occasions, and is thus:—

Ludorum Ascotiensium numen, quibus ipse interfuisti Regina Victoria hospes meus Jun., MDCCCXLIV., solemne certaminis equestris promium, instituit NICOLAUS, fortes Russiæ Imperat

The next Cup, called the "Queen's Cup," being the gift of her Majesty Queen Victoria, is of a character totally distinct from the Emperor's Vase. It is of a less, imposing appearance, and certainly not of so high a style of art; nevertheless it is a most beautiful specimen of the powers of English artists and artizans, and justly entitled to very honourable mention. It is modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and manufactured by Messrs. Garrards. The plate, which is a faithful representation of the original, will best display to our readers the accessorial facts. It will be seen that these are in very correct taste, and that the introduction of the chains is a very beautiful addition, and something new to the English school. The Cup is what is called a Spanish flagon, of the sixteenth century, and is peculiar in its shape. The group on the base represents Arab huntsmen attacking a lioness, who stands at bay to defend herself and her cubs. The whole is remarkable for the animation of the scene—the correctness of the costumes, the character of the animals introduced, and the apparent energy thrown into the figures. A more elegant prize, or a more beautiful piece of plate, can hardly be conceived.

The Third Cup, called the "Royal Hunt Cup," is also entitled to be mentioned with honour, and is inferior in design and execution to neither of the preceding. It is manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of New Bond-street, after the design and model of Mr. Alfred Brown, an artist of deserved reputation, and of a reputation which each ensuing work increases. It is of the Italian or Venetian school, the cup being more flat than in the Greek or Etruscan vase, and coming under the class TAZZA: it is very elaborately chased, and the inside is richly gilt and burnished. The stem by which it is supported is formed of the stalks and leaves of thistles, and the leaves spread out beneath it. On the base is a group, consisting of a deer newly killed, and two deer dogs, by which its death has been occasioned. These dogs are portraits of two celebrated hounds in the possession of Lord Bessborough, her Majesty's Master of the Buck-hounds. They and their victim are finely modelled—indeed, they are equal to anything that art has yet produced in the portraiture of animals. The base rests upon a plinth of ebony, fastened with oak-leaves in silver, supporting shields, left blank for the name and arms of the owner of the successful horse.

We can only repeat what we have said before, that these three Cups prove a great advancement in national taste, and are sufficiently excellent to challenge all competition, and to defeat it.

THE QUEEN'S GOLD CUP.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

THE ROYAL MEETING ON ASCOT HEATH.

Her Majesty is all for the sea-service.
And Ascot mourns her Queen *insatiis nervus.*

Altered from BYRON.

ONCE again a fair welcome to our Royal sport! But Smellfungus asks, "Wherefore write? the theme has already been long exhausted." Emerson shall answer in the indignant phrase wherewith he traces the character of "Europe's Hannibal:"—"To whit heaps of cowardly doubts is not that man's life a reply." When he appeared, it was the belief of all military men that there could be nothing new in war—as it is the belief of men to-day that nothing new could be undertaken in farming, or in our social manners and customs; and as it is at all times the belief of society that the world is used up. But Bonaparte knew better than society, and, moreover, knew that he knew better. I think all men know better than they do—know that the institutions we so volubly commend are go-carts and baubles, but they dare not trust their presentiments Bonaparte relied on his own sense, and did not care a bean about other people's. Read our rhapsody; what it lacks in material shall be made up in "myth."

If Pindar sang horse-races, what should hinder our muse from being as pliable as Pindar. Annually, during a night in June, there springs up a city of canvas around the wild bloom of Ascot Heath. As if stricken by the wands of thousands of enchanters, the "land of brown heath" becomes a carnival—a masque of *characters*, such as it hath not entered into the mind of man to conceive. There abound Gitanas, with swarthy skins, and eyes that remind you of the eagle. . .

And there are classes, scandal and fantastical,
Scamps of all nations, Christians, Turks, and Jews,
And conjurors and clowns, with feats gymnastical
Cockneys and Yankee-doodles and Hindoos.

Migratory hordes, whose whereabouts from September to May is as much a secret as the swallow's, and whose profession is palmistry in all its branches.

Behold a pantomime in real life: processions of harlequins and columbines, clowns in cavaleades; and store of pantaloons. "Jean," peradventure, but shod in shapely vellington of peerless Japan. Look at these groups of graceful girls—fresh and fragrant as "chaplets of sweet summer buds." How brave are the youths that wait upon them! How comely the matrons they call mothers, and those warm and wholesome elders! Ah! surely it is well to have papas whose paper is good for a plum. This latter relates to the gala show *mise en scène*, as Jenkins would say. The good old times quoths I when mammas were farthingales, and their spouses hats, even as the monkeys at the Zoological Gardens. Do you remember the "Dandyzette" and "Dandy Fi" Conceive a "coal-scuttle" leghorn, as in mockery, set upon a brow of alabaster. Gaze (but carefully) on its successor—that ray of rosy silken gauze, which *Madame Marocain* calls a *chapeau*. Call to mind the "inexpressibles" known a score of years ago as "Cossacks," perilous protuberances scandalising man's fair nether proportions, and contrast them in your mind's eye with "the dainty device of the modern "unmentionables." Ascot, a threadbare theme! "Jeames" would write you a three-volume novel on "A Fortnum and Mason lunch on the Cup day.'

The tryst of pride forming the title of this notice took place during this instant week of pleasant summer tide. It opened under the most flattering skiey influences, and with a *carte of sport* which in quantity is only inferior to its quality. But London knew the fair-haired daughter of the Isles "was at her palace by the sea," and therefore poured forth her citizens with niggard hand. Tuesday was the worst of its anniversaries as regards company known to the modern turfite: but for those who did do rendezvous, it was full of interest; all the appointments and appliances were perfect. The ground was in the best condition for racing—horses abounded, so did Stakes and Plates; and—far more than all—so did money; what more would you have? a first-class meeting is matter of course. With practical routine it is not our province to meddle—that is elsewhere provided for. The returns are the text, to which this gossipping appendix stands in the relation of a *running* accompaniment. Next in succession after the Trial Stakes came the sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each for two-year olds, in the Ascot Derby—both won by animals in Lord Chesterfield's name—both of which had passed into other hands—which was, also, a trial—but of patience, instead of paces. The Ascot Stakes—a sporting handicap, won by Wanota—was, probably, a race thrown away, by confiding a jockey too strictly to riding orders. There can be no doubt, had Nat not waited so long with Vampyre, but that he would have won: as it was, he beat Wanota in the stride after they had cleared the chair. The Gold Vase brought out half a dozen: it will be seen, one of them was Mildew, so lately a leading favourite for the Derby, but who ran "nowhere," which is as much as to say the judge gave him no place. The Vase distance is two miles, the last moiety a very trying course. The race was done at honest speed throughout, and finished by Mildew who was never set going till abreast of the Grand Stand -winning in a canter. The fact is, he went twice as fast as his horses, and pulled up with his flanks in as tranquil repose as if he had merely walked from his stable to scale. This is the same Mildew, who, *after* the Derby, was discovered to be "a rearer," "too thick in the wind to raise a gallop at the end of a mile," "another impostor of the Bolingbroke school," and so forth. Such is the stuff the turf is made of. Capt. Bastard, however, has probably gallantry enough to prefer her Majesty's prize to pounds, shillings, and pence. A great deal was said about a Mr. Glen having "scratched" his horse Damask, at the eleventh hour, for the Ascot Stakes. He is a baker, and those who meddled with his wares burnt their fingers: "those who play at bowls must expect rubbers."

These notes and comments having only reference to the Ascot meeting in its gala character, we pass the by days, and confine what follows to the great Cup rendezvous. The day was fresh, with a pleasant wind, and joyous with a glad sunshine. There was a pitiless dust, it is true, and terrible havoc was made of toilettes passing gay and gallant. Nevertheless, smiles, rich and rosy, lit up dishevelled faces, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." By noon the Heath in the neighbourhood of the stands was a promenade, such as you see at Chiswick on a Flower Show, or in Kensington Gardens when "the band plays," upon a scale of a mile to an inch. The attendance, though not as great as we have often seen it, was a vast improvement upon that of Tuesday. The carriage line extended almost to the turn, and the stands and enclosures were bumpers. You missed the pomp and circumstance of the Royal *cortège*—indeed, there were not even the servants of her Majesty's Buck-hounds, in their scarlet and gold liveries, to give the usual character to the arrangements. The sport was, however, excellent, and admirably conducted. There were seven races, and some of them full of interest for the turfite. His Grace of Richmond having walked over for the Windsor Forest Stakes, a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each for three-year-olds brought half-a-dozen to the post, Cariboo winning in a pretty set-to. The Visitors' Plate then being disposed of, the Emperor's Cup was set before us. Five went for it, including the two best racers in existence—the Flying Dutchman and Canezon. Of the issue, all that can be said is, that Lord Eglinton's modern Eclipse having waited upon his horses to the turn into the straight ground, then came to the front, out them all down with his flying stride, and won as he pleased in a canter. The Turf has produced nothing superior to the Flying Dutchman, if his equal, in the present century. He is the property of a true sportsman; he is trained as a gentleman's horse should be trained, at home, with a view to produce the amusement of the course; and the welkin rang with hozannas at his victory. For the St. James's Palace Stakes six were telegraphed, but Royal Hart being objected to, five only ran. The winner was Nutcracker, but with a struggle very different from the effort which made his jockey (Marlow) victorious in the preceding race. Eleven went for the New Stakes, for two-year olds, and Mr. Payne's Citadel was the winner. The list was wound up with the Stand Plate, and the day's excitement, so far as the Olympic portion of it went, was over. A lovely afternoon saw the brilliant assembly break up, and this closed the *beau ideal* of an English metropolitan holiday.

Friday, an off day, does not claim record in this our *current calamo* memoir. Ascot, like Epsom, has but two days which challenge public interest; briefly we have touched on these, and our pleasant task is over.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced at half-past one, with

The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. W. Stebbings's Flatcatcher (Rogers), 1. Duke of Rutland's Nina (Boyce), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield's brother to Drakelow (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Greville's Genevra (Flatman), 2.

The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Ford's c. by Lanercost, out of Concertina (Bartholomew), 1. Duke of Richmond's Ghillie Callum (Flatman), 2.

The ASCOT STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Wanota (J. Marson), 1. Duke of Richmond's Vampyre (Flatman), 2.

The GOLD VASE, given by her Majesty, added to a SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Bastard's Mildew (Flatman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Officious (Kitchener), 2.

The THIRD YEAR of the FIRST ASCOT TRIENNIAL FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Bastard's Vatican (Templeman), 1. Lord Eglinton's Eithiron (Marlow), 2.

The WELCOME STAKES, of 20 sovs each, with a bonus, by independent subscription, of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwicke's The Countess (Flatman), 1. Major Martyn's The Swede (W. Abdale), 2.

The FIRST YEAR of the SECOND TRIENNIAL FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs, with 100 added.—Lord J. Scott's Miscrimia (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Halford's Mr. Merryman (Templeman), 2.

PRODUCE STAKES.—Lord Exeter's Cora walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

CORONATION STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Orford's f by Slane (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Celia (Flatman), 2.

WINDSOR TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Hughes's f by Cowl out of Calandine (Cowley), 1. Duke of Richmond's f by Pantaloon (W. Harlock), 2.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Captain Lowther's The Gent (Dockeray), 1. Duke of Rutland's Fire-eater (Boyce), 2.

WINDSOR STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Greville's Cariboo (Flatman) and Mr. Batson's Thistledown (Sly) run a dead heat. Stakes divided.

ROYAL HUNT CUP, value 200 sovs, with 100 added. Mr. Higden's Hagley (Thick), 1. Lord Exeter's Clelia (W. Harlock), 2.

FERN HILL STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Ford's f. by Slane out of Receipt (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Howard's Prestige (Holloway), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 40 sovs each. Lord Exeter's Utrecht walked over.

THURSDAY.

The WINDSOR FOREST STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Officious walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Cariboo, 1. Thistledown, 2.

The VISITORS' PLATE of 100 sovs.—Fernhill, 1. Give-and-take, 2.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

Flying Dutchman	.. ..	1
Jericho	.. ..	2

The ST JAMES'S PALACE STAKES of 100 sovs each. Nutcracker, 1. Sergius, 2.

The NEW STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Citadel, 1. Heart of Oak, 2.

The STAND PLATE of 70 sovs.—Mr. S. Herbert's Radulphus (Sly), 1. Lord Exeter's Breslaw (W. Harlock), 2.

FRIDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lady Geraldine colt, 1. Brington, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Lady Geraldine colt, 1. Calalpa, 2.
THE FIRST CLASS of the WOKINGHAM STAKES.—Wallflower, 1. Cora, 2.
THREE HUNDRED SOVEREIGNS, the gift of the Great Western Railway Company, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Thistledown, 1. The Swede, 2.
THE SECOND CLASS of the WOKINGHAM STAKES.—Wonflark, 1. Penniq, 2.
THE BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE.—Colt by Mus, out of Virago, 1. Defaulter, 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The aristocratic reunion at Ascot will be followed next week by one of a very different character, on the far-famed Moulsey Hurst, offering not only a fair amount of sport, but lots of "fun" for those who are not sticklers upon ceremony. It is but justice to the present management to state that they have materially raised the character of the racing, and that the meeting, in other respects, has undergone a change for the better. In addition, there will be meetings at Beverley and Sutton Park—their pretensions are not very formidable. The aquatic arrangements comprise a regatta at Durham, on Monday and Tuesday, a pair and four-oar race at Putney on Tuesday, and the Royal London Yacht Club match on Wednesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

ASCOT STAKES,

4 to 1 agst Vampyre	7 to 1 agst Wanota
6 to 1 —— Collingwood	8 to 1 —— Retall
	10 to 1 agst Damask
QUEEN'S VASE.	
2 to 1 agst Officious	3 to 1 agst Miss Ann — 4 to 1 agst Little Jack
FOUR-YEAR OLD TRIENNIAL	
3 to 1 agst Eithen (t)	7 to 2 agst Gatherley
3 to 1 —— Monsoer	5 to 1 —— Mr. Merlon
THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.	
11 to 8 on Flying Dutchman	7 to 4 agst Cannon — 10 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy
DERBY	
20 to 1 agst Hippolytus	33 to 1 agst Ironmaster — 50 to 1 agst Constellation
33 to 1 —— Cacus	40 to 1 —— Bye to Ellerdale — 50 to 1 —— Goliah
	50 to 1 agst Lightfoot

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 16. Second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Alban.
TUESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
THURSDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria.
FRIDAY, 21.—Queen Victoria proclaimed. Longest Day.
SATURDAY, 22. —Sun rises 3h. 44m., sets 8h. 19m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 20	7 0	7 30	8 2	8 30	9 15	9 48
A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
10 5	10 46	11 26	0 8	0 49	1 31	2 16
P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
10 50	11 30	11 57	12 34	1 15	2 0	2 45

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—LA TEMPESTA.—It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 20th, 1850, when will be presented, the highly successful New Grand Opera by Halevy, the Poem by Scribe, founded on the "Tempest" of Shakespeare, and composed expressly for Her Majesty's Theatre, entitled LA TEMPESTA. The Incidental Dances by M. Paul Taglioni. The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. The Costumes executed under the superintendence of Madame Copere. Dramatis Personæ:—Alfonso (King of Naples), Signor Lorenzi; Prospero (Duke of Milan), Signor Coletti; Antonio (his brother, the usurper), Signor F. Lablache; Ferdinand (Prince of Naples), Signor Bacchini; Gaetti; Trinculo, Signor Ferrari; Sagnano, Mr. Aldridge; Miranda, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand; Spirit of the Air, Mdme Giuliani; Ariel, Mdlle Carlotta Grisi; Caliban, Signor Lablache; and Miranda, Mdme. Somaug. Director of the Music and Composer, Mr. Balfe. With various Entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Md.le. Amalia Ferraris, Mdlle. Maria Taglioni, M. Charles, and M. Paul Taglioni will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the Express Patronage of her MAJESTY.—Mr. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT is fixed to take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, when will be presented an attractive Entertainment, combining all the talent at present engaged at this theatre. Mr. MITCHELL respectfully begs the favour of an early application for Boxes and Stalls. 23, Old Bond-street.—June 8, 1850

MADLLE RACHEL.—FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the performances of the eminent tragic queen Mademoiselle Rachel are definitively arranged to commence on the 24th inst. Mr. MITCHELL is also respectfully announced that Mademoiselle Rachel is positively limited to twelve Representations, which cannot possibly be exceeded. Boxes and stalls, at Mr. W. MITCHELL'S, Old Bond-street, 23, 24, 1 Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—Enormous attraction.—WATERLOO FETE.—In commemoration of the glorious 18th of June, will be revived (for six nights only) the Grand National Spectacle of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO (which has not been produced since 1838, the celebrated will commence at Seven o'Clock, with the AFFGHANISTAN WAR. To be followed by Batty's Wonders in the Circus Olympic and the wonderful and Astonishing Feats of the Extraordinary Elephant. To conclude with the Grand spectacle of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—Box-office open from 10 to 5.—Private Box Office open from 11 to 4.—Stage Manager, Mr W Weal.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will give his new ENTERTAINMENT, THE OVERLAND MAIL, every Morning (Tuesdays excepted), at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long's Royal Library, at 3 and 8.—Stalls, 3s.; Tickets and Seats to be had only at ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the EIGHTH and LAST CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th inst. Conductor, Mr. COSTA. Single tickets (with reserved seat), £1 1s; single tickets (ditto), £1 10s; trigan tickets (ditto), £2 2s, to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street. G. W. BUDD, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—SEVENTH and DIRECTOR'S MORNING CONCERT, FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 21st, at THREE O'CLOCK.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartett, E minor—Spohr, three violins, M. sainton, Grut's Sonata in C, Op. 28—Beethoven: pianoforte, C. Halle. Vocal piece, Mdlle. Grahmann Quartet in C, No. 37—Haydn: first violin, Herr Ernst. Pensées Fugitives, (Solo) by the conductor. Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Coote. "La Truite," for piano. 5 Haller. Vocal Piece Duet: pianoforte, Mr. Charles Coote. Hall and Pratt. Aria, "Par Ricordarmi" (Jessonda) Spohr Mr. Sims Reeves. Quartet, E flat—Mozart: Cooper (harp), Jarrold, JOHN ELLA, Director

For tickets, inquire at CRAMER and Co's.

BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—ERNST and PIATTI.—These two eminent Performers will appear at Mr. BENEDICT'S GRAND CONCERT, to be given in the EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE, on MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24th, in addition to whom, all the most eminent artists then in town will be engaged.—Boxes, £2 2s; and Tickets to be had at the Box office of the Theatre, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Worcester square.

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24th, when he will perform Mozart's Quartett in E flat, Beethoven's Trio in G, and Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 81. Tickets, 7s. 6d. and 7s. to be obtained at Messrs. CRAMER'S, Regent-street; and of Mr. WILLIS, 140, New Bond-street

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of giving an entertainment at the above HALL, on Monday next, the first time entitled "NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL," commencing at Half past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal Music Sellers. Stalls and Private Boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and at the Hall.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—JUST OPENED, a VIEW of the celebrated and interesting LAKES of KILLARNEY, taken from Ross Castle, comprising the numerous adjacent islands and surrounding beautiful scenery. The VIEW of the ARCTIC REGIONS, with the Effects of Sunrise and Water, and of POMPEII, are also now open. Admission is to each View, or 2s 6d to the three; schools, half-price. Open from Ten till dusk.

VALLEY OF THE NILE.—Additions have been made to this Panorama. The Nubian Desert, from the Second Cataract to Dongola. Wardrobe by Fire Light. March of the Memnonium. Morning Prayer. The Harem at a High-Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children at Schools, half-price.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT to IRELAND, is narrated by a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, with some of the most charming Scenery in that country, including the lovely Lakes of Killarney, by Mr. E. PHILLIPS, now open at the CHINESE GALLERY, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8.—Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s.—An interesting Historical Record of the Event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, No 14, REGENT-STREET, Waterloo-place.—Additions. Pictures MADRAS. A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on the line of route, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive detail and [illegible] Evening at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation. Tickets may be secured at the Gallery.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this Week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily, at Four; and at Eight. Half-past Eight, a Second Lecture on the Photography of [illegible] by Mr. Delamotte, Jun. Every Evening at Quarter past Nine. [illegible] Right. Dissolving Views, Diver and Diving Bell, &c. [illegible]

CREMORNE GARDENS. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary sensation created by the perilous and daring Ascent of Mons. ANTONIA up a SINGLE ROPE, 226 Feet long, and his descending, standing, on the same with the unparalleled Antipodean Tableau by the DUGLAN FAMILY, Mr. SIMPSON has the honour to announce the repetition every evening, until further notice, of this performance. Half a Pound—No 6, Some Song or, by Messrs. John Sharp and Gideon—Tableaux Vivans—Master Taylor the Double-headed Youth—Magnificent Display of Fireworks from the Palace of Paris, by Mr. Usher. Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price. On TUESDAY, JUNE 18th, a Waterloo Fete, on a scale of unequalled splendour and on THURSDAY, JUNE 20th, a Grand Gala, under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Ambassador from Nepaul.

GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Westminster Committee.—The great number of notices of intention to exhibit received by the Westminster Committee, and the necessity of immediately forwarding the returns to her Majesty's Commissioners, induces the Westminster Committee to urge all persons resident in the City and Liberties of Westminster desirous of becoming exhibitors to send, on or before the First day of July next, to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. G. H. DREW, 25, Parliament-street, a notice of their intention, with a general description of the nature of the object to be exhibited, and the space required for its exhibition

Printed forms for the return may be obtained on application to the Secretary, and any further information from the Local Commissioners:—

Mr. J. Brown, 336, Regent-street.	Mr. T. J. Miller, 7, Millbank-street
Mr. J. G. Crace, 14, Wigmore-street.	Mr. W. G Rogers, 10, Carlisle-street, Soho.
Mr. Stephen Lewis, 193, Regent-street.	Mr. E Snell, 27, Albemarle-street.

June 4, 1850.

SCOTTISH FETE.—In consequence of her Majesty's Drawing-room having been fixed for the 20th of June, the GRAND COMPETITION in Reel and Fling is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd of July, when it will take place under the joint direction of the Highland Society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is chief, and the Scottish Society, of which the most noble the Marquis of Breadalbane is President. A Grand Banquet will take place on Wednesday, the 3rd, when the prizes for archery, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, racing, Highland dancing, performances on the great Highland bagpipe, &c., will be presented to the successful competitors JOHN BOUCHER, Hon. Sec.

Hanover-park, Peckham.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.—ANNUAL MEETING, 1850, to be held at OXFORD, commencing on TUESDAY, JUNE 18, and terminating on Tuesday, June 25. Patron: The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. President: The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, F.R.S., F.S.A.—Tickets will be granted by the Great Western Railway Company, on producing a "F rm, which can be procured on application at the apartments of the Institute, 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall. H. BOWYER LANE, Secretary.

EXHIBITION of ANCIENT and MEDIÆVAL ART, the Society of Arts, 18, John-street Adelphi.—ADMISSION THREEPENCE.—In order to render this Exhibition available to intelligent artisans and mechanics, the price of admission on and after MONDAY the 17th, will be Threepence (except on Saturdays, when it will be 1s., as before.) Hours of Admission from Eleven to Eight. Catalogues 1s., and 3d

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, nearly opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s; Season Tickets may be had of the keeper at the Gallery.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

WEEK of FETES!—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, JUNE 17, Grand Fete and Pyrotechnic Display, to welcome his Excellency General J. B. K. BANAJEE, and his distinguished Suite, who will honour the Gardens with their presence.—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, Grand Waterloo Fete.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, Grand Floral Fete and Flower Show, by the Royal South London Floricultural Society.—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, Magnificent Fete in honour of her Majesty's Accession to the Throne.—Feeding the Animals, Half-past Five; Concert, Half-past Six; Passage of the Alps, Eight; Fireworks, Half-past Nine.—Admission, as usual, One Shilling.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARKE. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING, on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

FOR CANTERBURY, the first-class passenger ships SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR, 850 tons, and the CHARLOTTE JANE, 700 tons, chartered by the Canterbury Association, are appointed to sail from the Port of London on THURSDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, calling at Plymouth for passengers. For terms of passage, and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM HOWLETT, Shipping Office of the Canterbury Association, Superintendent of Shipping, 18a, Billiter-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L'NA.—The cause of the repetition of the first quartering is the necessity of making the shield even and quarterly, which is only one other quartering. The internal coat would occupies the first quarter

J F L.—Lady Ashley's address in the country is "St Giles's House, Cranbourne, Dorsetshire;" in town, it is most probably at the "Earl of Shaftesbury's, 24, Grosvenor-square"

A YOUNG CORRESPONDENT.—"Chess Studies in Classical," by Bal

L M. Upper Harley-street—The picture should be sent

Y.—The only means is to send the farce to the Manager of a Theatre

P M S, Cork—Mr Wise's "System of Aërostatics," just published by spool, Philadelphia, may be had of Chapman, 142, Strand

AN AUTHOR, Greenwich.—We cannot inform you

G B H S, Hailsham, cannot compel the person in question to provide for him

C S is thanked; Bridge's account is returned to him per post

M P M, Helston—The quantity of ink used in printing our Journal for May 4 is under rather than overstated

S B.—Rhare have been published with our Journal three large views of London, and one of Dublin and Edinburgh, besides that of Rome

THE SISTERS, Portland-place.—The arrangement of the imperious misconduct of the person at the "Grand Annual Morning Concert," at the Hanover-square Rooms, are recommended to take the case to the Magistrate

H e, Totnes—See Mr Christopher's work on Port Natal, just published

A COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT.—We are not interested in the question

A CONSTANT READER, Manchester.—To give you the information required, would encourage a system which we disapprove

A Y, Crewe—Address to the Publishers of the Author's works; a good plan, whenever the private residences of men of letters are not known

H S, Season Lodge, is recommended to purchase the collection of Hampshire coast fossils to Mr. Tennant, Strand

T T Brige—By the Bankrupts Act, 6 Geo 4, c. 16, s. 49, it is enacted that the issuing of a commission against a master shall be a complete discharge of an indenture of apprenticeship

FUSTICE.—£300 would be a fair sum for the copyright of a novel in three volumes, by a popular author

ARCHITECT will perhaps send the drawings when the building is commenced. It is not our rule to engrave "proposed" edifices

LOUNDAS.—The architects are not entitled to the crest of her family

A C E. The trout, however long in clause, may be resumed at any time by those to whom it belongs. There is no question of precedence between armorial bearings, whether arms of court. We cannot say, with certainty, as to the extinction of the family in question

STANDARD.—The Earl of Rosebery is Knight of St Kirby's "a demi wivern, displayed, &c. *Motto*, Jdiet at mon pays"

CAROLINE EDWARDS.—The Irish prelates are Peers of Parliament alternately, four in each session. Lady Laura Grattan's maiden name was Tolemache. She is sister of the present Earl of Dysart. Lady Christian Isabella Gordon is second daughter of Henry David Earl Aboyne, present Earl of Dundas. The Christian names was consequently, Marie

A D A.—The initials R.A. are affixed to a Royal Academician

FLEMISH.—The translation is, "I am the reward of virtue." The usage of the crest and motto would render the bearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings

S F.—The crest of the family of Cholmondeley is—"An eagle rising arg, the dexter claw sable resting on an escutcheon az. charged with a bugle horn stringed, or, gorged with a collar gemelle as. and bulling in the beak an oak branch slipped ppr. *Motto*—Nil desperandum"

Προθυμος—The most distinguished of Napoleon's Generals still living is Marshal Soult

Κηρυξ.—The arms are—Gules, a staff of six arg. and gu. a chief or. *Crest*: A dexter hand ppr. holding up a buckler or.

SUBSCRIPTOR.—Commissions in the East Indian Army are not purchasable, but are in the gift of the Directors

A SUBSCRIBER.—There are three societies in London for the relief of distressed governesses, viz.:—1. The Society of Sc—tchmen, Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street. 2 The Society of Schoolmasters, 73, Great Russe.-street. 3 The Church of England Schoolmasters' and Governesses' Mutual Provident Association, Hall, though the latter is a mutual assurance fund. (See tan "Charities of London," by Sampson Low, but just go intend to a very useful manual to all who enjoy "the luxury of doing good"; a Christian spirit with which the work is imbued entitles it to the highest recommendation, independently of its utility as a book of reference)

H Lake—We do not answer law questions

BEAT, Kent—Nothing-all—1. The book in question may be had at any circulating library. 2. We have not seen the piece of new stone

L. E W.—We cannot possibly spare room for the list

A Z—Mackay's "Western World" contains the latest account of the United States

J N E—Trent is near Tonbridge Wells, in Kent

A. E. B, Hamstoe—We regret that we cannot avail ourselves of the memoir in question

C C, St. Germans, is not liable J J E R—Next week, if possible

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Vale of Cedars.—Social Position.—Watson's Reply to Goode.—Black's Tourist.—English Settler's Guide to Ireland.——Jaylin's Eldorado. Two vols.——Hope Leslie.——Autobiography of Leigh Hunt. Three vols ——A Glance at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.——The Charities of London. Mosaic.—The Wandering Flowers.——Ricordo della Notte.——L'Addio.—The Fairies' Invitation.——*The* Blush.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1850.

In commenting last week upon the departure of the great piratical expedition to Cuba, we did not anticipate that we should this week have to record its utter, and almost ludicrous, failure. The ancient King of France, and his fifty thousand men, whose celebrated march up and down hill has hitherto been the aptest and most popular illustration of large promise and small achievement, must yield the palm of absurdity to Lopez and his blackguards. The "great" General seems to have utterly failed in his anticipations of popular sympathy in Cuba; and, as if he had had a misgiving from the first, took especial precautions for beating a safe retreat. He landed upon the island, took a small fort, killed two or three men, got frightened and discouraged, and finally turned tail and fled into the steam-vessel which brought him, with all, or nearly all, his men behind him. The result is fortunate for the Government of the United States; fortunate for Spain, in rendering unnecessary any further expenditure either for self-defence or for the punishment of the pirates; and most particularly fortunate for Lopez and his army. We suppose that the persons, whosoever they may be, who provided the two millions of dollars which this gigantic, but easily discomfited project, has already cost, have had enough of it for the present, and that we shall hear no more for a time of the annexation of Cuba. As for General Lopez, having escaped the death which the Count de Mirasol would assuredly have inflicted upon him, had he remained many hours longer in Cuba, he must betake himself to the "diggings," if he wish to prosper in this world; for he will certainly have but small chance of success in the military line, after a failure so monstrous in a project so wicked.

But there are two considerations connected with this question which are of infinitely more importance than the fate of Lopez, or the designs of those who planned the expedition: these are the political morality of the people and Government of the United States, and the system pursued in Cuba by the Spanish Government. Upon the first question, every day adds strength to the conviction, that there will never be any permanent peace among our brethren in the great Transatlantic republics, until they shall fairly meet the question of slavery. It is that unhappy and irritating question which has created not only the popular sympathy for the Cuba buccaneers, but which prompted the unjust war against Mexico, which threatened to embroil the States with Great Britain in the matter of the Oregon territory, which witnesses a large party to covet the possession of Canada and the whole of the West India islands, and which creates a lust for dominion dangerous to the stability of the United States themselves and to the general peace of the world. Every conquest and accession of territory made by the Americans necessitates another conquest and another annexation to maintain the equilibrium between slavery and abolition. If a state be annexed, which, like California, declares against slavery, the slavery interest must make a war or commit a robbery to balance it in the Legislature. If, on the other hand, a slave state be annexed, the abolition party must urge the Union into a war, lest the great cause of human freedom, and the equality of civil rights for the black skin as well as the white, should be thrown back, and the enemies of justice gain a triumph. Thus, the immoral and unchristian institution of slavery which the southern states maintain continually leads to immoral and unchristian results in the general policy of the Commonwealth. Just as one lie is the parent of a thousand, so is one wrong the fruitful source of a countless progeny of others like it.

The institution of Slavery is no doubt as much a misfortune as a crime. It was implanted in the Union before the civilisation of the world had sufficiently advanced to recognise the brotherhood of all men, and it has since grown up as a question of property, affecting thousands of individuals whose slaves are as essential to their worldly position as their land or their oxen, or their money in the bank. But embarrassing, complicated, and perilous as the question may be, the great American Union can have no repose until it be fairly and finally settled. Either with her own citizens or with the world, it will continually be the source of disquiet and warfare. It cannot be the permanent domestication of the national character, of which the Cuban expedition is only the most remarkable because it is the latest manifestation.

As regards Cuba itself, it is possible that the danger it has escaped will lead the Spanish Government to debate seriously whether it considers the island worth keeping. General Lopez was not entirely wrong when he asserted that that beautiful and productive territory was grossly misgoverned and overburdened with taxation. Spain may drain her "milch cow" too dry; and there is no danger of the dominion in Cuba, not simply from the white, but from the black population. Spain has, in contravention of treaties, permitted a yearly importation of slaves into the island —slaves whose average term of life, under the horrible system in practice, is but eight years; and at some future, and possibly not remote day, they may, as they form, with the free men of colour, a clear majority of the population, endeavour to establish a Black Republic upon the model of that of Hayti. The white population may also endeavour to cast off the yoke of distant Government, from whom they receive no advantage. Spain is a decaying nation, and relies upon her rich colonies for supplying her with funds which, under a wise commercial system, she might levy at home; yet she is not so totally effete, were there any wisdom among her statesmen, as to be unable to govern Cuba upon a fairer and less oppressive system than the present. To Spain herself the question is of far more importance than it is to the world. Indeed, we question whether it would not be greatly to the advantage of Cuba to be an independent state; and Spain richly merits the loss—not only for her general misgovernment of the island, but for her wicked connivance at the Slave-trade, in contravention of her pledged honour, and of solemn treaties with Great Britain, France, and America.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The Queen and Prince Consort have passed another week in perfect retirement at Osborne; among the only guests being her Majesty's august relatives, the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen, both of whom returned to Frogmore on Wednesday.

Her Majesty and the Prince have taken frequent carriage and walking exercise, and continue, we rejoice to add, in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Hon. Charles A. Murray had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party on Monday and Tuesday last.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, the 19th instant.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand banquet on Saturday, at their mansion in Carlton-Gardens, to a distinguished circle of the nobility. After the banquet, her Ladyship received a brilliant circle of the nobility and gentry. Royal Highness Prince George was amongst the visitors, arriving shortly before eleven o'clock, accompanied by Major the Hon. James Macdonald. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar also honoured the *réunion* with his presence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester honoured Miss Coutts with their company on Tuesday, at Holly Lodge, Highgate. A select circle of the aristocracy were invited to meet their Royal Highnesses.

The Duchess of Inverness had a dinner-party at Kensington Palace on Monday, the guests at which included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, their Royal Highnesses the Infanta Don Juan of Spain and the Archduchess Beatrix of Este, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Baron Wydenbruck, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Bedford, Lord Castlihge, Lady Palmerston, Lady John Russell, and Lord and Lady Jocelyn.

Lord and Lady Stanley gave a splendid entertainment on Saturday last, to a distinguished circle, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Anna Maria Seade, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Euston, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Viscount Castlihge, Lord Dunkellin, Lord Brooke, M.P., Lord George Manners, M.P., the Hon. G. Murray, the Hon. E. H. Stanley, &c. Lady Stanley afterwards opened her saloons for the reception of a brilliant assemblage of the leading members of the aristocracy. Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Mr. E. St. John Mildmay and Lady Augusta Cadogan, honoured her Ladyship with their company. His Royal Highness Prince George and his Grace the Duke of Wellington were also present.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, gave a grand entertainment on Saturday last, at his Lordship's mansion, in Arlington-street, to a very numerous body of noblemen and gentlemen in the commission of the peace for that county, and to the colonels and officers of the county militia.

The fourth and last *soirée* of the President of the Royal Society was held on Saturday last. The *réunion* was honoured by the attendance of the Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Napoleon Archduke and Duchess, and a large number of scientific and literary men.

Lord John Russell left his residence at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, for the Kingston station, and travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to Gosport, *en route* to Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed, on the motion of Lord EDWARD.

CHANCERY COURT OF APPEAL.

Lord BROUGHAM stated, that this measure, which stood for second reading that evening, was not a new bill, for it was introduced as long ago as last session, and had been lying in abeyance ever since, for the consideration of their Lordships and the public. It dealt with a dry subject, but when their Lordships remembered the sufferings which they and their families and titles suffered from the injuries existing in the Court of Chancery, they would at once see the importance of a measure which had for its object the removal of some of those evils. However, as the question was one of great difficulty, and requiring very mature and deliberate consideration, he begged to withdraw the bill at present for a more eligible opportunity.

The bill was then, by leave, withdrawn.

The following bills passed through committee: The Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Judgments (Ireland) Bill, the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill, and the Australian Colonies Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar, and presented a petition agreed to by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, praying that the Interments Bill may not pass into a law as it now stands.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

Mr. WYND rose to ask the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if, as the reports of Messrs. Stokes and Phillips are now presented, it was his intention to introduce any measure for the better ventilation and inspection of mines and collieries?

Sir G. GREY said, a bill had been prepared on the subject, and he hoped to lay it before Parliament almost immediately.

TRANSPORTATION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN begged that the House would bear with him for a short time while he brought before it the case of his brother, Mr. Smith O'Brien (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") His excuse for doing so was, that the treatment of his brother had been the subject of comment in the public prints. (Hear.) From a letter which he had received from Van Diemen's Land, dated the 31st of January last, he found that his brother had for three weeks previously been in such a bad state of health that his life was despaired of. It appeared that when he arrived there he refused to take a ticket of leave, although his companions availed themselves of the privilege, and the consequence was, that he was placed on a small island known as the island of Maria. He was there treated with the greatest kindness by the inhabitants; but shortly after his arrival orders came that no person should be allowed to hold conversation with him, except his religious instructor. The habitation in which he had to take up his abode was badly situated, being exposed to the turbulence of the wind and the powerful rays of the sun, so that he could not take exercise for an hour in the evening. Such being his position, his health rapidly declined, and the medical inspector was compelled to request the authorities to adopt some change in respect to his treatment. (Hear, hear.) Now he (Sir L. O'Brien) knew very well that if he were to go to Van Diemen's Land, he should not be able to convince his brother that he was in the wrong. Then the question arose, would the Government pursue a person to death? If a man was obstinate, would they persevere in a treatment of him that would bring him to his grave? (Murmurs.) His brother thought he was in the right; he (Sir L. O'Brien) thought discreetly, and his brother never received the least encouragement from him. But would the Government pursue that man to an extremity which would cause the loss of his life? Under these circumstances, he (Sir L. O'Brien) thought this was a moment when the House should consider whether the treatment which he had described should be continued. (Hear, hear.)

Sir GEORGE GREY said that every member in the House would sympathise with the hon. member (Sir L. O'Brien) on this occasion. Had the hon. member apprised him (Sir G. Grey) of his intention to bring this matter before the House, he should have had an opportunity of consulting the despatches on the subject, and been the better able to throw some light on the matter. The hon. member had truly stated that the Government had wished to act with as much indulgence in this case as was consistent with their public duty; and they issued instructions to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, on the arrival of the hon. gentleman's brother and three other persons, to offer them tickets of leave, provided they would not avail themselves of that indulgence to leave the island. That was thankfully accepted by three of the convicts, but it was positively refused by the brother of the hon. gentleman. The Governor, acting in conformity with instructions which he had received, placed the hon. gentleman's relative on a part of the island appropriated to the reception of convicts, but assigned him separate apartments. The hon. gentleman was correct in stating that a ticket of leave was worth acceptance, he (Sir G. Grey) regretted to say; but he had had communication both with the bishop, with the chaplain, and other persons, and every indulgence had been shown him, consistent with the painful duty which they had to discharge.—(Hear, hear.) And he (Sir George Grey) thought if any complaint was to be brought against the Governor, it was for showing more indulgence in this case than he was entitled to show.—(Hear.) With regard to a relaxation as to his treatment, he (Sir G. Grey) only knew it from a communication which he had received from the hon. member; but he (Sir G. Grey) had no doubt that if the health of the hon. member's relative was to be endangered, that such relaxation would take place as was accorded in similar cases.

FACTORIES BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments to this bill on the report.

Sir G. GREY then proposed an amendment, the effect of which would be to limit that every young person, and every female above the age of 18 years, who shall be employed in any factory, or shall be allowed to remain in any room where any manufacturing process is carried on in any factory, shall not work on any part of the time which by the notice then fixed up in such factory in that behalf are mentioned as the times allowed for meals, shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of the said restrictions as amended by this act.—Agreed to.

Lord ASHLEY then proposed an amendment, the effect of which would be to bring children within the protective provisions of the bill, so as to prevent their working by relays.

On a division, the amendment was lost by a majority of one; the numbers being—For the amendment 159, and against it 160.

Lord J. MANNERS proposed an amendment in clause 1; the object of which was to make the measure in effect a ten hours bill, by substituting the hour of half-past five instead of six o'clock.

After considerable discussion, the committee divided, rejecting the amendment by a majority of 181 to 149.

The bill as amended was reported to the House.

METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee was resumed; and, the remaining clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

SURGICAL OPERATION UPON A LEOPARD.—The cheetah, or hunting leopard, recently presented to the Zoological Society by the Pasha of Egypt, having accidentally broken one of its legs during its gambols in the cage in which it is kept, amputation of the limb was deemed advisable, and the operation was skilfully performed on Monday last by Professor Simonds, of the Veterinary College, Camden Town. Previous to undergoing the operation the animal was made to inhale chloroform by applying to its mouth and nostrils a sponge moistened with that liquid and fastened to the end of a stick. Its dislike to this part of the process was very loudly expressed; it, however, soon fell under the influence of the chloroform, which evidently rendered it totally insensible to suffering, as it lay perfectly motionless and quiet during the operation and until its removal from the operating-table, and placed on some clean hay in its den. When it speedily revived and moved about on its remaining three legs as though nothing had occurred.

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY.—The return to the mandamus, that "the office of Lord Mayor is not void," has been pronounced by the Queen's Bench to be a valid return, and so the long-vexed question of the mayoralty may be considered as at rest. No further attempt to oust Mr. Reynolds could be made before next November, and then he would be within a few weeks of retirement in due course. It is said, that the party in the corporation opposed to Mr. Reynolds's retention of civic dignities will proceed with the actions commenced against him for damages, for illegally acting as Lord Mayor after his name was struck off the burgess roll. The Court was unanimously of opinion the return was valid; the motion, therefore, to quash it was disallowed, but without costs.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris represent the difference between France and England to have been amicably adjusted. Lord Normanby, it appears, was exceedingly anxious to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible, in order that her Majesty's Ministers might be better able to meet the motion of Lord Stanley on Monday next.

The Bill for augmenting the President's salary continues to give some uneasiness to the French Cabinet, the committee on the measure being much divided on the subject. It is said that if the project be rejected by the Assembly, the Ministry will immediately resign

M. Duchatel and the Duc de Broglie are about leaving Paris for two country, to pay their respects to the ex-King.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has addressed a pointed note to the English Cabinet, repudiating the notion that British subjects living in Turkey or Naples owning the late revolts have any just right to claim indemnity for the losses they suffered during those disturbances. Should such unjust demands be enforced by arms (the note adds), Russia will then find itself compelled to indicate, in the most precise manner possible, the conditions upon which it will grant to British subjects the right of residence and of property within the Emperor's dominions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—A general meeting of the members of this society was held on Thursday, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill; the Right Hon. Lord Radstock in the chair. The report stated that the objects of that institution were to impart to the indigent blind a sound moral and religious education, and to instruct them in a trade by which they might provide wholly or in part for their future subsistence. The number of pupils had been gradually increased from fifteen males to seventy-five males and seventy-six females. The number which had been admitted from the 1st of March to the 1st of June amounted to 152; and the treasurer's account showed a balance in their favour of £461. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held, at the London Tavern; E. L. Betts, Esq., in the chair; when that portion of a bill promoted by the Eastern Union Company, for power to the Eastern Counties Company to purchase the Harwich Railway and Pier, was disapproved, and cannot, therefore, become law; the directors declining to recommend the bill, on the ground that the Eastern Union Company had introduced more stringent clauses than they had approved of.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The first half-yearly distribution of prizes took place on Thursday, at the new vestry-room, Old St. Pancras Church, on which occasion the friends and parents of the pupils were present. The chair was taken by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras; and the meeting having been addressed by several reverend gentlemen, who made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks on the various branches of study, the several prizes were awarded to the successful candidates. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Wednesday, the eighth anniversary festival of this excellent charity took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; Lord Feversham in the chair, supported by the Rev. Lord Sayo and Sele, the Rev. R. Montgomery, Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., and other active supporters of the institution. The company assembled to the number of 100 guests: it had been announced that the Nepaulese Ambassador and his suite would be present; and a table of the choicest fruits, very tastefully decked with flowers, was prepared exclusively for the distinguished strangers. In the course of the evening a message was received from the Ambassador, stating, from indisposition, his inability to be present. The message was brought by one of his Excellency's suite, who was received with due respect, and, upon invitation from the noble chairman, took a seat upon his right hand, and remained a spectator of the proceedings until after the better health of the Ambassador had been drunk, when the Nepaulese gentleman conveyed his acknowledgments to the company, and retired. After the customary loyal and national toasts had been drunk, the report was then read by the hon. secretary. Lord Feversham proposed—"Prosperity to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest;" and, in the course of his address, advocated the claims of the charity with such effect, that the subscriptions received during the evening exceeded £1500. The "Noble Chairman," and several other toasts, followed. The festival was also honoured by the Ambassador's dinner maintained the high reputation of Messrs. Staples's establishment. The musical arrangements, by Mr. Gratian Cooke, assisted by Miss Ransford, Mr. J. A. Sporle, Mr. Leffler, &c., were highly approved of; and Mr. Tee o was an efficient toast-master. The society's report stated that since March 1849 200 patients have been received into the hospital, being an increase of seventy-eight over the number in the preceding year. The number of out-patients during the past year has been 1176, being an increase of 176. There are now waiting their turn for admission into the hospital 141 patients; so that the completion of the building has very strong claims upon public benevolence.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—A meeting of the governors of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Aldersgate-street; Mr. Wood in the chair. The report stated that the total number of patients admitted during the year 1849 was 14,691, which consisted of 9139 from the entry-book; 3761 casualties; 1921 were under cure; 15,032 had been cured and relieved; and 98 only had died. The chairman stated, that, owing to the numerous expenses which had attended their exertions, they had been compelled to sell out £700 of their funded property, which had narrowed the income. He had been, when the public saw the benefits which this charity had conferred, they would come forward and assist them. This institution was the first hospital founded in England, and had always sustained the character of a general rather than a local charity; but its objects were to supply gratuitous medical and surgical relief to the sick poor, without regard to their places of abode, and visiting at their own habitations poor persons residing within the limits or liberties of the City, who might not be able, from the nature of their diseases, to attend the dispensary. The annual disbursements, independent of all subscriptions and donations, exceeded the annual income by £300

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart., was appointed a provisional member of council at Madras. Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., appointed on the instant Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment, was further appointed second member of council at that presidency.

QUEEN ADELAIDE MEMORIAL FUND.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday, in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London, for the purpose of forming in honour of the memory of the late Queen Adelaide, to be applied to the relief of orphan daughters of naval and marine officers; Admiral Sir Charles Adam, G.C.B., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present were "Commissioner" Pilfold, Capt. Malcolm, the Hon. Capt. Maude, Rear-Admiral Vernon Harcourt, the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, &c. The Chairman stated that the only provision for the destitute orphan daughters of naval men was the "Compassionate Fund," which was very limited in its application; and the "Royal Naval Female School," at Richmond, received only a limited number, as well as the "Adult Orphan Institution" in the Regent's Park, neither of which were wholly gratuitous. The resolutions which were passed stated that the Committee had the sanction of Queen Dowager, and consequent withdrawal of her powerful patronage and liberal support from the benevolent institutions of this country, more especially those connected with the naval service, would be injurious to the interests of widows and orphans of naval and marine officers; and that, to meet the exigency, it was desirable to raise a fund, to be called the "Queen Adelaide Memorial Fund," and that a subscription be entered into every year by which the fund for the purpose should be admitted to contribute: Also, that a society be formed for the administration of such fund, to consist of a president, vice-president, and a committee, the number of which council be limited to thirty, with power to fill up vacancies, and that three should form a quorum; and that the object of the society was to grant and towards the establishment of female orphans in any respectable situation in this or other countries, and to afford casual relief to such female orphans as shall be above the age when they cease to receive grants from the compassionate fund, the aid to cease on their marriage, and that local committees be formed on each of the naval outposts, and in such places as may be approved.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Woolwich, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of this institution. Mr. Alderman Duncan, when Mr. J. Duncan at some length exhibited the great and beneficial results which society has every reason to expect—politically and morally—will be effected by the operation of Freehold Land Societies, not forgetting to impress upon the audience their value to the individual as a profitable investment of capital and as one of the best kinds of savings-bank, and as inducements to motives of prudence and forethought amongst the industrious classes.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL.—On Thursday, the feast of St. Barnabas, according to annua. custom, the election of scholars of Merchant Tailors' School as Probationary Fellows and Exhibitioners to St. John's College, Oxford, and to the University of Cambridge, took place at the school, when the examination of the senior scholars in the presence of the President of St. John's College (Dr. Wynter), one of the Senior Fellows, the Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company (Mr. Compton), the Wardens, and the Examiners, Professors Browne and Malkin, the Lecturer and Warden, the President of the Royal Society, and those of the school (Dr. Hessey), the other masters, and a large assemblage of visitors, including many ladies, the party adjourned to the school room, where the usual oration were delivered by the senior scholars. Prizes were also distributed by Dr. Hessey. After the examination had terminated, the Merchant Tailors' Company gave a splendid banquet, to which they invited a numerous and very distinguished assemblage of guests. The galleries were crowded with ladies.

THE HOLLOWAY RAGGED SCHOOL.—This institution, which was established in 1848, in order to afford religious, moral, and useful instruction gratuitously to the most ragged and destitute children in and about Holloway, celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday evening, at the Corner, which was at the London Tavern, was in the customary excellent style of that establishment. Mr. Sheriff Nicoll presided, and after the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Holloway Ragged School," and called upon his audience to testify their appreciation of such institutions by a liberal contribution. It was stated, during the evening, in order to show the necessity for these establishments, that from among the inhabitants of a district in Holloway, which included about sixty houses, there had been convictions for criminal offences during the past year amounting to nineteen in number. The subscriptions received during the evening amounted to £200.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Monday, the annual meeting of this institution was held at the London Tavern, to receive the report of the committee, and to elect from a large number of candidates an additional number of orphans into the asylum. Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., presided. Mr. Buckler read the report. It stated that the number of orphans in the asylum at the date of the last report (April 30, 1849) was 288. There had since been admitted by election 120, and by special rule from the infirmary 4 (24). Of these, 62 had left on the completion of their term. The deaths from the epidemics of infancy had been 13, and from all other causes 11. There now remained on the establishment 335, and that number would be increased by the election of that day. Not a single case of cholera occurred at the asylum during the whole period of the visitation. At the last annual meeting the committee were instructed to take measures for a public appeal, with a view to extend the benefit of the institution. At the time of the general thanksgiving, £5000 were contributed in consequence of the appeal, a circumstance which had enabled the committee to receive a larger number of children into the institution Legacies to the amount of £745 had been received since the last anniversary; annual subscriptions, £4531 17s. 6d.; life subscriptions, £2223 1s. 3d.; the presentations, £202 10s.; deducting expenses, there remained in the hands of the treasurer the sum of £310 6s. 4d. The adoption of the report having been moved and seconded, some conversation arose on the circumstance of there having been four chaplains within a very recent period, all of whom had left the institution. The secretary stated that it was very difficult to get a chaplain, as, although there were many applicants, they all objected to the appointment when they were told the nature of the duties and shown the house they had to live in. The service was now performed by the rector of Wanstead, who was non-resident. Several gentlemen condemned the course the committee had taken with respect to their chaplains, more especially as the Bishop of London had positively declared that he would not license a non-resident chaplain. The report was at length adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected. It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Finnis, that a detailed account should be published of the total amounts expended on the children (independent of the amounts expended on the management of the children); it being stated that £42,000 had been expended on the building. After the election of forty children as inmates of the asylum, and the transaction of some routine business, the meeting separated.

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—Although employment is very general at the present season amongst the humber classes of the community, yet the applications for relief at this institution have averaged, for the last month, no fewer than about 500 a day. In the winter season, the average ranged as high as 1800 to 2000. Other objects besides those originally contemplated by its founders have been projected and carried out by the committee of the establishment. For some months past they have been fitted up for the use of those who are houseless and friendless, and in March last a registry was opened, where the names and occupations of those seeking employment are gratuitously entered. This registry has been attended with excellent effects; for, out of 606 applications made to the secretary since it was established, upwards of 300 have, by that means, been placed in various situations. Independent, too, of the usual class of paupers who are fed at the soup-kitchen, the children belonging to ten ragged schools are daily supplied from the same establishment.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday morning the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a church in Southwark under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building, which is one of ancient date, stands in St. George's-fields, and has been known as a chapel in connexion with the Philanthropic Society. The removal of the society's premises to Redhill, near Reigate, rendered the chapel useless for the purposes to which it had hitherto been devoted, and arrangements were consequently made with the rector of St. George's that an ecclesiast cal district should be assigned to the chapel, and that henceforth it should become one of the parochial churches. In order to carry out this object, the ceremony of consecration was rendered necessary, and Monday was appointed by the Bishop for that purpose. The Bishop has licensed the Rev. G. E. Tate, M.A., late curate of Great Warley, Essex, to be the first incumbent of the district church.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a most melancholy accident occurred in one of the ponds situated in the vicinity of the Lower Heath, Hampstead, which resulted in the death of Mr. Sibley, schoolmaster at Kentish Town, and of the son of Mr. Barnes, aged thirteen, a pupil of Miss Elliss, Camden-town. It appears that Mr. Sibley had left Highgate with his pupils, for the purpose of walking to Hampstead, as was his usual custom on Saturday afternoons, and while in the vicinity of the ponds he was alarmed by the cries of a youth who was bathing, and seeing his dangerous and perilous situation, without a moment's hesitation, or even removing his coat or hat, plunged into the pond, which is of considerable depth, to rescue the unfortunate youth. In the struggles which ensued from his noble and generous attempts to save the sinking lad, he became so faint and exhausted (although a very good swimmer) that, after several ineffectual efforts to gain the bank, they became victims to a watery and premature grave. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was taken out in about sixteen minutes, but life was completely extinct, although medical assistance was speedily procured. The body of the ill-fated youth could not be found until, by the peculiarity of the construction of the ponds, which contain a narrow gully or ditch at the bottom, and his disconsolate father and friends were occupied for many hours in endeavouring in vain to discover its locality. On Sunday morning dawned they resumed their painful labours, and at five o'clock the body was found not very far from the spot where they had both sunk. What throws an additional gloom over this fearful catastrophe is the fact that Mrs. Sibley had actually started from Highgate to meet her ill-fated husband, and the melancholy event was abruptly communicated to her by the pupils, the sudden shock almost depriving her of reason.

FATAL ACCIDENT DURING BATHING.—A young man lost his life whilst bathing in the Serpentine on Sunday morning. Although the officers of the Royal Humane Society were on the spot immediately the alarm was given, they failed to raise the body till life had become quite extinct. The body was under water about ten minutes, and was not once seen by the visitors from the mount of its first disappearing. The unfortunate deceased was an artificial flower maker, and a fine young man about 21 years of age. This is the second accident that has happened within the last few days.

FIRE AT THE ST. MARTIN'S DISTILLERY.—On Monday morning, at a few minutes before nine o'clock, a fire, which at one period threatened destruction to the whole of the surrounding property, broke out in the extensive premises in the occupancy of Messrs. Deschamp and Montcourey, as patent distillers, situate in Castle-street, Leicester-square. The engines from Chandos-street brigade and numerous other stations were soon in operation, which at length had the desired effect of extinguishing the flames, but not before 200 gallons of spirits in the cellar were destroyed, and the spirit-casks and building severely damaged by fire and water. The damage, which is considerable, will fall upon the Land-and-Tenant Fire Office

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a scaffold, on which seven men were employed, at the new buildings, Calthorpe-street, Camden-town, sudden y gave way, and the whole of them were forced to the ground from a height of about 30 feet. The present moment, therefore, all fell at the same time and they were buried beneath it. A number of men set to work, and the poor fellows were speedily extricated. Mr. Palgrave, the builder, of Elm-street, stationed a fireman at the top of the flames, but one 250 gallons of spirits in the cellar were destroyed, and the spirit-casks and building severely damaged by fire and water. The damage, which is considerable, will fall upon the Land-and-Tenant Fire office

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on Wednesday evening, at the house of Mr. Vaughan, oil and colourman, Stone's-End, Borough. One of Mr. Vaughan's female servants being gone to the top of the house, which is four stories high, either for the purpose of cleaning windows or enjoying some fresh air, it is supposed she suddenly gid. y, and was precipitated from a height of sixty feet to the pavement below, without the slightest break to her fall. On being picked up, the unfortunate woman was found to have had her brains dashed to atoms, besides several other parts of her body being dreadfully mutilated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 8:—Males, 720; females, 698: total, 1358. Deaths during the same period: Males, 490; females, 434: total, 844. The deaths in the previous week were only 736. In the three corresponding weeks of 1847-49 the deaths ranged from 786 to 971; and, taking the corresponding weeks of ten years, the average is 861, or, round in the ratio of population, 926. The present month, therefore, shows a decrease on the average equal to 95. With the increasing warmth of the weather, the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs steadily declines. Excluding consumption, the deaths in this class in the last four weeks have been successively 145, 138, 105, and 94; and during this period the mean temperature has risen gradually from 47 deg. to 59 deg. In the same weeks the deaths from consumption have been 124, 125, 103, and 141; showing a sudden increase in the last, and an approach to the corrected average, which is 167. In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, 172 fatal cases are enumerated, having been in the preceding week 207, and the average being 201. Small-pox carried off 9 persons, scarlatina 19, and hooping-cough 25, the three epidemics all showing a decrease on the average. Measles, however, which destroyed 26 children, an amount differing little from the average, has suddenly increased on the previous week, when there were only 13 deaths. Typhus also exhibits a decrease, for while there were only 25 deaths in the former week, there were 39 in the la . which, however, is not more than usual at this period. Diarr.œa and dysentery appear to be on the rather more prevalent, as the last three weeks have numbered 13, 19, and 22. On the 3d of June, the wife of an engineer, aged , died at 21, Chatham-place, Lock's-fields, St. Mary Newington, of "vomiting and purging" on the following (12 days), and on the 4th of June, at 31, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, the daughter of a labourer, aged 13 months, died of "cholera infan.a (12 hours)" and on the 31st of May, at 38, Ashe-street, Hoxton Old Town, the daughter of an engraver, aged 1 year, died of "cholera (2 days)." A man, of 36 years, who is described as having been habitually intemperate, died of "delirium tremens, apoplexy." Another fatal case of intemperance is also recorded. Three children were suffocated in bed. It appears, from the information of deaths in public institutions, that in the last four weeks in workhouses, 59 in hospitals (of which 6 were in military and naval establishments), and 7 in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29 878; the daily menn was above 30 in. on the first three days of the week. The mean temperature was 55° 3'; it was above the average of the same week in seven years on the last four days, and below it during the rest; the highest in the sun was about 104° on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday The wind was in the east on the first three days; it veered to the south-west on the afternoon of Wednesday, and continued generally in that direction throughout the rest of the week.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—On Tuesd y, the 18th ult., the anniversary festival of this society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Justice Talfourd in the chair. From a statement of the present condition of the society, it appeared that to members disabled by illness, during the year, the society has paid various sums, amount together to £1193 2s. 6d.; and the total expenditure, on account of illness since the last dissolution, is £2,000. There are still four members in receipt of the superannuation allowance. one member receives yearly £36 8s., the other three £31 4s. each. This allowance is granted for life to all members permanently disabled from following their employment.

GAMBLING IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Sacramento Transcript* gives the following:—"By a gentleman who arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, we learn that an affray took place at Bird's store on the Middle Fork, in which two lives were lost. It appears that two men, one named Thomas Wright, the other Helm, got into a dispute about a game of cards, in the midst of which Wright drew a revolver, and shot Helm through the neck, killing him instantly. He then turned upon a brother of Helm's, who, it seems, had been involved in the difficulty, and, while attempting to fire at him, fell by the arm, and at the same time inflicted several deep wounds in the side of Wright, which caused his death in a few moments. The brother of Helm has not been implicated since the occurrence, and it does not appear that he was at all in fault

ARAB SERPENT CHARMERS,

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THESE remarkable persons, whom our artist had an opportunity of sketching at their first performance, state that they are of the tribe called Rufaiah, who hand down the mystery of serpent-charming from father to son, and whom the most venomous species have no power to injure.

Rufai, whom they regard as the founder of their craft, appears to have been a Mussulman saint. His tomb still exists in the neighbourhood of Bozrah, and is frequently visited by the Rufaiah desirous of paying honour to his memory. It is said to be infested by great numbers of serpents of various species; but they are strictly controlled by the spirit of Rufai, and are forbidden by him to injure the pilgrims, who enter freely and fearlessly among them.

Whatever amount of faith is to be attached to their legend, it is certain that the Rufaiah now in this country handle the Egyptian cobra—which they call *haiem nousacher*—in a manner which evinces their entire fearlessness of its bite. They irritate it, soothe it, receive its open-mouthed attack, or its gentle caress, as their own caprice or the request of the spectators may suggest.

The boy is the most active operator, and generally monopolises nearly the whole of the performance; the old man, *Jabar Abou Haijah*, occasionally supporting him. Jabar is held in Egypt to be the father of the profession: he acted as collector to the French *savans* in 1801, and has been conversant with snake-lore from his earliest youth.

THE SERPENT-CHARMERS AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

After exhibiting three or four cobras together, in the exact and striking pose which is common to the Egyptian and to the Indian species, they generally conclude their performance by a feat, of which we are at present unable to suggest a solution. Catching up a serpent without any apparent premeditation, the boy opens its mouth, either spits or blows into it, and then throws it down apparently lifeless. As it falls, there it lies, dank and limp, until he chooses to take it up. After two or three passes through his fingers, it recovers its suspended vitality, and on being placed again on the ground, exhibits itself instantly in as rapid motion as if no interruption had occurred to it.

The practice of serpent-charming among the Arabs appears to differ essentially from that of the Hindoos. It is certainly as old as the time of Mohammed, and probably derives its origin from a period of the most remote antiquity.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMODORE FOR THE EAST INDIES.—It is understood that Captain Lord George Paulet (1833), who formerly commanded the *Carysfort*, 26, in the Pacific, will succeed Captain Plumridge as second in command on the East India and China station, and that he will hoist a second-class broad pendant on board the iron screw steam-frigate *Megæra*, fitting at Sheerness, with expedition, to be ready by the 10th of July for commissioning.

UNATTACHED PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS.—To the unattached pay of 2os. per diem Major-Generals J. Wheatham and T. W. Robins have now succeeded, from the 22nd ult. Major-General Whetham has not seen much service since the assault on Monte Video, for on that occasion he was so desperately wounded as to be obliged to submit to amputation of the right leg. Major-General Robins began his war services in the Guards, under Sir John Moore, and subsequently joined the 7th Hussars, and was with them in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The vessel purchased by Lady Franklin, in order to proceed by a different route from the other expedition in search of her noble husband, and named the *Prince Albert*, took her departure from Aberdeen harbour on Wednesday evening week. The vessel was fitted out by Messrs. Dudbie, and is of small dimensions. Lady Franklin arrived on Monday, and, after taking a friendly interest in the arrangements, witnessed from the pier the departure of the vessel. The *Prince Albert* was tugged out of the harbour about eight o'clock. She is manned by about twenty superior seamen, under the direction of Commander Forsyth.

A Royal warrant has just been issued to the army, revising the rates of pay granted to trumpeters, drummers, buglers, and fifers, to be hereafter appointed or reappointed: viz. Life Guards, 2s. 1d.; Royal Horse Guards, 1s. 10d.; Cavalry of the Line, 1s. 5d.; Foot Guards, 1s. 2d.; Infantry of the Line, West India Regiments, Cape Mounted Riflemen, 8d. Helena Regiment, and Royal Newfoundland Companies, 1s. 1d.; Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, 1s. 2d.; Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, 10d.; and Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 9½d. Those who are appointed at home before the date of the warrant, and abroad before the 1st of September, 1850, will be continued in receipt of their present pay; but, if reappointed after those dates, their pay will be issued according to the new scale.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The second exhibition of plants and fruits took place on Wednesday, and the *fête* was certainly most successful of the season. The eagerness to gain admission to the gardens even before the appointed hour for the opening of the gates was unusually great; and the tickets distributed, exclusive of those of the Fellows, amounted to no less than 18,000 for this and the succeeding show, of which number it was calculated that upwards of 16,000 were used during Wednesday. The exhibition fully maintained their former well-earned reputation, the collections being both choice and abundant. The display of fruit was extremely good considering the lateness of the season, a circumstance to which may be attributed the comparative smallness of the quantity sent for competition. A great novelty in the exhibition were some cut specimens of the new Water Lily, *Victoria regia*, grown at Ston House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland: two of its enormous leaves measured more than five feet in diameter. There were also shown some very beautiful vases of flowers modelled in wax. The chief feature of the gardens, however, still continues to be the magnificent assemblage of American plants, without exception the most unique of all the floricultural expositions hitherto seen. The bands of the three cavalry household regiments were in attendance. Among the company were their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princess Mary, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Baroness Ahlefeldt and Mr. Edmund St. John Mildmay, the Dukes of Wellington and Norfolk, the Marquisses of Sligo and Ailsbury, the Earls of Egremont and Rosebery, Lord Walsingham, Barons Colborne, Bianey, and Goldsmid

NEW MODE OF EXTINGUISHING FIRE.—On Saturday, Mr. Phillips, the inventor and patentee of a mode of extinguishing fires by the employment of carbonic acid and nitrogen gases, which is now well known to the public, attended at the practice range, in the Plumstead Marshes, to exhibit the working of his invention. The Marquis of Anglesey, Master General of the Ordnance, Lord Brougham, and a great number of distinguished persons, attended to witness the experiment. A tolerably large and substantial wooden house, which was stored with furniture, consisting of deal chairs and table, cheap mattresses, &c., had been erected. All things being ready, some combustible materials were placed inside the house and fired. The heat soon cracked the windows, and thus, by allowing the free admission of air, neutralised the power of the gases employed in the process, rendered all attempts to subdue the flames vain, and, notwithstanding active efforts on the part of the inventor, the whole building was soon wrapped in a sheet of flame, and ere many minutes had elapsed, the destruction of the building was inevitable. There was a general feeling of regret expressed on the part of all present at the failure of the experiment.

BIRD'S NEST IN A LETTER-BOX.

MR. ALFRED SMEE, in his very interesting volume, entitled "Instinct and Reason," adduces many curious instances of birds selecting strange localities for their nesting-places; but we question either of his instances exceeds in singularity the specimen here illustrated, from a sketch by Peter Bearblock, Esq., of Hornchurch.

The penny postage having greatly increased the bulk as well as the number of postal communications, the apertures through which the letters are put have been proportionally enlarged: and, in this case, it has facilitated a strange departure from general rule. Withinside the door of the Post-office at Squirre's-Heath, near Hornchurch, a pair of those beautiful birds, the blue tit-mouse, having entered by the orifice made for the posting of letters, have contrived to carry thereon an incredible mass of materials for nidification, as feathers, hair, and moss, covering the entire floor of the box some inches deep; in the centre of which they have made their little nursery, and are now rearing ten little ones. The hen kept her post, while sitting, three weeks, notwithstanding being daily covered up with letters and newspapers; as many as thirty of the former having been removed from around her on severa occasions. With this interruption, besides letters and newspapers continually dropped into the box, the bird has built her nest, laid her eggs (each about the size of a pea), and carried on incubation; all the ten eggs have been hatched, and, at the date of our Correspondent's letter, this moderate family were expected to come out into the feathered world in a few days.

BLUE TITMOUSE'S NEST IN A LETTER-BOX NEAR HORNCHURCH.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE AT CHISWICK.

ON Saturday, the second *fête* of the season took place at the Society's Gardens Chiswick. The weather was splendid; and the company of high fashion and very large number, there being from 5000 to 6000 persons present.

Among the noble and distinguished persons early in the grounds were the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Westmoreland, Marchioness of Waterford, Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Countess of Macclesfield, Lord and Lady Bridport, Lady Rolle, Marchioness of Exeter, Lord and Lady Canning, Baron Brunnow (the Russian Ambassador) and Baroness Brunnow, Lord and Lady Morley, Lord William Fitzroy, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl Grey, Earl of Zetland, Lord Sondes, Earl of Orkney, and Lord Portman. The Nepaulese ambassador, and the other members of the mission, were also present, and excited very great interest. They were dressed in their national costume. The Ambassador, in addition to the other costly articles of his apparel, wore a pair of rich light satin trowsers. The three individuals constituting the mission appeared exceedingly delighted with the appearance of the grounds, and the vast assemblage of beauty and fashion by which the gardens were graced; as well as with the music of the 1st Life Guards, the Horse Guards (Blue), and the Coldstream Guards.

The exhibition was one of the best for some years past, the state of the weather for the previous fortnight having been very favourable. The Victoria Lily was again the great floral attraction. It excited even more attention than it did at the May exhibition: it will be found engraved in No. 399 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The second *fête* of the season is usually considered best for company, and the display on Saturday supported this distinction. The May exhibition is the best for flowers, and the July for fruit.

We have engraved a portion of the large Conservatory in the Gardens: its entire dimensions are 184 feet long, 25 feet high, and about 30 feet wide.

THE GREAT CONSERVATORY IN THE GARDENS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT CHISWICK.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION IN CALIFORNIA.—I forgot to notice in my last the brutal conduct of certain Americans in this country, and the butcheries they committed on a number of innocent Indians. It appears that a party of twenty-four armed horsemen from the Red Woods proceeded to a ranch, set fire to the rancherie, and chased about one hundred Indians to the mountains. They then proceeded to another ranch, where, determined that they would not allow their victims to escape, they came stealthily on them, and shot down 6 men. They then proceeded to another place, but their game had fled. Then to another, where they killed two and wounded one. They have since threatened to kill every male and female in the country; but an end was put to their horrible career. Several are now in chains awaiting trial. They will, no doubt, have to suffer the punishment their infamous savage crimes demand. There has since been a repetition of the same conduct by other Americans, but a few are caught, and I hope such brutalities will be heard of no more.—Californian Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Letters from Rome state that the Ambassador from the Sublime Porte had received orders to pay his respects to the Pope of Rome on his way to Vienna.

SCENE FROM HALEVY'S NEW OPERA OF "LA TEMPESTA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.—"LA TEMPESTA."

"La Tempesta," given for the first time on Saturday, forms a new epoch in lyrical art. Since the days of the great *impresario* Barbaja, when composers and artists of genius were as numerous as they are now rare, the lyrical stage has yearly become more needy in its *repertoire*. With the exception of that extravagant composer, Verdi, the Italian *maestri* have disappeared. On account of the extreme rarity of a complete *troupe* of first-rate talent, and of the necessity of concealing vocal mediocrity, and in consequence of the tendency of an age in real life, itself become essentially dramatic, increased plot, action, and intensity

SIGNOR LABLACHE AS "CALIBAN."

M. SCRIBE.

of interest have been required; so that Da Ponte or Metastasio himself would not satisfy the exigences in the present day of audiences in great European capitals; and Rossini would expose himself to a very critical measure of sibilation if he were to give us another opera with a libretto like those with which he achieved some of the greatest of his first successes. In spite of these circumstances, and of England being the country in all the world that spends most money on lyrical music, no effort for at least a quarter of a century was made to obtain an opera expressly composed for the peculiarities of a *troupe*, by a dramatist joined to a composer of eminence. Mr. Lumley made the first attempt in this direction. But Verdi, the only Ita-

MADAME SONTAG AS "MIRANDA."

lian composer left, had already exhausted the melody that characterises "Nabuco" and "Ernani;" and it is difficult to decide what is most condemnable in "I Masnadieri," the music or the libretto. In the immense success of the second effort made at Her Majesty's Theatre here is nothing to excite surprise. The most rising composer of the day, the greatest librettist as well as dramatist of the age, have written an opera expressly for such performers as Sontag, Grisi, Giuliani, Bancardé, Coletti, and Lablache; the smaller parts are excited by artists of merit; and the spirting of Carlotta Grisi, with a select bevy of *danseuses*, is interwoven like a thread of gold with the whole tissue of the opera. If this be added the exceedingly beautiful ballet, the dexterous introduction of English melody awakening still further national predilection, and that the authors themselves have been personally, and most laboriously and sedulously, at work for the last month, superintending the production of this opera, the fortunes, present or to come, of this noble work cannot astonish.

Having marked the position this opera assumes in lyrical annals, and having previously given, last week, the plot, we shall as briefly as possible state in what form the successive scenes and *morceaux* presented themselves on the night of performance. One of the essential differences betwixt Shakespeare's and Scribe's plot is, that the English "Tempest" (except in a passing description) is without a tempest—a most important subject for a composer to treat. The tempest in the opera forms the prologue. First comes an introduction: a *pianissimo* passage represents the hushed whispers of the winds, the lull of the elements previous to the outburst; then the wind instruments whose sounds swell out and then almost die away, exquisitely describe the fitful state of the elements; during which the curtain rises. *King Alfonso* and *Antonio* are seen sleeping in a tent on the deck of a ship; their dreams are troubled. A chorus of avenging invisible spirits, as in an ancient Greek tragedy, is heard threatening the vengeance of Heaven for the cruelty of the Princes to *Prospero*. *Ariel*, under whose commands the mortal tempest is administered, appears with her attendant spirits, bearing torches, and infuses new elements of terror in the dreams of the guilty *King* and usurping *Duke*. At her call, the winds rise, the ships tossed by the violence of the waves; the Princes wake—their followers and the crew rush out in dismay from their cabins, and express their terror in a magnificent clashing chorus of dramatic feeling, colouring, and action. They then fall on their knees, and sing a soft-toned prayer on the appropriately chosen modal of the Sicilian *prophesy*: it offers a charming contrast to the previous chorus. The anger of Heaven appears for the time to be calmed by this prayer: but soon the raging of the elements is renewed; the music, vocal and instrumental, expresses a despair—the waves sweep the decks—the ship is engulphed, and the curtain falls. This prologue lasts twenty minutes. We have engraved its finest scenic passage.

The first act opens in the spacious and well-wrought elves before the cavern-abode of *Prospero*, which, above all when *Ariel* appears in the distance, forms a *tableau* of real enchantment. Carlotta Grisi makes her *entrée*, so lightly tripping to that tune of "Where the bee sucks" as to realise the very idea of airy wings, and not her feet: the national English song, most splendidly orchestrated and varied, wound up the delight of the audience to enthusiasm. Then occurs the *terza d'entrata* of *Miranda* (Sontag), in a passage of beautiful simplicity, admirably united to the character, with the addition of certain passages also fitted to display the charming execution of the vocalist. *Prospero* (Coletti) joins his daughter; he calls *Caliban* (Lablache), the Quasimodo and the hero of this opera, and a trio follows, in which the stern vengeance of the father, and the lowering indignation of *Prospero*, and the sweet conciliatory spirit of *Miranda*, are most admirably represented, and with the utmost dramatic feeling. *Prospero* then dismisses *Caliban* to his servile duties, *Miranda* to repose within the cave, and summons forth *Ariel* to give account of what she has done with the ship, the passengers, and the crew. Some words which here he addresses to *Ariel*, show how ingeniously M. Scribe has rendered consistent the employment of Carlotta Grisi, in person so apt a representative of "the delicate *Ariel*," "the dainty sprite." The *Ariel* of the "Tempests" is supposed to have been deprived of speech by the sorceress *Sycorax*—

> Gentle Ariel,
> Beloved and faithful sprite,
> To whom Heaven has denied the gift of speech,
> But give to thee, in its place,
> A grace that speaks,
> A gesture that dances,
> All thou would'st utter—

as *Prospero* eloquently discourses to his "minister of grace."

With the seventh scene of this act appears *Fernando*, led on to the abode of *Miranda* by a chorus of invisible spirits—a chorus of which Mdme. Gulfani, behind the scenes, sings a *strofa* with a spirit worthy of an accomplished artiste. *Fernando's* first aria (sung with most melodious tone and pathos), "Mal ti lamenghi un misero," is an opportunity ill-deemed for the delectation of amateurs, and will, doubtless, be doomed to the use of peripatetic musicians, and perpetuated by grinders of street organs. It is almost immediately followed, on the entrance of *Miranda*, by a duet, "Per me pur finora," which ends the first act; and in which the firm, melodious tones of the tenor hold the *motivo*, whilst the soprano is allowed to disport herself in *horizere*, such as those in which Mdme. Sontag has no equal

With the second act, the interest, both musical as well as dramatic, increases tenfold. Here the artistic magnificence of this opera in all respects is demonstrated to the most ordinary observer: *Caliban*, wandering about the island, finds the cave where *Sycorax* is imprisoned, is told by his mother where three flowers grow, each of which will afford him the accomplishment of a wish. *Caliban's* triumph first over *Ariel*, whom he imprisons in a tree, and next over *Fernando*, and his brutal love, affords the composer and Lablache the opportunity of displaying all the treasures of their respective arts. Lablache's interpretation of the character of *Caliban*, in this second act, exceeds all praise; he has realized all Shakspeare dreamt of, and makes the spectators for an hour unmindful and careless for what the wretched-singing *Caliban* of the English stage. Sontag, representing *Miranda*, indignant innocence in the power of brute force, displays likewise the most delicate traits of dramatic truth. The chorus of spirits which succeeds, expressed by composer and vocalist, in the duet, scene III., "Pure mi scuota," is truly beyond all ordinary commendation. The delight of the audience was still further increased in the next scene, during which, leaving away with *Miranda*, encounters the crew of the ship. At the beginning of this scene, Farocli, in the costume of a young mariner, sings a bribolà "Nostr'omo l'mozzo" with something of the spirit and humour of a boy of the chorus, which presents this great vocalist in a new point of view, and will unquestionably add to her fame; grace, ease, sprightliness, and energy she displays in turn, and the scene is received with enthusiasm. As intoxicated with *Caliban* drinks, and his voice and his motions are contrasted with the laughter of the crew, and the despairing tones of *Miranda*, a still more admirable performance takes place. *Caliban's* drunken song, "Se tutto gira," with a broken curious rhythm, to which he dances, fills up to an overflow the measure of the audience's delight. The motionless lethargy with which *Miranda*, as she retires, strikes, by means of the talisman she has purloined, this assemblage of eccentric dancers as the curtain falls, makes this second act finish with a dramatic effect worthy of its conception.

The third act, though inferior to the second, contains some very remarkable *morceaux*. At the rise of the curtain *Antonio* and *Alonzo* are discovered, overwhelmed with fatigue and anxiety: *Alfonso* fearing that *Ferdinand* has been unable to escape from the wreck; *Antonio* fears for his own existence. Both are tormented by remorse. These sentiments are well expressed in the duo, "Non è reposo," which was sung in a very creditable manner by Messrs. Lorenzo and F. Labiache. At its conclusion *Prospero* enters, and, in the fine trio which ensues, reproaches them with their crime. Coletti acquitted himself, as a consummate *artiste* that he is, of that part of it which fell to his share, and displayed, in his acting, more energy and feeling than is even his wont. *Prospero* then discloses his love and grants forgiveness to his two enemies. *Ariel* is next appearing at his call, by his superior power he releases her from her prison, when he learns from the spirit, whose pantomime is most expressive and graceful, the abduction of *Miranda*. After vowing deadly vengeance, he, by the agency of *Caliban's* son, the sigal when *Miranda* appears, and in a recitative, replete with pathos, describes the passion *Ferdinand* has awakened in her. She expresses her dread that it should be a spell the young stranger may have cast upon her. *Sycorax*, in whose rods is close by, immediately takes advantage o her error, and feigning to be one of *Prospero's* invisible messengers, urges her to put to death the impostor who has designs upon her father's life and throne. She raises the fatal knife, and, as *Ferdinand* is seen asleep; she looks at him, and in an aria, "Questa fronte," in which the composer has admirably blended her love for her father, and the resolution she has to obey his orders, nerves herself to strike the fatal blow. She is about to strike, when *Ferdinand* wakes, and, in the duo which follows, *Miranda* acquaints him with the barbarous advice she has received, whilst the young Prince expresses his readiness to receive death at her hands. At this moment, however, under the influence of *Caliban*, who here awakens-ed from the magic trance, advances, and, instead of immolating the two lovers, as *Caliban*, wishes, lall at the feet of their Prince. *Prospero*, *Alfonso*, and *Antonio* appear, and *Miranda* throws herself into her father's arms in varied accents of those of Rode, which were applauded from every part of the house. The scene then changes, and discovers one of the most beautiful specimens of scene-painting that can be imagined. A gorgeous vessel under full sail is seen advancing to the shore, while the chorus sang once more the tune of "Where the bee sucks"—a most happy idea of the composer's, who deserves no less praise for the manner in which it was introduced than for the admirable ring given to it by the instrumentation. At the close of this magnificent display, the curtain falls as the vessel reaches the shore; when *arti.ses.* composer, author, conductor, and *impresario*, were all called forward to receive the plaudits in varied accents of delight. Second, such a truly artistic work is seldom been seen on any stage; it is full of charming contrasts, employs every resource of modern art, and is free from all that is meretricious, glaring, and noisy. It was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday with increased effect.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr——'s "Roberto il Diavolo" was received, on its first representation, on Saturday last, with acclamations of delight, with such strong demonstrations of gratification as proved the increasing popularity of this great work, with its present powerful cast, including, as it does, Grisi and Castellan, Mario and Tamberlik, Mei, Massol, Polonini, Lagliadoni, and Formes

On Tuesday was the seventh performance this season of the "Huguenots." There was a very fashionable and numerous attendance, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge occupying her Majesty's box. An announcement was made that, owing to the hoarseness of Mdme. Castellan, Mdlle Vera had undertaken the part of *Margarita de Valois*, at a very short notice. When, however, the curtain dropped at the end of the first scene, and it rose again on the first scene of the second act, omitting the whole of the scene in the Château of Chenonceaux, which includes the *scena of Margarita*, the chorus of bathers, the recitatives of *Valentina*, the duo between the *Queen* and *Raoul*, the second song of the *Page*, and the Oath of Reconciliation, a disturbance ensued, which completely stopped the progress of the "Ra ta plan" chorus. At length, Mr. Harris, who arranges the spectacle at this theatre, appeared, and addressed the house, stating, that, as Mdlle. Vera had only received the part at five o'clock, it was absolutely necessary to omit the second scene of the first act. This explanation was not satisfactory, but the malcontents were still strong, and it was only when Grisi crossed the stage, in the bridal procession, that peace was restored, and the opera was then heard with the usual enthusiasm to the last. The necessity of omitting so important a part in an opera, according to the Parisian system, is never felt under the Italian management: this is a great mistake, for nothing can be worse than a change of opera at the eleventh hour.

Rossini's "Semiramide" has not been received on Thursday night, Mdme. Castellan and Signor Ronconi sustaining the parts of *Arsaca* and the *Ghost*, for the first time, but, owing to the continued indisposition of Mdme. Castellan, the opera was changed to "Lucrezia Borgia," with the second and third acts of "Masaniello."

NEW STRAND.

On Saturday, Mrs. Glover made her farewell appearance in the character of *Mrs. Montpurgo*, and was enthusiastically received. After the performance, she was led before the curtain by Mr. Farren, and, in addressing the audience, showed much feeling, being able to say little more than that she had been fifty-three years on the stage, and was greatly indebted to them and to Mr. Farren for the brief engagement. We are happy to learn that a benefit at least, if not a farewell at one of the largest houses (perhaps, Her Majesty's) is intended for this distinguished actress, which the Queen has consented to patronise.

On Monday, an adaptation from Scribe's "Kaoul and Liebe," by Morris Barnett, was produced. It is in three acts, and entitled "Power and Principle." The part of *Louise Müller* was admirably sustained by Mrs Stirling. Mr. Barnett has contrived to give to the drama a happy ending, according to him, *Count Ferdinand of Ehrhalt* (Mr. Leigh Murray) wrings the secret from the villain *Wurmz* (Mr. H. Farren), just before his impending marriage, and, rushing into the presence of his mistress, prevents her from taking poison. Nor is this the only instance in which the original has been modified: characters have been omitted, and the incidents compressed; so that now the situations are brought closely together, and each act concludes with a striking tableau. The *wife* of the first act reward, *Baron Von Kalb*, was performed by Mr. Compton, who rendered it sufficiently ridiculous. Mr. Barnett has himself performed the old musician and father; and, although the part was considerably reduced, illustrated the character with those touches of effect which, in passages of pathos, render this actor irresistibly pathetic. The piece was perfectly successful.

Mr. Farren has, we understand, become the lessee of the Olympic.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday a new piece was produced, which had precedence of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "Catspaw." It is an adaptation by Mr. Webster of the French drama "Un Mari Anonyme" (a piece already Anglicised for the Lyceum), and bears the title of "None but the Brave deserve the Fair." The part of *Pierre Laroi* was performed by Mr. Webster himself, who exhibited in it his *nonchalance* and manly bearing proper to the adventurous character. The *Lady Isabella de Tremulo* was supported very powerfully by Miss Reynolds, who indicated, by nice shades of feeling, the rising interest she was doomed to experience for her husband's bridegroom. When, in the second act, *Don Flores* returns and claims her for his wife, her love became touching in its obvious fidelity and force. The affair with the *Army* proved very effective; and the catastrophe, turning upon the hero's delicate sense of honour in a trying crisis, was exceedingly pleasing. The curtain fell with applause; and, on being called before it, Mr. Webster acknowledged the authorship of the piece.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The profits of the performances for the Exposition in 1851 have been paid to the City of London Committee, and amount to £107.

M. SCRIBE.

INDEPENDENT of the interest his genius excites, as long as the higher drama will be considered the most refined and intellectual entertainment of society, no educated person can think of M. Scribe without some feeling of gratitude. His works, in the original, or copied, translated, imitated, and too often travestied, defaced, and mangled, have amused the whole world, from Paris to Constantinople, from St. Petersburgh even to Mexico. Nor has the English stage been the least benefitted by him. We could mention the name of a manager of one of our first theatres, who says, that, whenever he was in any difficulty for want of novelty, he always resorted to the translation of one of Scribe's pieces, with the greatest success. He is the author of ten comedies in five acts, and of twenty in one, two, or three acts—all of the highest order, given at the Théatre Français, or Gymnase, where he always knew he achieved his first triumphs. As a lyrical poet, he is equally without a rival, whether for the number or the beauty of his *libretti*. He has written the poetry of upwards of forty grand operas, and nearly as many comic operas. To these must now be added his *libretto* of the "Tempesta." In all his extraordinary productivity, he has written 340 works, independent of his novels, such as "Piquillo Alliaga," &c.

Although so hale and active, and possessing such a flow of spirits, that he appears at least fifteen years younger than Scribe, even in the form in Paris on the 24th December, 1791. His father was a silkmercer near the Pillliers des Halles, in the Rue St. Denis. His lively wit was discerned by all his friends at an early age, and its talent, destined that the powers of his mind should have ample pasture, placed him at the great college of St. Barbe. Shortly after reaching his majority, he began his dramatic career, by writing a vaudeville for the Gymnase, that favourite theatre of Monsieur Bourgeois, and soon after he gave proof that peculiar wit and elegance, that "*parfum de noblesse et de bonne société*" which distinguish the letters of Sévigné and the works of M. Scribe, although in a modern and more familiar form. The refinement and delicacy of the Scribe's vaudeville naturally led to his being engaged to write for that Théâtre Français, where he showed himself in an age successively disfigured by the exaggeration of romantic writers, the loathsome doctrines of Socialism, a worthy successor to Molière. In a state of society where dramatists were reduced to despair, no longer finding amusing and striking types of human character, such as afforded the models of "Les Precieuses Ridicules," "Le Misanthrope," and "Le Tartuffe,"—in the monotony of an age devoted to small intrigues, M. Scribe still held up his mirror to nature, and delighted the world by the startling reflection of petty passions at work in all their serious reality, so triumphantly exemplified in "La Camaraderie." To describe M. Scribe's career, and the progress of his successive works, would demand a volume. The result, the rewards he enjoys, however, is gratifying to state. He has received every species of honorary decration: he is a commander of the Legion of Honour, and has received crosses from almost every Sovereign in Europe a slight return for the enjoyment of his works, pirated and performed daily all over Europe. He is a member of the immortal *Quarante de l'Academie*. Although he derives no profit from his works out of France, he has acquired, by labouring as his pen for many years, from five in the morning to seven in the evening, a noble independence. He is elegant in his manners near Paris, or at his larger domain in the provinces, he spends his life amidst his family and friends, sending forth constantly new stores of amusement for the world at large, and not forgetting to do substantial good to the smaller circle around him.

ALMACK'S.—The next ball of the second subscription, which was to have taken place on Thursday, has been postponed by the ladies patronesses until Thursday, the 20th instant, by which time Mr. Hartley will have had his first drawingroom The last ball is fixed to take place on the 4th of July.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has issued invitations for a morning party at Holderness House, on Saturday, the 22nd inst.; and for a *fête* at Rosebank, on Tuesday, the 2nd of June.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—An amateur performance will be given in aid of the funds of the above Exhibition by several members of the Marylebone Literary Institution and Gymnasium, at the Hanover Rooms, and at the Olympic Theatre; the performances will be "Love's Sacrifice," and "Charles XII."

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—A pen-and-ink copy of the large engraving of the Waterloo Banquet, after Salter's picture, has been executed by Mr. B. W. Browne, an amateur artist, at Wymeswold, near Longuborough. It was begun shortly after the engraving made its appearance, and was completed in two months. A very figure has an accurate likeness exquisitely finished, and every line of detail is faithfully given.

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TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The Season is at its height. The grand campaign of show and *ffte*, ball and out, meeting and exhibition, is waging merrily. Not to be outdone in the general activity, both Houses of Parliament are talking away with a perseverance wonderful in this hot weather. The Commons have their heads at work, and their hands are at it in their new house by noon. The Lords scorn evening delights, and listen to each other up to the small hours. Downing-street is besieged with deputations. Secretaries of State are badgered by the most infinitesimal of questions. The gilded halls of clubs resound with the chatter of multitudinous members, and bow-windows are fought for fiercely. Everybody, in fact, is in town, and everbody is bent upon showing it, and so the social activity. The animal spirits, the intelligence, the scheming, the counter-scheming, all the vigour, and life, and soul of the capital have worked up in their annual *crescendo*, to the grand crash which, echoing through the swarming brilliant West End, proclaims to all the world the culminating point of the London Season.

All the Exhibitions are flinging before the dazzled eyes of society all their wealth of coloured canvass or Carrara marble. The strains of scores of concerts are rising conflictingly into the over-laden atmosphere. The purveyors of open-air entertainments watch us, in the cool grayness of the evening, from their rockets shot off, and to eat ices under trees The Hippopotamus has arrived, and receives his friends. The Junk has made its way into the very bowels of the land. All the clever people and all the wonderful people passable for clever, from the four corners of the earth, and a great many other corners besides. And oh! what a well-amused nation we ought to be, if entertained by only one tithe of the clever things they say and do to please us. Not a concert room, not a casino, not an institution-room, but has its tenant. A mighty huntsman brings the trophies of his lion chases to Hyde Park Corner. A renowned Parisian dramatist makes his first bow to a London audience. Gentlemen come from Australia to tell of kangaroos and boomerangs; from New Zealand, to exhibit all manner of interesting tokens of the *at-tawai* Cannibal Islands. Learned birds, who tell fortunes as they have winged their way hither from Paris; and, if all tales be true, we are soon to be still further refreshed by the novelty of a Black *prima donna*. And, happily, our indefatigable catterers provide for all ranks and degrees. Hampton Court Palace, with beer-barrels in them, holds the serious ones; and the most wicked-looking broughams; Cowes-built yachts upon the river rock to the surge of a steamer conveying five hundred smoke-dried Cockneys to have a sniff at salt water gentlemen, lounging in opera stalls discuss the progression of Norway or the Levant after the season is over; gentlemen passing a cool evening under the trellis-work of a suburban garden, decide upon the merits of a fortnight by the sea, or a ten pounds excursion up the Rhine. There is no blindness to the lowest amusing ourselves. All Mayfair went the other day to Chiswick to see the flowers; all Rag-fair went to Mildenhall to see a couple of bullies beat each other for the "Championship."

But, really, the great sight of the whole—the great exposure of the four million eyes which are winking and blinking this moment in London, is nothing more nor less than the Princes from Nepaul and their diamonds. People look at these glittering personages, and begin to have doubts as the "Arabian Nights" being a work of fiction. What if they have arrived here flying through the air on a magic carpet! What if they have a tent packed up in a turban big enough to cover a regiment! What if they bear signets carved with the seal of Solomon, and giving them power over the King of the Genii. What if Fees and *Fays* flutter invisibly about them. What if they have a retinue of Africanc magicians, and eat cream tarts and lambs stuffed with whole ehio nuts. For myself, I have an inward comfort in believing that all the jewels displayed by their Oriental Highnesses were found sticking to the pieces of flesh carried by the eagles out of the Valley of Diamonds, and it would be difficult to divorce me from the creed that the gentlemen in question are near relations to Prince Camaralzaman, King Beder, Noureddin, and the fair Persian—to say nothing of Aladdin, Ali Baba, Sinbad, and that 'cute fisherman, who *did* the genl in such magnificent style, when the latter was fool enough to re-pack himself in the copper vessel. At all events, if the Nepaulese noblemen were so connected, they could not excite more lively curiosity than they do. At Chiswick, last Saturday, the poor men were nearly smothered by inquisitive ladies and gentlemen.

A story is whispered about, touching a late dispatch of Lord Palmerston's to Admiral Parker which, though very much too good to be true, is also too good to be left out even if not true. It is said that the private instructions to the English Admiral at Athens directed him, in case the French fleet should offer any molestation to certain operations, to dispatch them to Marlborough's Nose's head about attacking or capturing, but a simple direction as to destination when these operations should have been performed. Cool, this, and refreshing in such hot weather. The very common off-hand English style of talking about naval engagements with the French, never, however, was better exemplified than in an anecdote recently told me by a large ship-builder, of one of his hands—an old man-of-war's carpenter, who had occasion to pass some time at Toulon. Some French naval officers spoke a little English, scraped acquaintance with the old tar veteran, and one day chanced to ask him his opinion of a peculiarity in the rig of a newly-launched French war corvette. "Why, sir," replied Jack without, observes, the least intention of being anything but perfectly polite—"why, sir, you see I don't much like it myse.f. It may suit your notions, but it don't suit mine. Howsumdever, there's no great harm done; for a carpenter's crew can change it in the course of the corvette passage into Portsmouth Harbour, you know."

The New House of Commons, with its lofty roof, traceried windows, and stately proportions, contrasts oddly with the rough style of the temporary fittings-up—the coarse lining of the rude deal planks loosely nailed together. A few months of observe, sticking out at the joinings of the compartments of the roof, whole bunches of shavings, which Mr. Barry seems not to have had time to sweep away. This same ceiling is as yet but loosely put together—bright streaks of daylight showing through each crack and crevice. There are many complaints made as to difficulty of hearing; but it is the opinion of some of the most experienced reporters, that, as soon as people's ears get a little accustomed to the new chamber, they will hear very nearly as well as in the old. The extreme height of the Hall produces, no doubt, a certain degree of echo; but I suspect it is almost impossible to construct an apartment of the stately dimensions and great height demanded by Gothic architecture, without experiencing a degree of this unremovable difficulty in the way of first-rate acoustic arrangements. The first thing which strikes in the New House is its comparatively small size. It is certainly less than the House of Lords, and its area appears still more narrowed by the huge, ugly, lump of gallery, which blocks up nearly a quarter of the length of the chamber, and is certainly as atrocious an excrescence as ever was put together. It must, of course, come down, and the longitudinal benches be extended from end to end of the hall. When this is done, the appearance of the House will be beautifully symmetrical—more chastely and creatively so, I think, than even the House of Lords.

The story about the Duke of Wellington's Waterloo breeches, which has compelled so conspicuous a place in the newspapers for the last two or three days, and the piquancy of which has been so sadly taken away by Mrs. Loudon's letter stating that it was a note from her late husband which the Duke, some twelve years ago, read as having been addressed to him by the Bishop of London. This story, I am informed, was built upon the following simple fact:—The Duke did not make two minutes reading the communication. He took "C. J. London" to mean "C. J. London;" but he did not interpret "Waterloo Beeches" as "Waterloo Breeches;" and the answer which he returned to the right rev. Prelate was that he was very welcome to do any thing he pleased with the beeches, except cut them down. I saw his Grace the other evening produce a smile in the House of Lords, by manufacturing an extempore ear-trumpet out of a sheet of foolscap, an instrument he quietly turned to the deafened ear of Lord Glengal, who was hallooing rather than speaking about the sale of Irish encumbered estates, not three feet from his Grace's elbow. The ear-trumpet so applied, struck me as significant; and if the reader will refer to the report of the Earl of Clarendon's speech, or last Tuesday's papers, and if he will bear in mind also that the rather extreme sentiments therein contained were uttered almost at the full pitch of the speaker's voice, he will perhaps be inclined to favour a little theory (I say a little theory) of the sudden ear-trumpet assumption of deafness, nature, was nothing more or less than a species of quiet ironical manœuvre or quiz upon the Bonarges-like vehemence of the Irish orator. This, however, is of course a matter of opinion.

The long-vexed question of an international copyright with our transatlantic cousins shows symptoms of rising to a speedy crisis Up to a recent period the Yankees had all the advantage of the defective state of the law. They could steal freely from our literary richness; whereas, not only had they little of their own to be robbed of, but their handful of authors took very good care to secure English publishers, and, therefore, English copyrights, for their works. Two instances, however, a recent law decision has wrested from the Coopers and Irvings of the States; so that English booksellers have now a perfect right to treat American authors as American booksellers have long been in the habit of serving English authors. And mine is something just to the point *et tabulas*, if Yankee maybe reprinted and sold for a shilling in New York, why may not Cooper be reprinted and sold for a shilling in London? At all events, the reprisals system will puzzle no more. Yankee neighbours to inform us that they are to leave the embassy, which I hear Mr. James, the novelist, is to undertake to the States, with a view of making preliminary arrangements for a full and satisfactory code directed against all future international literary freebooting.

A. B. R.

By the construction of the new landing-quay at the south pier, Dover, for the convenience of the Continental traffic, steamers can leave and enter the harbour an hour earlier and an hour later than formerly. This renders the disagreeable necessity of bearing a thing of frequent occurrence, and owing to the rapid progress of the harbour of refuge works, another summer will see that practice totally discontinued.

No arrangement having been come to between the directors of the North British Railway and the engine-drivers lately on their employment, and there being no probability of an amicable arrangement being now effected, steps have been taken by nearly sixty of the men to emigrate to the United States. The necessary funds have been contributed by the engine-drivers on other lines.

A parcel of gutta-percha sheet was shipped on board the *Brighton*, Dundee trader, by Mr. John Taylor, of Newcastle, on the 1st of March, and the vessel was last at Holy Island, during the gale of the 6th of that month. The revenue officers found the gutta-percha at Warren Water, near Hamburgh Castle, the week before last. Although it had been exposed to the action of the sea for nearly three months, the water had not penetrated beyond the outer surface of the material, the gutta-percha being equally as good as when shipped.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C M J, Birmingham.—1 The Problem is neat, but much too easy, and the game has moderate merit. 2. The notes on the Evans Gambit between Messrs Kieseritzky and Horwitz, at page 138 of the "Handbook," are unimpeachable. If Mr H had played in the way suggested by the author, he must have won easily, for how could Black possibly save his K or bring the K Book into play?

Sir G S.—The move proposed for White's 27th, in the game you allude to, will not do. Black may reply with 27 Q to K 7 th, and escape. See the variations on this remarkable *partie*, recently published in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* of May last

M K, Paris.—Received with thanks. The duplicate copies for the current year shall be forwarded.

F Y, Guernsey.—The game evinces an aptitude for chess in both competitors not often found where the opportunities of cultivating the art are so restricted. We shall be glad to see some future specimens

TIN-TAN-BOO.—*Tou pas jamais.*

Q.—The earliest denomination of the piece we call the *Bishop*, among the Indians, Arabians, Persians, Turks, &c., was *Fil*, or *Fill*, or *Filaz*, or *Pharzin*. From this the Spaniards, adding the Arabian article *Al*, made *Alfil*. The Italians subsequently formed of it their *Alfiere*, and the ancient English, according to Oxnton, their *Alphyn*, and, as Lydgate has it, their *Aulfyn*. The French, at an early period, turned this piece *Fol*, or *Fou* (an evident corruption of the original *Fil*), and gave to it the actual French significance. At what exact period this took place, it is, perhaps, impossible now to discover; but that the figure of a fool constituted one of the Chess pieces on the ancient French Chess-board, there is abundant evidence. Will our Correspondent favour us with an address, so that we might see the curious Chess-man to which he alludes? We might then be enabled to form an opinion as to their antiquity

JEDICUS.—You probably refer to the St. George's Chess Club, in Cavendish-square. The subscription is three guineas per annum, and that entitles you to free admission at all times to the Polytechnic Institution. Among the latest accessions to this club, we observe the names of his Excellency Jung Bahadoor, Ambassador from the Court of Nepaul, and the Princes who accompanied him in his Embassy, all of whom, we are told, are devotees to the "Royal game."

S G.—We scan the periodical in question by post, and should strongly advise you to do the same

REBUS.—They have an undoubted *right*, in our opinion, to insist upon your abiding by the move sent

A MEMBER OF THE LEITRIM CLUB.—The communication referred to never reached us, and the present is scarcely legible

F C, Hatley.—Received with thanks, and acknowledged by letter

PERO.—You will obtain the man at the Polytechnic Institution

CIVIS.—The match between Messrs Mongredien and G Medley is all but finished, the score being—4 Medley, 6; Mongredien, 4. The winner of the first seven games to be victor.

J A L.—It shall be examined; but we have a horror of all "first attempts" in problem making

SOLUTIONS by C S, DICEY-SIDD, M F, R S T, Sir G S, S G, BATH DUO, DERBYON, Dr FIELD, BELLARY, M E R, OTHO, J F, Hyther, R D M, SIR EDMUND; P, Boldon; OLEOSA, S G, C S, Romford; R V, R F, BOMBARDIER F G H, A CANTERBURY REBUKE, F S S, D D, G S, New H T, Rev R S M, FIELD CHESS, MILES, are correct. All others are wrong

*** We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an admirable article, the joint production of Major Jaenisch and Mr Schmmoll, of St Petersburgh, on the "TRUE DEFENCE TO THE SCOTCH GAMBIT," together with a highly interesting game and Problem by the same distinguished players. We have also to express our obligations to Messrs Horwitz and Kling for several beautiful examples of end-game play, from their forthcoming work

A pile of communications on Chess must await new, from want of space for the answers, until next week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 333.

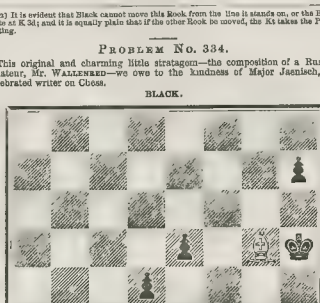
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt	P takes Q (best)	3. Kt to K 5th	Q R to Q K 6th (*a*)
2. P to K 4th	Q R to Q B 6th (best)	4. B to Q B 5th	
	And Mates with B or Kt next move.		

(*a*) It is evident that Black cannot move this Rook from the line it stands on, or the B will mate at K 3d; and it is equally plain that if the other Rook be moved, the Kt takes the Pawn, mating.

PROBLEM NO. 334.

This original and charming little stratagem—the composition of a Russian amateur, Mr. ALEXANDER—we owe to the kindness of Major Jaenisch, the celebrated writer on Chess.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, is to mate in four moves.

*** The solution will be withheld for a fortnight.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
7. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
8. B to K 2d	Q to Q B 3d

London to play.

Game in a Match now pending between the President of the London Chess-Club, Mr. MONGREDIEN, and Mr. G. MEDLEY.

(*Queen's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. G. Medley.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mongredien.)	WHITE. (Mr. G. Medley.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mongredien.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	25. P to K 8th	Q to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	26. R to Q B 5th	Q to Q 2d
3. P to K 3d	P to K 3d	27. Q to K R 3d (*c*)	P to K B 3d
4. B to K P	K Kt to B 3d	28. P to K 6th (*d*)	Q to Q K 2d
5. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	29. Q to K R 5th	Kt to Q 4th
6. K Kt to K 2d	P to Q K 4th	30. R to K B 3d (*e*)	Q to K 2d
7. P to Q 3d	B to Q Kt 5th	31. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P
8. Castles	Castles	32. B to Q B sq (*f*)	P to K R 3d
9. Kt to K Kt 3d	B takes Q Kt	33. R takes Rt	P takes R (*g*)
10. P takes B	P to Q 6th	34. P to K B 6th	P takes P
11. B to Q R 3d (*a*)	R to K sq	35. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	Q to K Kt 2d
12. K to Q B sq	P to Q R 4th	36. R takes P	R K to Q 3d
13. P to K 4th	K Kt to B 5th	37. Q takes R P	Q takes Q
14. K B to Q Kt sq	B to Q R 3d	38. R takes Q	Q R to K sq
15. Q B to Q Kt 2d	Kt to Q 2d	39. B to K B 5th	R to K Kt 2d
16. Q to K Kt 4th	K Kt to B 5th	40. K to B 2d	Q R to K B sq
17. B to K 4th	Q to K R 5th	41. K to Kt 3d	R takes B
18. Q to K B 3d	K Kt to K 2d	42. P to K 7th	K R takes P
19. P to K B 5th	P to K 4th	43. R takes R	K Kt to K 8th
20. K Kt R 5th	Q Kt to K B 3d	44. R to K Kt 6th (ch)	R to K 2d
21. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt	45. R takes P	K R to Kt 8th (ch)
22. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to Q sq	46. K to R 4th	Q R takes R
23. Q to K Kt 3d	P takes P	47. B takes R	Q to K 7th
24. P takes P (*b*)	Q to Q 3d	And wins.	

(*a*) A good move, because it affords him an opportunity of bringing his Q Rook to guard the attacked Pawn

(*b*) These Pawns well marshalled must prove formidable enemies, one would think, ere long.

(*c*) Threatens P to K 6th anon. (*d*) "The cry is still, 'They come!'"

(*e*) We should have marched onward with the Pawn; and, in that case, the following is not an unlikely termination:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
30. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P	34. R takes P	K Kt to B sq
31. Q R takes Kt	P takes R	35. R to K 8th, and wins.	
32. P to B 6th?	P takes P!		

(*f*) P to K B 6th looks tempting. In that case, if Black simply took P with P, it is not clear that White gains much by his motion. If however, the P were taken with the Kt (a very natural move), White seems to have an advantage For example:—

WHITE.	BLACK	WHITE.	BLACK
32 P to K B 6th	Kt takes P	34 Q to K R 7th (ch)	Q takes Q (See)
33 B takes K R 7 (ch)	Kt takes B (best)	35. P takes Q (ch), and ought to win.	

(*g*) R takes R would have cost him the game very soon.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 584.—By W. C., Manchester.

White K at his sq, R at Q B sq, Kt at K B 6th, P at K B 2d.
Black: K at his Kt 8th, Ps at K Kt 7th and K B 6th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 585—By W. G., of York.

White: K at his R sq, Q at her sq Bs at Q B 8th and Q Kt 6th, Kts a. Q 5th and Q B sq, Ps at K Kt 4th and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 3rd, Q at K Kt 2nd, Bs at K R 4th and Q 3rd, Kts at K R 2nd and Q B 6th; Ps at K B 5th, K 2nd and 4th, and Q K 6th

White playing first, mates in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The proposed banquet by the Mayors of England to the Lord Mayor of London and the Commissioners of the National Exposition, is fixed to take place at the Guildhall, York, in the first week in August next. Prince Albert, it is said, has accepted the invitation sent by the Lord Mayor of York, and will be present.

That dreadful scourge, the cholera, has begun its ravages in Europe already. Hitherto in the present summer it has confined its fatal influence to America. But we learn from Pergue, in Bohemia, that the progress it has made there lately is fearful. On the 26th ult. 47 persons died of the epidemic, and, among them several highly-esteemed men in the upper circles.

The Cheshunt penny bank was opened last Monday evening, and a considerable number of depositors attended. The promoters are sanguine of success.

On Sunday Lieutenant Webber was handling a loaded pistol in Charter-house-square, when by some mischance the weapon went off. The charge passed through his hand, and produced lock-jaw, from the effects of which he expired in a few hours. Lieutenant Webber was son to the late Dr. Webber, Dean of Ripon.

The *Essex Herald*, after referring to the hitherto mysterious absence of Mr. James Rickards from the town of Maldon, states that it is now accounted for by the discovery that he is an alleged defaulter in his accounts as collector to the Essex Provident Society.

The vessel *Mary Glover*, arrived from New York, has brought the very large quantity of 37,664 bushels of Indian corn, comprising more than the entire cargo; and the vessel *American*, from New York, has brought 41,895 bushels of this description of grain of American produce.

The appearance of the young flax-crops in Ireland is reported as very satisfactory. They are, in most cases, looking remarkably well. Some stalks of flax have been exhibited, grown near Belfast, already 21 inches in length, and increasing at the rate of nearly two inches daily.

The English Roman Catholic Peer Lord Vaux is at present on a visit to his extensive Irish estates in the county of Kilkenny; and his tenants hail with great satisfaction his Lordship's visit, as he is known to be an excellent landlord to those on his English property.

The tenants from Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, and most of the other chief towns in Ireland, state that new potatoes of the finest quality are already making their appearance in considerable quantities in the markets, and not the least trace of disease is to be observed.

The Earl of Ernle is visiting his estates in Sligo and Mayo, and has announced to his tenants a reduction of 15 per cent. in his rents.

The *Leinster Express* publishes, on the authority of a private letter from Liverpool, that a sailor, arrived lately from Sydney, reports that two days before he landed an account was received there of the death of Mr. Smith O'Brien, but that the statements of his ill-treatment were untrue.

The *Drogheda Argus* says that there is no immediate likelihood of a vacancy for that borough by the elevation of Sir William Somerville to the Peerage

The floating of the first tube of the down line of rail of the Britannia Bridge took place on Monday, in the presence of a vast number of spectators. The result was in every respect successful. The engineers present were Mr. Brunel, Mr. Locke, Mr. G. P. Bidder, Mr. G. R. Stephenson, Mr. Hankshaw, &c.

At Cambridge University, the Chancellor's gold medal for the best English ode on the late Queen Adelaide has been adjudged to Julian Fane, of Trinity College. Sir William Browne's medals have been adjudged to the under mentioned:—Greek ode, Philip Perring, Trinity College; Latin ode, William Raynes, Clare Hall; Epigrams, William Wayte, King's College.

Last week, Sir John Guest, Bart., M.P., of Canford House, presented the inhabitants of Merthyr Tydvil with £1000 towards a new Town Hall, about to be erected in that borough.

Between nine and ten o'clock, on Wednesday evening week, the promenades on the boulevards and the quay of Paris observed all at once the northern part of the sky brilliantly illuminated by a meteor; and at the same time the same phenomenon was observed at Rouen, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and other places.

The opening of the South Wales Railway is definitively arranged for Tuesday, the 18th inst.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were not quite so large, being 616,486lb.

It is with great regret that we have heard that Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet, met with a very severe accident on Thursday night week, on his return home from dining with a friend. Mr. Rogers was knocked down by a cab in crossing the street, and has ever since continued in such danger as to cause very serious alarm to his numerous friends

Joseph Ady has been lodged in Giltspur-street Prison on a charge of defrauding the Post-office by sending 1400 unpaid letters which were returned.

A private in the 69th French regiment of the line was sentenced to death by court-martial, in Paris, on Friday week, for having twice struck a corporal of his company.

John Gill, an aged pauper, residing in the village of Tunstall, near Richmond, Lincolnshire, died last week On examining his house, a sum of money, amounting to £20 0s 8½d., was found concealed in a drawer. He had applied at the Union before his death for an additional 6d. a week.

Kossuth's children left Pesth, by steamer, on the 26th ult., for Kutayen, in Asia Minor, where their parents are. They were accompanied to the quay by a crowd of persons, who bade them farewell in the most touching manner.

On and from the 2nd of September next a modification of the present West India mail route scheme will come into operation. The steamers will no longer call at Barbadoes, but will go direct, on the 2nd and 17th of each month, to St. Thomas and Chagres, returning by the same route. Branch steamers will convey toe mails to and from St. Thomas and Jamaica, the Mexican Gulph, the Spanish Main and the Windward and Leeward Islands.

On the 14th ult., one of the ground seines of Penzance, at Pendower, Cornwall, caught 300 mackerel, and on the 4th inst. the seines brought in about 12,000 mackerel and about 10,000 herrings. The boats at St. Ives have been taking from 300 to 400 mackerel per boat, which have sold at a very low price at 4s. to 6s. per 120. The Mount's Bay boats continue to take a great deal of mackerel. They were sold at Newlyn and Mousehole for 3s. per 100 of six score, and at Penzance three for a penny.

Nicholas Everard, condemned to death for parricide, was executed on Monday last at St. Thiebault (Haute-Marne). When informed on Sunday night that he had only a few hours to live, he testified no emotion. He remained calm to the last, attended the mass of the guillotine with firmness, and composedly delivered his head into the hands of the executioner

The police of Paris have succeeded in arresting a band of 31 housebreakers, composed almost entirely of liberated convicts, having a centre of operations at Bercy. Among the articles found on the premises in the house of the receiver were many valuable pictures, jewellery of all kinds, watches, &c., and wrapped up in an old stocking a sum of 5050f. There was also a quantity of plate, the crockets of the Mont de Piété, where, if wanted, could be redeemed.

Lord Londesborough has presented, through Sir William Burnett, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, to the museum of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, a magnificent specimen of the mummy, from Upper Egypt, which will form a most interesting addition to the splendid collection of this institution

On Saturday last, a hive of bees, belonging to Mr. Newton, yeoman, of West Dean, Sussex, first Orton, near Carlisle, gave forth a new swarm, which immediately alighted upon Mr. Newton's face and neck, to his great surprise and consternation. After enduring this state of things for nearly an hour, he was at length released from his rather perilous situation without having suffered the least injury, and the "little busy bees" were safely lodged in a new hive. It is unnecessary to say, that, had he made the least resistance to the irascible insects, the consequences might have been fatal.

A heavy pressure has been sent from Chatham to Sunderland, to be placed there on the battery on the north side of the harbour, where there has not been anything of the kind for a considerable time; and a thirty-two pounder has been sent to Berwick-upon-Tweed, intended for the practice of the coast-guard men stationed there in the art of gunnery, with the view of afterwards drafting them into the navy should they be required. The gun is to be mounted on the walls at the flag-staff position towards Spittal Beach.

The reports on the subject of the growing wheats in the north of England are generally favourable: they do not appear to have grown to the extent frequently observed at this season of the year; nevertheless they exhibit signs of health and vigour. In some parts rye is in full ear, and the barley and oats, as well as beans and peas, exhibit a promising appearance.

The Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway was opened for traffic on Saturday, when the first train left Cork for Passage at nine o'clock. Notice could be more satisfactory or encouraging to the company than the amount of passenger traffic which the line obtained during that day and yesterday. There are two stations on the line: one at Blackrock, on the cutting near Dundanion; and the other, which is called the Douglas-station, half way between Cork and Passage

A vessel arrived from Stettin has brought the large quantity of 225 puncheons of potato spirit, consigned, and also 130 casks of potato flour, the produce and manufacture of Prussia.

The *Trafalgar*, East Indiaman, landed, on Monday last, in the East India Docks, a remarkably beautiful elephant, which has been purchased for the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, and (out of compliment to the hero of Trafalgar's achievements the ship was named) christened "Nelson."

The English fishing-boats the *Wonder* and the *Hunt* were seized and taken into Havre a few days ago by the French Government, under the pretence that the number of oars, nails, and cows was more than allowed by the treaty. A return has just been published stating the number of live cattle exported from Ireland to Great Britain in each year, from [illegible]. The number of oxen, bulls, and cows was from 86,464 (1846) [illegible] to 394,179 (1847) to 244,961 (1849); that of swine from [illegible] to 58,053 (1849). These figures are not the result of actual enumeration, no record of the trade between great Britain and Ireland having been kept since 1825, when it was placed under coasting regulations, but are gathered chiefly from printed market and shipping returns.

CONSECRATION OF ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.

ON Tuesday, one of the most remarkable Churches lately erected in the metropolis was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, and Brechin, Archdeacons Thorpe, Manning, and Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Rev. W. Sewell, the Rev. J. Keble, and upwards of 200 other clergymen connected with what is usually termed the High Church party, all of whom appeared in full canonicals, and presented a very imposing assemblage. There were also present, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Nelson, Lord Campden, Lord Fielding, Lord Castlereagh, Sir John Harrington, Bart., Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., Mr. Bramston, M.P., and other noblemen and gentlemen.

The new Church and College are dedicated to St. Barnabas, and are situate in that part of Pimlico which abuts upon Chelsea, and have long been looked upon with much interest.

The first stone of the College was laid on St. Barnabas' Day, 1846: it includes lodgings for two schoolmasters, and a matron and servant, and four school-mistresses; schools for boys, girls, and infants, about six hundred in all, twenty-four of whom are to be on the foundation, to be clothed, boarded, and lodged, as well as educated gratuitously. The residentiary house is constructed to hold four clergymen, whose duty it will be to attend to the parochial duties of the parish, and to minister in the Church. They will also teach in the Schools, and have the special superintendence of twelve choristers on the foundation. The Church is intended to be entirely free, without pews or paid seats, and will be capable of holding 700 persons in open benches. The Schools were opened on St. Barnabas' Day, 1847.

The Residentiary House was completed in 1845, and is now occupied by the president and three curates. The buildings are constructed of Kentish rag-stone, both externally and internally, having dressings and spire of Caen stone.

The roofs of the Church, chancel, sacristy, and choir vestry are of oak.

The cost of the Schools, Residentiary House, and Church, with the enclosing walls and appurtenances, will be about £20,000, exclusive of private offerings of decoration. The freehold site of the College was the munificent gift of the late Marquis of Westminster. The funds have been provided by the voluntary contributions of the Inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, and specially the congregation attending divine service in that church. The style of the architecture is the first pointed (early English), and which appeared to the trustees of the College best adapted for the poor man's church.

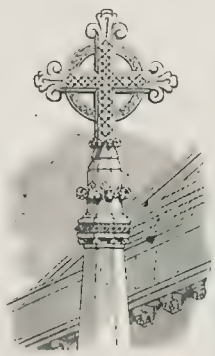
ST. BARNABAS CHURCH AND COLLEGE, PIMLICO.

The decorations of the Church are of the most superb description, the chancel especially being resplendent with colour and gilding. The altar, canopies to the sedilia, and other parts, are very richly gilded, whilst the roof is splendidly painted. The roof to the nave is well designed, and the chamfered edge of the timbers is painted with flowers on a white ground, giving relief in point of colour, and adding much to the effect of the interior. From our representations, an idea of the general character of the edifice can be formed; our exterior View showing the Church and collegiate buildings, whilst in our interior View, taken from the nave, looking east, the arrangement and decorations are carefully shown. Of the small Vignettes, one shows the font, with its elegant enrichments fully delineated; and the other, the upper part of the spire in the court-yard of the College.

The dimensions of the interior of the Church are as follows:—The length, 97 feet from east to west, including the chancel (30 feet deep). The width of the nave and aisles, 51 feet; and the height of the nave, 5 feet. The height of the tower and spire is 170 feet. The general arrangement is a nave with north and south aisles; a tower at the west end of the north aisle a south porch, a chancel with aisles, a sacristy and choir vestry, all attached, connecting the Church to the other portions of the College. There is a crypt under the eastern part of the chancel. There is a peal of ten bells, the private and personal gifts of various members of the parish, each person giving a bell. The windows throughout the Church every one of stained glass—are also the gifts of private individuals. The altar, the font, the holy vessels, the illuminated office-books for the service of the altar, the vestments, the corona lucis in the chancel, the eagle of brass, together with several other costly ornaments, are also gifts. The warming apparatus is the gift of a private individual.

The organ, of great richness, variety, and immense power, was built by Messrs. Flight and Son, under the superintendence, and from the plan, of the Rev. Sir Frederick G. Ousley, Bart.

The internal fittings are entirely of oak, executed by Messrs. Jordan and Co.



CROSS IN QUADRANGLE.

INTERIOR OF ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.

The stone carving, the font, altar, and several other works, are by the hands of Mr. White, displaying great beauty and variety in their execution.

Mr. Potter has supplied the smiths' work and greater part of the brass-work; but the gates to the rood, the corona, credence-table, and plate are by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham.

The stained glass forms a series of subjects from the life of St. Barnabas, and is entirely from the factory of Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.

The decorations to the chancel and nave are by Mr. Bulmer, of Sheffield. The builders employed were Messrs. Higgs and Son, the architects, Messrs. Cundy.

Full choral service was performed by the Rev. T. Helmore and the boys of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, after which a sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. The consecration services were to be continued during the week, the sermons to be preached by the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. W. Sewell, and the Rev. F. Bennett. It is understood that Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., has been one of the principal contributors towards the new Church and College of St. Barnabas.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

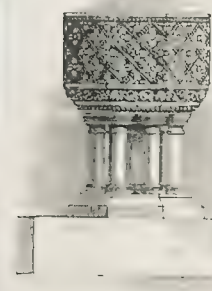
OXFORD.

The Encænia, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, was held in the theatre on Wednesday, when the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on—The Right Hon. General Viscount Gough, G.C.B. Major Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, C.B. Major Henry C. Rawlinson, C.B. The Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Knt. John Ayrton Paris, M.D., F.R.S. Messrs Adcocks, Trinity College, Cambridge; and Bailey were admitted *ad eundem*. The Prize Essays and Poems were recited by their respective authors before a splendid and crowded audience, and much applauded. Lord Gough and his companions were greeted with rapturous plaudits on their entrance and on their quitting the theatre.

DR. ELLERTON'S THEOLOGICAL PRIZE ON THE DIVINE APPOINTMENT OF THE SABBATH.—This subject, as appointed by the judges, for an English essay, is proposed to members of the University on the following conditions; viz.—1. The candidate must have passed his examination for the degree of B.A. or B.C.L. 2. He must not on this day (June 11) have exceeded his 28th term. 3. He must have commenced his 16th term eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in his essay to the Registrar of the University. In every case the terms are to be computed from the matriculation inclusively.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.—It is intended to raise, in St. Augustine's Missionary College, a permanent memorial of the late Queen Dowager, in the shape of a scholarship bearing her name. Upwards of £200 have already been raised towards the accomplishment of this object, the principal contributors being Lord Lyttelton, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., the Venerable Archdeacon Churton, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, M.A., Vicar of Campden.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. J. Hutchinson to be one of the Canons of Lichfield Cathedral. The Rev. Frederick Anthony Stansfield Marshall, to be one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough. The Rev. T. Corser, Rector of Stand, to be one of the Rural Deans for the diocese of Manchester. The Rev. E. W. Tufnell, to be Rural Dean of the prebend or canonry of Major Pars Altaris, ancienty founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum. The Rev. O. Crewe, to the Rectory of Astbury, Chester. The Rev. Edward Knight James, to the Rectory of Penmaen, Gower. The Rev. Joseph Lawson Sisson, to the Rectory of Edinthorpe, Norfolk. The Rev. Samuel P. Field, to the united Rectories of Bonige-cum-Debach, Suffolk. The Rev. G. Wilcock, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Colchester. The Rev. William Magnall Kerr, to the Rectory of Nevendon, Essex. The Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, to the Rectory of Betchingstoke, near Devizes. The Rev. James Penny, to the Rectory of Steepleton Iwerne, Dorset.



FONT.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. James Milner, late Curate of Monkwearmouth, from the Rev. B. Kennicott and other friends. The Rev. H. Woodward, Curate of St. George's, Wigan, from the congregation. The Rev. J. B. Broadbent, late Curate of St. George's, Chorley, from the teachers of the Sunday-schools. The Rev. Joshua Fawcett, Incumbent of the Holy Trinity Church, from the parishioners of Low Moor, North Bierley. The Rev. F. Clay, late Incumbent, from the congregation of Skerton Church. The Rev. George Grey Cashman, Curate of All Saints', Southampton, from the parishioners. The Rev. Christian Frederick Nowell, from the parishioners of Holy

Trinity, Upper Chelsea, on his departure. The Rev. L. A. Cliffe, from the inhabitants of Trull, near Taunton, on his departure. A few friends in the neighbourhood of Leamington have just evinced their esteem for his private character and ministerial usefulness, by presenting, on the 11th ult., the Rev. Theodore Shaw with an elegant inkstand.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. George Smith Drew, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the incumbency of St. John the Evangelist Church, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Cook, M.A. His Lordship has licensed the Rev. Cornelius Hart, M.A., to the incumbency of Old St. Pancras Church, rendered vacant by the promotion of the Rev. George Smith Drew, M.A., on the nomination of the Rev. Canon Dale.

GENERAL ANDRE SANTA CRUZ.

THIS valiant soldier has just arrived in this quarter of the world as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia to the English Court. He has before visited Europe in the character of exile; but his misfortune is in a measure repaired by the importance and dignity of his present position.

GENERAL ANDRE SANTA CRUZ.

General André Santa Cruz was born in 1794, at La Paz, the capital of one of the provinces of Bolivia, and is a direct descendant, through his mother, from the Incas of Peru. He began his military career immediately upon quitting college, in the Spanish army, wherein he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He joined the liberating army in 1820, when Peru proclaimed her independence, and, by his valour and tactics, largely contributed to maintain the proclamation. In 1821, as a reward for his services, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and, in conjunction with General Sucre, assisted to raise the standard of liberty in the state of Ecuador. It was in the course of this campaign that the battle of Pichincha was fought, in which Santa Cruz distinguished himself at the head of his advanced guard. These services attracted the attention of General Bolivar, and won for him the rank of General of Brigade. He was next engaged with General Bolivar in the celebrated campaigns of Xemiu and Ayacucho, which closed the wars of independence, in 1824.

The achievements of General Santa Cruz in the course of these campaigns were rewarded by the dignity of Grand Marshal of Peru, and the government of the departments of Chuquisaca and La Paz. His sagacious administration in his latter capacity marked him out as the fittest Governor of Peru, to which high post he was quickly nominated by his admirer and friend General Bolivar. The national records of this period bear ample testimony to the enlightened policy and the systematic prudence with which General Santa Cruz presided over the destinies of Peru. He retired from his post in 1827, in consequence of the defection of part of the army from his staunch friend Bolivar, and accepted the comparatively insignificant appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Governments of Chili and of Buenos Ayres. In 1829, a serious rebellion, that threatened irretrievable disasters, having broken out in the Republic of Bolivia, the friends of order appealed to their old friend General Santa Cruz as being the only man capable of re-establishing public tranquillity. His firmness and mercy had the rapid effect of calming the excited spirits of the rebels; and, as soon as public confidence was restored, he placed the financial affairs of the country on a firm footing, and, in conjunction with wise counsellors, drew up the civil and penal codes, which were published within the period of his discretional government. In 1831, the National Congress elected him Constitutional President of Bolivia, and Captain-General of the National Forces; and, moreover, confirmed the clause in the will of General Bolivar, which bequeathed the medal of honour to him. His occupation of the Presidential chair, to which he was re-elected in 1835, was marked by unusual commercial and financial prosperity; and the yearly revenue always exceeded the annual expenditure. He paid great attention, also, to the diffusion of knowledge.

Peru, harassed and divided by internal dissension, turned, as his native country had turned in the hour of trouble, to General Santa Cruz. It was proposed to form a confederation of the two republics. This proposition was carried out, and solemnly ratified in 1835; whereupon the Peruvians, under the protection of their former chief magistrate, laid down arms, and prepared to enjoy the blessings of peace. The Confederation was confirmed, by a convocation of the congresses of Chetami, Huawra, and Tapacari in 1836, and General Santa Cruz was named "Protector of the Confederation." In his capacity of protector, the General made a triumphant entry into Lima, in 1837, where the deliberations of a General Congress of the Confederation were at once opened, and the constitution of the Confederation was determined upon. The Protector's liberal policy secured the sympathy and esteem of all enlightened nations; gave an impetus to native enterprise and industry; and, above all, restored the credit of Peru, by acknowledging and liquidating the English liabilities. This prosperous state of things was suddenly checked by the appearance of a hostile Chilian fleet, which seized upon the fleet of the Confederation in the port of Callao, without any previous declaration of war, and by the landing of a Chilian expedition on the Intermedios, accompanied by a handful of Peruvians who were hostile to the Confederation. This expedition was soon subdued by the skill of General Santa Cruz, who exacted from it the treaty of Paucarpata, and then allowed free egress from the territory of the Confederation. This generosity on the part of the Protector was met by treachery on the part of Chili directly her army was once more on Chilian ground. At this time the Government of Buenos Ayres made an unsuccessful attack upon the Confederation. The enemies without having been successfully repulsed, the prosperous condition of the Confederation continued, till General Orbegoso (one of the founders of the Confederation) rebelled, and enlisted the troops under his command in his cause. This infernal rebellion afforded a fresh and favourable opportunity for renewed hostility from without, and the result was that within a short space of time Chilian troops occupied Lima. On the appearance of General Santa Cruz, however, the foes were compelled to evacuate and re-embark. Defeated in this direction, the Chilian troops directed their course to the northern provinces, where Orbegoso's rebel band were collected. General Santa Cruz, in the ardour of his determination to rid the territory of the Confederation from this treacherous foe, undertook a march of 200 leagues, under the severity of which many of his troops sank, and the result of which was his defeat at Yungay, by his rebel forces. The defection of Generals Ballivian and Velasco, who commanded two powerful divisions of the army of the Confederation, made this disaster irretrievable. General Santa Cruz was obliged to retire to Guayaquil, whence he subsequently betook himself with his family, to Europe. He has lately been accredited by his native country Minister Plenipotentiary in London and Paris.

There are few public men who have held so many important public trusts with such universal popularity. The liberality of the General's views, his sagacity in council, and, above all, the purity of his patriotism, and the unselfish nature of his administrations, are claims upon the gratitude of South America that will command wider recognition in times to come even than they obtain at the present time.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JEREMIE,

BY THE STUDENTS OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

IT may be in the recollection of our readers, that, a short time since, Dr. Jeremie resigned the appointment of Dean and Professor at the East India College, at Haileybury, in consequence of his election to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Although this step was not an unexpected result of the elevation of Dr. Jeremie, it was no less the occasion of deep regret to the students at Haileybury, whose veneration for a gentleman who united in his person so many qualities of gentleness, than of firmness, in the execution of his duties, was only equalled by their admiration of his profound scholarship. His learning and his kindness had won the regard and affection of all; and they determined to express at once their admiration and their regret, by presenting the retiring Dean with a testimonial which should remind him in after times of the services he had rendered, and of the gratitude of those on whom they had been conferred; and, for this purpose, the superb design here engraved was selected.

The Testimonial is a handsome clock, three feet in height, and two in width. The clock is surmounted by a magnificent bronze statuette of Michael Angelo in his studio, modelled by Funchère, and cast by Vittor; supported by a pedestal, enriched with mediæval mouldings and ornaments in *cernolo*; and, laterally, by caryatides in bronze. An appropriate inscription in Latin is engraved on a black marble plinth. The statuette and the caryatides are beautifully executed. The testimonial was prepared under the direction of Messrs. Phillips, Brothers, of Cockspur-street, from whose establishment it was procured.

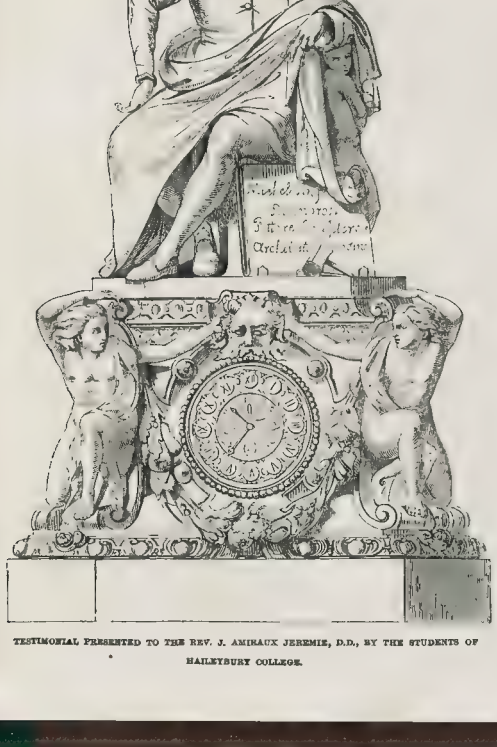
The presentation took place on the 30th ult., in the library of the College, the students being all assembled for the occasion. Dr. Jeremie, upon entering the room, was received with the warmest congratulations.

Mr. Currie, the senior of the College, then advanced to the place occupied by Dr. Jeremie, and presented the testimonial amidst the applause of the assembled students.

An address to the reverend Doctor was also read; and Dr. Jeremie replied to the students with much earnestness and emotion. At its conclusion, the students pressed round the Doctor, and cordially shook hands with him.

Thus terminated a proceeding alike honourable to Dr. Jeremie, to the students individually, and to the establishment which developed the high qualities which won, and the generous gratitude which gave the graceful tribute.

The addresses are reported in full in the *Hertford Mercury* for the 25th ult.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. J. AMBRAUX JEREMIE, D.D., BY THE STUDENTS OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

We regret to report the sudden death, by apoplexy, at Rome, of Wyatt, the eminent sculptor, who for the last twenty years resided there, working out those graceful creations of the chisel which enrich so many European and British galleries.

It is said that Mr. Sergeant Murphy will again be a candidate for the representation of Cork, on the retirement of Mr. Fagan.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD NAAS, M.P. FOR KILDARE COUNTY

RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, Lord Naas, eldest son of the present fifth Earl of Mayo, was born at Dublin in 1822, and having been educated for the University by a private tutor, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1840; in 1844 took his degree of A.B.; in the same year was appointed, under the Lord-Lieutenancy of Earl de Grey, to the commission of the peace for the county of Kildare; and the greater part of the following year he spent in travelling over the Continent, making some stay both at St. Petersburgh and Moscow

LORD NAAS, M.P. FOR KILDARE.

and on his return wrote a work under the title of "St. Petersburgh and Moscow," published by Colburn, in 1845, and which met with considerable public favour. In 1846 he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Earl of Heytesbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from July 1844 to July 1846.

At the general election in 1847, in conjunction with the Marquis of Kildare, he contested the county, on Protectionist and Conservative principles, against John Augustus O'Neil, and was returned, after a severe contest; the numbers being —Marquis of Kildare, 544; Lord Naas, 413; John Augustus O'Neil, 301.

In 1829, this John Augustus O'Neil was a Tory member for Hull, and voted against the Emancipation Bill. At the subsequent general election, the tables were so completely turned against him, that his carriage, under the supposition of his being in it, was thrown over one of the bridges. He, however, escaped, and by 1847 having changed both his religious and political faith, appeared as a Radical, Repeal, and Roman Catholic candidate for Kildare.

In the sessions of 1847 and 1848, Lord Naas, except as an attentive listener, took no part in the debates. His first speech was in favour of the Habeas Corpus suspension of 1848, as necessary to the peace and security of life and property in Ireland. Since then he has taken part in almost every Irish debate of any importance, speaking always to the purpose, and very briefly.

In the present session, he has spoken in support of Mr. Poulett Scrope's motion for a special commission to inquire into the condition of the union of Kilrush, and the means for its amelioration. He seconded Mr. F. French's motion on the Irish Poor-Law; and moved that Sir John Romilly's Bill for Security of Advances on Properties Sold under the Irish Encumbered Estates Commission, should be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that such special enactment to facilitate borrowing for purposes of purchase, was the way, of all others, to perpetuate the evil of the continuance of Irish properties in the hands of middlemen and persons with insufficient capital for their efficient improvement and profitable cultivation.

On Tuesday last, Lord Naas moved that the House should resolve itself into committee, to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits, as a grievance upon the home, and unjustly in favour of the foreign and colonial manufacturers. The quantity of British spirits for payment of duty being measured on going into, and the foreign and colonial on being taken out of bond, he urged that Irish, Scotch, and English manufacturers were compelled to pay duty upon larger quantities than they actually received from the bonded warehouses, no allowance being made for evaporation and waste in store; and the result being that the home manufacturers were practically deprived of the advantage of allowing the spirits to become aged; whilst the foreign maker having his measured for duty only on being taken out of bond, suffered no loss from their continuance in the warehouse, but the quite unimportant one of a diminution in quantity at first cost, and had, therefore, practically, a premium on age, and therefore quality, against the home producer. So forcibly was the case of injustice made out, that in a House of 138 members, 85 voted with Lord Naas, and but 53, notwithstanding the Government opposed the motion, against him; and the majority included members of all parties.

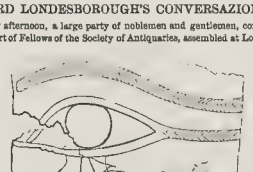
His Lordship has also been a hard worker upon committees sitting last session upon the Ministers' money, and Irish Fisheries Committees, and being now a diligent member of the committees upon the Kilrush Union, the Irish Petty Sessions, and the important committee obtained by the honourable member for Athlone, upon the Irish Prerogative Court.

Lord Naas married, in 1848, Blanche Julia, third daughter of Colonel Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S CONVERSAZIONE.

ON Monday afternoon, a large party of noblemen and gentlemen, consisting for the most part of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, assembled at Lord Londesborough's splendid mansion in Piccadilly, for the purpose of witnessing the interesting process of unrolling a mummy which had been recently brought from Thebes by C. Arden. The specimen was a very perfect one, and the richness



EYE, OF SILVER.

SILVER SCARABÆUS.

of the case, with its gold embellishments and hieroglyphical characters, led to the belief that the investigation of the body would reveal certain peculiarities not commonly met with in mummies of Egyptian preparation. The inscription on the external surface of the case was read thus, "Ankh-sen-hesi," or "She who lives by Isis," thus at once determining the sex of the individual.

Mr Birch, previous to unrolling the mummy, favoured the party with a short sketch of embalming. The term "mummy," he said, came from the Arabic *mum*, a drug, and was not Egyptian, the body being called *ate* in that tongue, the embalment *kars* or *qiots*, and the mummy *sah*. The practice dates from the third and fourth dynasties, in all probability from 3000 B.C., and was continued until 709 A.D. Mr Birch then went through, and explained the process of embalming, as described by Herodotus, with its three grades and cheapest mode, and the process, and compared the historian's account with the facts eliminated by the examination of mummies. The classification of mummies is yet in its infancy. Of the third and fourth dynasties, few, if any, remain; they were ejected, perhaps, to make room for their successors. The jackals may have mangled some, and decay, probably, reached others. Even of the eleventh dynasty there is no known mummy. In the next dynasty, about 1800 B.C., bitumen is first used, and from the nineteenth century to the age of the Roman Empire, specimens are numerous of every grade.

After explaining in detail the various methods of bandaging up the body, sometimes in as many as 46 rounds of swathing, Mr. Birch proceeded to describe the *cartonage* or first pasteboard enclosure for the body. This is formed of compound layers of linen covered with lime, and moulded to the form of the body, and painted with a conventional face and numerous decorations. Among these, the most curious described by Mr. Birch was the illustration of the 125th chapter of the Book of the Dead—"The going into the halls of Double Truth, and how every one is cleansed of his sins and made to see the faces of the gods." Osiris, on his throne, with the balance before him, weighs the heart of the dead man against the feather of truth, whilst the Ibis-headed Thoth records the result. The dead man's introducer leads him to Truth or the Two Truths, and his prayer is, "to be allowed to pass through the paths of darkness, and be enrolled among the followers of Osiris in the gate," &c. As he moves on, everything around him begins to speak. The floors, the floor, the lintels, the proof, all ask him to tell their mystical names ere he proceeds; whilst on the cornice of the hall sit the forty-two demons who are fed on the blood of the wicked, and represent the sins. In front of the gates of judgment the impersonation—the afflicter of the wicked—in a gate, from whence issue the flames of hell. Beside him are the two issues of life—the returner to the earth, and the emblem of new birth; and before these the deceased recites a list of forty-two sins which he has not committed.

Our notice of Mr. Birch's admirable sketch is necessarily very brief. The dusty labour of stripping off the fatally rags for rags of all kinds were used in swathing up the mummies—and the avidity with which antiquaries nearly at once during which time many speculations were hazarded as to the result of the examination: it frequently happening that nothing beyond the materials used in the process is found amidst all the folds in the Egyptian's inheritance—and sometimes to have taken away the more valuable articles intended to be buried with the dead. The first discovery, however, was that of the dorsal strap of leather extending in a sheerson shape from the head to the heels, and by which the body is lead to any important result. A roll of papyrus was next brought to light, inscribed with portions of the Egyptian ritual. The body being exposed, and the flank incision laid bare, the heart appearing from which was stamped the hieroglyphic figure of a human eye—was removed, and some further careful exploration revealed a very unusual feature, namely, a silver plate over the region of the heart; and this was a long narrow plate, on which was stamped a scarabæus with outstretched wings. On removal, the plate was found to be covered with writing, with great care, all the fingers being encased in silver previous to the application of the coating of bitumen. The figure of Apis was also found enveloped in linen bandages between the legs, and the grains of wheat from the deposited beneath the folds of the mummy. It was thought that the lady thus unhouselled by the curiosity of modern antiquaries was one of wealth and rank, who lived from one thousand to twelve hundred years before Christ, and that she had been preserved from the present time; but the body was so much charred in embalming, that the limbs fell asunder very easily.

The mummy was one of the most interesting that has been examined for some years, and the visitors present are much indebted to Lord Londesborough for the privilege of inspecting it.

By the special kindness of Lord Londesborough, one of our Artists was permitted to witness the unrolling the mummy, and to take sketches of the silver plates found upon it; and we present them to our readers, premising that in our Engravings they are represented of much smaller size than the originals. Silver ornaments, we should observe, are very rarely met with in mummies.

THE GORHAM CASE.

THAT the Bishop of Exeter and his advisers would have recourse to every means the law could be tortured into allowing, to stop the execution of the judgment of the Privy Council, we were aware, and stated as much three weeks ago. We were not surprised, therefore, that a smaller motion was made in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday week that was made in the other two courts, for a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay the Arches Court from giving institution to Mr. Gorham; but we are surprised that the Court, though it is rather notorious for raising nice points of law, should have taken a different course from the other Courts, and granted the rule. It professes to wish not to differ from the other Courts, but it also professes to be ignorant of some questions at issue, especially how the matter in dispute touches the Crown, and it grants the rule that counsel may enlighten its ignorance. The return to the rule was made on Saturday, when the Attorney-General raised an objection to the want of jurisdiction in the Court, which the Court overruled. The argument on the case is to be begun on the 29th, and be continued *de die in diem* till it be concluded. Another month of agitation for the Church is supplied by the wish of some of the judges of the Court who hear counsel to receive information from the researches of counsel on doubtful points of law.

On Wednesday, the Attorney-General moved, in the Court of Queen's Bench, that a writ should be issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury to command him to inquire and certify to the Court upon the matters in which issue had been joined in a certain suit of *quare impedit*, in which the Queen was plaintiff and the Bishop of Exeter defendant—the present case. The writ being issued, the Archbishop would call before him the parties concerned in carrying the decision on the issues into execution, and return the same into the court at Westminster. The Lord Chief Justice said the Court was bound to award the writ, and the writ was ordered. Another step, therefore, is taken, with a view of bringing the matter to a close; but it remains to be seen whether, like many other legal proceedings, it will not complicate it still more. The present writ is an unusual, though not unexampled, proceeding.

Arrangements have been made for holding a great public meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England on the 27th inst., for the adoption of certain resolutions with reference to the late decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of "Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter," and the consequences arising therefrom. The principal men connected with the High Church party will be present, to take part in the proceedings. The promoters are anxious to secure the countenance and support of all who feel that a tacit acquiescence by the Church of England in the recent decision of the Privy Council would be an "inspeakable" misery. An address to the Throne will be moved at the meeting, setting forth the Church's rights as to spiritual freedom, reminding her Majesty of the declaration prefixed to the articles of religion, and praying therefore the Royal licence that convocation may be summoned for the express purpose of vindicating or authoritatively declaring the doctrine of the Church of England on Holy Baptism. Many of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries have expressed approval of the proposed course of proceeding, and have intimated their intention of being present at the meeting.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL MARINES AT GOSPORT.—The annual inspection of this corps was made by Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and Colonel John Owen, K.H., the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Corps, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The above gallant officers and their staff arrived on the ground at Forton, at eleven, A.M. The state of the arms and accoutrements, mess-rooms, officers' quarters, marine gun batteries, &c., was found satisfactory; and the field movements at Haslar were executed in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon the men, and drew from the Generals the warmest praise. The firing was precise and effective, and the admirable discipline of the men most apparent.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols opened heavily on Monday, prices from Paris quoting a decline in the French *rentes*. The news, however, of the unsuccessful attack on Cuba by the American Lopezites, joined to the enhanced value in the market of the public, afterwards gave a buoyancy to prices, and the closing quotations were 96½ to 97. An improvement of ¼ marked the opening on Tuesday; and as the settlement of the approaching Consol account proceeded, prices further advanced, quoting 97¼ at the close of business. Wednesday was principally occupied in arranging balances, and some alarm was felt about an extensive bear account, which has, however, since been settled for the present. The low rate of money for the next fortnight dates for present arrangements, and the Account seems generally to have been rather *bearish* than otherwise. Thursday was settling-day, no apparent difficulty occurring in the performance of the bargains. Prices at the close of business, Consols quoting 97⅛ to ¼ for Money, with great firmness. Bank Stock has been done as high as 209; Exchequer Bills, 68 to 71. Consols open on the 17th of July for the transfer of the future quarter's dividends will, consequently, be the prices for delivery at that day. At the close of the week, Bank Stock quoted 208, Reduced, 96½; Consols, 97⅛; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98¼; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8¼; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1850, 8⅞; India Bonds, under £1000, 88 pm; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, [illegible] Consols for Account, 97⅛, Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm; Ditto, £ 0, June, 68 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 68 pm.

Without any extraordinary fluctuation in the Foreign Market, prices have been well supported until the close of the Account, when a sight tendency to recede was apparent. This was most perceptible in Mexican, which, on Thursday, receded from Monday's price of 31⅝ ⅜ to 31¼ ⅜. Russian Five per Cent. Stock has been done at 108, Peruvian at 77⅜ to 78⅜, and Buenos Ayres Bonds at 83. Closing prices were for—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 88; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., [illegible]; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18⅜; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1845, Ex Jan. Coupons, 31⅜; Ditto, Account, 31⅜; Ditto, Small, 31⅝ Portuguese Four per Cent., 34⅜; Russian Bonds, 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 95⅜; Ditto, Scrip, 3⅞ p; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17⅝; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38⅛; Ditto, Account, 38⅜; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 12. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 7/8; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 86⅝.

Thursday was another dull day in the Share Market, and, on the Account being closed, prices yielded in several instances. There has, however, been a better business doing this Account than for several preceding, a greater degree of confidence being displayed in the best descriptions. Aberdeen, ½; Ditto, Preference, ¼ dis.; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, ½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 9⅜; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 6⅝; Eastern Counties, 7⅛; Ditto, New Preference, 3 per Cent., 11⅛ dis.; East Lancashire, 7½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 28⅝; Great Northern, 10¾; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 10⅝; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 31⅛; Great Western, 59⅜ ⅝; Ditto, New, £7 8 pm; Hull and Selby, 96¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 40⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 2; Leeds and Bradford, 94½; London and Blackwall, 4⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 82⅛; Ditto, Guaranteed, Five per Cent., 111; London and Greenwich, 11; London and North-Western, 110; London and North-Western, New Quarters, 12⅛; Ditto, Fifths, 12⅛; London and South-Western, 64½; Ditto, New £50, 24⅛; Midland, 37⅛; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8⅛; North British, 7⅞; North Staffordshire, 7⅛; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9⅛; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Royston and Hitchin, 5½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 9½; South-Eastern, 14⅛; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 5; Wear Valley, Six per Cent.; Guaranteed, 26½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 15½; Do., Newcastle, Extens., 9⅛; Do., G.N.E., Pref., 2⅛; York and North Midland, 17⅛; Ditto, Pref., 7⅛; Northern of France, 13⅝; Paris and Rouen, 22⅛; Rouen and Havre, 5; Sambre and Meuse, 5⅝.

The national stocks were closed on Friday for the dividends. The market, however, was somewhat active, and prices had an upward tendency. The three per Cents. for the account, ex div., were done at 97⅛. The Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares moved off steadily, and the quotations were well supported. The Unfunded Debt was steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat during the present week have been on the increase, the show of samples of that grain here to-day was small; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds, owing to the limited number of buyers in attendance, ruled very inactive, at barely previous prices. From abroad, 13,000 quarters of wheat have come fresh to hand. Selected qualities changed hands to a fair extent, at full rates of Monday last; but secondary and inferior sorts were a dull sale, at the quotations were almost nominal. No English barley offering, and the supply of foreign did not exceed 6210 quarters. Grinding parcels were quite as dear. Malting and distilling sorts were scarce and dearer. Malt, the supply of which was on the increase, moved off slowly at late rates. Good sound oats were quite as dear, and the value of other kinds was fairly supported. Beans, peas, and flour, were dull, and cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—*English*: wheat, 1720 quarters; barley, 40; malt, 3510; oats, 1290; flour, 3210. *Foreign*: wheat, 13,210; barley, 6310; oats, 13,550; flour, 1290 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s, distilling ditto, 25s to 25s; malting ditto, 36s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 42s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 50s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; ditto, brown, new, 16s to 17s; grey peas, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 35s to 37s; beans, 35s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s, per 280 lb.—*Foreign*: Dantzic and wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 24s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in moderate request, at the late decline in value. In all other seeds we have little doing, that the quotations are almost nominal. Cakes very dull.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; Bombay, shipped 32s to 36s per quarter. CORIANDER, 16s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 8s per bushel; TARES, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 23s to 25s; maltting ditto, 36s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 42s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 50s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; ditto, brown, new, 16s to 17s; grey peas, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 35s to 37s; beans, 35s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s, per 280 lb.—*Foreign*: Dantzic and wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 24s to 25s per barrel.

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LINSEED, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; shipped 32s to 36s per quarter. CORIANDER, 16s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 8s per bushel; TARES, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 23s to 25s per last of 10 quarters; linseed cakes, English, £3 0s to £3 5s; ditto, foreign, £2 10s to £2 15s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £4 10s per ton; coriander, nearly 40s to 45s per cwt.; canary, 60s to 66s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 4½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imports Weekly Average.—Wheat, 23s qr.; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 15s 7d; rye, 23s 7d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 35s 6d.

The Next Week's Average.—Wheat, 30s 2d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 15s 8d; rye, 21s 3d; beans 34s 8d; peas, 35s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Produce.—Wheat is 0d; barley, 1s 0d, oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Public sales of 8000 packages have been held this week. 2000 changed hands, at a decline of 1d per lb. on good and fine kyssons. No alteration took place in other kinds

Sugar.—During the week the demand for refined for near sugar has ruled very [illegible] and the terms are lower; the quotations have fallen 6s per cwt. Refined goods is moderate. Brown lumps are selling at 49s 6d; and good to fair grocery, 50s to 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon qualities have sold heavily, at 42s per cwt, which is now a nominal figure. In other kinds there is a steadier business doing.

Rice.—Our market is in a very inactive state, and last week's quotations are with difficulty supported.

Provisions.—Owing to the falling-off in the importations, the demand for Dutch butter is steady, and last week's rates are fairly supported. Fine Friesland is selling at this to 6½; fine Holstein and Kiel, 64s to 68s; and inferior and surplus, 44s per cwt. and upwards. Fine Cambridge, —s to —s; fine Carlow, —s to —s; and fine Clonmel, —s to —s. Irish have given way 1s to 2s per cwt. Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 70s to 72s; Carlow, 68s to 70s; Limerick, 65s to 66s; Waterford, 60s to 65s; and South Cork, 60s to 62s per cwt. We have had a steady demand at full prices for Hams, and Irish have let better. Fine Dorset, 74s to 76s, inferior and middling, 56s to 66s, fine Devon, 60s to 66s per cwt. Bacon is firm, as to the 1st quarter in Dec. to the 1st of March, and has improved in value. Small Waterford has changed hands, at 56s to 58s; heavy, 52s to 53s per cwt. Hamburg bacon is quoted at 50s to 52s per cwt. Clover seed is still very firm.

Tallow.—P Y C on the spot is still selling at 36s 9d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 38s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d per cwt. Rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Oils.—Our market is in a very inactive state. In prices, however, we have no material change to notice.

Coals, Wool, and Straw.—*Meadow hay*, £3 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 8s; and straw, £1 1s to £ 2s per load

Potatoes.—The season for old qualities is now nearly closed, yet nearly 800 tons have arrived this week from the Continent. The trade is heavy, and prices are uncertain.

SMITHFIELD (Friday).—Beasts, 2700; sheep and lambs, 14,000; calves, 280; pigs, 270. Hutton, 198; Cambden, 156 6d; Stewart's, 168 per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Good and fine hops are very scarce, and in moderate request, at fully last week's prices, in all other kinds we have very few transactions to notice. The fly has made its appearance in some of the plantations in sussex and Kent. The duty remains at £100,000.

NEW SEED and EAST KENT POCKETS.—New Weald of Kent ditto, £6 0s to £8 0s; New Sussex ditto, £5 3s to £8 3s; Farnhams, £10 0s to £13 0s; Yearling Kents, £2 2s to £4 0s. Yearling Sussex, £3 10s to £5 5s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market to-day was tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with beasts, in time of year considered. The primest Scots commanded a steady sale, at Monday's quotations. Otherwise, the beef trade ruled heavy, at barely last week's prices. There was a considerable increase in the numbers of sheep, all the primest of which moved off steadily, at full last week's currency in value. The supply of calves was extensive, owing to which the demand was in a very inactive state, at a decline in prices of from 2d to 4d per 8 lb. From the side of Wales, 300 sheep and lambs came fresh to hand. Pigs moved in good supply and heavy demand, at barely late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £14 to £18 each, including their calf.

PER 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime large ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 10d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s. Total supplies: Beasts, 745; oxen, 170; sheep and lambs, 11,800; calves, 310; pigs, 290. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 155; sheep and lambs, 900; calves, 180. Scotch: Beasts, 200; sheep 90

Newcastle and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were inactive to-day. In prices, however, we observe no change took place.

LEEDS (Friday).—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d.; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 10d. ROBT. HEBERT

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 27

Notice is hereby given that her Majesty will hold a Levee at St James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 3rd of July next, at two o'clock.

Notice is hereby given that her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at St James's Palace, on the following days, as two o'clock—Thursday, 30th June next; Tuesday, 9th July next.

N.B The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on the 28th of June next, in lieu of wearing a collar day

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry: B Knox, Esq, to be Captain, vice Beauclerk.

BANKRUPTS

G HAINES, Northampton, grocer R CAMPLING, Northampton, haberdasher. G KILNER, Dalton, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. M JARVIS, Leeds, wool-merchant. T SMITH, Liverpool, clerk-engineer. J WALKDEN, Liverpool, draper. T BAXENDALE, Bolton-le-Moors grocer. J HARROP, Macclesfield, silk-dyer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17

FOREIGN OFFICE, JUNE 13.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the copy of a despatch, dated 19th of February last, from the Commodore in command of her Majesty's ships on the west coast of Africa, enclosing the copy of a minute, dated the 24th of November, 1849, and received by him on the said 19th of February last, from the Commander of the French Royal Forces on that coast, announcing that he had landed the [illegible] which had been previously imposed by him upon that part of the coast which lies between the rivers Grand Bassam and Assinie.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 14.

2nd Life Guards: Hon C S B Hanbury to be Cornet and 2nd-Lieutenant, vice Fitzroy.

1st Dragoons: Cornet G Paynter to be Lieut, vice Brighton. Cornet G Paynter to be Lieut, vice Reeve. 3rd: J D H Hill to be Cornet, vice Lewson. 4th: Cornet W W R Wilmot to be Lieut, vice Longcroft. 5th: Cornet R Ellis to be Lieut, vice Goad; R J Montgomery to be Cornet, vice Swinton. 6th: R B Cunliffe to be Cornet, vice Norbury. 7th: C J Hutchinson to be Cornet, vice Lamb

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut W Bathurst to be Captain, vice Viscount St. Lawrence: Cornet and Adjutant J Tronsery to have the rank of Lieut; Cornet C G Fraser to be Lieut, vice Bathurst. 10th: Captain J H Wilson, from the 97th Regiment, vice Lieut T Y Jollies to be Captain, vice Dickson: Cornet J Miller to be Lieut, vice Dallas. 16th: C Steel to be Cornet, vice Parish. 17th: Sir W Gordon to be Cornet, vice Morgan.

13th Regiment of Foot: Genl Cadet A Bainbrigge to be Ensign, vice Murchison. 15th: G W Allen to be Ensign, vice Lindsay. 19th: Ensign H Pilgrim, Lieut T Y Jollies to be Captain, vice Dickson: Cornet J Miller to be Lieut, vice Dallas. 26th: C Steel to be Cornet, vice Parish. 27

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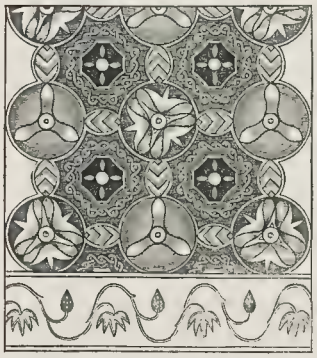


FROM ROOM A.

IMPLUVIUM, C.

(*Continued from page* 430.)

Two other English gentlemen, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Hodgson, have joined in the work. The whole, when exposed to view, will be a valuable addition to the attractions of Pau, being the completest thing of its kind found in the neighbourhood, perhaps in France, or even in Italy."

We have since been favoured with the following letter, accompanying a nicely-executed set of sketches of these remains.

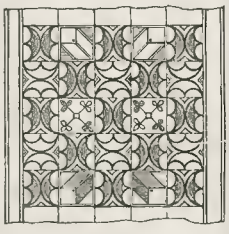
(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Pau, Basse Pyrénées, May, 1850.

I ENCLOSE a Sketch, plan, and section of a Roman building discovered in this neighbourhood by Mr. Sabine Baring Gould, a young Englishman passing the winter at this place, as mentioned in your Paper of the 6th April. I have likewise made sketches of the mosaics in the different rooms, which I also send.

The remains are situated in the pretty valley of Gan, about a mile from Pau: it lies within a short distance of the river Nez, and runs north and south, or nearly so. The road leading to it crosses a bridge called the Pont d'Oly (? *Aulœ* Lat., the same word in the *patois* of the country signifying also "Palace" or "Hall"). You will perceive it was a large building, having been 123 English feet in length, with chambers of considerable dimensions, A and B having been from 23 to 26 English feet long, by 22 wide.

The centre piece, or *Impluvium*, is a basin for holding water, being below the surface of the rest of the building, and having two leaden pipes opening into it—the one being probably to admit water, the other to carry it off. The wall round it is cased and capped with marble, and probably fish were kept and fed in it.



PASSAGES F F.

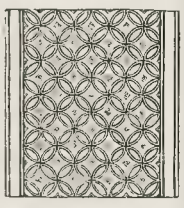
The mosaics are mostly in a good state of preservation, the more remarkable from their having been so little below the surface of the field. Rooms marked A B, and the passages F G, are in a particularly perfect state.

As you take much interest in works of art, whether ancient or modern, I have sent the enclosed to you, thinking they might find a place amongst the illustrations of your interesting Paper.

The Prefect and Mayor, indeed the French and English of all classes of this place and its neighbourhood, have taken the most lively interest in the excavations, which have been visited daily by hundreds.

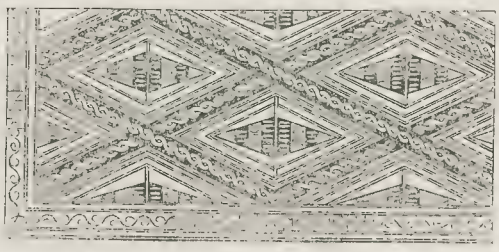
It is now in the possession of the town of Pau, which has obtained it from the owner of the land, and is about to cover it with a roof to protect it from the weather.

I learn from good authority that the Government have been written to on the subject; and, from the plans, &c., forwarded, have decided on sending an *employée* of the department des Beaux Arts to inspect and report on it.—Your obedient servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

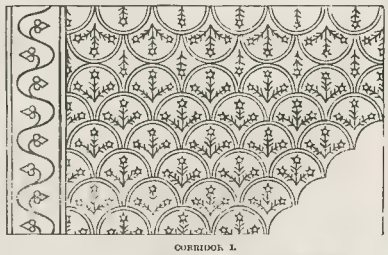


PASSAGES G G.

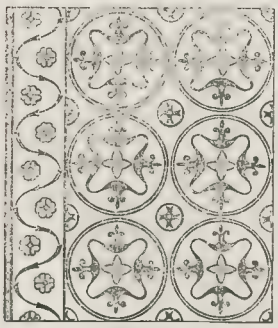
CENTRE-PIECE A.



ROOM D.



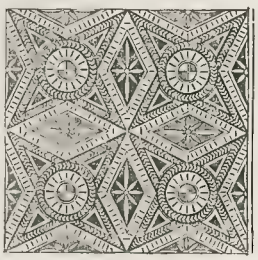
CORRIDOR I.



ROOM B.

ROOM E.

We have engraved the whole of our obliging Correspondent's Sketches, showing the picturesque locality of the discovery, and the most beautiful portions of the remains.



CORRIDOR M M.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 432.—Vol. xvi.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850. [Sixpence.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY.

We are compelled to return this week to the subject of the Christian Sunday in England, and to the efforts of those who wish, against the convictions and consciences of the people, to convert it into a Jewish Sabbath. What are the Ministers about? In opposition to their own sentiments, solemnly recorded in the House of Commons, that the general stoppage of the Post-office on Sunday would be an unjust and unwarrantable interference with the rights of the people, they have permitted the Sabbatarians to filch a majority in a thin House when the question was not expected to be practically discussed, and have proceeded to give the resolution, thus accidentally agreed to, the force of a deliberately passed act of the Legislature. On Thursday, the following extraordinary document was issued from the Post-office.

By Command of the Postmaster General.—Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter Receivers.

General Post-office, June, 1850.

On and after the 23d instant, there will be no delivery of letters throughout the United Kingdom on Sunday, nor will there be any collection of letters, whether by messengers, letter-carriers, receivers, &c., on that day.

A collection, however, by means of boxes will still be permitted on Sunday, as at present, at the receiving offices, whether in towns or in the country, and at the chief offices, in towns, &c., it being clearly understood, that letters deposited in the receiving boxes shall remain unsorted and untouched until the Monday, and that there shall be no attendance of postmasters or their clerks at the window of the Post-office on Sunday.

The present practice of detaining letters addressed to the metropolis itself, when posted on Saturday, until the dispatch on Sunday, will not be disturbed, with the exception that the bags containing such letters must be closed on Saturday night, and as the mails will be transmitted on Sunday in the usual manner, it will be necessary that some person shall attend to dispatch the bags alluded to as well as to receive or forward those bags that have arrived from other offices.

Postmasters taking upon themselves to deliver letters to any parties whatsoever, in contravention of these orders, will be most severely punished.

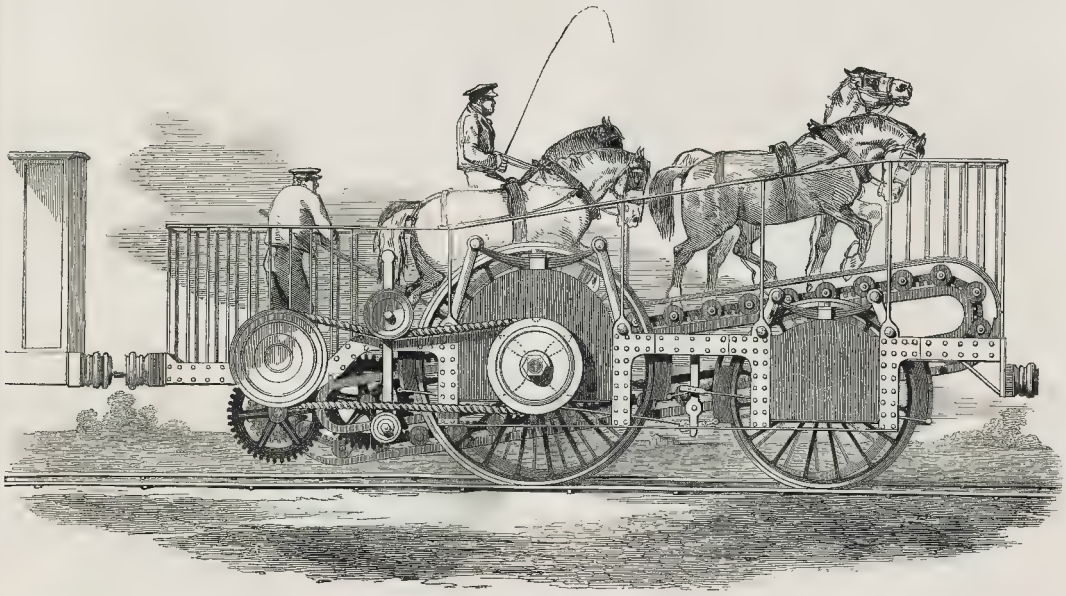
This document took the public by surprise. It was never imagined that such a change would be imposed upon the people by the mere good-will and pleasure of the Crown, acting in this case on the advice of the Ministry; and we are quite certain that the regulations neither can nor will be submitted to. The effect of the stoppage ordered in the first paragraph is not only to deprive the greater portion of the country of the advantages hitherto enjoyed of receiving letters on the Sunday, but to deprive them of their correspondence on the Monday also; and although newspapers are not expressly named, they are of course included. The late editions of the Saturday morning, the Saturday weekly, and the Saturday evening papers are to be detained in London for twenty-four hours after their publication, to the positive injury and annoyance of millions of people, and to the serious damage of all newspaper property. It is not too much to assert that this change will be a social revolution, and that it will interfere with the habits, comforts, interests, necessities, and feelings of vast masses of the people in every part of Great Britain and Ireland.

Never was such a great change attempted to be enforced in a free country by such an agency as that which has been set in operation to fill Great Britain with discontent. The most popular Ministry that ever held power in England could not safely make such an attack upon the long-formed habits of the people; and we have yet to learn that the Russell Administration is either so beloved or so strong as to be permitted to make themselves, in this way, the tools of a sour minority of intolerant bigots. The proceeding is not simply vexatious and tyrannical; it is unconstitutional; and to attempt to carry it out without a special Act of Parliament—thrice read and debated in the Commons, thrice read and debated in the Lords, and solemnly agreed to by the Sovereign—is to make an innovation upon public policy in the highest degree mischievous and perilous. If Lord John Russell be converted suddenly to Sabbatarianism, and if Sir George Grey and Sir Charles Wood have changed their views, and now follow the preaching of Sir Andrew Agnew, and not the dictates of that common-sense which has hitherto guided them, it is their duty to bring the subject before Parliament, and take the deliberate vote of that body upon it. Perhaps, however, Lord John and his colleagues are giving the Sabbatarians free scope in this matter, to convince them by the *argumentum ad absurdam?* Perhaps they wish to let the bitter observers of the Sabbath see the utter impracticability of their scheme, by allowing them to try their hands at it? If so, we think the Ministers should not play so dangerous a game. It is easier to excite than to allay bigotry in any country; and our liberal ministers—men with professions of liberal opinions and of religious toleration scarcely cold upon their lips—have either wilfully or carelessly played into the hands of their adversaries, and inflicted an injury upon the public sentiment which it will take years to remedy.

But the change will not be permitted. It is quite impossible. If—as we do not believe—Parliament should deliberately sanction it, the public necessity will invent means to accomplish its end. There are some Sabbatarians, we verily believe, who would prevent the birds from singing on the Sunday, and carry out the Jewish principles of the Sabbath to the Levitical extent of stoning the Sabbath-breaker to death. But such Sabbatarians do not form the majority. They cannot force their opinions upon the consciences of the people. They cannot compel the observance of the day in conformity with their ideas. Nature will have its course, even on the Sabbath. A bustling minority out of the House may obtain an Act of Parliament, or they may accidentally work upon a Ministry like the present, and obtain an ukase from the Post-office, having the effect of an Act of Parliament, but they cannot revolutionise the habits or change the opinions of the people. If a law be oppressive, necessity will find means to evade it; and it is no more possible to prevent the people from having letters or newspapers on the Sunday, if they wish for them, than it would be to prevent them from smiling, or eating, or breathing on the Sunday. The sole effect of the change will be to create additional labour on the Sunday. Where one man is employed under the present system, twenty will be employed under the system that will come into operation on Sunday next. Letters will be made into parcels; brown will simply supersede white envelopes; string will be used in addition to wax or wafer. Private companies, employing thousands of people throughout the length and breadth of the land, will perform the work now performed by the Post-office, at a much smaller expenditure of labour than Sabbatarianism would force into activity. The new system cannot last. If Parliament do not come to the rescue, the people will take the matter into their own hands, and do what is needful, without the Post-office. We leave it to the religious and conscientious among the Sabbatarians, to decide whether they will be the gainers by the conflict which they, and they only, have provoked.

The following is the reply of the Committee of Congress of the United States to a memorial on the employment of Post-office authorities on Sundays. We recommend it to the serious perusal and consideration of all the Sabbatarians in this country:—

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs and



THE PATENT IMPULSORIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

saints ever asked? Whence, then, the voice of complaint? Who left that, in the full enjoyment of every principle which human laws can secure, wishes to arrest a portion of these principles from his neighbour? Do they complain that men, less conscientious in relation to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them by receiving their letters and attending to their contents? If so, their motive is worldly and selfish. But if their motive be to induce Congress to sanction by law their religious opinions and observances, then their efforts ought to be resisted, as in their tendency fatal both to religious and political freedom. Why have the petitioners confined their prayer to the mails? Why have they not requested that the Government be required to suspend all its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require us to enact that our ships of war shall not sail; that our cities shall not march; that officers of justice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the convicted? They seem to forget that Government is as necessary on Sundays as on other days of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on that day. It is the Government, even in its functions, which enables us all, even the petitioners, to worship in our churches in peace. Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes the acts of our legislative bodies; the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the executive. Their speed is often essential to the defences of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people. Were they suppressed one day in seven, the embarrassments would be more than supplied by public expresses; and, besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coachesand rail trains would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears from one extreme of the country to the other the affectionate and kindly words, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence; also the letters of commercial men convey the state of the market, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines, and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this kingdom. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the Sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue, and religion itself, depends in part upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without ag interchange between one country and another, and between different sections of the same country, every improvement in moral or political science, and the arts of life, would be confined to the neighborhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent the interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extremes of the country. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard by the same amount the progress of society. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, the committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater expedition and a greater extension. What would be the elevation of our country, if every new conception could be made to strike every mind in the Union at the same time? It is not the distance of a province or state from the seat of Government which endangers its separation, but it is the difficulty and infrequency of intercourse between them.

To stop the mails one day in seven would be to thrust the whole of the distant parts of this kingdom one day's journey from the seat of Government. But were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God, must the postmasters be held wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel men to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the heads of families possess infinitely more power in their respective families? Are they willing to train, and see if they can oblige their children and servants to respect the observance of the Sabbath within their respective houses; for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church, all printing, carrying, receiving, and reading of newspapers—all conversations and social intercourse, except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman, and child should be compelled to go to church or meeting-house? And as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined by law which that sect is; and compel all other sects and persons to hear those teachers and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain these practices, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack, and the fagot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? It is the duty of this Government to afford to all classes the protection and the advantages of our benignant institutions on Sunday, as well as on every day of the week. The mail is the only agent the first day of the week as a time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to his worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians for the petitioners to appeal exclusively to the great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts to do all these good acts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post-offices, or receive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of the civil power.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION—THE POST-OFFICE.

Neither Ministers nor the House of Commons have yet done with the Sunday Post-office Labour question. The Parliamentary Sabbatarians have, indeed, snatched an easy victory from a careless House, and a supine, half-hearted Government—the majority of which, we believe, would vote against it if they could.

Her Majesty has returned a "most gracious answer," promising that "directions shall be given accordingly" (which the faithful Commons received with cries of "Oh!")—a very ambiguous phrase, but self-suppression restrains the worst consequences of this piece of fanatical folly has been summarily defeated —and the half-million of petitioners are, we presume, extremely delighted. But, for all that, we are still only at the beginning of the business. Parliamentary resolutions may repose, but they neither annul nor modify, the facts and necessities of social life; no imaginable amount of petitioning will make an impracticable project work well; and an absurdity gains nothing by being called a "great principle." Time and tide proverbially wait for no man; and a scheme which assumes the periodical stagnation of the ceaseless current of human affairs which proceeds on the hypothesis that, during a certain number of hours in every week, nothing can possibly take place in any part of Great Britain to necessitate or justify an immediate resort to the ordinary means of communication between distant localities—is sure to encounter very formidable difficulties in the working. Were it possible to look with the coolness of mere spectators on such a matter as the weekly suspension of all written intercourse between man and man, we might promise ourselves no little amusement from watching the flounderings of a Sabbatarian Cabinet and Legislature in their endeavours to reconcile a rigid observance of canonical hours with the practical exigences of human life.

Even on Sabbatarian grounds we do not see how the act of carrying a letter on the Sunday can be treated as necessarily and *ipso facto* sinful. Mr. Newdegate himself sees no objection "to the delivery of letters between members of families;" and although this strikes us as rather a stretch of liberality on his part, it is, after all, merely a question of degree—for every family has a centre somewhere. The most rigid definition of Sabbatical obligation invariably contains a saving clause for works of "necessity" and "mercy;" and no man of the commonest candour, be his theological creed what it may, will deny that cases are constantly arising, in the ever-varying emergencies of domestic and social life, in which Sunday letter-writing comes under one of these two categories, and is, consequently, an actual *duty*. If, then, the Sabbatarians maintain the principle of this duty, on what decent plea can it prohibit private persons from adopting their own means of meeting a social exigency, and of discharging a social obligation? From the moment that the authorities abdicate their functions as the sole medium of the nation's correspondence, any interference with the private arrangements which individuals may make for supplying their own necessitiesin this respect, becomes a wanton and gratuitous tyranny. In fact, were it only for consistency's sake, the project of a Sunday without letters ought to have been supported by the advocates of Post-office Sabbatarianism; for, as most of our readers will remember, it was explicitly urged, at the very beginning of the agitation of last autumn, that the carrying of letters was notoriously nothing more than one of those accidents which official *lâches* has of late rendered so discreditably frequent; and there is, we suspect, far more of pique and pertinacious than of genuine deference to the Divine Law in the resolution of the House of Commons to "carry out" what he sarcastically terms "the deliberate wish of that House." It would be truly shameful to allow a great question of social and administrative economy to be huddled up in this style; and it is the boundden duty of all who would avert the infliction of what the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls "an exceedingly great hardship and inconvenience to all classes, and especially to the poorer classes," to take care that the matter shall at least undergo one night's thorough discussion.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT who *voted for the recent alteration in the Post-office*. Electors will do well to remember the names in this list at the next election.

Anderson, A	Duncan, G	Hotham, Lord	Perfect, R
Archbold, Hon H	Duncuft, J	Humphery, Alderman	Plumptre, J P
Bateson, T	Edwards, H	Jolliffe, Sir W G H	Pugh, D
Beaumont, T	Evans, W	Keating, R	Pusey, P
Bernard, V	Farrer, J	Lacy, H C	Richards, R
Blandford, Marquis of	Forster, M	Lewisham, Viscount	Rokeries, T J A
Booth, Sir R G	Fuller, J	Lockhart, A E	Scott, Hon D
Bromley, W	Fuller, J W	Lockhart, W	Smith, J A
Brotherton, J	Galway, Viscount	Mackenzie, Sir E	Stanley, E
Bruce, C L G	Gaskell, J M	Maher, J	Stanton, W H
Burghley, Lord	Gladstone, Rt Hon W E	M'Taggart, Sir J	Strickland, Sir G
Buxton, Sir J N	Goddard, A	Meagher, J	
Childers, J W	Gooch, E S	Milner, W M E	
Cobbold, J C	Greenall, G	Moody, C A	
Cowper, H	Grosvenor, Lord R	Morris, D	
Cowper, T	Halsey, T P	Mostyn, Hon E M L	
Craven, C	Hamilton, G A	Mundy, W	
Currie, H	Hastie, Alex	Munro, G S	
Davies, D A S	Hastie, Arch	Newdegate, C N	
Davison, E	Head, Sir G	O'Brien, Sir L	
Dickson, S	Heald, J		
Drummond, H H	Hildyard, T B T	Osvald, A	
Duff, G S	Hodgson, R	Palmer, Robert	
Duff, J	Horsman, E	Pearson, C	

THE PATENT IMPULSORIA.

THIS ingenious means of applying animal power to the working of railways, so as to supersede the costly locomotive engine, has lately been invented in Italy, and exhibited experimentally upon the South-Western Railway. It consists in introducing the power of horses into the train of carriages, by which they transmit their acting power to the leading wheels. This transmission is conveyed by a very simple means, rendering useful both the driving power of the animals and their own weight. The horse being thus introduced into the Impulsoria, is placed upon a perfect rectilinear, artificial ground, or platform, turning so easily, that the animal, which is yoked to the shafts, when it walks, does not itself advance; but, what amounts to the same thing, the platform itself is pushed back. By this artificial ground introducing the horses into the carriage in order to get more speed from the surplus of the acting power, had been long thought of; and the principle has been several times attempted in England, France, and Italy, but hitherto without success.

The new machine, whose inventor is Signor Clemente Masserano, from Pignerol, Piedmont, has been brought from Italy to England, and deposited at the Nine-elms terminus of the South-Western Railway, where it may be seen working on the line. It has been made for two horses only, and they work it very well on the *pedicella*. More than thirty waggons have been already experimentally drawn by it up the very inclined line of the station. For working it up and down the station, a waggon is fastened to it, when it attains a speed of seven miles an hour. In the experiment to be made on the great line, it is expected to gain a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour; and it is calculated that an engine of two horses more will turn out a speed superior to that of a steam-engine. The Impulsoria runs either way, like the steam-engine; but the driving horses do not change direction or movement. They can instantly be stopped, without opposing the machine, and the machine likewise be stopped while the the horses continue to walk on the *pedicella*, without transmitting motion to the leading wheels.

By the simple manner in which the horses exercise their moving power on the new machine, they can work easily the usual time (commonly about eight hours a day). During these eight hours, the Impulsoria can run at least over thirty miles eight times; and four horses do not consume more than two shillings each per day, it would be an expense of eight shillings only, instead of £6 on account of coke only, the cost of which is skepsce each mile run.

Such economy of the utmost consequence to the numerous interests engaged in the railways, subject to enormous working expenses. According to the statements by Dr. Lardner, in his valuable work on "Railway Economy," the locomotive power and rolling-stock absorb always more than half, and often four-fifths of all the working expenses. But the principal advantage of the new machine will be to afford very cheap locomotion on all branch lines, thus extending the advantage of the railway to localities hitherto impracticable from the expense of moving power.

The directors of the South-Western Railway were the first to receive the Impulsoria on their line, where they have granted every facility to its ingenious agent; for which purpose they especially appointed the engineer-in-chief of the locomotive department, Mr. Gooch, and his assistant Mr. Trevethick

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The all-absorbing topic in Paris still continues to be the proposed measure for augmenting the salary of the President of the Republic, or, as it is more generally called, the Dotation Bill. The committee appointed to examine the bill for the augmentation of the salary of the President of the Republic have decided by a majority of nine to five, not to support the Ministerial measure, but to recommend to the Assembly merely to grant a specific sum of 1,600,000f. "towards the expenses of the installation of the President of the Republic." This resolution was adopted by the committee, after having, for the second time, heard the explanations of the Ministers of Justice, the Interior, and Finances, and having received from them the renewed assurance that the President and the Cabinet would not accept of any compromise, and that they were determined to have the whole of the sum originally demanded, or nothing.

In the course of the discussion in the committee, M. Kerdrel proposed, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that a credit should be granted of 2,160,000f., which is nearly the sum demanded by the Government, but that it should be granted, not as an annual allowance, but as one definite sum, under the form of "expenses of installation in 1849, and supplementary expenses of representation for 1850." This amendment was rejected by the committee; but it is stated that, if it had been adopted, the Government would not have accepted M. de Kerdrel proposal to bring it before the House, by way of an amendment, on the report of the committee, which has not yet been presented to the House; and if it is adopted, it will amount to the conceding the sum demanded, subject to an annual revote, however, as the extraordinary credit, so as to bring it under the control of the Legislature. The adoption of some compromise or other of this kind appears to be the only means that offers of solving the difficulty. The Ministers continue determined to be satisfied with nothing short of the acceptation of the whole bill. The rejection, or the modification of it, will, it is believed, most certainly cause their retirement from office.

As if to complicate matters still more, in other quarters, General Changarnier (Commander-in-Chief), and General Hautpool (Minister of War) are violently opposed to each other; and the former has threatened to give up his command, unless the latter be forced from office. It is thought that when the Dotation Bill shall have been rejected by the Assembly, the President of the Republic will remove General Hautpool to some other post of official duty

The French Government received on Tuesday, by telegraphic dispatch, the announcement of the defeat of the English Cabinet upon Lord Stanley's motion. The intelligence soon spread, and, generally, the result was considered a triumph obtained by the French Ministry, and as an openly recognised proof of the justice of the policy it had pursued throughout the negotiations upon the Greek question. It was thought that Lord Palmerston would have to retire from office if not supported by a counter vote in the House of Commons. The interest of the affair, however, was eclipsed by that felt with respect to the Dotation Bill.

M. de Girardin has taken his seat in the Assembly for the Bas Rhin, and has, in consequence, given up the editorship of the *Presse*.

SPAIN.

Our Accounts from Madrid are of the 14th instant. The names of the Prince or Princess to whom the Queen is to give birth were already agreed upon. If a Prince, he is to be called Ferdinand, and will be the eighth King of that name; and if a Princess, the Queen has desired that she should be christened Ferdinanda Isabella Christina.

PRUSSIA.

The new restrictive press law in Prussia is being carried out with severe activity, both in Berlin and in the provinces. Several journals have been interdicted circulation through the different post-offices, which, for the most part, it is said, must end in their total suppression. The proprietors and editors of the public journals were about to hold a meeting to deliberate upon the measures that should be adopted in the present crisis of their affairs; for to continue their labours under the repressive system, was deemed, by most of these gentlemen, to be both dangerous and ruinous.

The King's recovery was considered complete, and no more bulletins would be published.

DENMARK.

Advices from Denmark of the 16th instant report that the King contemplates abdicating, and that Prince Frederick will succeed him. It is expected will marry the daughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, will succeed to the throne.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts this week from the States are still chiefly taken up with the late unsuccessful piratical expedition to Cuba, under General Lopez

Official information has been received at Washington of the execution of four Americans at Cuba, and of the imprisonment of between 100 and 200 others. The Spanish authorities refused to allow the commander of the United States' squadron permission to see the prisoners, or to permit them to be taken to the United States for trial. The frigate *Cougress* had sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing upwards of 100 Americans taken prisoners from the island of Contoy, near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Despatches had been sent from Washington to the authorities of Cuba, stating that the arrest of the Americans on any other island will not be recognised or permitted. Contoy is said to be a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been actually engaged in hostilities. To this demand the Cuban authorities had made no reply; consequently, the Consul had called upon his Government for powers to second his demand. Orders had therefore been sent from Washington to despatch such portions of the squadron as could be immediately collected at Havannah to assist in pressing the demand. Should the authorities refuse, the Consul was instructed to inform the Government; and in the meantime the squadron was to intercept all communications with the port. Instructions had also been issued, that, if the Spaniards captured the remainder of the vessels of the expedition, they were to be taken from them, if necessary, by force. The atrocities of Cuba appear to be not unnaturally embittered against the United States' Government, and had refused any information as to the number, name, or probable fate of the prisoners, who were closely confined.

CANADA.

The session of the Canadian Parliament at Toronto shows an effective majority on the side of the Ministry. The Inspector-General had stated in the House that the Canadian Government will not grant freedom of navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States, unless the latter assent to reciprocity.

WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week from Jamaica to the 23rd ult. The whole island was suffering from the continued dry weather.

There had been several public meetings held for the purpose of welcoming Messrs. Chandler and Alexander, delegates from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at which resolutions were passed condemning the acts of the Government, and petitions prepared to the Houses of Lords and Commons for the exclusion of slave-grown sugar from the British market. The cultivation of cotton was still occupying a good deal of attention, and several parties had commenced operations.

The intercourse between Kingston and Chagres was considerably on the increase. A very large number of the inhabitants of Kingston was continually leaving for Chagres by every steamer that left for that place.

The news from Cuba has been anticipated.

At Barbadoes the heat was intense, and the season unusually early.

The drought at Antigua, which had lasted for so long a period, continued, and a general fast was proposed to be observed, and supplications to the Almighty offered up in all the churches and chapels for a mitigation of the severity of the weather. The agricultural prosperity of the colony was seriously affected by the want of water and the great heat.

The drought at Grenada had also been very severe, but, at the latest date, somewhat relieved by a few occasional showers.

The Trinidad papers state that great excitement had been created in Port of Spain by the receipt of a circular fully confirming previous accounts of gold in large quantities having been discovered in the Turnary river, district of Upata, in Angostura, of Columbia, province of Carthagena. A rich mine is said to have been opened, from which samples have been obtained in gold dust and grain of various sizes. Of the latter the average size was that of the coffee berry, and the standard of fineness was 24 carats. Important benefits were expected to arise from this discovery, and the local paper observes, "Port of Spain will become the Chagres and the Panama of this gold region!"

From the French Islands the most deplorable accounts have arrived. About 100 houses at Guadaloupe have been burned; and the Government had found it expedient to proclaim martial law in the island. At Martinique, too, incendiary proceedings were rife. The printing-office of the *Courrier de la Martinique* was attempted to be fired. All is disorder at both islands.

INDIA.

We have intelligence this week from Bombay to the 11th of May. Throughout India, in the Punjaub, and on the frontier of Affghanistan, all is tranquil. A party of about 1,000 Affghans, who were on their way to cantonments at Peshawur have been seized, and are now imprisoned by an officer in the service of Dost Mahomed, whose object appears to be to render the occupation and possession of the province of Peshawur by the British Government more difficult and as impossible as he can, which means he hopes to render its ultimate restoration to Affghanistan more feasible.

A large quantity of military stores have been seized whilst being conveyed on camels from Delhi towards the north-western frontier; the carriers declared that such stores had been purchased at Delhi, and were intended for sale in the Punjaub; but three apparent strong grounds for concluding that such stores had been abstracted surreptitiously from Delhi arsenals, with the connivance of the subordinates of that establishment, and that this system of depredation has been carried on for some years.

The Governor General passed through Meerut on the 27th April, and was expected to arrive at Simlah on the 30th of April. His Lordship is stated to be far from well, suffering from chronic dysentery; it is hoped that the climate of the hills may effectually restore his health. Sir Charles Napier reached Simlah on the 21st of April, and on the 24th, after being five months and twenty-one days under canvass, and having marched about 1264 miles.

A notice is reported to have taken place in the Bombay Presidency, within fifteen miles of the seat of the Hon. the Company's Native Courts of Justice. An inquiry is being made into the circumstances of the case.

Cholera prevails in the interior of the Bombay Presidency, but no further deaths from that cause have occurred among the European inhabitants and soldiers in the island of Bombay.

The Small Cause Act came into operation at Calcutta on the 1st of May. There are three judges, each of 1500r. and one 1000r. per month. Nothing has transpired concerning the introduction of this act at the other presidencies. There has long been a Small Cause Court at Bombay, presided over by the judges of the Supreme Court, in which the fees are considerably lower than those proposed in the new Small Cause Court Act. The Indian Government is said to have abandoned the prosecution of the legislative scheme familiarly known as the "Black Act," the object of which was to subject Europeans to the jurisdiction of the native District Courts of law.

The commissioners appointed by Lord Dalhousie, at the request of the English Government, to investigate the circumstances attendant on the suppression of the late Cabul insurrection, arrived at Simlah on the 26th of April. A Court of Inquiry is sitting at Lucknow, regarding the late affair at the fort of Bentah, in which Lieutenant Elderton lost his life, and on the conduct of Capt. Wilson, who commanded the detachment engaged against the Zemindars.

WRECK OF THE "ORION" STEAMER, AND LOSS OF LIFE

On Tuesday evening it became known, through the medium of the electric telegraph, at Liverpool, that the *Orion* steamer, a regular packet running between that town and Glasgow, was wrecked on a sunken rock off Portpatrick, on the coast of Scotland, between one and two o'clock on the same morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the previous (Monday) evening.

The *Orion* went down immediately after she struck, and the passengers and crew retreated to the rocks, a few of which, it is stated, at once capsized, owing to the number that crowded into them, and almost all perished.

The exact number lost is unknown at present, as the accounts vary; but about 50 appear to be the actual loss. The weather was fine; but the mate says that a slight fog prevailed at the time. Several of the surviving passengers say that it was clear weather. One half of the funnel is above water, the depth at the place where she sank being from six to seven fathoms.

Among those who were drowned, is Surgery in the Glasgow University, brother of the Messrs. Burns, the owners of the vessel, is mentioned. His body had been washed ashore before the survivors left the scene of the catastrophe.

As soon as the accident was discovered from the shore, a number of boats put off, and picked up all that could be seen floating on the loose portions of the wreck, or swimming to escape from it.

The place where the wreck lies is not 150 yards from the shore, and quite close to the lighthouse of Portpatrick.

The night was beautifully clear and the sea perfectly calm; and the only way in which it is sought to account for the untoward event is, by supposing that the officer of the watch had endeavoured to pass between the well-known sunken rock on which she struck and the shore.

The *Orion* was originally fitted up with water-tight bulk-heads, and thereby divided into four or five compartments; and it has therefore been a matter of surprise that these should not have been the means of keeping the vessel afloat. The probability, however, is, that she struck so severely that the central compartments, whilst, give the greatest buoyancy, were all completely stove in.

Mr. Fleming, one of the survivors, stated that he was aroused from his sleep by the shock of the concussion, and his first impression was that a collision had taken place. As soon as he tumbled out of bed he found the water rushing into the cabin; and before he had time to dress, beyond drawing on his trousers, the water was in the steerage. He immediately mounted upon deck, and soon found himself afloat amidst the crowd of passengers. He clung to the rigging of one of the topmasts, and was thus providentially saved.

Captain Henderson, the commander of the *Orion*, and his first mate, both remained at the scene of the wreck, to give every aid to the unfortunate passengers, and to use every effort to recover any of the property that could be saved.

The latest information leads to the belief that one hundred and fifty persons have been saved, leaving the fearful number of fifty whose fate is doubtful. The names of those survivors who have been actually seen (which, with thirty-five of the crew, amount to 140) are as follow:—

Lieut Maurice Jones, R N, and John Matthew Jones, Esq (brothers), Major John Mann, R I C S, Richard Price, Esq, Master D Donaldson (son of Major Donaldson), Thomas Kidston, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Anderson, Glasgow, Mr Wm J Walker, John Nicol, M D, Peter M'Clelland, Peter M'William, Mr Vallager, John Roberts, Dougald Cameron, Lawrence Bannatyne, Mrs Bannatyne, Mrs Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Mr and Mrs Lindsay, Mrs and Miss Roby, Wm Anderson, Wm Priest, Mr Edwin Alfred Marshall, Mrs Williams, Mrs Pearse, Henry Jackson, John Stevens, John Roberts, Mr and Miss Hunter, Mrs and Miss Whitehead and Miss Hannah Whitehead, Miss Jemmt Colquhoun Jamieson Isabella Duncan, Jas Gibson, Mrs Gibson, Mr John F Reois, Miss Ogner, John M'Cal, Jas Lyall, Alexander Lyall, Wm M'Kenzie, jun, William M Moss, Alfred Moss, Mr John Pearce, Capt Koschna and lady, Miss Farquharson, Jas Comins, Laurence Gladstone, Mr Laurence Gladstone, Mr Thomas Williams, Mr John M'Nair, Alexander M'Neil, Mrs White, Caroline Lorber or Forbey, William Band, Caroline Martin, Mrs Hunter, Elizabeth Colquhoun, Joseph A Richards, Robert M'Clelland, Pat Hand or Kane, John Bergen, William Gardner, Mrs Gardner, Rev Mr Clark, James Walker, John Oldman, Messrs Woolford, Magnus Tait, John Tait, John Walker, John Mills, Henry Thomas, Andrew Forbes, Robert Bell, William Kelly, James Paine, John Morrison, Duncan Campbell, Peter Ramsay, William Morrison, Mrs Morrison, Mr Thomson, Mary M'Nicol, Johnson Stewart, Archibald M'Intosh, Caroline Marsden, Mr Edward Hurst, William Drew, Elijah Parsons, William Gaston, and John Archibald and Master W Archibald G Lamb. Crew all saved except three drowned.

Passengers, 100; crew and officers, 35. Total, 140

Ten more known to have been landed, who left by coach.

Twenty-two bodies have been found, and the following recognised:—

Professor Burns, Mrs Captain M'Neil, Mrs M'Neil, Mr John Pearce, Anna Splott, E Splott, Mr Roby, Mr Jago, Mary-Ann Splott, Mr Marshank, the steward and the carpenter of the ship, and one boy.

The following are reported drowned

Mr F Bennet, Captain M'Neil, Mrs M'Neil, and two daughters.

A Mr. Splott, on his way to Australia, with his wife and two daughters, lost the entire family, and £700 in money. He was left at Portpatrick in a most distressed state of mind.

The following is the latest list of passengers lost (so far as is yet ascertained) :—

Dr Burns, Mr Burns, Mr M'Neil, Mrs M'Neil, and two daughters; Miss Pugh, infans child of Mr Morrison; Mr William Marshbank, Mrs Splott and two daughters, Miss Morris, niece of Dr Burns, Mr Bubnett, Mr Jago, Mr Roby, two children named Fraser, Mr Ross, Alexander Graham, John Pearce, Master James Holkett, Mr Hurst, the child and servant of Mrs Whitehead, Miss Nicolet, the steward, the ship's carpenter Dunn, and one of the cook's boys. The bodies unowned—An aged man, with grey whiskers and light grey hair; an aged man, with dark whiskers, and dressed in dark clothes; a female child, five years old, and a letter in his pocket, addressed to Mr Robert Donaldson; a very stout gentleman, having a letter addressed to Dr William Lamond, London.

The following communication respecting the locality on which the *Orion* struck has been published

Commander Bevis, R N

SIR,—As you are aware, I commanded her Majesty's steam-ship *Jaseur* for about nine years carrying the mails between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, and knew the whole coast well between Corsewell and the Mull of Galloway. The Captain of the *Orion*, I observe, reports her "to have struck a little to the southward of Portpatrick," and, as the chart shows deep water there, I deem it not out of place to apprise you that, of my own knowledge, there is a ridge of rocks, known and called by fishermen the "Rushes," running out at least 150 yards or more from the shore: there is no beacon or buoy on them, but it may myself sounded those rocks. I remain, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) W. W. OKE, Lieutenant, R.N.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic season terminated on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with the eighth concert. The symphonies were Mozart's in C minor (the minuette encored), and Beethoven's in A, No. 7 (the allegretto re-demanded). The overtures were Spohr's "Berggeist" and Weber's "Jubilee." Under the vigilant *bâton* of Costa these works were splendidly played. Halévy, who was present, expressed his warmest admiration of the execution in the two symphonies. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. Benedict, who performed a MS. pianoforte Concert-Stück, and Ernst, who played a violin fantasia on a theme from Halévy's arrangement of Hérold's unfinished opera, "Ludovic." These performances were much applauded, the executive skill of the respective players being well known. The Concert-Stück of Benedict has some good points. Our present impression is, that it is too diffuse and patchy: the three movements are connected together, thus drawing the line of demarcation between this Concerto and Concert-Stück, the forms of the latter being a creation of Weber. As it would appear that, as regards pianoforte concertos, nothing new can be created, the use of the word "fantasia" would much simplify the conceptions of future writers, and, what is more to the purpose, circumscribe the pieces. Mr. Benedict has instrumented his work with ability, although in some combinations he identifies his instrument too much with the *tutta:* the pianoforte ought in fact to be strictly obligato, to be effective. Mdme. Dulcken sang the Page's first song from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots;" and Miss Lucombe gave a very intellectual reading of Cimarosa's "Deh! parlate," which was much applauded by Mdme. Pasta (as well as the audience), and the two highly gifted English artists, Misses Lucombe and Dolby, also sang duos from Rossini's "Donna del Lago" ("Bianca e Falliero") and Spohr's "Jessonda," the room was crowded to excess. There is a talk of erecting a new Music Hall, sufficiently large for Philharmonic performances, which the present arena is ill-adapted for in every respect. The subscription has been urged this season, and is likely to be greater next year. Every true amateur will be pleased at the prosperity of our society, the management of which is, however, open to objections on the ground of not supplying sufficient novelties, and of not always providing the best solo players and singers. Let us have no desire, most assuredly, to see the Philharmonic institution turned into an experimental society, like that of the unfortunate association of British musicians. The Symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn are standing error, and there are but eight concerts in the year to hear them in perfection; the Directors, therefore, must be cautious in the selection of new compositions.

On Tuesday, was the directors' *matinée*, at the seventh meeting of the Musical Union, at Willis's Rooms: the attendance at which was numerous and fashionable. The scheme comprised Spohr's Double Quartet in E minor, op. 87, executed by Sainton, Goffrie, Hill, and Platti; Dalcffe, Watson, Reed, and Pratten; the adagio, minuet, and finale of Haydn's Quintet in C, Op. 57, led by Ernst; Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata in C, Op. 53, played by Herr Halle; "Pensées Fugitives," of Stephen Heller and Ernst, executed by the composers; "La Tremolina" for violin solo, by Stephen Heller; and the scherzo and adagio of Mendelssohn's duo in D, Op. 58, rendered by Hallé and Piatti. Mdlle. Graumann, M. Jules Stockhausen, and the Hungarian vocalists sang divers pieces. The last meeting will be on Tuesday, July the 2nd.

M. Godefroid's harp-playing, at his concert at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday morning, was most brilliant, and he was immensely greeted. He was seconded by Madame Wartel, a classic *pianiste* of note from Paris; M. Sainton and Signor Piatti; with Mdlle. Schloss, Mdlle. de Rappitn, Miss C. Browne (a pupil of Manuel Garcia), Signori Brignoli, Ciubatta, and M. Jules Lefort, as vocalists.

A grand concert was given last Monday morning, at the Hanover Rooms, under the patronage of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge, &c., for the benefit of the family of the late lamented Dnicken. The band of Her Majesty's Theatre, with Tolbecque as leader, and Benedict, Balfe, L. Sloper, Kiihe, H. Dulcken as conductors; Dc Kontski, the clever violinist; Dreyschock, the great pianist; M. Godefroid, the harpist (who was doubly encored); Miss Sophia Dulcken, *pianiste* (niece of Mdme. Dulcken), gave their services besides the following vocalists—Mdlle. Angri, Mdme. Giuliana, Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Cora Slotti, a *débûtante* of promise, and a pupil of Schira; Mdme. Lemaitre, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Nottes, Signori Cs.olari, Belletti, Marras; Herr Stigelli, Herr Brandt, Herr Formes, &c.

Doms J. and R. Ciebra, the clever guitarists, gave their second concert last Wednesday evening, at the Hanover Rooms. Miss Dnakin on Monday had a *matinée musicale* at the Harley-street Rooms.—Mr. and Mrs John Roe gave their annual concert at the Music Hall on Wednesday, assisted by Misses Poole, Messen.t, Murrell, Woodford, Roe, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Willy, Bessan, Heberle, Seguin, F. Chatterton, &c.

Jules Benedict, the pianist and composer, gave his annual concert on Friday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre. His varied talents and personal character have made the writer of the "Gipsy's Warning" deservedly popular in this country, in which he has been so many years a resident. The present concert was additionally interesting, as Benedict, in September next, will depart with Mdme. Benedict for the United States. As usual, the selection of the programme was of colossal proportions, combining the operatic company, chorus, and band of the establishment, under the direction of Mr. Balfe, and led by Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Queen, Mr. L. Sloper, the pianists, Ernst and Molique, the violinists; Virtue, the celebrated horn player; and Mr. Ap Thomas, the harpist. Our paper will be at press before this concert has terminated, but in the scheme we remark that Gardeni was to make his first appearance this season, that besides Sontag, Frezzolini, and Catherine Hayes, Madame Charton's services were secured. The quartette for four performers on two pianofortes, composed by Osborne, and executed by him, Hallé, L. Sloper, and Benedict on one of the lofty and graphic items, as exemplified in the finale of the Andante of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, played by Ernst and Benedict; a Pianoforte Concertante for two pianofortes, executed by Hallé; and solos by Piatti, Molique, &c., completed the list.

An evening concert took place on Friday, at Highbury Barn, at which Misses Birch, Dolby, and Lucombe, Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, F. Smith, and Brizet, were engaged; and, on the same evening, Mr. J. J. Hockley, the organist of St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, had a concert at the Princess Rooms.

Mr. R. Blagrove's third concertina concert, assisted by Giulio Regondi, Messrs. G. and F. Case, &c., was given on Thursday, at the Mortimer-street Rooms.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Hinckesman will give her second and last chit concert, on Monday evening.——M. de Kontski, the violinist, will have a *matinée musicale* on Monday.—In the evening, Mr. John Parry will present, for the first time, a new musical entertainment.——The Sixth meeting of the Beethoven Quartett Society will take place next Wednesday; and Mrs. A. Newton's concert.——The fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given next Saturday (the 29th).——Sophie Loder, the pianist, who is about to visit Russia, his health having been re-established at Gräfenberg——Pedro Soller, a first-rate oboeist in Paris, is no more; he was attached to the Italian Opera orchestra for many years.——Mdlle. Wagner has performed at Mayence, Frankfort, and Berlin, in the part of *Fidès* in the "Prophète," she has a powerful organ, but it lacks flexibility.——Meyerbeer's work is still playing at Vienna, Hamburg, and New Orleans, with the greatest success.——A new opera, by Frederic Kücken, called "Nezletta," has been successfully produced at Venice.——M. Amadée Achard, the musical critic, who was so dangerously wounded in a late duel at Paris with Savalette, has been appointed, with equal success in Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Leipzic, Frankfort, Schwerin, Antwerp, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Sonderhausen, Darmstadt, New Orleans, &c. The instrument—created by Thurnder, performed at Meyerbeer's musical soirées must have been very intense, as all the stalls and boxes of the pit, grand and front tiers, were disposed of on the day before Some changes have been made in the cast since last year. Madame Castellan, who was the original representative of *Bertha* in Paris, appeared here for the first time, in that part. *Zacharie*, the chief Anabaptist, formerly sustained by Marini, is now in the hands of Herr Formes; *Jonas*, the tenor Anabaptist, is allotted to Signor Marrasti, vice Mei, for whom the music was not at all adapted. Tagliafico, Polonini, Bernard, Lavia, Carlotti, and Mario resume their former characters. The lateness of the hour at which the opera terminated, and the crowded state of our columns, preclude any lengthened notices in the present publication.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The excitement created by "La Tempesta" continues unabated, and crowded houses attest its increasing popularity at each performance. The great feature in this opera is the attention which, under the personal superintendence of the Scribe and Halévy, has been bestowed on all the minor details so essential to the perfect production of any dramatic work, and which neglected would take from a piece all its scenic illusion. The chorus, which in this opera, play not the least important part, deserve special commendation not only for their precision in the execution of the music, but for the spirit and *vis dramatica* with which they deliver the various sentences which they sing, supported in the pantomimic action by the *corps de ballet*. Any one not acquainted with the subject might easily understand it from their pantomime. Lablache has added largely to his fame by his creation of *Caliban*, a part which differs from any that he has ever performed, partaking of the character of the most instinctive brute and of the demon. Mdme. Sontag is the realisation of Shakspeare's idea of *Miranda*. Her acting in the second part, when about to fall into the power of *Caliban*, is a masterpiece. Her *Miranda*, amidst her gentleness, loses not feminine sway: her innocence commands and bids defiance, even in despair. Lablache's acting imparts reality to the *prestigo*. Next to Lablache and Mdme. Sontag, Mdlle. Parodi comes in for a large share of praise: both her acting and her singing being excellent. Signori Coletti, Lorenzo, and F. Lablache acquit themselves with distinction, and support admirably Sontag and Lablache. Last, though not least, Signor Lucardé claims his share of applause. He would be perfection if he would only throw a little more warmth into his acting, for there are times when he looks like anything but Shakspeare's idea of a

Lover
Sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow

His singing, however, is so beautiful, that his occasional fits of lethargy are not perceived. The success of this work shows that the time of eminent composers has not passed away. Italy and Germany have paid their tributes. France, however, bids fair, if not to outstrip, at least to equal her musical neighbours on the other side of the Rhine and the Alps, whilst the librettists of the day surpass all their predecessors.

Balfe and Scribe leave London this week, overwhelmed with marks of estimation of their private worth and with public ovations.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

One of the finest performances we have ever heard was the fifth representation of of Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," on Saturday night; although one of the chief characters, the *Princess Isabella*, was undertaken by Mdlle. Vera, at a very short notice, in consequence of Mdme. Castellan's illness. Mdlle. Vera is an *ensemble* that we must eulogise so strongly—the admirable choral singing—the wondrous precision and delicacy of the orchestral accompaniments—and the general efficiency of the performance. Mdlle. Vera acquitted herself creditably; the *Alice* of Grisi is now one of her finest impersonations; the *Roberto* of Tamberlik is unrivalled—his singing of the duo in the cavern scene and the trio in the finale is beyond all praise, quite equal to the sensation he created the first evening of Formes, albeit rough, is very effective and imposing in many points. The opera altogether excited an enthusiasm which proved how much it has gained in public estimation since it has been executed with a powerful cast—including, as it does, leading *artistes* in very subordinate positions, and, above all, Mario singing the music of the troubadour *Rambaldo*, in a style to elicit a rapturous encore for the duo with *Bertrama*.

On Tuesday night there was a very fashionable assemblage to witness the revival of Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." Owing to the severe cold of Madame Castellan still preventing her from singing, Grisi resumed the interesting part of *Ninetta*, which, in the year 1833, she first made her appearance in this country. Seventeen years of continued exertion have in no way diminished her dramatic powers, and, except in florid passages, her voice is as fine as ever. Her histrionic genius was magnificently developed on this occasion; her simplicity and artlessness as the village maiden were charmingly depicted in the first scene, and the powerful emotions created by the accusation of theft and condemnation to death on circumstantial evidence were equally faithfully portrayed. In the *Pezzo* of Mdlle. de Meric was interesting, full of animated action, and very nicely sung, especially in the brindisi, "Teechiano," and in the duo, "Eeben per mia memoria," with Grisi. Mario's *Gianetto* was sung with the most impressive feeling. The *Fernando* of Tamburini is justly recognised as an incomparable piece of acting; he "makes up" for the part in the head like Napoleon; in the trial scene, he received, with Grisi, the honour of a special ovation. The *Podesta* of Tagliafico, the *Lucano of Lavia*, and the *Giorgio* of Corbilli, are also excellent performances, worthy of especial notice; but the *Podesta*, or village magistrate, of Ronconi stood in the foreground as a strikingly original conception, powerfully interpreted. His has gained a high name in Paris by this delineation: here it was seen for the first time. It must be placed in the category of the most remarkable impersonations of this great lyric artist, to whom broad farce seems the smaller as Warning does tragedy. *Podesta* is a jovial, yet a wily, malignant, and pompous authority, whose sensuality and malevolence are relieved by grotesque grimace and humorous sallies. In his *aria d'entrata*, "Un piatto è preparato," the chuckling with which he proceeds to delight that his plan to win *Ninetta* must succeed, was most unctuous; and those exquisite vocal phrases, which no singer can employ with more tact and taste than Ronconi, were delivered with humour. Throughout he completely fixed the attention of the audience, frequently provoking the utmost hilarity, and with marvellous versatility breaking from his comic vein to display his tragic points. The overture was encored with acclamation. "La Gazza Ladra" is one of Rossini's noblest inspirations: exquisitely scored, its gaiety in the introduction is spontaneous, joyous, and melodic; and there is a progressive development of musical resources, as the dramatic interest increases, remarkable for the lofty and graphic scene, so exquisitely illustrative of the accusation, of the trial of *Ninetta*, and of the procession to the execution—the march in which is most beautiful and impressive. There are few operas more calculated to display the contrasts of light and shade in the musical treatment; and under Costa, therefore, the effect was very striking—many important portions of Rossini's original score having been restored by the musical director.

The great musical event of the season was the revival, on Thursday night, of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," with the return of the gifted Viardot, in her celebrated character of *Fidès*. This work was expressly composed for the Grand Opera in Paris, and the Royal Italian Opera here, by special contract with M. Scribe, the author of the libretto, and M. Meyerbeer. It was produced with signal success in the French capital, on April 16, last year, and at the Royal Italian Opera, on July 24 following. The opera was performed here ten times last season, to crowded houses, the close of the season only interrupting its triumphant career. Madame Viardot, the original *Fidès*, has played that part upwards of fifty times in Paris; and she recently gave fifteen representations in Berlin. She has since sung *Fidès* in three languages, French, Italian, and German, in three of the most musical cities of Europe—Paris, London and Berlin. In addition to these places, "Le Prophète" has been transmitted with equal success to Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Leipzic, Frankfort, Schwerin, Antwerp, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Sonderhausen, Darmstadt, New Orleans, &c. The instrument—created by Thurnder, performed at Meyerbeer's musical soirées must have been very intense, as all the stalls and boxes of the pit, grand and front tiers, were disposed of on the day before Some changes have been made in the cast since last year. Madame Castellan, who was the original representative of *Bertha* in Paris, appeared here for the first time, in that part. *Zacharie*, the chief Anabaptist, formerly sustained by Marini, is now in the hands of Herr Formes; *Jonas*, the tenor Anabaptist, is allotted to Signor Marrasti, vice Mei, for whom the music was not at all adapted. Tagliafico, Polonini, Bernard, Lavia, Carlotti, and Mario resume their former characters. The lateness of the hour at which the opera terminated, and the crowded state of our columns, preclude any lengthened notices in the present publication.

SURREY.

On Monday the once celebrated melo-drama of the "Forest of Bondy; or, the Dog of Montargis," was added to the other entertainments at this theatre.

ASTLEY'S.

"The Battle of Waterloo" was, on Monday, revived here, with all the effect which distinguished it on its first production.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Wednesday Mr. Mitchell took his benefit, on which occasion "Les Extrêmes se Touchent," "Catherine," "Un Caprice," and "Roger Bontemps" were performed. The house was crowded with a fashionable and brilliant audience. Her Majesty, also, was present.

HAYMARKET.

"The Enchanted Isle," of the Brothers Brough, was revived on Thursday, being designed as a burlesque on the "Tempest"

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society held their second grand miscellaneous flower-show for the season at these gardens on Wednesday. The flowers exhibited were particularly fine, and comprised many beautiful plants, both indigenous and foreign; they were disposed in tents scattered over the gardens, one of the largest of which was devoted to geraniums, and contained some remarkable specimens.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JUNE, 1850.—On and from the 1st of July next, the following regulations will come into effect:—1. That all letters posted at any road sweeping-office for places within the United Kingdom must either be prepaid by stamps, or be sent unpaid, as money prepayment for inland letters posted at such offices will be abolished. 2. The postage of foreign and colonial letters may be paid in money at all rural receiving-offices for forwarding these where no money prepayment has hitherto been allowed. 3. The letter-boxes at the rural receiving-offices will in no case be closed until within ten minutes of the time fixed for the despatch of the mail.

THE NEW ORDNANCE SURVEY OF LONDON.—The sum granted for the survey was £24,000; the sum expended, £19,000; the difference of £5000 to be applied in liquidation of the expense of engraving a map, which will comprise about 900 sheets of paper (technically termed double-elephant), each sheet measuring about 3 feet by 2 feet. The survey extends some distance into the environs of London. The map complete will measure 100 feet in length, by 72 in breadth. In addition to the large map, it is proposed to publish another, on a reduced scale, of one foot to a mile. The map so prepared would occupy 44 sheets, and measure 22 feet by 14 feet.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Waterloo banquet took place on Tuesday, at Apsley House, when there was a numerous attendance of the companions in arms of their noble entertainer. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the banquet with his presence.

An American authority gives the following classification of the population of Cuba in 1850:—Creole whites, 520,000; Spaniards, 35,000; troops and marine, 22,000; foreigners, 10,560; floating population, 17,000: total of the white population, 605,560. Free mulattoes, 118,200; free blacks, 87,370; slave mulattoes, 11,100; black slaves, 425,000: total coloured population, 641,670. Grand total of the entire population, 1,247,230.

The town-council of the ancient town of Wells have voted the sum of £20 guineas to the funds now rasing for the Exhibition of 1851.

The *Indian Times* describes a new mode of curing the cholera which has been adopted by the civil surgeon of Howrah, in every instance as yet with complete success. The treatment consists in making the patient inhale a certain quantity of oxygen gas. About fifteen European seamen, who have been brought into the hospital in various stages of the disease, have been perfectly recovered by this means.

The tailmasters around Dudley and its neighbourhood have at length offered their men the old wages again, and in consequence the nailors' strike is now at an end. Orders appear to come in more freely, and a considerable accumulation has taken place during the month past without work, so that at the present time all hands are fully employed.

The site of the proposed park for Finsbury comprises the open fields between Highbury and Holloway, bounded by the Great Northern Railway and the reservoirs of the New River Company in the Green-lanes. The northern, eastern, and southern districts of the metropolis have already been provided with parks at the public expense—the northern is the only district for which no such provision has been made.

At a meeting at Waltham Abbey, last week, in support of the Exhibition of 1851, Captain Tulloh, superintendant of the gunpowder manufactory, and the artificers and men in his department, subscribed one day's pay to the funds. Captain Yorke, of the Royal Engineers, and the men under his command, at Waltham, have signified their intention of doing the same.

On Saturday evening a wooden building, used as a temporary goods station, or warehouse, by the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company, in Wellington-street, Leeds, accidentally took fire, and in less than half an hour was burnt to the ground. Five goods-trucks, partly laden with leather, stationery, &c., were very much damaged.

The Paris *Presse*, in its last weekly commercial bulletin, states that 40,000 workmen are employed in executing orders of articles of Prussian manufacture There will, it says, be specimens of all kinds of articles sent to the London Exhibition, accompanied by great numbers of visitors.

At the residence of Mrs. Fisher, Grimsby-house, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, a nightingale has recently built its nest in a rose-tree which is trained against one of the columns of the portico of the house. The nest partly rests on the tree and partly on the column; and the feathered songster appears to be as much at home, and warbles as sweetly, as though the nest were in a more retired spot.

An industrious widow of the name of Grant, who keeps a bakehouse at Cow bridge, in Wales, had her house robbed last Saturday night of all the money she happened to have in it—a sum of about £4. The keys were adroitly extracted from under her pillow while she was asleep.

The following gentlemen have been chosen honorary and corresponding members of the Imperial Library of St. Petersburgh:—The Earl of Ellesmere, president of the committee of the British Museum; Mr. Wilson, director of the library of the East India House; Mr. E. Edwards, of the British Museum; and Mr. Evans, of London.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 13th inst., announces that on the 1st October next the line of customs between Austria and Hungary will be abolished. This removes one of the great impediments to a great Custom-union for Germany.

An association is now in process of formation for the purpose of promoting locality in Scotland the organization of a movement in favour of the principle of Free Emigration to British Industry. The president of the incipient society is the Duke of Montrose, its Vice-President the Earl of Eglinton.

On the 6th of May the ship *Seithe*, 600 tons burden, was burnt at her anchorage in Bombay harbour. She was just ready to sail, and there seems to be no doubt that her destruction was the work of incendiaries. This is the tenth vessel belonging to the port of Bombay which has thus perished within these last eight years.

On the 28th of April a hurricane occurred in the upper portion of the Bay of Bengal, by which four ships were seriously damaged, and the salt water was driven up the river Hooghly so as to flood the adjacent country, and thereby render saltpetre in such vast quantities unprocurable.

After the battle of Moodkee, Lieutenant Brockman of her Majesty's 80th Regiment was among the missing. It is now discovered that he was waylaid and murdered by a party of Thugs, one of whom has confessed his crime, given the place of burial, and pointed out the position of the unfortunate officer's remains, which have been identified by the presence of some regimental buttons.

An opulent merchant, William Sheepshanks, Esq., of Leeds and Hargrogate, is about to erect and endow a church in the hamlet of Bilton, near Harrogate, where there is a rapidly increasing population unprovided with church accommodation, except at a considerable distance. The Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, A.M., only son of the gentleman, is the incumbent of the parish in which the new church is intended to be built.

The parish clerk of Gressford, Mr. De Newnes, has been suspended by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Wickham, for marrying his brother's widow.

On Monday last, in Southampton Water, a huge monster was seen in pursuit of another fish; and a short time after, an immense conger eel was seen on the mud (it being low water), also what it was that was thought to be a porpoise. The conger, which was about five feet in length, was at once taken; the other, being of immense size and weight, required the assistance of several men to get it off the mud into the boat; its weight was between 4 and 5 cwt. and it proved to be a sun-fish.

The French Academy has just decreed to M. Emile Augier, the author of "Gabrielle," the prize of 7000f. which had been offered for the best dramatic work which should inculcate principles of rectitude and morality.

A gentleman named Kelly, an extensive farmer in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, was some years ago was rewarded £2,000, has, at the age of 69 years and over, emigrated lately with his family, and accompanied by some others of the same class, to America, carrying with him only £300, the wreck of his property.

By the breakage of tackle to which a large mass of ironwork was attached at the Brighton terminus, London-bridge, Edward Rowe, aged 29, was on Monday last instantly crushed to death, and J. Hackett and G. Howson frightfully injured.

The Rev. R. Sadleir, prebendary of Castleknock, near Dublin, has been appointed sub-dean of St. Patrick's, on the resignation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin.

On Friday week, Mr. William Aitken, gamekeeper to the Hon. Colonel M'Adam Cathcart, of Craigcaughlan, Scotland, shot, near the Camlerg plantations, a woodcock, in good condition. This is considered as a rare occurrence, for the woodcocks generally return to the north about the 1st of May.

Two printers, named Brault and Magnier, have been sentenced by the Police Court of Paris to 3000f. fine each, for having printed two songs, entitled "The Foreign Invasion" and "The Cry of the People," without having put their names to them.

The Rouen journals of the 17th of June announce the loss, by collision at sea, of the British iron ship the *Cat*, Captain Harvey, and another vessel. The name of the other vessel is unknown. Both foundered at once; and only two sailors escaped by the boat which came out of the wreck.

The directors of the Newmarket Railway company have issued a public notice, stating that from the 30th instant the company will cease to carry or convey passengers and goods upon the line. The working expenses for a long period having exceeded the receipts, and negotiations with the Eastern Counties Company and other parties for working the line having been unsuccessful, it is believed, are the reasons for closing the line.

A private of the 5th French Regiment of Light Infantry was sentenced to death by court-martial in Paris on Monday, for having violently assaulted a Lieutenant at Courbevoie, on the 22nd of May last.

Mr. Swinburne, an English engineer, has arrived in Switzerland to make the preliminary preparations for laying out lines of railway previous to the arrival of Mr. Stephenson, who is expected in August.

A gentleman in Exeter received last week from Northampton a bundle of asparagus of extraordinary size, containing 120 heads, averaging 14 inches in length, and weighing 21 lb.

The *Tuscan Monitor*, of the 10th instant, publishes a decree of the Grand Duke, appointing the commission which is to examine the productions intended to figure in the London Exhibition. Sir George B. Hamilton, the English Minister in Florence, is one of its members, and the commission is to meet under the presidency of the Minister of Finance and Commerce.

On Tuesday, that portion of the South Wales Railway between Chepstow and Severn Tunnel was opened by the discharge of a gun, the ringing of bells and firing of cannon at Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea. A vast concourse of people assembled at the station, and the special train started from Chepstow at nine o'clock.

The "May fly" having come on, the Duke of Leeds and other veteran anglers have returned to angle in the Driffield trout streams, Yorkshire, the weather for which has been favourable of late, and the sport good.

Two very beautiful stained glass windows have recently been added to the east end of the parish church of Doncaster. The subject of the south-east window is "Christ's Charge to Peter," and has been presented by Mrs. H.——b of Doncaster. That at the north-east end is the gift of Richard Newsham, Esq., of Preston, and the subject "Moses Striking the Rock," for which Murillo's noted picture at Seville has given the idea.

The Annual National Archery Meeting, hitherto held at York and Derby, is to be held this year in Warrender Park, Edinburgh, in the month of July.

SKETCHES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

THE ANCHORAGE OFF THE TOWN OF BONNY RIVER.

We have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent with the accompanying Sketches, or, what he not inappropriately terms them, "A Peep at the Rivers on the West Coast of Africa." They were taken during surveys of the Bonny and Old Calabar and other Rivers; they are very characteristic of the life and manners of the country, with which our acquaintance is comparatively slight; although the interest attached to this part of the world is continually reviving at home and abroad by the exertions making for the civilisation of the natives. First, of

BONNY RIVER,

which falls into the Bight of Biafra, between 5° and 4° 30′ N. lat., and near 7° E. long.

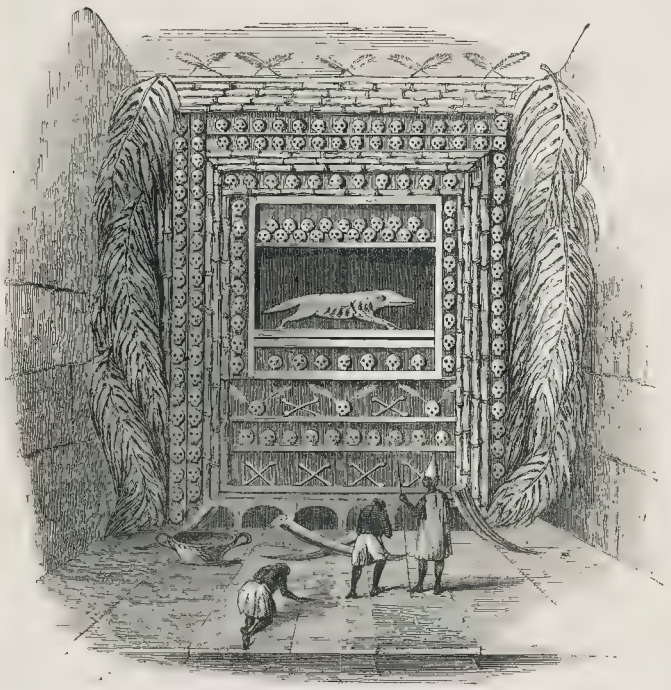
Our visit (says our Correspondent) to the Bonny, though our stay was short, gave me a slight opportunity of observing the state of oil trade and condition of the natives. The town is situated about fifteen miles from the Bar or entrance of the river, which ought to make it, comparatively speaking, a healthy anchorage for our traders: but, the swampy shores of the stream, which at high water are inundated, counteract the salubrity of a sea breeze. After heavy rains, a tropical sun acting on decomposed vegetable matter, engenders the most deadly fever, so fatal to our merchant seamen belonging to the palm-oil vessels. Trade, I may say, is prospering; the time of vessels in the river averages from five to seven months; fine ships from four to six hundred tons. The Bar is good 3½ fathoms at low water.

In my Sketch of the Shipping, you will see the comfortable and cool way of housing these vessels over; it is a sort of matting supplied from the shore, and having it two-thirds up the masts gives plenty of ventilation and protection from the sun. It costs about £70 *in goods*. Bonny at one time was the chief market for slaves, who, according to Captain Adams's statement, were sold there to the annual number of 20,000, the greater part of whom were brought down from the Eboe country. The town is mean, being built of stakes driven into the ground, wattled and plastered, and is surrounded by a marshy country, overgrown with timber. The canoes are large, capable of containing, perhaps, 130 people. Salt of good quality is manufactured and sent up into the interior. Our traders bring out a quantity of that article, and the natives would rather buy it from them than make it themselves. We have no Missionary station up the river, but King Peppel (whom I shall introduce presently) was rather anxious for "white man to come and teach boy-book." Human sacrifice is still kept up, but to no very great extent; it is very difficult to find it out, as great secrecy is kept. They used, at one time, to sacrifice four young persons a year at the mouth of the river, by stringing them to the overhanging trees, with their feet and hands just touching the water; this was done to bring plenty of vessels into the river for trade, and to propitiate the spirit of the river.

I must not omit to mention the hospitality we received from the supercargoes and captains of the British ships, and their kindness and willingness to oblige and assist us in our wants will not be forgotten.

The amount of oil averages from £50,000 to £100,000 sent to Liverpool per annum; and, when we look at the market it opens for our own manufactures, the rivers of Africa are not to be despised.

I next send you a slight Sketch of the Fetish, or



JUJUH-HOUSE, OR HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

JUJUH-HOUSE,

or House of Worship used by the natives of Western Africa. It assumes a curious and savage appearance, inasmuch as it is chiefly constructed of the skulls of captives taken in war; and in the centre, the Gawna. It is considered the chief Jujuh, which is stuffed and placed as you see in the Sketch. This animal is allowed to roam about the towns unmolested; in fact, should a native be seen hurting it in any way, death would be his reward. I met, in my walk in the village, three or four of them. This drawing was taken in the town of the Bonny River, I having gained permission from the King to be allowed to enter this curious specimen of their houses of worship. You will observe the heads with feathers stuck into the sides: they represent the skulls of chiefs. A few elephants' tusks are thrown before the altar, gifts of rich natives to their Jujuh; on the left there is an earthenware vessel, constantly kept filled with rum, for the use of the Jujuh. Their mode of worship is in a kneeling posture, prostrating themselves sometimes flat on the stomach. The Priest, or Jujuh-man, is of great importance; and on grand days, when they make a sacrifice of a goat or any animal, it is wonderful to see the rush to get a drop of its blood. Human sacrifice is common, but always kept a secret from the traders of England. The King has made a written statement, asserting, as far as his power is concerned, he is willing to put a stop to the horrible practice; but the laws prevent their chief entering into any agreement regarding the religion of his people. The only difference of the Jujuhs of the various towns and villages is the assuming different animals. Some have the alligator, &c. The Jujuh is entirely constructed of bamboo and mud surrounded by palm-leaf.

I now beg to introduce to you

KING PEPPEL,

who is about 32 years of age, having reigned nearly ten years. He is a great dealer in palm oil, and a very cunning trader; his influence with the people is very small, and from his exertions in traffic he is not much liked by the native gentlemen of Bonny. He has a sort of palace, but very badly furnished; and musters about thirty wives, to whom he appears to devote the greater part of the day. His complexion is a very light brown, and from all appearances has something to boast of in having a little white blood in his veins. The commander, in the course of conversation about his presents, wanted a list to send home for next year. He wanted white man to teach boy to read, powder-guns, and a sword to pass every sword—which means the best that can be got. He was half inclined to add an English wife, but appeared a little ashamed; though he had a most beautiful picture in his private room of an English damsel at her toilet, for which, he said, if it was only alive, he would give all he was worth.

His memory is excessively strong—in his conversation mentioning the different battles that have been fought, and all the leaders. General Napier is his great favourite, after "the Duke:" he was glad to hear of his going to India again. Nelson was much admired by his Majesty, as he termed him. "Make war-palaver for sea." He visited the *Rattler*, on which occasion a sumptuous repast was given by Captain Cumming to all the captains and supercargoes in the river, to meet the King.

The Sketch is taken as he was sitting outside his house, in deep thought at what he should have for his next present.

We then visited

OLD CALABAR,

which falls into the Bight of Biafra, about two miles N. by W. of Fernando Po. It ranks next in importance to the Bonny; and affords access to a considerable trade. The town is named Ephraim, and is more regularly built than the African towns generally. The English trading ships are larger in tonnage, they average from 300 to 1000 tons, and consequently are much longer loading, thus exposing them to the deadly effect of the fever; and, from their lying up so far from the mouth of the river, they are debarred from the fine sea breeze which the Bonny anchorage has every day. I should certainly say it was the most unhealthy river; still we had only one death, which was universally regretted by all on board—it was our worthy chief-engineer, an officer much respected and liked by the men and officers. The inhabitants of this town number from 6000 to 7000; their European wants are much the same as at Borneo. The average importation of British manufacture is from £20,000 to £30,000 annually, the export of oil averaging double the import of goods.

The Sketch represents Ephraim Town, with the British merchant ships at anchor, and H. M. steam-sloop *Rattler* saluting King Eyo on his approaching the ships to pay a visit to the steamer. His canoe held upwards of 100 people, the greater part of whom were well armed, and called the King's body-guard. He had another large war-canoe following him. His residence is two hours up the river, called Creek Town, and is worth a great deal of money, his store-houses being crammed with European articles, besides a great number of slaves, and he has upwards of 300 wives. We visited his palace at Creek Town, and found it handsomely furnished with elegant tables and chairs, magnificent sofas, splendid looking-glasses; and prints of the principal public characters of England, as well as views of sea and land engagements, in handsome gilt frames. I particularly noticed one picture, young girls playing at blindman's-buff; it was a French production, and the old King said it was his greatest favourite. After refreshment, Captain Cumming amused him with a sham fight with the ship's boats, which delighted him very much; and he left the ship highly gratified by his reception. This river at one time exported upwards of 15,000 slaves annually.

SKETCHES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

KING PEPPEL, OF BONNY-TOWN.

I forgot to mention the hospitality shown by Mr. W., the Presbyterian missionary, who resides on a hill at the back of Creek Town, and who kindly asked us up to his house, and invited me to luncheon. He has established a school, which amounts to from 70 to 100 of each sex. He is a great friend of King Eyo, in spite of his having so many wives. There is a school at Ephraim Town, and a chapel well attended.

I now portray

KING ARCHIBOLD DUKE,

Chief of Old Calabar town, as he appeared on the quarter-deck of her Majesty's steam-sloop *Rattler*, wearing his crown and state sword. His loins were covered with a rich silk, and round his neck and ankles he wore a quantity of coral beads. His age is about twenty eight years; and he was created King about eight months ago, at the death of his uncle, Duke Epheram, who had so many slaves immolated with him as a human sacrifice. The custom of the country is, that any great personage dying, all his property is locked up in his house, and left to decay. I went to the house, and looked in at the window, and, to my surprise, saw large mirrors, English chairs, tables, &c.—in fact, the appearance of an English drawing-room. This was the house of the last King, made of iron, and sent out from Liverpool at his desire. It is instant death to those who dare to enter it, by the laws of their country. Archibold Duke is King of the lower town, opposite to which the ships anchor.

Eyo Honesty's palace is called Creek Town, some distance up the river, and is considered much superior and richer. He derives his name, Honesty, from being upright and just in his oil trading with our merchants.

All the captains and me ants of our traders were invited on board on both occasions to meet these Kings; and Captain Cummings, with his usual liberality, gave them a sumptuous *déjeûner* on the quarter-deck. Our large gun astonished them very much, from the King downwards putting their head in the muzzle to try the calibre: it is a 68-pounder.

We sent our boats up the Benin, where trade is less extensive, the slavers lying too close. For miles around the Bight, palm oil is not of much value. The river runs up into the Eboe country: the capital, situated upon a river coming from the N.E., is large, and apparently contains about 15,000 inhabitants. The King of Benin is *fetish*, *i.e.* he is worshipped by his subjects as a god, and must not on any account be supposed either to eat or drink. However, his Majesty does not disdain the occupation of a merchant. The Warree country, inclosed by two branches of another stream flowing through this alluvial district, is beautiful and fertile. The King had just died, and a sort of Queen appeared to rule in his stead. The place is very small—about five miles in circuit—and appears as if it had been dropped from the clouds: even in the dry season the water is a foot deep on the ground.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—HER Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, Lieut. Jolly, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 21st of May, with the Brazilian brigantine *Clementano* (of Rio Janeiro), Josa Gonsales Bandeira, master, which he captured after 49 hours' chase from the Isle of Pines. The prize is a remarkably handsome vessel, well coppered, and of the burthen of 187 tons; and had on board, at the time she was taken, 280 slaves, many of whom have since died from want of food, which was completely out on board the slaver at the time the capture took place. A Jamaica paper says:—"The agent-general of immigration, and the gentlemen of the mixed commission, were summoned to Spanish Town yesterday forenoon, by express, to confer with his Excellency the Governor as to the disposal —we suppose—of the slaver and her cargo. The slaves, it seems, have been landed at Ocho Rios, and having once touched British soil are, of course, free; but we are told that, according to the treaty stipulations, which have been so religiously observed by her Most Catholic Majesty's subjects, if taken under Spanish colours, both ship and slaves should be sent to the Havannah, and if it be really so, we are rejoiced to learn that the miserable slaves being landed are in any case beyond Spanish jurisdiction; for we cannot suppose for one instant that they will be given up after entering a British port, much less after having stood on British soil. The ship may be condemned here, or sent to the Havannah, or given up altogether, for what we care; but we do trust that not one soul of her LIVING cargo will be given up to the rapacious and unprincipled man-stealers of Cuba. The demands of Cuban slavery have been too long supplied with victims in the same way. Captured slaves have been allotted to the Cuban planters in thousands, but the emancipados who have been released from their bondage cannot be counted by hundreds, scores by scores; and, therefore, we trust that our Government will not be any party to a further increase of victims. The present capture proves the truth of what we have all along advocated, namely, the propriety of blockading the coasts of Cuba and Brazil; and we congratulate Lieutenant Jolly on being the first to demonstrate practically the truth of our arguments. The African blockade withdrawn, and a dozen such active cruisers as the *Bermuda* set to watch the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and we should soon see an end to the slave trade."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—On Wednesday, the 149th anniversary of this society, which was incorporated by Royal charter, in the year 1701—"For the receiving, managing, and disposing of such funds as might be contributed for the religious instruction of her Majesty's subjects beyond the seas; for the maintenance of clergymen in the plantations, colonies, and factories of Great Britain; and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts"—was solemnly celebrated in the cathedral church of St. Paul. The proceedings created great interest, and drew together a large number of visitors, both clerical and lay. Amongst them were—the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of Winchester, Bangor, Chichester, &c. Full choral service was performed. The Bishop of Oxford preached the sermon, selecting for his text the 20th verse of the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, "So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed." From a statement of the society's operations which was presented, it appeared that, for more than fourscore years, that is, from its foundation in 1701 to the period of American independence, in 1783, the chief field of the society's labours was in the colonies which now form the United States. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1776, nearly 80 missionaries were maintained by the society in the colonies of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Many of the missionaries, when driven from the independent States, settled in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The principal spheres of the society's present labours are Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Ceylon, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The sum of £1858 was received during the year, towards the Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Fund; 18 chaplains, or religious teachers, were sent out in emigrant vessels. With regard to the financial condition of the society, for 1849, the total income, exclusive of rents dividends, special funds, &c., was £53,000. The society's whole foreign expenditure from its general fund, for the year 1849, might be ranged under two heads:—In the British colonies, £35,729; for heathen countries, £21,994. The number of baptised converts under the pastoral care of the society's missionaries in India was about 18,000.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—On Tuesday (last week), a Daguerréotype of his Excellency was cleverly executed by Messrs. Beard the likeness is admirable; the Ambassador was not in full costume, but wore in his turban a large ornament of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, with an aigrette.

BONNEY'S SAFETY YACHT.—On Saturday afternoon, some interesting experiments were made with this new vessel upon the Serpentine, in Hyde-park. The yacht was hauled over, and thus half filled with water; but, on being released, she righted immediately: she was then baled quite full, and in that state she sailed and answered her helm well. She was then pressed down by the mast-head, with her sails set, until she was bottom upwards, when, the pressure being removed, she at once righted.

EPHRAIM TOWN, WITH OLD CALABAR.—KING EYO-HONESTY'S CANOE.—HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-SLOOP "RATTLER" SALUTING.

KING ARCHIBOLD DUKE, CHIEF OF OLD CALABAR.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 23.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Summer commences.
MONDAY, 24.—St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day.
TUESDAY, 25.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.
THURSDAY, 27.—The 178th day of the year.
FRIDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
SATURDAY, 29.—St. Peter.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29, 1850.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	1	1	50	2	10	2	30	2	50	3	10	3	30

MADLLE RACHEL.—FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the performances of the eminent Tragedienne Mdlle. Rachel are definitively arranged to commence on MONDAY, JULY 1. He is also respectfully announced that the engagement of Mdlle. Rachel is positively limited to Twelve Representations, which cannot possibly be exceeded. Boxes and stalls, at Mr. W. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY next, the new and highly successful Vaudeville, entitled ROGER BONTEMPS; with other Entertainments. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, Mons. LAFONT'S BENEFIT, and the Last Night but One of his Engagement, on which occasion will be given (for that night only) the popular Comédie-Vaudeville of JEAN; or, le Manoir Sujet; with other Entertainments. The First Performance of the Eminent Tragédienne, Mdlle RACHEL, is definitively arranged for MONDAY, JULY 1st.—Subscriptions for the remainder of the Season may be arranged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—The best ventilated Theatre in the Metropolis.—Increased attractions in the Scenes of the Arena, supported by the most accomplished Artistes in Europe.—On MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock, with the AFFGHANISTAN WAR. To be succeeded by a most attractive routine of Equestrian Wonders in the SCENES of the CIRCLE. To conclude with a comic Ballet.—Box-office open from 10 o'Clock till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. YOUNG.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will give his new ENTERTAINMENT, THE OVERLAND MAIL, every MONDAY EVENING, at WILLIS'S ROOMS. Tickets and stalls to be had only at SAMS'S Royal Library, St. James's-street.

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, when he will perform MOZART'S Quartet in E flat, Beethoven's Trio in G, and Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. —. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s., to be had of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., Regent-street, and Mr. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC-HALL, Store-street.—MR. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of giving an entirely new Entertainment at the above Rooms, on EVENING NEXT, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had at the principal Musicsellers. Stalls and Private Boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street; and at the Hall.

SCOTTISH FETE.—THE GRAND ANNUAL COMPETITION for CHAMPIONSHIP in ARCHERY and the SCOTTISH NATIONAL SPORTS and PASTIMES will take place in HOLLAND'S PARK, NOTTING HILL, on MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd of JULY, under the Auspices of the Highland Society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is Chief, and the Scottish Society, of which the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane is President. The Sports and Pastimes will consist in Archery, Putting the Stone, Throwing the Hammer, Tossing the Caber, Foot Racing, Broadsword and Target Combats, opposed to the Bayonet, by the Officers of the Strathspeys and Reels, and performance on the Great High-land Bagpipe. Tickets for the Grand Stand (extending right and left of the Royal Box), One Guinea. Tickets for the Wings of the Grand Stand, Half-a-Guinea. Tickets for any part of the Field, Five Shillings. All the above Tickets will give admission on both days of the Fete. One ticket of any rank will admit Two Children under ten years of age. Vouchers for the Grand Stand can be had only of the Patrons, a list of whom, with programmes, and tickets for the other parts of the field, may be had at the Libraries and principal Musicsellers.

Honorary-park, Peckham. JOHN BOUCHER, Hon Secretary

THE HIPPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from 9 to Six o'clock at their GARDENS in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, JUNE 24, and three following days, DANSON'S PANORAMIC VIEW of the ALPS, with the PASSAGE of the ARMY of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, arrival of the Emperor, "Nelson," Promenade Concert, by the entire Band of the 1st Life Guards, the new Hungarian Quadrille, Derby-day Galop, and the Grand Gorka March and Quick Step; the March dedicated to the Hungarian Ambassador, by permission of Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.—Doors open from 9 A.M. Feeding the Animals, Half-past Five; Concert, Half-past Six; Passage of the Alps, Eight; Fireworks, Half-past Nine. Admission, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, nearly opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till dark.—Admission, 1s. Season Tickets may be had of the Secretary.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT to IRELAND. Illustrated by a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, with scenes of the most charming character on the road, from the Victoria Station, by the [illegible] Railway, now open to the CHINESE GALLERY, 295, Park Lane. Daily at 3, by Gas at 8.—Admission, Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting Historical Recollection Evening on Wednesday at the 3 o'clock Performance.

VALLEY OF THE NILE.—Additions have been made to the Panorama. The Nubian Desert from the Second Cataract to Dongola. Wadee Halfa. Upper Nubia. Mendeli. Mouth of Nile. Approach to Memphis. Pyramids of Ghizeh. Valley of the Nile, with a high-flyer at Cairo. Boats on the Nile. Banks of the River as shown in the Panorama. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s, Private Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools half price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Four; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an hour before each representation.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, as surveyed by the United States Government, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, &c. Discovery of the great Salt Mines. NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every morning at Half-past Two; evening, a Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at four, and in the Evenings at half-past Eight.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the APPARENT CONTRADICTION of EUCLID. MONDAY, July 1, a quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by the Rambler four on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY daily at Two, and every Evening at a quarter past Nine. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating some of the WONDERS of NATURE in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

MISS BIRCH and MISS ELIZA BIRCH beg to announce to their Friends and Pupils that they have REMOVED to No. 39, HEREFORD-STREET, PARK-LANE, where they continue to give Lessons as heretofore.

THE PROVIDENT SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS of DANCING. The next GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at Twelve for One o'Clock, on THURSDAY, JUNE 27, in the Saloon of the THEATRE-ROYAL HAYMARKET, by the kind permission of Mr. Webster. All Members of the Profession, members of the Society or not, are invited to attend the meeting. Natives and Foreigners, who want females as ashoonlin as soon as possible, further particulars may be obtained of Mr. AW, the Secretary, at the Office, 96, St. Martin's-lane, London.

JAMES BYRN, Chairman.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J T W [illegible] by Saltillo, admirable, and not a relation of the Count de Monte [illegible]. We have not given the sketch referred to.
A V [illegible] music by Miss Birch, Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Lucombe, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Williams.
A P, [illegible] regret that we cannot accept
A N [illegible] shall receive attention.
L A M [illegible] the puzzle.
C [illegible] Wife, and [illegible] both by the same hand.
C [illegible] has been attributed to three or four persons, yet not positively traced to any.
E K [illegible] to the Report on Intramural Interment, by the Board of Health, the deaths from cholera in London alone, last year, were 16,000. The total number of deaths in Great Britain, from same cause, in 1848-9, was 62,000.
AN ABLEBE—See the "Startling Hand-book of Oil-Painting."
AN AMATEUR ACTOR—By no[illegible] of a manager.—[illegible].
D E W, Aberdeen—Bu[illegible]. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."—It is from Gray's Ode on the Spring.
A S [illegible] Professor of Elocution.
A S [illegible] The Duke of Wellington [illegible] Peers of the House of Commons.
A [illegible]
Z [illegible] Spain possesses about 300 miles of the coast of the Bay of Biscay, France about 220 miles.
A SUBSCRIBER may hear of a [illegible] of a new waterproof boat-cloak, by applying to Parker and Co., 244, Strand, Vauxhall.
N M, Handsworth—Gunmaker's name of Cramer, Beale, and Co.; not [illegible], Regent-street.
DON ARLEQUIN—Mirella a "Holy Family," by Sir Nelson [illegible], was purchased by Parliament in 1837, for £3000. Apply to the secretary of the New Water-Colour Society.
J A L has misunderstood the subject of the first article in our Journal. [illegible] noted Regulators, not Sheraton's Reading.
W H R, Great Queen-street—Mr. Albert [illegible] was thirty-four last month.
J N [illegible] history will give the information required. Trans was a misprint for brant.
B S D "Taylor's Short-hand," improved by Harding.
A B C—The statement of the late Lord George Bentinck, that we held the island of Cuba as a territorial security for the Spanish debt, is thus explicable: The [illegible] of Cuba were [illegible] Spanish debt; but we have never had possession of the [illegible] have a treaty guaranteeing its possession to Spain.
A C [illegible] was [illegible] for the murder of Mr. Paas, of Holborn; but the [illegible] for four days, in consequence of the ingrossful conduct of the [illegible].
A [illegible]
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—[illegible] Mr. Peacock [illegible] Tower and [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

vantageous to the consumers, and that to take gas from the old companies would be a direct violation of a social duty, and encouragement to monopoly. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION.—Thursday being the 13th anniversary of her Majesty's accession, the bells of the metropolitan churches rang merry peals in honour of this event; and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired Royal salutes.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF THE NEPAULESE MINISTER.—The East India Company entertained his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, the Minister from Nepaul, on Saturday evening, at a grand banquet, at which a large party assembled to welcome the distinguished guest and his companions. The company included some of the principal functionaries of state, members of both Houses of Parliament, and a number of gentlemen of eminence connected with India and the East India Company. The entertainment was provided at the London Tavern, and all the resources of that establishment were employed to do honour to the occasion. The tables, glittering with their massive and elegant ornaments, had been prepared with admirable taste and skill. Mr. Shepherd, the chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and the president of the evening, entered the dining room about seven o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency the Nepaulese Minister and his brother, the Honourable Jaggut Shumshere Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, and Colonel Dhere Shumshere Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, attired in the brilliant and magnificent dresses proper to Orientals of their rank and station. As the guests proceeded to their places, the Coldstream band, which was stationed in the gallery, played a grand Indian march. His Excellency took his seat on the right of the chair; his countrymen, with Lieutenant Lall Singh, a member of the suite, having place at the head of another table, which occupied the middle of the apartment. By the Minister's side was Captain Cavenagh, his interpreter; and his Excellency's private secretary, Mr. Macleod, and another interpreter, were seated with his Excellency's brothers. There were also on the right of the chairman his Excellency the Belgian Ambassador, General Viscount Gough, G.C.B.; Lord Stanley, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., M.P., President of the Board of Control; Mr. Wigram, Lord Ashley, M.P.; Lord Broughan, Mr. Fox Maule, M.P.; Mr. E. Ellice, M.P.; Lord Chief Justice Wilde; Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B., &c. Not permitted by the laws of cast to join the temporary breaking of the rich viands which these tables, his Excellency and party retired to the drawingroom as the banquet commenced, and there partook of lychus (a sweet Chinese fruit, in appearance like a walnut), and of peaches, nectarines, and other delicate fruits; returning to the company at the table by the time dinner was over. Speeches of the usual complimentary character were delivered, that of his Excellency being spoken in his native tongue. It was interpreted by Captain Cavenagh.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to the Prelates and other dignitaries of the Church, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the meeting of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. The banquet was given in the Egyptian Hall. Amongst the company were his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bangor, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop of St. David's, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of Norwich, Bishop of Limerick, Bishop of Down, Bishop of Toronto, the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, Hon. and Rev. Dunglas Gordon, the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor, the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. Canon Dale, Rev. Canon Ayler, Rev. Canon Jennings, Master of the Temple; Dr. Russell, Dr Spry, &c.

THE ETON FESTIVAL.—The annual festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College took place on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. About 80 persons sat down to dinner the Earl of Falmouth filling the chair; and among the Etonians present were: Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Crowhurst, the Rev. Dr. Hodgson (Provost of Eton), Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., &c. In the course of the evening the noble chairman and the provost delivered some able addresses; "Floreat Etona" and "Esto Perpetua" being the great toasts after that of "The Queen and Royal Family" The company separated shortly after eleven o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.—It having been previously announced that Dr. Pusey would preach a sermon on Tuesday, this morning, was, if possible, fuller than on the day of consecration. As early as five o'clock a great number of persons had assembled in the immediate locality of the new structure, and at six o'clock, although the servi e was only announced for seven, the church was crowded. As the clock struck seven the choir chanted the 48th Psalm, which was followed by the evening service; after which Dr. Pusey delivered a discourse of one hour and ten minutes' duration, in the course of which he alluded to the present internal commotions of the country, and to particular stress upon the recent decision in the Gorham case. There were several hundred persons who could not obtain admittance, but who remained outside during the whole of the service; the termination of which was announced by a peal from the bells of the church: it was nearly ten o'clock before the congregation had dispersed.

STAMFORD-HILL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this society was held on Wednesday, in the beautiful grounds of Josiah Wilson, Esq. The grounds were thronged by a very large assemblage of the most elegant company, and the weather was most propitious for the occasion. An immense marquee was pitched under the flowers, &c. were arranged in beautiful order. Here and there, under a tent of smaller dimensions, the company promenaded for the purpose of viewing the various plants and flowers for which prizes had been awarded. The show was one of the most beautiful specimens were a *Polygala oppositifolia*, from the Cape of Good Hope; a splendid *Azalea*, tea-scented *Safrano*, a beautiful variety of fuchsias, *Aphelexis humilis*, *Erica ventricosa*, *Cineraria*, *Calceolaria*, *Pelargoniums*, *Verbenas*, &c. The geraniums were magnificent. The show, on the whole, was one which was highly creditable to the Society, and the pleasure of the day was much enhanced by the performances of the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

THAMES ROWING CLUBS.—On the discontinuance of the Royal Thames Regatta, it was determined that the prizes which had been contended for over the Putney course on two consecutive days, should be rowed for periodically during the season, at stated intervals. Accordingly, on Tuesday evening, the first portion commenced with the Silver Challenge Cup, for four oars, and the Silver Presentation Cups, for pair oars. The only boats that had been entered were the Oxford University Club, for the fours, and Messrs. Chitty and Hornby, of the same, who were twice successful in the two regattas of last week, for the pair oars. The consequence was, that the cups were taken off by a "walk over" in both cases. The second series of the Thames boat-races is announced for the 16th of July, and will consist of the contest for Mr. Evan Morris's coat, badge, and freedom, and the pair oars with watermen.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at 12, Phœnix-street, a narrow thoroughfare running out of Grower-street, Soho, which was attended with the loss of two lives. A Mrs. Harding, who occupied a portion of the second floor, attempted to make her escape by the window, but, after holding on by her hand for some time, was compelled to let go the house beneath, and her death was attended with enormous. Her son, who had made the most courageous efforts to save her, was so burnt as to be obliged to be removed to the hospital. One of the daughters of Mr. Nicholls, whose family were also lodgers in the house, was literally burned to a cinder. Every article of furniture and wearing-apparel belonging to the different lodgers for there were six or seven families living in the house—was consumed, and the premises completely gutted before the flames were extinguished.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 15th.—Males, 685; females, 672: total, 1260. Deaths during the same period.—Males, 373; females, 427: total, 800. Taking the corresponding weeks of 1840–9, it appears that the deaths were never lower than 750, which occurred in 1841, when the population was less than at present: and that they rose in 1848 to 1000. The average of the ten weeks is 851, or, raised in proportion to increase of population, 928; there was, therefore, a decrease last week on the corrected average amounting to 128. In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, the deaths communicated were 107; and of these 90 were registered as comprises, small-p x was fatal to 9 children, and scarlatina to 19, both still considerably under the average; measles was fatal to 20, and hooping-cough to 30, both of which are near the usual amount. Typhus, on the other hand, seems to prevail most fatally; in the last three weeks it carried off successively 26, 30, and 43 persons, and has now risen rather above the average of the ten corresponding weeks, in which it varied from 17 to 69. One person died of ague, and 3 of remittent fever; 2 of influenza and 1 of purpura. On the 8th of June, aged 13, Tyssen-street, Bethnal-green, the son of a combmaker, aged two years, died of cholera after 33 hours' illness. Diarrhœa and dysentery were fatal to 18 persons, all except 3 having been children. This is not quite equal to the average registered in the same week of 1847-9. In the corresponding week of last year 38 deaths occurred from the two complaints, and, at the same time, 12 were caused by cholera. Last year the woman died after childbirth in 6 of which cases puerperal fever was the cause of death. Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of consumption, were fatal in 92 cases. Their gradual decrease as the temperature increases is shown by the numbers returned in the last five weeks—namely, 149, 134, 105, 94, and 92. The mortality of consumption is still below the average; the number of fatal cases last week was 129. Five women were registered last week who had reached 95 years of age or upwards. On the 10th of June, at 5, Britannia-gardens, St. Mary Islington, died the wife of a labourer died from "decay of nature," after having lived—if such statements, without the corroboration of registers of births or baptisms, can be credited—to the extraordinary age of 110 years and 9 months. Her name was Catherine O'Flaherty; she was a native of Claymorris, in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, and "continued (adds Mr. Martin, the registrar) in full possession of her faculties, and, two days before her death, could thread a needle without the aid of spectacles." Her son, who made this statement to him, is a labourer, and is sixty-seven years old

A woman, aged forty years, died in the London Hospital, to which she had been brought from Bow, of "inflammation of the arm, from the sting of a bee." A young woman was found dead in a dust-bin, from suffocation, produced by a fall, under the influence of what the coroner's jury describe as an "alcoholic fluid." Four children were suffocated in bed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Sunday; the mean reading of the week was 29.702. The mean temperature of the week was 58, and rather less than the average of the same week in seven years. On the first three days it was above the average, and the excess on Tuesday amounted to 7°8, on the last three days it was below the average, and on Saturday it was less than the average of that day by nearly 13. The wind was generally in the south-west.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

SUNDAY POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Lord BROUGHAM observed, on this subject, that he entertained grave doubts whether the Crown could direct the abstinence from the delivery of post-office letters on Sunday. Many of his legal friends had no doubt, however, but that the order of the Crown was illegal, inasmuch as it was issued on the address of one House only. It would, it was contended, be illegal to act upon an address of both Houses; but he took up the ground that there were certain taxes levied on the delivery of letters. Now, if that delivery was stopped on Sunday, why not on Monday or any other day; why should not the delivery of letters be stopped altogether?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought that the observations of the noble and learned Lord were worthy of consideration.

PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the postponement of the order of the day in the committee on the Parliamentary Franchise (Ireland) Bill to Thursday next.

Lord STANLEY had received notice of the intended postponement, but he thought it would be convenient to know whether the motion would certainly come on upon Thursday.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that was a subject over which he had no control.

Lord BROUGHAM. It had better be postponed to Monday.

Ultimately it was fixed for Friday next.

ACCOMMODATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE HOUSE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the resolution of which he had given notice with relation to the accommodation provided in the Lords'-ips' House for foreign Ministers. He would not further allude to the circumstance which they must all deplore, in consequence of which a most eminent member of the diplomatic body had been deprived of that seat which he thought he had a full right to occupy; more especially as on the door by which he had entered was inscribed, "For the Members of the Diplomatic Body." That eminent person, therefore, who was well known, my Lordships, urged that he had a right to the seat which he occupied. The mistake was most unfortunate; and, in order to obviate such mistakes for the future, he moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire and report upon the accommodation to be furnished to foreign Ambassadors in their Lordships' House.

After a conversation, in which Lord BROUGHAM, Earl GREY, and other noble Lords took part, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

AMENDMENT TO MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. HUME gave notice that he should on Monday night, move, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Roebuck, to omit all the words after the word "That," and to substitute the following words: "Taking into consideration the general policy or her Majesty's Government under circumstances of difficulty, this House is of opinion that on the whole it is calculated to promote the best interests of this country, and therefore deems it expedient to continue their confidence to the present Ministry." (Cheers and laughter.)

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Colonel REID rose to ask the Secretary-at-War, in reference to a circular recently issued from the Horse Guards regarding the future promotion of lieutenants and captains of the army, whether the educational examination to which officers of such rank are to be hereafter subjected will be conducted by civilians or by a board of military officers; whether officers who may be serving, or have served abroad, and who may have been in action, are to be declared unfit for promotion unless they possess a knowledge of "Euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mensuration, geography, and history" whether officers who have risen from the ranks are to undergo the prescribed examination; and in what manner it is intended that the examiners shall be paid?

Mr. FOX MAULE said, as regarded the examinations, that the examinations would not commence until after July, 1852, it was not yet announced whether they would be officers or professors; after that period all officers would have to undergo the examination. With respect to the officers who had risen from the ranks, owing to the excellent system of schools established in the army, he had no doubt that officers rising from the ranks would be perfectly able to undergo any examination.

TREATMENT OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. MOSKELL wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether Mr. Smith O'Brien was allowed to procure at his own expense such articles of food and clothing as were necessary for a person in his condition, also whether he was subject to military confinement, and whether he could hold correspondence with any person in Maria Island, where he had been placed? The hon. gentleman also asked a series of other questions respecting the treatment of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Sir G. GREY, said it was quite impossible for him to enter into the minute details of the treatment to which one individual was subjected out of some thousands who, having been convicted by the laws of the country appropriate, were now undergoing that punishment. (Cheers.) The right hon. Baronet then alluded to the refusal of Mr. Smith O'Brien to accept a ticket of leave on his arrival at the colony, and stated that the only alternative under those circumstances was to put him in the same position as any other convict. He had been removed to Maria Island, where he had good quarters, was relieved from coercive employment, was allowed liberal rations, and permitted to take exercise between sunrise and sunset within two hundred yards of the house. He (Sir G. Grey) concluded had acted with the utmost forbearance, and he was afraid that the only charge that could be urged against them was that they had acted with two much leniency. (Hear, hear.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

On the motion for going into Supply,

Mr. HAMILTON rose to move, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as may remove the conscientious objections which a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system as at present carried into operation; or otherwise, that means may be taken to enable those of the clergy and laity of the Established Church, who entertain such conscientious objections, to extend the blessings of Scriptural Education in Ireland." The hon. gentleman contended that the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland considered that they were peculiarly bound to maintain the principles of the Reformation; and they were of opinion that the present system of national education was entirely at variance with the principles of the Reformation. They claimed the privilege of being treated in the same manner as their brethren of the Established Church of England. They objected entirely to the rules and regulations of the National Society for Education, and the means by which it carried out its objects. He believed that a latitudinarian or secular system of education was most repugnant to Roman Catholics and Protestants; therefore, anything tending to that end would be very objectionable.

Mr. WALPOLE seconded the motion.

After a long discussion, in which Mr. STANLEY and Lord J. RUSSELL strongly defended the present system of national education, the House divided, negativing the motion by a majority of 225 to 142.

Some votes in Committee of Supply were then taken, and the House adjourned.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. -CITY OF LONDON COMMITTEE.

On Thursday a meeting of this committee was held at the Mansion House, at which nearly fifty members were present. Mr. William Evans, F.S.A., in the chair. There were also present Colonel Reid, Colonel Lloyd, and Mr. H. Cole, of the Royal Commission.

The first business that was brought forward was the recommendation of local commissioners to represent the various interests in the City of London, preparatory to their appointment by the Royal Commission. The following gentlemen were reported as having signified their acceptance of the nomination by the local committee:

For the respective departments of the Mineral Kingdom—Mr Ucliff, Professor Graham, Professor Quekett, Messrs Ohlsard, Pollatt, S Hart, C Pearce, W Tite, and Sir J Duke, Bart, M P.

For the Vegetable Kingdom.—Doctor Lindley, Doctor Royle, Sir W J Hooker, Professor Solly.

For the Animal Kingdom—Professor Owen

For the Sections of Machinery—Messrs J M Rendell, T Wicksteed, J Blyth, Adams, Dent, Frodsham, Locke, M P, Thornthwaite, Dunkerly; Professor De Morgan. Messrs Andrew Rose and Gilbert, Professor Taylor, Professor Lawrence, Messrs Clarke, Mordan, Wilkinson, Meehi; Doctor Ryvis, Mr Silvester. Professor Cowper, Messrs S Prentice, J Robinson, W Bird.

For the Sections of Manufactures.—Messrs J C Wakefield, C Warwick, B Gomeck, Rawlings, H Tucker, D Evans, C Swaisland, J Christy, De la Rue, H Spicer, A Wilson, J Evans, J Gray, J D Alcroft, Alderman Sidney, M P.

For the Sections of Sculpture—Messrs Ashburton, Lord Colborne, Mr Weeks, Mr Wyon, R.A., Mr W Tite. Professor Cockerell, Mr O Jones. Captain Ibbetson, Professor Green.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—We understand that the Council of the Society have appointed a committee, of which Mr J. H. Mapleton is chairman, to take steps for forming an exhibition of articles of utility and design registered during the year 1850, and, if thought advisable, during 1849 also. It is intended that the exhibition shall take place in the Society's room about the end of this year.

STATE APARTMENTS, WINDSOR CASTLE.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following notice:—"That, in consequence of the repairs and alterations now in progress within the Upper Ward of Windsor Castle, the State Apartments will be closed from the 1st of July next, until these works are completed, which will be duly announced."

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN PEEL, 6TH ROYALS.—The *Nenagh Guardian* (Tipperary) contains the following:—"About 11 o'clock on Monday night, as four of the officers of the *dépôt* of the 6th Regiment stationed here, were returning from a fishing excursion on the Shannon, and when within twenty yards of the barracks, the left wheel of the car was driven accidentally on the top of a heap of clay which was dug out of the side of the street where a channel is being made. The horse and car were immediately upset, and three of the officers were dashed with violence to the opposite side of the road; but Captain Peel, who was driving at the time, attempted to jump off, when one of his feet was caught in a leather strap which was attached to the seat, and he was thrown across the water table. He had no support under his legs, and while in that position the horse and car capsized on him. Unfortunately, the wheel fell on his legs and thighs; and, painful to relate, fractured the two bones of the right leg immediately above the ankle, broke his left thigh, and dislocated his left shoulder. The other officers escaped unhurt. The unfortunate gentleman was instantly extricated from his awful position by sub-constables Maher and Creighton, who were on night duty, and conveyed to his quarters, where medical assistance was quickly procured. We understand the ill-fated gentleman is son to Colonel Yates Peel, and nephew to the ex-Premier. The accident is deeply deplored by his brother officers."

THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.—The purchase of the palace and grounds having been completed, Mr. Good, the Surveyor to the Woods and Forests, has given up the possession of the late Royal property, now the property of the inhabitants of Brighton, to Mr. Slight, as representative of the commissioners of the town, so that it is expected the grounds will be thrown open to the public in the course of a very few days.

ROBBERY OF PLATE.—On Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a robbery of plate took place at the residence of — Thompson, Esq., Sussex-square, Hyde-park. It appears that the plate was, after the family had dined, put into a basket in the pantry by the butler, who, upon going therein in about half an hour afterwards, discovered that the whole of it, consisting of 65 pieces, and of the value of about £35, had been abstracted. An entrance must have been effected by the area gate, which, as also the kitchen-door, had been incautiously left open.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to the accounts of yesterday (Friday), the Government, it is said, had agreed to accept the Dotation Bill as an extraordinary credit, or as a vote from year to year, in order to reconcile some of the existing differences; but the President of the Republic is opposed to this decision of the Cabinet, by which the difficulties are considerably increased.

Some individuals engaged in the secret manufacture of gunpowder have been arrested in the Faubourgs

An old soldier, named Kolumbeski, born in Poland, and said to be 126 years of age, has recently obtained admission into the Hôtel des Invalides. The veteran has seen no less than ten forms of Government in France.

The Paris journals have at length found time to attend to the late debate in the House of Lords on Lord Stanley's motion; and while they express a regret at the tone of the debate, they do not forget to contrast the gentlemanly demeanour and high-bred courtesy of the disputants with the vulgar and impertinent behaviour of too many of those composing their own representative Assembly.

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin of the 18th inst. that the first stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of those soldiers who lost their lives in the revolutionary conflicts of 1848 and 1849, was laid on that day by his Majesty, who was enthusiastically cheered, it being the first time he had appeared in public since the attempt made upon his life. The ceremony was imposing, and crowds assembled to witness it.

GRAND WATERLOO FETE AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Tuesday, the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was marked by the extraordinary demonstration at Portsmouth; and was taken occasion of most appropriately for the presentation of their new colours to the distinguished 28th, by a grand review of all the troops in garrison on Southsea Common. The day was brilliant throughout.

At nine o'clock, a special train left the Waterloo station with Lord Gough and his suite, stopping at Woking and Basingstoke, and arriving about half-past twelve at Portsmouth, where his Lordship was met by the railway authorities, a guard of honour, and the officers of the various regiments, who escorted him to the head-quarters of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Commander of the garrison. Trains of people about this time came teeming in by both the South-Western and Brighton and South Coast Railways; and it is stated that no fewer than ten thousand persons came by the two lines into Portsmouth during the morning to witness the spectacle. By seven o'clock, when the troops in garrison, consisting of the 28th, the 50th, and the 82nd regiments, the Royal Marines, and Royal Marine Artillery, had encamped, the scene was of the most animating description; and, including the military and multitude, there could not have been fewer than 50,000 persons present. The vessels in the harbour, the *Excellent*, *Vernon*, *Hawke*, *Victory*, *Rolla*, and other guard ships, strung up their colours and charged their guns; and in this and a variety of ways the time was occupied until Lord Gough, with Lord Frederick Fitzclarence and the general officers of the various regiments, came upon the ground, at about one o'clock, where they were met by the Mayor, Mr. B. Brimble, and the members of the corporation, in their robes. In presenting to Lord Gough a congratulatory address, the Mayor took occasion to remark upon the harmony and good feeling that existed amongst the civil, military, and naval authorities of the port of Portsmouth.

Lord Gough, in replying to the address, said that though a soldier ought never to be exposed to praise, he could not help but feel gratified by the flattering mark of attention from the corporation and people of Portsmouth. With them he felt that on that day they could not do too much honour to the gallant chief whom England delighted to honour, and who, he trusted, he would long continue to honour, as the pride of her military prowess. (Cheers.) It had always been his endeavour to follow in the steps of that illustrious chief. (Cheers.)

The next business, which commenced about two o'clock, was the inauguration of two elegant statues, sculptured by Milligan, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson, and which have been munificently presented by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence to the people of Portsmouth and Portsea Islands. Here was erected a large triumphal arch, hung with flags and trophies, with the words "England expects every man to do his duty," in the centre; and on either side, over the respective statues, the words "Peninsula" and "Nile." In the ceremony connected in unfurling the flags with which the statues were enveloped. The inauguration of the statues passed off amid enthusiastic cheering, after a few words from Lord F. Fitzclarence, to the effect that he presented them as a testimony of his respect for the inhabitants of Portsmouth, for whom he felt delight in dedicating them. (The two statues were engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 18 last.)

At this juncture, great excitement was caused throughout the field by a sudden *feu de joy* from the batteries along the esplanade, announcing that the Queen and Prince Albert, *en route* from the Isle of Wight, were on their way in the Royal yacht, with the intention of touching at Portsmouth in their transit. A tremendous rush was made for the shore; and along the whole of the esplanade, presenting a magnificent appearance from seaward, the entire body of military were drawn up. The yard-arms of all the ships hauled with sailors, and three separate salutes were fired from the forts along the coast, while the Royal yacht came as near the esplanade as practicable. The whole of the military then presented arms amid reiterated salvos of artillery; and Her Majesty and Prince Albert, having acknowledged the salute, steamed up to the Clarence Victualling Yard, and entered the Royal train for London.

A number of admirable field operations were then gone through, exhibiting all the practical minutiæ of actual warfare; the passing and repassing of the troops, advancing into line and forming into column, continued until nearly three; when the presentation of the new colours to the 28th, by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, took place, and was performed in the following manner:—Major-General Love, the Adjutant-General of the Forces, the Rev. Mr. Gleig. The ceremony was commenced by piling the regimental drums, and throwing the new colours over the old. The torn and tattered ones were then handed, by word of command, into the hands of Sergeant Mackie, of Alpin, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne;" the whole regiment presenting arms while the new colours were borne forward by Majors Adams and Wheeler, and waved in the face of the whole regiment. Inscribed with the various battles in which the 28th ones had been conquered by the right, and retaining as heroic them, the honour of the British Crown, the purity of our most holy faith, the majesty of our laws, and the integrity of our happy constitution.

Rescue, we pray that thy servants here present (not forgetful of thine exceeding mercies vouchsafed to their regiment in times past, and all the forces of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, wherever stationed and however employed) may behave themselves manfully in maintain a conscience void of offence towards thee and towards men; always remembering that of soldiers and all men required in their several callings, and that to be faithful unto death and to meet death, let it come in what form it may, was, in the integrity of a pure heart, is able to look to Thee as a God reconciled to him through the blood of atonement.

After the delivery of this impressive prayer, Lord F. Fitzclarence, mounted on horseback, addressed the regiment, referring specially to the gallant conduct of the 28th at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, where the accomplished soldier Moore so brilliantly distinguished himself; and where the regiment were attacked in square, and reduced to a mere handful, repulsing the assault made on their flank, and at the same moment presenting a front to the rear in the work of great victory. "You," said his Lordship, "saw the death of the great and good soldier Abercrombie, as you had witnessed the death of the illustrious Wolfe." (Cheers.) You 28th have done wonders for your country. Few are your numbers, indeed, now have done more. You are now in the presence of a distinguished corps, who have run the race of gallantry with you in the service of their country, and who have endeavoured to cover themselves with equal glory. You are surrounded, my men, by the Queen's Own Regiment, by the 82nd, the Royal Marines, and the Royal Artillery. They look not, my men, on the magnificence of your achievements with anything like an eye of jealousy, but rather with looks of gratulation, complacency, and pleasure. To-day you receive your colours in the presence of one of the most distinguished one of the most gallant, and one of the most beloved general officers in the Queen's service, and who has honoured us with his presence to-day—I mean Lord

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUES OF NELSON AND WELLINGTON, ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.

Gough." (Long and enthusiastic cheering.) His Lordship concluded by calling upon the men to give three cheers for her Majesty.

The charge of the gallant commander, who was surrounded by Lord Gough, Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, the officers and corps of the 28th and other companies, with the vast crowd of spectators, was answered by loud and deafening peals of hurrahs, firing of salutes, and the national anthem. The effect was brilliant and electric.

Lady Augusta Fitzclarence then presented the colours, and Colonel Messiter having returned thanks for the regiment, and Lord Gough having touched the colours, they were trooped round the field amid the firing of cannon and martial music.

At seven o'clock a splendid banquet was given in the King's Rooms to Lord F. Fitzclarence, at which there were present the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Saltoun, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Francis Baring, Admirals Capel and Preston, Captain Fraser, Sir George Taunton, Mr. Bonham Carter, Sir George Wombwell, Admiral Davies; Colonels Menzies, Gibson, Stevens, Maxwell; Majors Robinson, Bender, Gillan, Slater; Serjeant Gazelee; Reverends G. R Gleig, Veck Gleed; Aldermen Jones, Owen, Orange; Drs. Ingledew, Rolfe Smith, Carter, Sleight, and upwards of 300 of the gentry. The band of the Royal Marines was in attendance. There was a ball in the evening at the King's Rooms, some old English sports, and displays of fireworks.

The 28th Regiment, we understand from their gallant Colonel, has returned from foreign service, seven years of which were in New South Wales and six years in the East Indies.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 28TH FOOT, AT PORTSMOUTH

RAMSGATE HARBOUR.

RAMSGATE.

It is curious to note with what rapidity fashion and its indispensable accompaniment, wealth, have enabled humble fishing villages upon our coast to rise, within a few years, to the rank of important towns. The history of Ramsgate presents a striking instance of this good fortune. It was anciently a poor fishing-town, consisting of a few meanly-built houses on the coast of the Isle of Thanet, which here fronts the south-east: it had a small wooden pier. After the revolution of 1688, some of the inhabitants engaged in the Russian trade, by which they acquired wealth, and this led to the improvement of the town. When the practice of families from London and elsewhere resorting to the sea-side became general, Ramsgate was one of the earliest frequented spots, though for some time eclipsed by the superior gaiety of Margate. The improvement of the harbour by the erection of the piers and other works in the middle and latter part of the last century, gave another impulse to the prosperity of the town. Early in the present century, a stone lighthouse was erected on the west pier; a small battery is fixed at the end of the east pier. The latter is one of the longest piers in the kingdom, exceeding 3000 feet; the western pier extends about half that length. They are built of Portland and Purbeck stone, and Cornish granite. The harbour includes an area of forty-eight acres, and furnishes a convenient shelter for vessels which are obliged by heavy gales to run from the Downs. It is provided with basin, and floodgates for scouring it from the drifted sand or mud. At the entrance to the eastern branch of the pier is an obelisk, fifty feet in height, which commemorates the embarkation of George IV. from here, on his visit to Hanover, Sept. 25, 1821; and here the King landed, Nov. 8 following, on his return. He was right loyally received; and shortly after his Majesty was graciously pleased to direct Ramsgate to be called a Royal port in consequence of which the customs was removed here from Sandwich, and Ramsgate henceforth became a more flourishing place than the ancient cinque port of which it is a limb.

Another great work at Ramsgate is the Shipway, constructed in 1838-9, for the repair of damaged vessels. It was built according to the patent of Messrs. Morton, of Leith, who furnished the iron-work and machinery. It is 480 feet long, and 60 feet wide; and the apparatus is calculated to draw up vessels of from 400 to 500 tons burthen.

Our draughtsman has shown in the accompanying View as much of the harbour as could be introduced consistently with pictorial effect. The group of fishing craft is characteristically picturesque. In the distance is shown the lofty Lantern Tower of St. George's Church, closely resembling St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street. Below are the well-appointed hotels and lofty houses front-

CRICKET.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ing the harbour, with the older streets in the rear; and to the right is the Mount Albion estate, where the mansion known as Albion House was, if we remember rightly, tenanted by her present Majesty when Princess Victoria.

During a debate in the House of Commons, on the 11th instant, some important details were stated of the noble Harbour at Ramsgate:—

Mr. Mackinnon rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the revenue, condition, and expenditure of Ramsgate and Margate Harbours. The trustees of Ramsgate Harbour derived a revenue of £21,500 from dues paid by vessels on entering and passing the harbour, and £4500 from other sources, making a gross revenue of £26,000. The whole of that sum was expended on the trustees, although a Parliament had appointed a sum exceeding that which they were empowered to accumulate, but had made no reduction of dues. They ought to lessen the expenditure £7000 or £8000 a year, to diminish the surplus, which had reached £58,465, to £50,000, and to reduce the dues. He was not disposed to praise the motion, but wished rather that the hon. member for the city of London (Mr. Masterman), one of the trustees, would inform him what was intended to be done in the matter.

Mr. Masterman could assure the hon. member that the trustees of Ramsgate harbour had no wish to shrink from inquiry; and the more inquiry there was the more satisfied were they that they would come out clear of it, being conscious that they had discharged their duties. It was under consideration of the trustees to make a reduction in the surplus; and, with reference to the dues, he might, without giving a positive pledge, which, as an individual trustee, he could hardly give, assure the hon. member that in every case in which there was reason to believe that alteration was contemplated to be made, with a due regard to the interests of the public and of the trust. (Hear, hear.)

Sir F. Baring defended the trustees; and Mr. Mackinnon offered to withdraw the motion, if the hon. member for the City of London would pledge himself to do his best to have the dues for Ramsgate reduced one half.

Mr. Masterman thought it very unreasonable that he, as an individual trustee, should be called on to say he would reduce one item or the other. He had stated that the subject had been long under the consideration of the trustees, that there was an earnest desire on their part to do justice to all parties, and he had no hesitation in saying a reduction was in contemplation, but what it was to be, it would be very indiscreet for him to say. (Hear.)

The House divided on the motion for the appointment of the committee. The numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	78
Against it	.. ..	47
Majority	.. ..	—21

CRICKET.

Hur was the prettiest fellow
At foot-ball or at cricket;
At hurling chase, or snaile race,
How footly hur could prick it

THUS sang mirthful Tom d'Urfey, about a century and a half since—and the above line is believed to be the earliest mention of the game of Cricket, national though it be. It has been, from the first, popular among all ranks: here it was reared and matured, and hence it has an additional hold on our esteem. It is, in every sense, a game of the people generally, from the highest to the lowest: it excites no envy by its exclusiveness, as it equally engages the attention of the Prince and the peasant.

"We have several instances of Royal cricketers. George the Fourth formed a cricket ground adjoining the Pavilion, at Brighton, on which, if we mistake not, he has himself often figured both as batsman and bowler; and the Royal Clarence Cricket Club, at Hampton, was instituted by his late Majesty William the Fourth. The late Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Hamilton were not only warm admirers of Cricket. The late worthy and venerable Duke of Bedford patronised it as an exercise particularly calculated to keep up the manly character of the people, and his opinion of it was worthy of his patriotism and his acumen. By associating together the active, the ardent, and the dexterous of every grade, it encourages a friendly feeling between parties at other times widely separated, and that without destroying the respect and deference due to rank and wealth."—*Bloxam.*

Kent has ever ranked first among the counties for its cricketers; and from one of its noblest domains has our Artist pictured the game in the accompanying Illustration.

The Cricket season commences late in May, and is, therefore, now in full force.

Cricket has its changes as well as all other things mundane. In 1746, we read of "a challenge given by Colonel Sackville, on the part of the county of Kent, to play all England; and it proved to be a well-contested match, as will appear from the manner in which the players kept the field. The hitting, however, could neither have been of a very severe nature, indeed, safe, as may be gathered from the figure of the bat at that time, which was similar to an old-fashioned dinner-knife—curved at the back, and sweeping in the form of a volute at the front and end. With such a bat the game can have been all for show.—It would be barely possible to block: and when the practice of bowling length balls was introduced, and which gave the bowler so great an advantage in the game, it became absolutely necessary to change the form of the bat, in order that the striker might be able to keep the ball from the wicket. It was, therefore, made straight in the pod; in consequence of which a total revolution, it may be said a reformation too, ensued in the style of play."

Shortly after the great match in the Artillery Ground, May 22, 1775, a match was played between the Hambledon Club and all England, at Sevenoaks, when "Aylward fetched the extraordinary number of 167 runs from his own bat: one of the greatest feats upon record in the annals of Cricket; for it must be borne in mind that his success did not arise from any loose playing or incompetence on the part of his opponents—there would then have been no merit in the triumph; but he had to stand against the finest bowling of the day—that of Lumpy."

We quote these *memorabilia* of the "noble game" in Kent from Nyren's "Cricketer's Guide," edited by C. C. Clarke.

IRELAND.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Reynolds, M.P., is experiencing the full force of the hostility of his opponents in the Corporation. On Saturday last, he was served with nine writs of summons for penalties of £50 each for acts done in his capacity of Lord Mayor. These proceedings are taken under the recent Process Act passed by Parliament, which places Members of Parliament on the same footing in relation to law proceedings as ordinary subjects. Appearance must be entered in the usual eight days after service, and declarations and pleas follow, the same as in term.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR-LAW.—The Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, who is at present on a tour in Ireland, on visiting the metropolitan workhouse, left in the visitors' book a dismal record of the condition of the workhouse of that city. He says:—"The scarcity of clothing forces the inmates to shifts most repulsive to the human mind. The crowding of the children produces disease of the eyes, and utterly forbids all moral attention to them; and in one part of the boys' hospital I saw the rain coming through the roof on a convalescent patient's bed."

AMERICAN PACKET-STATION.—The following announcement appears in *Saunders's News Letter*:—"The Government have at last consented to grant a commission of inquiry into the suitableness of one of the Irish ports for an American packet-station."

BAPTISM OF MORMONITES.—On Sunday evening, at dusk, the inhabitants of Pentonville-hill were somewhat astonished at seeing two carriages drive up to the Pentonville-baths, containing ladies and gentlemen in the most fashionable manner, who entered the bathers' boxes, and began stirring themselves for the bath. In the meantime, the Rev. Mr. Cook, of the Pickering-street Mormonite or Latter-day Saints' place of worship, having addressed the auditory, plunged into the water, his dress being made of Mackintosh's water-proof-cloth, and there awaited the arrival of the ladies about to be baptized. He gave out a hymn, in which all present joined. After a short interval, the ladies made their appearance in bathing-dresses, and after having plunged about the water for some minutes, they were immersed three times, after which the rev. gentleman blessed them, and the ceremony of baptism according to the rites of the Latter-day Saints' religion was terminated. The singing of a hymn closed the proceedings. It was stated that the ladies were suddenly struck with the ideas of the Mormonites relative to baptism, and at once consented to become followers of them. Their names did not transpire, though, from their appearances, they would appear to belong to the richer classes of society.

PRINTING FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday the report of the select committee on printing for the House was printed. By a resolution of the committee the profits of the printers on work performed by order of the House will be reduced 20 per cent on the contract of the present and succeeding year. The committee, in 1849, made an arrangement by which the public bills should in future be printed by the Queen's printers, and the expense of resetting the type when a bill is passed from one House to the other has been avoided, this change has worked satisfactorily. With regard to "additional papers," the committee state that they have already made large reductions in the expense of parliamentary printing so far as it comes under their consideration The average saving, by abstracting papers which would otherwise have been printed, has amounted to £8000 per annum.

BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.—The beautiful chapel, built by the Rev. Sir H. Poole, Bart., Prebendary of Lincoln, will be consecrated on Thursday next by the Lord Bishop of London.

DUBLIN ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Triennial Exhibition of Manufactures is announced to commence on the 8th of next month. The Exhibition of 1847 was visited by upwards of 20,000 persons.

LARGE ROSE TREE.—Mr. Buxton, of the Wandsworth-road, florist, has, in his grounds, a rose-tree 10 ft. in height and 28 ft. in circumference, with the extraordinary number of 2000 roses in bloom.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The debate on Lord Stanley's motion excited the most intense public interest. The crowd of strangers seeking admission to the public gallery was so great, that the hall had to go away. The members of the House of Commons could not find standing room, and the galleries devoted to ladies were filled to crushing. The thronged state of the House gave rise to the following incident of a remarkable character:

A STRANGER IN THE PEERESSES' GALLERY.

Lord BROUGHAM: I am sorry to address your Lordships on such a subject; but I have given notice to the party (the Prussian Ambassador, Chevalier Bunsen, who sat in the peeresses' gallery), and he refuses to comply with the orders of the House. No gentleman has a right to be in the peeresses' gallery—nobody has a right to be there but peeresses and the daughters of peers. (Hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL (who acted as Speaker to the House): Peeresses and the unmarried daughters of peers.

Lord BROUGHAM: If he does not come down, I shall move your Lordships to enforce the order of the House. It is the more intolerable, as the gentleman has a place assigned him in this House; and he ought to take his place, for he is now excluding two peeresses. ("Hear, hear," laughter, and marks of surprise)

The gentleman referred to still continued in the peeresses' gallery.

Lord BROUGHAM said—I now move that the standing order be enforced. Do not suppose that I do this in any spirit of discourtesy. (Hear, hear.) I gave ample notice to the gentleman, that, if he did not come out of that place, where he has no right to be, I should address your Lordships on the subject.

The usher of the Black Rod and a messenger then entered the gallery, and the Chevalier Bunsen left it, accompanied by several ladies. [During the whole of the observations of the noble and learned Lord, mingled astonishment and merriment were exhibited in the House and in the gallery appropriated to peeresses.]

GREECE.

Lord STANLEY submitted, according to notice, the following resolution:—"That, while this House fully recognises the right and duty of the Government to secure her Majesty's subjects residing in foreign states the full protection of the laws of those states, it regrets to find, by the correspondence which has recently been laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, that various claims amounting to pecuniary satisfaction, and of a character highly aggravated in amount, have been enforced by coercive measures directed against the commerce and people of Greece, and calculated to endanger the continuance of our friendly relations with other powers." The noble Lord began the speech with which he prefaced his motion by saying that he did not know whether or not, at the moment when he was addressing their Lordships, the differences that had unhappily arisen between France and Great Britain had been brought to an amicable conclusion; but he did not believe that the noble President of the Council would again press for a postponement of the discussion on this most important question; and, moreover, should such a request be preferred, he was not prepared to accede to any further postponement. Indeed, he doubted if the delay which had already taken place had not had the effect of retarding the final settlement of these differences. But this portion of the question was merely parliamentary; to that one which he wished to place before their Lordships. It was far from his wish to trouble them with all the matter contained in the papers laid before Parliament, but he could assure them he had risen from the perusal of these papers with feelings of regret and shame at the part which his country had been made to play in these Greek transactions—all the prodigality of folly, the lavish expenditure of misdirected ingenuity displayed by our Minister in the conduct of them. The object of the motion he submitted to the House was, not to call attention primarily to the misunderstanding between France and England, and ask for a decision as to which party was in fault, or to declare that the peace of Europe was likely to be disturbed, but to obtain the affirmation that the course taken by her Majesty's Government in respect to the claims on Greece had been pursued by a violence, by an unnecessary interference, by an absence of communication with other powers, calculated to endanger our friendly relations. We might, and probably would, escape the danger; but the question was, had or had not the Government rashly and unnecessarily created that danger? He asked their Lordships to declare that the claims urged upon the feeble Government of Greece were doubtful in justice or exaggerated in amount, and that they had been pressed forward in a manner that would have aroused the indignant refusal of a powerful state, and that in some degree excused the provarications of the weak state of Greece. The noble Lord proceeded to describe and ridicule the various claims urged upon Greece, and to detail the various causes of quarrel between the English and the Greek Governments. In reference to the case of Sumachi, the blacksmith, who was alleged to have been tortured by Athenian police, Lord Aberdeen had upon our having demanded reparation and punishment first, and then inquiry, and upon our having subsequently let the affair entirely drop. The case of the *Spitfire*, and the outrage by her officers, who were rescued by Greeks from their being discovered to be English, his Lordship ridiculed as utterly contemptible as a ground of quarrel. He denounced our conduct in regard to the plundered Ionian Islands, which would have been a fitting subject for treatment a foreign representative would receive here who should act as our representative had done towards the Government of Greece. The affair of Pacifico, he said, was that in which we had to blame both Greece, and to detail the various causes of quarrel between the English and the Greek Governments. In reference to the case of Sumachi, the blacksmith, who was alleged to have been tortured by Athenian police, Lord Aberdeen had upon our having demanded reparation and punishment first, and then inquiry, and upon our having subsequently let the affair entirely drop. 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The Earl of CARLISLE opposed the clause, and read a communication he had received from the commissioners, to show that the estates which had been sold at one and a half at seven and a half years' purchase were peculiarly circumstanced, and had produced their full value.

Lord STANLEY said the question was, should a limit be placed on the discretion of the commissioners. He considered that the principle of the clause was that no estate should be sold without the consent of the proprietor. He supported the clause.

The Earl of WICKLOW, the Earl FITZWILLIAM, and the Earl of STRADBROKE opposed the clause.

The Earl of DERBY and the Earl of GLENGALL supported it.

Their Lordships then divided—

For the clause—Contents	32
Non-contents	30
Majority against the Government	2

The clause was added to the bill.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the addition of a clause to protect the proprietors of estates from arrest upon their property being placed under the commission.

The Earl of CARLISLE objected to it, but would not divide. He would leave the bill as it had been amended to the undivided responsibility of the noble Marquis of WESTMEATH.

The clause was added to the bill, which then passed.

The Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of LUCAN.

The Small Tenements Recovery Bill and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

ACCOMMODATION FOR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: With regard to the accommodation to be given to foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, I do not wish to advert to the circumstances which have drawn our attention to it; they are sufficiently painful, but I believe it arose out of an unfortunate misapprehension. A foreign Minister, of the highest character, and for whom, as an individual, I have the highest respect, was obliged to leave the situation which he was entitled to occupy under his view of the circumstances, but which he certainly had no right to under our regulations. It now appears that the conclusion we must come to is this—that we have no place where a foreign Minister can sit. There is a place where they can stand. I shall, therefore, propose, on Friday, the appointment of a committee for the purpose of effecting arrangements, and appropriating a place which shall be devoted to the use of foreign Ministers and Ambassadors. I believe, my Lords, in all assemblies of the globe, accommodation of this kind is afforded.—Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

After a series of interrogations on the subject of sewers and cesspools in Westminster and under the New Houses of Parliament,

GREECE.

Mr. B. OSBORNE asked Sir J. Walsh when he would call the attention of that House to the affairs of Greece, as the papers which he had asked for had been granted, and were all on the table. (This question was received by the House with tremendous cheers.)

Sir J. WALSH, who evidently laboured under great embarrassment, replied, that he had not moved for any papers, though he had on one occasion, on the spur of the moment, put a question to the Government relative to the affairs of Greece; but he did not know that by so doing he was placing himself in such a prominent position as would oblige him to undertake the serious task of calling the attention of the House of Commons to the Greek question. (Ironical cheers followed this reply.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE closed the interrogation by remarking, "Then I understand that the hon. baronet does not propose to make any motion founded on the papers laid before Parliament."

Sir J. WALSH attempted to make an observation, but he was obliged to give way before the storm of laughter, ironical cheers, and cries of "Order" that arose.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to appoint a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increased growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances which may injuriously affect the economical and industrial condition of the native population being cultivators of the soil within the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The honourable member said, that his constituents were agreed upon the propriety of his motion, and that Manchester was convinced that the prosperity of its trade was intimately connected with the question. The entire trade employed nearly two millions of the population, and had a greater capital engaged in it than any other trade in the United Kingdom; therefore, it was of the utmost national importance to have the raw material for this extensive manufacture obtainable, if possible, from our own colonies. He contended that the East India Company had all the information that the most intelligent commission could collect already available, and that it could do nothing that the East India Company had not already done, and was willing to do. If the men of Manchester wished really to encourage the growth of cotton in India, they had only to secure a certain remunerating price for a certain quality of cotton, and then it would be found that the issuing of the commission would be unnecessary. In his opinion a Royal commission would be more demanding the East India Company; in fact, each Governor-General was in himself a Royal commission, and it could not be said that they had neglected their duty of inquiry. If he thought a commission would result in any good, he, for one, would not oppose it; but, as he did not think it would forward it, he recommended the House not to agree to it, and he advised the hon. member not to press his motion.

The motion was supported by Sir E. Colebrook, Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. W. Patten, and opposed by Mr. Newdegate, Sir J. W. Hogg, Mr. Mangles, and Col. Sibthorpe.

Mr. BRIGHT replied. As this was the first time the question was brought before the House, he would be satisfied with the discussion, and would, with the permission of the House, withdraw his motion.

Several members objected to the withdrawal, and the motion was negatived without a division.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. FORSTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Acts 7th Will. 4, and 1st Vic., c. 36, and other acts, as prohibited the transmission of letters on the Sunday otherwise than through the Post-office.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not agree to the motion, though he considered that the vote come to on the other night was an unfortunate one, that it would lead to a violation of the law, to the desecration of the Sabbath, and to a greater amount of fraudulent Sunday labour than heretofore existed, but the House of Commons having passed the resolution, the Government felt bound to carry it out.

Mr. AGLIONBY hoped that some opportunity would be given to the House to reconsider a resolution that had been carried by surprise, and that was not in accordance with the opinions of the country.

Mr. HEALD opposed, and Mr. G. THOMPSON supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was obvious that the resolution would be the establishment of a general Post-office, and therefore he would not assent to it. But he could not help saying, that though he thought it his duty to advise the Crown to conform to the address of the House, he did not share in the opinion that it was advisable to come to such a resolution.

After a few words from Mr. NEWDEGATE, the motion was negatived without a division.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a committee to inquire into the accommodation to be afforded in the new House of Commons was appointed.

The report, as amended, of the County Courts Extension Bill was agreed to; as also was the report, as amended, of the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved for a return of the number of trees already marked and proposed to be cut down in Hyde Park, for the purpose of making room for the buildings and grounds for approach, that are to be appropriated to the use of the proposed Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in the year 1851; with a statement when, and by whose authority, the demolition of such trees is to be carried into effect. He had seen a group of ten trees which were marked for being cut down; they were most valuable, the youngest amongst them was not less than forty years old. In the time of Charles II. these parks became public property, and it was a robbery of the subject for the benefit of the foreigner to destroy British property in order to enable them to show their goods. He believed that the exposition of 1851 was the greatest and grossest fraud that had ever been practised on the public.

Lord SEYMOUR said that the commissioners had informed him that they would require a number of trees to be cut down; he therefore desired them to have the trees which they wished to have removed marked. But he had not received any official notice where those which were so be cut down.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE trusted that notice would be given of any trees which were to be cut down.

Lord SEYMOUR: No; certainly not. I will be responsible for all trees that are cut down.

Lord J. MANNERS: What is the use of the responsibility when the trees are cut down?

The motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon, to six o'clock.

SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.

Lord MELGUND moved the second reading of the School Establishments (Scotland) Bill. He impressed on the House the necessity of passing such a measure, the object of which was to extend the advantages of education in Scotland, and to separate from the educational institutions those sectional distinctions which interfered with their usefulness

Sir G. CLERK contended that the most excellent results had flowed from the parochial schools, by which 600,000 children had received instruction, and which formed a portion of a general system of education, whose influence had rendered Scotland pre-eminent for religion and morality. The right hon. baronet moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. F. MAULE was prepared to give his cordial support to the principle of the bill, because he believed that it was politic to legislate on the subject, and that it would be impolitic for the House to refuse to entertain the question. If the House would not make some reforms in time, reform of a more sweeping character would inevitably be forced forward. He was not prepared to press the details of the bill, but, the principle being affirmed, some inquiry might follow.

The House divided—

For the second reading	94
Against it	100
Majority against the bill	—6

The bill was consequently thrown out.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Mr. SOTHERON moved the second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill. The hon. member said that the number of societies in the United Kingdom was 33,000, with 3,098,000 members; that the annual revenue of these societies was £4,980,000, and their accumulated capital £11,350,000. The objects of the bill were twofold—to consolidate the existing laws that regulate enrolled friendly societies, and to protect unenrolled societies.

Mr. COCKBURN seconded the motion, and the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

GREECE.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. ROEBUCK, whose rising attracted general attention, and led to great silence among the hon. members, put the question of this

LAUNCH OF THE "PELICAN," STEAM-SHIP, AT CORK.

this new field, that, in the following year, they found it necessary to establish a Liverpool shipping and commission agency, and, at the recommendation of Lawrence, his brother Omerod resigned the entire management of the manufactory to the eldest brother, and established at Liverpool the firm of Omerod, Heyworth, and Co. From Rio, the firm soon extended itself establishing branches at Bahia, Fernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Lima, Valparaiso, and Monte Video. The plan adopted by the Heyworths being to raise to the position of junior partners such of their young men as showed distinguished business ability, and to give them the management of branches, the several branches worked well together.

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, ESQ., M.P. FOR DERBY.

With the exception of a short visit to England, Lawrence Heyworth remained for seven years in South America. In 1815, Sir James Chamberlain came out as Consul-General, with a patent from George IV., allowing him to levy a tax of 4 per cent. upon all English goods arriving at Rio, and which would have given him some six or seven thousand a year. This imposition Mr. Heyworth at once resisted, urging its injustice towards British merchants, and the impossibility of their being legally compelled to pay it. The resistance brought him some persecution from the Consul; but he was successful in preventing the impost, and the whole matter is remembered in Rio with scarce less regard than is had here to Hampden's resistance of the ship-money.

In 1816, Mr. Heyworth returned to England. Our restrictive tariff upon sugar, coffee, and other produce of South America made it necessary for his firm to have an establishment at Hamburg, and he accordingly formed, in 1817, an agency under the name of Jackson, Heyworth, and Co.

In 1817, Mr Heyworth visited their commercial agents at Trieste and Leghorn, extending their transactions with those ports, and saving at Trieste a valuable cargo from a failing house. In 1819 he again visited Hamburgh, sold a large stock of coffee which the partner was holding over, and realized by that single transaction a profit of not less than £20,000. On his return, in the same year, Mr. Heyworth purchased the estate of Yew Tree, near Liverpool; and, in 1820, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Aked. From this time he took no very active part in commercial affairs. He was one of the first to perceive the practicability and importance of railways, and was one of the earliest of their promoters, inducing his brother to join him in withdrawing his capital from commerce, and investing it in the iron ways. This he did, not only on the ground of profit, but of national advantage.

In 1835 the first disposed of their several establishments, at home and abroad, to junior partners, who still continue to prosper in the several branches of business founded by Lawrence Heyworth. Mr. Heyworth first took any part in politics upon the agitation for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. He was the second chairman of the Liverpool Free-trade Association; was appointed, in 1839, one of the three deputies to the first great conference at Manchester, when the deputies were charged to go only for a fixed duty, to which, however, he refused to consent, and produced a powerful impression upon the meeting, which afterwards influenced the entire agitation, by his assertion of the moral importance of free-trade and the right of the people to untaxed bread. From that time he was one of the most zealous members of the League, was the first to offer a subscription of £1000, on the condition of fifty others giving a like amount, and was on all occasions by far the largest subscriber in Liverpool. He was also from the first a zealous supporter of the temperance cause, opening his house to its advocates from all parts of the world, and himself incurring no small amount of labour in its advocacy. In 1845, he refused a seat for Stafford, because it was to be gained only by keeping open house for the electors, and encouraging corruption and drunkenness.

Being a director of the North Midland Railway led to his being invited to contest Derby, on the uncasting, on petition after the general election, in 1847, of the Hon. E. Strutt and the Hon. E. F. Gower; and in August, 1848, he was returned for that borough, with Mr. M. T. Bass, the numbers polled being—

Bass	995	Freshfield	778
Heyworth	912	Lord	760

Mr. Heyworth has spoken but seldom in the House. His chief speech was in support of one of Mr. Cobden's motions for financial reform, when he urged the importance of direct over indirect taxation, and was heard with the full attention of the House. He is in favour of Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, and opposed to Church-rates, and all attempts of the State to endow the Roman Catholic Clergy. He is exempt from serving upon committees; but has, however, expressed his willingness to do so, and is in other respects a diligent member, having in the last year been present at 124 of the 219 divisions of the session. Mr. Heyworth is a magistrate for the county of Lancaster.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

LAUNCH OF THE "PELICAN" IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP.

THE launch of this beautiful specimen of ship-building took place on Tuesday, the 11th, at five o'clock, at Cork, and affords an instance, in addition to the many signs perceptible every day to a close observer, of the ardent disposition in Ireland to set herself right.

To all those taking an interest in naval affairs, the steady and rapid onward course of this vessel has been a theme of admiration; her after fortune, let us hope, will prove, that when Erin's children have those with head, heart, and capital to guide them, they are able to earn a portion of renown such as has been so well won by the British empire.

The *Pelican* is stated to have been laid down on lines closely assimilating to those of the *Ayaz*, a powerful and well-tried steam-ship between Cork and London, and both belonging to the Cork Steam-Ship Company.

The measurement of the *Pelican* aloft is 220 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; and depth, 17 feet; to which when her spar deck of 7 feet is added, her entire depth will be 24 feet. Her amount of tonnage will approach 850 tons, and her steam-power about 200 horses; which, added to the beauty and symmetry of her form, will, it is confidently expected, render her a match for the finest screw-ship now sailing.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the directory, with their excellent chairman, Mr. Pike, who thus, at a period when all looked gloom, commenced such an undertaking, and thus at once found employment for an establishment of 250 persons.

Notwithstanding the vast crowds who assembled, on pile, quay, and water, owing to the judicious arrangements of the directors, not a single accident occurred. All present admitted that anything of its kind so splendid as the launch of the *Pelican* they never witnessed.

The vessel is built in compartments, and was christened in due form by Miss Pike.

PLATE PRESENTED TO GENERAL WEMYSS.

THIS handsome piece of plate has just been presented by the town of Manchester to Major-General Wemyss, C.B., and must be a very gratifying testimonial to the gallant soldier.

It is a massive Candelabrum, thirty-two inches in height; the design consisting of an oak-tree upon a rough base of rock; the branches supporting the lights, and a central vase, with a cut-glass dish. Around the trunk of the tree are models of private soldiers of the three regiments in which General Wemyss has served—the 50th, 71st, and 92nd. On one of the faces of the base is engraved the following inscription:—

Presented to Major-General Thomas James Wemyss, C.B., by the Inhabitants of the City of Manchester, in testimony of their esteem and regard, and of the high value which they entertain of the efficient manner in which, during a period of twelve years, he has discharged the important duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Northern District.

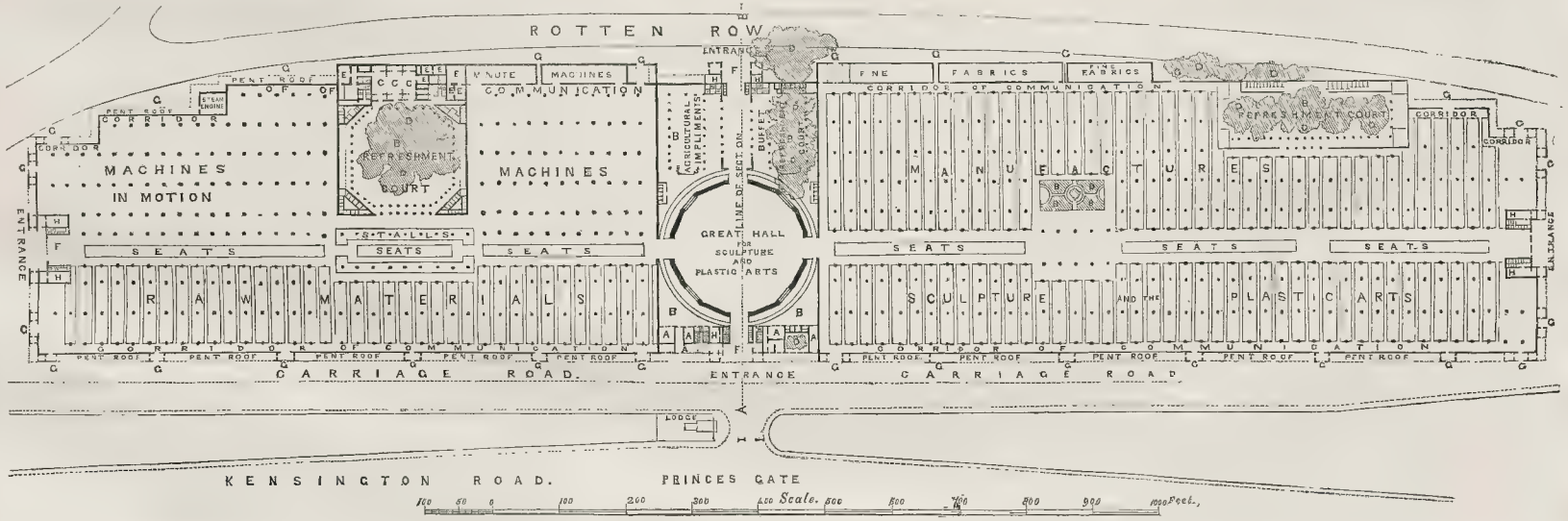
Upon the other faces of the Testimonial are engraved the arms of General Wemyss, and those of the town of Manchester.

The cost of the Testimonial is 250 guineas. It has been got up at the manufactory in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, now carried on by Smith, Nicholson, and Co. (successors to the late Benjamin Smith), and it is most creditable to the taste and skill of that establishment.

PLATE PRESENTED TO GENERAL WEMYSS.

LATEST NEWS OF MR. LAYARD.—Letters have been received from our enterprising countryman so late as the 10th of April, and dated from Arban, on the river Khabour. Our readers will remember that the last accounts from this quarter in the *Literary Gazette* mentioned Mr. Layard's purpose of penetrating into the Desert, which he has now done, and explored for three weeks, meeting with numerous traces of ancient population, though not so productive of antiquities as was hoped for. His present site, however, is richer in archæological remains, and is important, as these are undoubtedly Assyrian, and thus establish the fact of the extent of that empire. Two winged bulls and other fragments have been discovered among the ruins. The country around is described as beautiful. The meadows rich in herbage, and the banks of the Khabour literally gemmed with flowers. Mr. Layard was desirous to examine this river to its mouth; but the Arabs in that direction were hostile to those whom he ranked among his friends, and amid whose dromedaries, flocks, and tents he was located. The Sheikh and his ladies and all the tribe were kind and hospitable; and we trust arrangements may be made with the inimical parties wherever they interpose between Mr. Layard and his interesting discoveries. In his letter, that gentleman says that he thinks Major Rawlinson wrong in some of his topography, and that the chronological deductions cannot as yet be considered settled.—*Literary Gazette.*

BUILDING FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TO BE ERECTED IN HYDE-PARK.



REFERENCES.—A A A. Executive Offices. B B B. Gardens. C C C. Exhibitors' Retiring-Rooms. D D D. Trees. E E E. Offices for Refreshment Department. F F F. Hall. G G G. Doors of Exit. H H H. Accountants.

GROUND-PLAN OF THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TO BE ERECTED IN HYDE-PARK.

PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE building to be erected for the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in Hyde-park, in 1851, has at length been decided on by the Building Committee, and confirmed by the Commissioners.

Our prospective Engraving gives a faithful representation of what this monster edifice will when built, though representations and words will give to the mind no idea of the enormous space in length and width the building will cover. As comparison is, probably, the best test that can be adopted, we may state that the building will be more than four times the length of either Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, or York Minster, and that it will be in width more than double the width of St. Paul's or York Minster at the transepts, it being above 2200 feet long and 450 feet in width. The main building will be 60 feet in height, and the dome more than 150 feet in height and 200 in diameter. This cupola will, therefore, be 11 feet in diameter larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome, and 45 feet larger in diameter than that of St. Paul's. The plot of ground the building is to occupy is on the south side of Hyde-park, between the Kensington-road and that part of the park known as Rotten-row; and much nonsensical correspondence has lately been in some of the daily journals respecting the injury which will be done to this portion of the Park by the erection of the building, the enormous amount of traffic which will be hereabouts, the withholding from the public so large a slice of the Park, and great complaints have been made that some of the trees must be removed. These objections are easily disposed of, for the plot of ground is the very best which could possibly have been selected for the purpose, from its contiguity to the highroad, thus enabling the great mass of the visitors to jog down to the Exhibition in cabs or the more comprehensive vehicles—omnibuses, which, from their not having the privilege of *entrée*, will certainly do no harm to the roadways in the Park; and as to depriving the public of a place of great resort, we imagine, from what we have seen, that about one hundred persons per day traverse its greensward, as, in fact, it seems a *terra incognita* to the Cockneys, whose notions of Hyde-park are bounded by Rotten-row, all beyond being debatable land. We visited the spot on Monday, and noticed that the only trees marked for destruction are some half-dozen small ones—the more venerable and larger trees being most religiously preserved; and, with the exception of the trees we have mentioned, the whole space destined for the Exhibition is one unbroken grass-plot.

In our View, we should observe, that, for the sake of showing the building, we have removed a row of trees skirting the carriage-drive in the Park, but in reality they will not be touched.

The simple massive character of the design made for the great building contrasts oddly with the praises lavished by the building committee on certain drawings sent in competition, especially on those executed by foreigners; as those drawings were praised for qualities which, according to the terms of the competition, they should not have possessed. In the *Builder* of June 15 is an admirable letter on the subject, which we extract. What would the architects who formed the committee have said to a similar decision in a competition in which they themselves were interested?

PART II. contains, what, I suppose, is to be taken as the best exposition of the merits of contributors that the committee can give, which commences by stating, in a tone of commendation, that, "not confining themselves to *suggestions only*, which were invited by the *programme*, a large proportion of them are remarkable for elaboration of thought and elegance of construction." That I would contend, is clearly a breach of the specified conditions, viz. that *suggestions only* were to be given; that the plan or drawing sent in was to be a *mere outline sketch*, upon a *single sheet*, and the committee even recommended that it would be most convenient merely to trace it upon the common paper on which the "plan of site" was supplied to the public, a space being left upon the sheet for *sketches* of any sections or elevations that might be necessary to illustrate the design; and that a written description, limited also to "a single sheet," was all the exposition of their ideas that authors would be allowed to give. With these conditions before them, the commendation of the committee in the above case is a palpable act of injustice towards others who, very properly observing the letter of those conditions have been debarred from developing *their* talent, by producing "elaborated designs, elegantly executed." The report goes on to say, that "illustrious Continental neighbours have especially distinguished themselves [in designing a temporary building for an exhibition] by compositions of the utmost taste and learning, worthy of enduring execution, and calculated to exert a powerful influence on *architectural* illustration of the subject [the conditions strictly enjoined contributors not to enter into architectural detail], when viewed in its highest aspect, and, at all events, exhibiting features of great originality, research, and grace, which your committee have not failed to appreciate." It then places in contradistinction to these no doubt admirable, but out-of-place productions of foreigners, the "practical character of the designs of our own countrymen," which it states, "as might have been expected, has been remarkably illustrated in some very striking and simple methods, suited to the temporary purposes of the building, due attention having been paid by them to the preliminary means allotted to them of the undertaking." Yet, notwithstanding this comparison, clearly and indisputably in favour of our own countrymen, as regards the object sought and the conditions stipulated by the committee, we find by the selected list of those authors who are to receive "the highest honorary distinction" the commissioners can award, that the committee can only discover, out of 193 English and 38 foreign contributors, *three* Englishmen entitled to reward, the remainder being given out of the eighteen selected being foreigners; or, as regards the whole numbers, in proportion of 1 to 65 of "our own countrymen," the authors of the "striking and simple methods," as admirably suited to the temporary purposes of the building;" and 1 to about 2½ of foreigners, who, in designing for a temporary building, to be simple, cheap, and readily constructed, have so overshot the mark as to produce "compositions" commendable only for their "utmost taste and learning, and worthy of enduring execution." Surely something must be wrong here either the report or the selected list; possibly both.

In conclusion, I cannot help avowing the opinion that a wrong, though I believe unintentionally, has been done to many of the 240, who so readily and "generously" responded to the call, for their ideas; more particularly as I know, from personal inspection, that at least *one* of the plans altogether omitted from the report contains *five* of the leading features of the approved design.

It is not too late to make amends, as it is quite competent for the committee, when their approved plan is published, to accompany it by a supplementary report, classifying the plans in some such order as I have suggested, and thereby do justice to *all* the contributors, without confounding the reward due for the really useful suggestions, with that sought by those who have distinguished themselves by displaying their eminent architectural attainments, irrespective, and even in violation, of the chief conditions of the competition.

FINE ARTS.

ROBERTS' PICTURE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

This celebrated and in some respects wonderful composition is now on view at the Hanover-square Rooms, previous to its being engraved in colours by Mr. Louis Haghe. The minute accuracy of the work, as furnishing a complete plan of the sacred city, as it was in the days of Titus' invasion, with the pictorial effects of colour and outline thrown in, to indicate that sublime event in the world's history, cannot be too much admired. It is with great propriety that the proposed engraving is designed to be in colour; no other mode could so properly convey the gorgeous effect of the original. The grandeur of the artist's work is especially striking; and it is impossible to contemplate with a religious spirit this magnificent production of Mr. Roberts' pencil, without being filled, in the language of the poet, "with thoughts that do even lie too deep for tears." The awful scene is full of sublimity; and visitors should lose no time in taking advantage of the present opportunity of seeing this extraordinary and admirable picture.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Monsieur Schmid, Professor of Painting to the King of Prussia (resident at 17, Bentinck-street), has just finished a full-length portrait of the Duke of Cambridge, which is intended to be presented by his Royal Highness to the Hanoverian Regiment, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—A beautiful picture of Madras has been added to the Dioramas of the Overland Route, which increases in popularity with each exhibition.

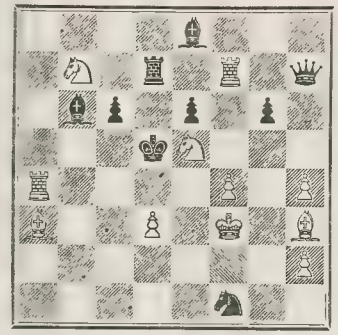
GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The competing designs for the medal prizes are on view at the Society of Arts, in Adelphi-terrace, Adelphi: they amount to about 120, and are of all degrees of excellence, from the most simple and humble to the most elaborate and ambitious. Of the former, more than one is amusing; of the latter, several highly meritorious. As the selections are not yet made, we abstain from particularising those of which we most approve, especially since it would be impossible to enter into a detailed description of the numerous groups that claim deserved and studious attention. The whole will leave a pleasing impression on the mind of the visitor, both as touching the greatness of our country and the inventive skill of our countrymen. As an example of what may be expected from the Exposition next year, it is full of promise.

The annual examination of the Boys' Model School, in the Borough-road, connected with the British and Foreign School Society, took place on Wednesday. Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., took the chair. The room was crowded with visitors. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, the children were examined in geography, drawing of maps, and in natural philosophy. Many very beautiful specimens of drawing and designing were exhibited, and the electric telegraph was worked by the boys as illustrative of a lesson on electricity. At the close the chairman expressed the great pleasure he had experienced in witnessing the proficiency of the children.

CHESS.

*** Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM NO. 335.
By CÆCUS.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
9. Castles	

Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following well-contested Game came off between Mr. Harrwitz and the Rev. G. Salmon (one of the best players in Ireland), at the recent assemblage of the Yorkshire Chess-players.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	35. B to Q Kt 4th	K to R 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	36. Q to K 8 2d	K R to Q sq (e)
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K R to Q 3d (a)	37. P to K R 3d (f)	Q Kt to K B sq
4. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	38. P to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to K 3d
5. Q to R 3d	Castles	39. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P (g)
6. Castles	Q Kt to K 2d	30. P takes P	Kt takes P
7. P to Q 3d (b)	P to Q B 3d	31. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3d (h)
8. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 2d	32. R takes Kt (ch)	Q P takes R
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	33 B to K Kt 4th	Q to her B 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to Q 4th	34. B to K B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
11. K B to Q Kt 3d	P to K R 3d	35. Q to K Kt 4th	K R to K Kt sq
12. Q B to K 3d (c)	Q to Q 3d.	36. K to K R sq	Q R to K sq
13. K Kt to K sq	K R to K sq (d)	37. P to K R 4th	K R to his sq
14. P to K Kt 3d	Q B to K R 6th	38. K to K Kt 2d	R to his 3d
15. K Kt to Kt 2d	B takes Kt	39. R to K Kt sq (i)	Q R to K Kt sq
16. K takes B	P to Q 5th	40. B to K Kt 3d	Q to her R 4th
17. Kt to Q B 4th	P to Q 2d	41. B to K R 4th	R to K R sq
18. P takes P	P takes P	42. P takes Kt	P takes P
19. B to Q 2d	P to Q Kt 4th	43. R to K R sq (i)	K R takes R
20. Kt to Q R 3d	P to Q R 5th	44. B to K 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt 2d
21. P to K 5 4th	P to Q R 6th	45. K takes R	Q to K 8th (ch)
22. B to Q sq	B to Q 3d	46. Q to K Kt sq	Q to K R 5th (ch)
23. Q R to Q B sq	B takes Kt	47. Q to K R 2d	Q takes Q (ch)
24. P takes B	Q R to Q B sq	48. K takes Q	

And White won in a few moves more.

(a) This is called by Jaenisch the "superlatively cleso defence," and appears to us a "superlatively" bad one.

(b) P to Q 4th is better Chess: for example—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3d	9. Kt takes B or Kt	Retakes
8. P takes K P	B or Q Kt takes P	10. P to K B 4th,	

and Black must have a disagreeable game.

(c) We should have preferred exchanging pieces; but White declined doing so, as he wished to prevent the mounting of the other Kt to K B 5th.

(d) If P to Q 5th, White would have answered with Q Kt to Q B 4th, and then have taken the Pawn with Pawn.

(e) Anticipating Q B to his 5th.

(f) White might now have played Q B to Q B 5th, and, if the Rook were removed, B to Q Kt 6th; but he seems to have recommended Black a giving up the exchange.

(g) This is not well played. (h) Still worse

(i) White failed here to perceive the opportunity his opponent's last move opened for him. He had now simply to play R to K B 5th, and the game was won off-hand.

(j) Better, perhaps, to have played the Bishop to Q 3d; or, better still, the Rook to K R sq. Taking the Kt would evidently have been imprudent

(f) Not half so good as taking the K Kt P at once with the Bishop

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 886.—By W. G., of Beverley.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K 4th, Rs at K 8th and Q 2d, Bs at K R 7th and Q R 5th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, P at Q B 3d.

Black: K at his B 3d, Q at K 4th, Rs at K B 7th and 5th, Bs at K Kt 2d and Q B 3d, Kts at Q 8th and Q Kt 8th; Pa at K B 2d, K 7th, Q 3d, Q B 2d, and Q Kt 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 887.—By M. BORELLY *(La Régence.)*

White: K at Q B 2d, B at K 4th, Kt at Q B 4th, P at Q 3d.

Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. R. Scott, to the Rectory of South Luffenham, Rutland. The Rev. H. Bisse, to the Rectory of Winford, Somerset. The Rev. G. B. F. Potticary, to the Rectory of Girton, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. E. Duncombe, to the Rectory of Barthomley, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. G. Valden, to the Rectory of Twywell, Northamptonshire. The Rev John Chapman, to the Vicarage of Newport, Hertfordshire. The Rev. B. Hutchinson, to the Vicarage of St. Michael, St. Albans. The Rev. John Richard Errington, to the Vicarage of Ashbourne, with Mapleton, Derbyshire. The Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, to the Vicarage of Caunton, Notts. The Rev. William Sercold Wade, to the Vicarage of Redbourn, Herts. The Rev. George Hustler, to the Vicarage of Appleton-le-Street, Yorkshire. The Rev. William Price Jones, late incumbent of Chorlton, Staffordshire, to the Vicarage of Clee, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Andrews Reeve, late curate of Pitminster, Somerset. The Rev. T. B. H Brown, from the inhabitants of Flint. The Rev. William Gover, from several subscribers to the parochial schools of St. Andrew, Holborn. The Rev. W. Dawson, incumbent of Rampside, from several friends. The Rev. G. S. Drew, late incumbent of Old St. Pancras, from the congregation.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. G. S. Drew, M.A., who has just been licensed to St. John the Evangelist, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, was, on leaving the incumbency of Old St. Pancras Church, presented by the congregation with a testimonial of respect—a clock, value 27 guineas, bearing an appropriate inscription.

THE GORHAM CASE.

The general meeting of the clergy, appointed to be held on the 27th instant, has been postponed till after the decision of the Court of Exchequer.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*)*

Connaught-place, June 15, 1850.

SIR,—In justice to those excellent individuals to whom the merit of having raised St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, is due, I feel it my duty to inform you that you were misinformed as to my having been one of the principal contributors to that good work. My contribution was limited to one of the moveable fittings.

I remain Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

A. J. B. HOPE.

SNOW IN JUNE.—On Saturday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, there was a slight fall of sleet and snow at Lincoln, sufficient to lie upon the flag pavement. The mornings and evenings have been very cold.—*Boston Herald.*

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and the infant Prince, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Hon. Elizabeth Lennox, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Birch, left Osborne at five minutes past two on Tuesday afternoon, embarked in the *Fairy* Royal yacht, crossed to Gosport, and travelled to town by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway. The august party proceeded from the Nine Elms station in five Royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 16th Lancers, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at six o'clock.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and their Royal Highnesses the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha and the Princess Clementina arrived at Buckingham Palace, at five minutes before six o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen of the Belgians was attended by the Countess Van der Straten Ponther and Dr. Carswal.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Gen. Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie, honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company at dinner, at Apsley House, on Tuesday, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. At the Court, Senor Isturitz had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Control, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. The Earl of Cottenham having resigned the Great Seal, Lord Langdale (Master of the Rolls), the Vice-Chancellor of England, and the Hon. Baron Rolfe, were sworn in as Keepers of the Great Seal, and received their commissions as Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal. The Great Seal was delivered by the Queen to Lord Langdale, as First Commissioner.

After the Privy Council, General Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranjee, on a special mission from the Sovereign of Nepaul, was presented to the Queen by Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control. His excellency was accompanied by his two brothers, Colonel Jeggut Shumshere Jung Bahadoor, and Colonel Dhare Shumshere Jung Bahadoor, and was attended by Captain Cavenagh, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and Mr. Macleod, private secretary to his Excellency. His Excellency delivered a letter to the Queen from his Highness the Sovereign of Nepaul, and also delivered the interesting and valuable presents sent to her Majesty by that Prince.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

On Thursday the Queen held a Drawingroom, which was one of the most brilliant courts ever held by her Majesty. The suite of State saloons, and also the ball-rooms, were all filled with nobility and gentry soon after two o'clock. Being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the principal knights of the different orders of knighthood were their collars; the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer wore their gold collars of SS with the portcullis; the Equity Judges and the Hon. Baron Rolfe wore their gold robes; the Envoy from the Sovereign of Nepaul and also the officers of the mission appeared in magnificent Eastern costume newly covered with the richest gold embroidery, the costume of the Envoy being of green velvet. The turbans of his Excellency and also those of his two brothers were adorned with a profusion of diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, and the Envoy also wore a collar of emeralds of large size.

The Queen's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of Major Harmar, the standard-bearer.

Her Majesty's body guard was on duty in the palace as usual, under the command of Captain Kincaid, the Exon in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at St. James's Palace at two o'clock, from Buckingham Palace, and were received by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert.

Her Majesty and the Prince were attended by the ladies and officers of the household in waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge (attended by her lady in waiting and Major Baron Knesebeck), his Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness the Prince of Lehmgen, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, were present at the Drawingroom.

The Queen wore a dress of pink satin, with silver (made at Spitalfields), over a petticoat of white satin. The train was richly trimmed with pink and silver ribbon and white tulle. The petticoat was trimmed with white ribbon and tulle, and also with bunches of white lilies and green leaves

The ornaments of the dress were ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of feathers and white lilies, set with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a train of blue moire-antique over a crape petticoat of the same colour. The train was richly trimmed with point lace and blue rosettes. The petticoat was richly covered with point lace, and was ornamented with blue satin. Her Royal Highness wore a tiara of large pearls and diamonds. The head-dress was composed of feathers and lace lappets. The ornaments of the dress were ornamented with large brilliants and sapphires, and the necklace and earrings were *en suite*.

Before the Drawingroom, her Majesty, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital. The deputation, which was numerous, was ushered to the Royal presence by Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher in waiting, consisted of Mr. Wm. Gilpin, the Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Poynder and Mr. Jonathan Hubbard, two of the governors of the institution, accompanied by the Rev. William Webster, M.A., the mathematical master; Mr. William H. Rose, the drawing-master, and the forty boys of the Royal Mathematical School founded by King Charles II., and was most graciously received.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Mitchell's benefit.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and his Royal Highness the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Wednesday morning, and quitted Buckingham Palace soon after eleven o'clock, attended by the Countess Van der Straten, Colonel de Mortkerke, and Dr. Carswall, and proceeded to the railway station at the Bricklayers' Arms, *en route* to the Continent.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marchioness of Westminster opened the saloons of Grosvenor House on Saturday afternoon, for the reception of company, from three to six o'clock. The invitations, which were exceedingly numerous, included the Duke of Wellington, his Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador, and his two brothers, and all the leading members of the aristocracy. Upwards of one thousand guests were present.

On the same evening Lady Palmerston had a very large assembly of the leading members of the political and fashionable world, at her residence in Carlton Gardens.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a magnificent entertainment, at Norfolk House, to his Grace the Duke of Wellington and a distinguished party of the nobility. The Duchess afterwards gave an evening party.

Lady Feversham gave a very brilliant ball on Tuesday night, at the family mansion in Belgrave-square. The Nepaulese Princes honoured her ladyship with their company on the occasion, arriving about eleven o'clock. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was also present. His Grace came from Apsley House, after having presided at the Waterloo banquet.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Norfolk House. After the banquet, the Duchess had an assembly, which was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince George of Cambridge, the Nepaulese Princes, and a very numerous circle of the leading members of the aristocracy and fashionable world.

On the same evening, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere gave an elegant entertainment, at their mansion in Grosvenor-square, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and a select circle of the nobility. The visitors to Viscountess had afterwards a musical *soirée*, at which Mdlle. Anschütz delighted the company by the exercise of her great vocal and instrumental talent.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester had a dinner party on Monday, at Gloucester House. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Baroness de Speth) and Her Serene Highness the Princess of Leiningen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was present in the House of Lords during the debate on Monday evening.

The Duke of Wellington's grand Waterloo banquet, on Tuesday evening, at Apsley House, was given to 80 general and field officers. The banquet was served at half-past seven in the Waterloo Gallery.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Minister Plenipotentiary from Tuscany to the French Court, has arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Paris.

His Excellency the Turki-h Ambassador has returned to the residence of the Embassy, in Bryanstone-square, from an official visit to the King of the Netherlands at the Hague.

The Earl of Ellesmere has returned to town from a cruise in the Mediterranean and Lisbon.

ALMACK'S.—The second ball of the last series of these fashionable *réunions* took place on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms and proved one of the most brilliant *réunions* of the season. Many of the ladies present were their Drawingroom dresses, and the scene altogether reminded one of Almack's in its palmiest days.

THE POET WORDSWORTH.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have presented £50 to the fund for placing a whole length effigy of Wordsworth, in Westminster Abbey, and a monument to his memory at Grasmere, Westmoreland.

The Paris papers announce the appointment of M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaux as special commissioner on the part of the French government, for communicating with the Royal commission in this country for the Exhibition of 1851.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures this year have not been made with a regard to the general interests of the turf or to the convenience of the public, several weeks having been almost "blank," which might have been made available for meetings that will now mass closely each with others of superior importance, and, as a natural result, the weaker will go to the wall. This will be the case next week, Bibury clashing with Newcastle, and dividing the Ring, but attracting so small a section of it that as a meeting for speculation it will be a failure; fortunately for the sport, Stockbridge comes to its aid, with four or five interesting produce stakes, but drawing the stewards into the grand mistake of spinning the joint lists into three days. The Newcastle meeting will commence on Monday, and the cumbrous four days, the Northumberland Plate being on the list for Tuesday. The Bibury Club open the pleadings on Wednesday, and Stockbridge on the following day. There will also be a meeting on Monday at Macclesfield, and at Ludlow on Wednesday and Thursday.

The principal Cricketing fixtures are the match on Monday at Lord's, between the M. C. C. and Ground and County of Sussex; one on Tuesday, at Kennington Oval, between the South London and Shoreham Clubs; one Thursday, at Lord's, between the M. C. C. and Ground and the Oxford University (return match), an All England match at the Oval on the same day; and on Saturday, at Eton, between the M. C. C. and Etonians.

The Aquatic calendar is virtually blank.

HAMPTON RACES.

We were once in the habit of considering hunting at Epping, racing at Hampton, and fishing in the Serpentine, as the three great types of peaceful enjoyment. We suspected, however, last year, that the natural simplicity of the second of these recreations was being corrupted; and last week the fact became established that the authorities are trying to spoil Hampton Races by making them good.

Formerly there was a character—a very bad one, it may be urged, but still there was a distinctiveness about the little festival which gave it an interest quite unique. Har to itself. With the exception of some of those determined turtles, who would back their horses to beat anything in Egypt provided the Pacha would give them a clear course, and who would be attracted to Kamschatka by the programme of a good steeple-chase, there were few persons present from London. The spectators chiefly consisted of the inhabitants of the towns and villages adjacent; the owners of many of the horses were quiet men residing in the vicinity of "the Hurst," whose notions of a stud would have caused a sneer on the lip of Scott or Day, if those eminent artists in horse-flesh had considered the men worthy of any attention at all; and a few of the half-bred animals themselves must have been familiar acquaintances of those who were about to make their money upon their merits. The London public cared as much for the result of the contests as they would for the name of the victor in a jumping-in-sacks match, and the matter seldom attracted general attention except when one of the so-called "half-bred" horses turned out (like the heroes with marks on their arms in melodrama) to be of irreproachable ancestry on either side. In the case of a winning horse, this little discovery did not affect the matter favourably as it would with the long-lingered "Augustus" of a romance; and the fact of such concealments having existed serves principally to point out one respect in which the horse is certainly superior to man. The former animal, when of good descent, has been known to pass through life modestly as a "half-bred;" the latter, if of the obscurest origin, will frequently indulge in false boasts as to the nobility of his blood.

Hampton Races, then, until within the last two years, bore no more resemblance to those of Epsom than a village fair is like that of Greenwich; and the great, but now, alas! departed glory of the course—the "Master of the Ceremonies," we believe, he was called—was no more like his successor, the intelligent, but uncharacteristic, Mr. Hibburd, than "Richardson's Show" is like the Royal Italian Opera.

Speaking of that temple of art, Richardson's Show, leads us naturally enough to the subject of amateur performances. Hampton Races were at one time a species of amateur performances; not, however, of mere amateurs—we shall, perhaps, have to look among a lower class of animals than horses for their parallels. We mean, those amateurs who have received some little instruction; who have learned just enough to be able to forsake nature, although they can never succeed in reaching art. Well, every one knows that a great deal of fun, not precisely of the dramatic kind, is what is expected at a representation of this kind—which is the reason why tragedies are almost always selected. But once educate the amateur, and you spoil him; teach him only to walk the stage properly, and he is a ruined man. None of the Greenly will go to see him afterwards, because it is not certain that he will make them laugh.

Occasionally, however, we must confess, one meets with an amateur who ultimately becomes more like a professional. Such was the case with Mr. Hampton equestrian theatre went far to convince us, that, although our art has been rather damaged by the superior style in which the entertainment is now given, it is not impossible at work, and that the exhibition will at last be a perfect one; or (to reverse the natural course of things) she "mounts," which once appeared so ridiculous to us, will, in due time, and under the patronage of the Jockey Club, assume all the dignity of the "mountain."

Hampton Races, then, have now lost their original character to a great extent, and are becoming more like a mere imitation of Ascot than anything else. Even the assemblage has been even larger this present one, and there is every probability that it will continue annually to increase. Harsh, however, should actually be the case, we are afraid that some means must be taken for the repression of public curiosity; there was scarcely sufficient space (to speak of "accommodation" would be absurd) for the crowds who were present on Thursday, and—but to be short, it is a mathematical impossibility to stow away half London on Moulsey Hurst.

There was one peculiarity about the people who hurried to the half fair, half-race, on Thursday: *no one knew which horse was the favourite.* Of course, there were half betting-men with "Ruff's Guide to the Turf" by heart, and thoroughgoing gentlemen, now all about ostrich feathers, whiskers, jockey, and other mysteries not over intelligible to the uninitiated, without reference to any "guide" whatever; and these men knew the favourite, but they kept it a secret, or in one case only imparted the information with a more profound and melancholy ignorance as to the merits of a race, and a more daring preference for the beauties of nature (though we must confess to the charms of the surrounding scenery), was never perhaps exhibited. Nor was this all; for actually caught a gentleman eating a sandwich after the horses had started, and it was rumoured that a young lady was seen sketching only a few moments before the animals—i. e. the more fortunate ones—reached the winning-post.

Candidly, we don't think the public look upon Hampton Races as mere races. To begin with, they are wrong if they do; for it is ha'f a fair: and, then, many of the people who there seem to have been undecided between an excursion to the races and a pic-nic, and very wisely to have united the two. Indeed we strongly recommend the Thursday in the race-week to pic-nic parties. A pic-nic in a fine season, with Ewin a race added to it, is indeed a delight.

It is amusing, if one *does* know the horses which are going to run, to observe the airs which certain animals give themselves at Hampton who would be beneath notice at Ascot. We have seen Hampton having been entered with a brougham; we have not been thought worthy of being placed at the very end of a betting-list; we have seen these quadrupeds canter up to the winning-post as if they had been so many Flying Dutchmen, when, in fact, they had just as much chance as anything more wonderful than a no-sale so, by a horse who never won anything particular, out of a celebrated loser." Ninth-rate London actors assume in a similar manner, when they go to the provinces: at Hampton, we have the "starring" system among horses.

Looking philosophically at the question, we have found it impossible to decide whether the increased number of visitors (facilitated, of course, by the railway) has been the cause of the improvements in the races, or whether the improvement in the races has occasioned the increase in the number of visitors.

In conclusion, Hampton has one particular merit. It is one of those few racing places which possess attractions of their own, quite independently of the race-course.

WEDNESDAY.

The STAND PLATE of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Queensberry (G. Brown), 1. Captain Lowther's Bastinado (Dockeray), 2.

The SCURRY and MIDDLESEX STAKES (handicap) of 20 sovs each, with 50 added. Lord Exeter's Little Jack (J. Mann), 1. Mr. E. Jones's Doolity (S. Mann), 2.

The CLAREMONT STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Strathmore's FAUX PAS (Wakefield), 1. Mr. Gully's Solomon (A. Day), 2.

The COMMERCIAL STAKES of 15 sovs each. -Mr. Carew's Ers (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Rowley's Tit-bit (Owner), 2.

A PLATE of 30 sovs.—Heats.—Mr. H. Mills's Equiria (Maton), 1. Mr. Bagley's Christiana (Thick), 2.

THURSDAY.

The RAILWAY PLATE of £50.—Sherbert filly, 1. Kremlin filly, 2.

The SCURRY STAKES. -Lady Frances, 1. Laundry Maid, 2.

The QUEEN'S PLATE. -Mr. Powney's Kathleen (Maton), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Queensberry, 2.

MONDAY.—A small amount of business was done at the following prices :—

SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES. 3 to 1 agst Doolity (1).

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE

5 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne (1) | 8 to 1 agst Rabbi | 8 to 1 agst Raby

ST LEGER

5 to 2 agst Voltigeur | 17 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel | 25 to 1 agst King of Oude
5 to 1 —— Cincher (1) | 20 to 1 —— Ma'die

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst Hippolytus (1) | 20 to 1 agst Bounds Dundee | 40 to 1 agst Golna
30 to 1 —— Newminster | 40 to 1 —— Trumpington | 50 to 1 —— Cincher (1)

LATEST BETTING.

SURREY AND MIDDLESEX STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Kithiron | 5 to 1 agst Knight of Gwynne | 8 to 1 agst Glaucus
10 to 1 agst Snowstorm

GOODWOOD STAKES.—15 to 1 agst Windischgraetz (1)

GOODWOOD CUP.

6 to 1 agst Montes. | 6 to 1 agst Orestes. | 7 to 1 agst Cossack. | 8 to 1 agst Pitsford.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.

The annual contests amongst the yachts of this club, for the Grand Challenge Cup, took place on Wednesday, but, although the day was admirably suited for an excursion, there was too little wind to test the weather-powers of the yachts. The following yachts were entered to contend :—

Names.	Tons.	Owners
Whisper	15	Thos. Everitt, Esq.
Isabel	10	Hollis Knox, Esq.
Rival	10	J. T. Helme, Esq.
Alligator	20	Henry J. Smith, Esq.
Frolic	18	Alfred Cox, Esq.
Mor Park	20	Sir E. Browne, Bart.
Phantom	20	R. Lane, Esq.

It was a fine race, one minute per ton being allowed to all yachts exceeding ten tons to those not exceeding it, and half a minute to those which did exceed it. Yachts not exceeding ten tons to allow half a minute per ton to those of lesser tonnage. The Challenge Cup had been originally presented to the club by J. T. Hawes, Esq., and was held by Mr. E. Brown, the owner of the *Mor Park*, the conditions of the race requiring that it should be won two consecutive seasons by the same yacht to become the permanent property of the owner. The distance to be sailed was from Blackwall to Gravesend and back. The whole of the boats were at their stations, with the exception of the *Lizzet*, which had been withdrawn.

The start took place under the direction of Mr. E. Browne, the Rear-Commodore, at five minutes past eleven, and the usual alacrity was exhibited by the whole of the crews in setting the immense quantity of canvass with which each boat was covered. At this moment the steamer Ivanhoe made a dash to the front to show a flag out, and each courted the "catspaws" with which they were ever and anon favoured. The *Rival* got a slight start, the *Frolic* was second, the *Alligator* third, the *Phantom*, and the *Whisper* fifth. *Zephyrus* was ordered for a month in the neighbourhood of the contending yachts, and the *Frolic* gallantly led the way down, followed in gallions by the *Phantom*; the *Rival*, *Whisper*, and *Alligator* lying in their wake. Again the wools were beckoned, and for a minute or two there was as smooth as a bowling-green, the yachts being indebted to the tide under them for their tardy progress.

The three leading boats rounded at Gravesend in the following order :—The *Frolic*, 4 h. 36 m. 53 s.; *Whisper*, 4 h. 57 m. 32 s.; *Phantom*, 5 h. 3 m. 55 s. After rounding they all set square-sails, and each began to make the best of her way back. The advantage which the *Frolic* had at the time was fortunately maintained, and the boats arrived at Blackwall in the following order :—The *Frolic* first, at 7 h. 28 m. 40 s.; the *Whisper*, 7 h. 51 m.; the *Phantom*, 8 h. 1 m. 10 s. The very handsome prize was duly presented to Mr. Alfred Cox, the owner of the *Frolic*, by the Rear-Commodore, with a very deserved compliment upon the nautical skill of all parties.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—On Monday a return, obtained by Mr. Adams, was printed, showing that the total number of vessels in commission and in ordinary on the 1st of January, 1848, was 448, and the total number on the 1st of January, 1850, 402. Of these, 13 were first-rates, 32 second-rates, 20 third-rates, 26 fourth-rates, 41 fifth-rates, 29 sixth-rates, 77 sloops and brigs, 11 packets, 20 surveying-vessels, troop and store-ships, 20 cutters, schooners, and yachts, 137 steam-vessels, 12 mail-packets, and 8 guard-ships (steamers). The total number of vessels sold, lost, and broken up since the 1st of January, 1848, was 95. The total quantity of timber expended in the construction and repair of ships of war in 1847 was 63,617 loads, and, in 1848, 61,441. The total number of persons employed in the dockyards in 1847 was 13,138; and in 1848, 11,898.

CONTRACT FOR SMALL-ARMS.—The contract of 60,000 old flint muskets have been selected from store, and are to be brazed with bumps for the use of copper-caps—50,000 for land service, and 10,000 for the marines. They are to have new stocks and new locks.

THE INFANTRY SWORD.—The Infantry are about to have a steel scabbard, as the leather ones are constantly breaking. The sheath will be no larger than the one now in use. This will be a great improvement, and needs no comment.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—The usual half-yearly examination of the cadets belonging to the practical class of the Royal Military Academy took place on Tuesday in the hall of the Institution in the Royal Arsenal, when several of the students passed for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to which they will be gazetted in a few days. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, after congratulating the gentlemen cadets on their satisfactory manner in which they had passed their examination, called forward Mr. William Stirling, and presented to him a regulation sword for general behaviour and excellent military conduct in support of discipline when a corporal; and to Mr. Jebb, under-officer."

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The annual examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of this school took place on Tuesday morning at the Naval School, New-cross, Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., M.P., in the chair. The report of the committee in the various branches of study were read by the secretary. They were very satisfactory in every respect. The chairman having distributed the prizes, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the gallant officer for presiding on the occasion.

Tuesday being the thirty-fifth anniversary of the memorable battle of Waterloo, the customary ceremony of trooping the guards for the duty of the day was at an unusually early hour this morning. At seven o'clock the regiments in honour at Buckingham and St. James's palaces, and the minor guards furnished by the battalions quartered in the metropolis, were marched on to the parade-ground facing the Horse Guards in St. James's-park. The Scottish Life Guards and cape of the Foot Guards were decorated with laurel leaves. The line having taken double open order, was minutely inspected by the field officer on duty; the guards of honour at the palace were then marched to the Park-road-wood, preceded by the band, to receive the colours of the Foot Guards, which were surmounted by an immense branch of laurel. The guards then took up a position on the right of the line, the remainder of the troops saluting, with arms presented, as the colours passed.

The American papers tell us that a Mrs. Swisshelm, who had acquired some celebrity as an editor, has turned congressional reporter, and is now one of the hons of the Senate Chamber. The *New Englander* says :—"The old reporters eye her askance, and do not seem to relish such an intrusion upon their gallery; but she don't care for them."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market was rather heavy at the commencement of the week, apprehensions existing that the result of the Cuban expedition might yet lead to a cessation of friendly relations between Spain and the United States. Consols on Monday were languid, at 95¾ to 96 ex div., and on Tuesday receded to 95¾ ⅞; the closing quotations, however, being the same as on the preceding day. But, on Wednesday, greater confidence prevailed, and an advance to 96 to ⅛ for the opening was the last quotation. The question to be put to Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, with regard to mercantile intentions upon the late defeat in the House of Lords, excited some conversation in the City on Thursday, but without any detriment to prices. Money continued so plentiful, and in such superabundance, that dividends must still further increase the amount of capital for investment, added to the present comparatively quiet state of Continental affairs, form, together, fair grounds for anticipating a much larger business. Bills and India Bonds are in demand, and Bank Stock has an upward tendency. The market was firm at the close of the week, prices standing—Bank Stock, 208; Reduced, 96¾; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 98¾; Long Annuities, to expire Jan. 1860, 19 3-16; India Bonds, £1000, 96 dis.; Ditto, under £1000, 88 pm; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 95¾; Consols for Account, 96¼; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 67 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 67 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 67 pm.

The principal feature in the Foreign Market has been the various fluctuations in Mexican. From the tenor of the advices by last week's foreign mail, a decline in prices occurred on Monday, the closing quotations being 30 ex div. On Tuesday the market again yielded 29½, being the lowest quotation. But on Wednesday prices rallied, the committee having notified that the *Severn* had brought to England on behalf of the bondholders, 60,726 dollars, which, added to the sum already deposited in the Bank of England, makes 723,312 dollars. Quotations rose upon this to 30⅜, but a reaction has since reduced them to 30¼. Russian Stock continues to creep up, and Danish is also advancing. Spanish Stock is firm, at an advance upon last week's prices, and the market is generally good, at the following rates:—Brazilian Bonds, New, 1843, 85¾; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cents, 86; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cents, 73; Ditto, Five per Cents, 1847, 102; Dutch, 2½ per Cent. Certificates, 59; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 30½; Portuguese Five per Cents, 85½; Russian Bonds, 109½; Ditto Scrip, 4 p. 1; Spanish Five per Cents., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 1841, 14½; Ditto, 1842, 13¾; Ditto, 1849, 12½; Ditto, Three per Cent., Account, 38½; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 11¼; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 88½.

The Share Market has been quite so active during the past week, prices consequently yielding in a few instances. The closing rates are—Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 86; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 9⅞; Eastern Counties, 7⅞; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 3, 6 pm.; Great Northern, £50 Shares, 5 per Cent. Pref., 10½; Gt. Western, 58½; Ditto, New £17, 7¾; Hull and So.by, 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 46; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, New, Gua. 6 per Cent., 142; Ditto (W. Riding Union), 3⅛; Leeds and Bradford, 94½; London and Blackwall, 4¼; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 70; Ditto, New, 12½; London and Southwestern, 60; Midland, 36½; Ditto. £50 shares, 38½; Ditto, Consolid. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 123; North British, 7⅞; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 123; North British, 7⅞; North Staffordshire, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 123; Scottish Midland Junction, 2½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 3½; Stockton and Darlington, 8¾; Vale of Neath, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 9½; Ditto, Great North of England, Preference, —; York and North Midland, 15½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Boulogne and Amiens, 4½; East Indian, 7½; Paris and Rouen, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½; Australasian Bank of London, 24.

Very little business was transacted in the Consol Market on Friday, and the quotations had a downward tendency. The Three per Cents, ex. div., were done at 95¾ 96. In the Unfunded Debt very few sales or purchases took place. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares were flat, but not lower.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Increased supplies of English wheat—5,510 quarters—have been received up to our market this week, coastwise. To-day the receipts were large, were trifling; but we had several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. Owing to the prevailing fine weather for the growing crops, and the small number of buyers in attendance, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very inactive state, nearly the week's quotations. From abroad upwards of 12,000 quarters of wheat have come in. Fine qualities of both red and white were held at full rates of currency. In the middling and inferior kinds next to nothing was doing. In English barley scarcely a transaction took place. The supply of foreign was seasonably large. All kinds were a slow sale, but not cheaper. Malting produce was in ample supply, and heavy demand, at last week's prices. Not only any English oats were on show, and the quantity of foreign was not large. On the whole the trade was steady, at late rates. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were very dull in sale.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2510; barley, 520; malt, 2930; oats, 7021; flour, 1560. Irish: oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 12,940; barley, 6570; oats, 12,523; flour, —quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 26s to 28s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; malting ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s. Chevalier, 53s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 25s to 26s; ditto, old, 24s to 27s; grey peas, —; maple, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; harlers, 25s to 27s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 29s per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.* Dantzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 30s to 32s per barrel; Canada, 30s to 32s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—As the season for sowing is now over, the demand for all seeds is heavy, and the quotations are almost nominal.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 39s to 44s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown Mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s per bushel. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £24 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £6 5s per 1000; foreign, £5 5s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 to £4 5s per ton. Canary, 50s to 60s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; trefoil, —s to —s; ribgrass, —s to —s; Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; Dutch, —s to —s; Hamburgh, —s to —s per cwt.

Average of Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 11d; barley, 21s 9d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 27s 8d; beans, 32s 10d; peas, 27s 3d.

The Last Quarter's Average.—Wheat, 37s 8d; barley, 22s 5d; oats, 16s 1d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 32s 8d; peas, 26s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4lb loaf.

TEA.—The demand for common sound congou is steady, at 9d to 9½ per lb. In other kinds of the last three qualities, 10s 6d to 11s per cwt. Good Assams meet a steady sale, at 1s per lb.

Sugar.—More business has been doing in raw sugar than for some time past, and prices have consequently improved. Refined goods are in limited request. Grocery lumps, 69s 6d to 69s, and good grocery, 62s 6d to 64s per cwt. English crushed dull, at 57s 6d to 59s.

COFFEE.—Native Ceylons are quoted at 42s per cwt. for good ordinary. Plantation as well as foreign coffees are somewhat neglected.

RICE.—Bengal parcels are a slow sale, at 10s 3d to 10s 6d for good bold pearly white. Foreign quiet.

Provisions.—Since our last report a steady business has been doing in foreign butter, at 72s to 74s per cwt. Friesland is quoted at 64s to 66s; fine Kiel and Hanover, 62s to 66s; and inferior and surplus, 44s and upwards. New Irish butter is coming forward. Of bacon, the demand is extremely small. Prime mild cured of year Curing, Cornish, and Kilkenny, 56s to 62s. Cork, 60s to 63s; Waterford, 64s to 66s, and Limerick, 64s to 66s per cwt. In English, butter very little is doing. Fine mostly Dorset, 72s per cwt.; and for delivery during the last three months, 76s. Devon, 62s to 70s per cwt; fresh, 6s to 10s per dozen lbs. Bacon firm, and quite as dear. Prime small Waterford, landed, 56s to 58s; heavy, 50s to 54s per cwt. Hams, Limerick bacon, has advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. American is dull at former prices.

Tallow.—P Y C on the spot is in moderate request, at 36s 9d to 37s; and for delivery during the last three months, 36s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 3d per cwt, net cash.

Oils. Linseed oil is in good request, at 30s per cwt. Otherwise, our markets is heavy.

Spirits.—Rum, Jamaica—Kelshaw hay, £2 8s to £3 14s; other ditto, £2 5s to £3; and strawy, £, 2s to £1 10s per load.

Spirits.—The brandy market is still far from active; yet prices are fairly supported. Rum and corn spirits command very little attention.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily. The total quantity to be offered is 46,000 bales. Good and fine qualities have purchased full prices, but the inferior kinds have given way 5d per lb.

Provisions.—Old qualities are now out of season. New ones are selling at from 3s 0d to 16s 0d per cwt.

Potatoes (Friday).—East Adairs, 1l; Holywell, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 12s 6d; Gosforth, 13s 9d; Washer, 13s; Howden, 13s 6d; and Whitworth, 12s per ton

Hops (Friday).—The accounts received from the plantations this week are generally favourable. The bine has made rapid progress from in Kent and Sussex. Fine colours hops are in moderate demand, at full prices. In all other kinds very little is doing:

Sussex, 4l 4s to 4l 10s; East Kent pockets, 5l 5s to 6l 15s; new Weald of Kent ditto, 4l 5s to 5l 5s; new Sussex ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; new Farnhams, 6l 10s to 7l 15s, Yearling Kents, 3l 10s to 4l 10s; old ditto, 1l 10s to 2l 10s; old hops, 1l to 2l 5s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was limited, owing to the time of year considered, the demand for the dead description of stock ruled heavy, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. The number of sheep was seasonably large, and of full average quality. Calves were in poor request at barely last week's rates. In consequence of the arrival of another 900 Marines offering from Germany. Prime small lambs sold at previous rates. In other breeds very little business was transacted. Calves were in large supply and heavy demand, at very dear prices. Pigs are little wanted, at late rates, but the value of meat is nominal. Beasts, 3,140 in number, were disposed of at from 3s 4d to 4s 2d per 8lbs.

Sheep, 17,200 in number, were disposed of at from 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs.

Calves, 280 in number, were disposed of at from 4s 0d to 5s 0d per 8lbs.

Pigs, 240 in number, were disposed of at from 2s 8d to 3s 4d per 8lbs.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). These markets were excessively heavy to-day, and prices were with difficulty supported:

Per 8lb by the carcass.—Coarse and inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; small ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; prime small ditto, 5s 8d to 6s 0d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d. Suckling calves, 18s to 22s; and quarter of store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 320; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 16,200; calves, 320; pigs, 200. Foreign supplies. Beasts, 1000; sheep and lambs, 800; calves, 200. Scotch: Beasts, 75; sheep, 81

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 27

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of July next.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, the 9th day next, at two o'clock.

BANKRUPTS

C ANNELL [illegible], grocer, picture-dealer, Q Great Tower-street, City, builder. W J BUCK, Shrubland Cottages, Queen's-road, Dalston, dealer. H WOOLLEY, West-terrace, Upper Kennington-lane, Lambeth, and manufacturer. W GRIFFITHS, Bartlett-street, Hoxton, Middlesex, brass-wire-bed manufacturer. A and W PRICE, Tonbridge-place, New-road, ironmongers. J CAGLIS, Noble-street, Wood-street, City, victualler. N HEDGE, Putney-bridge, Putney, surrey. J DONEY, Lumber, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, carrier. B BROWN, Newton, Montgomeryshire, coach builder

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J and S LIVINGSTON, Glasgow and Leith, merchants. T HAMILTON, Glasgow, manufacturer. J BEATTIE, Dundee, baker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

2nd Dragoons: Cornet and Adjutant W Miller to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet J A Freeman to be Lieutenant, vice Amphlett.

4th Light Dragoons. Capt A F Steele to be Captain, vice Read.

7th Foot: Lieut F Mills to be Captain, vice Grant; Lieut D Fraser, to be Lieutenant, vice Mills; Ensign B B Beresford to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser; Lieut J Somerville to be Captain, vice Colborne; Ensign F W Buxton to be Lieutenant, vice Peacocke. 31st: Second Lieut J Tisdell to be First Lieut, vice Barnard. 37th: Ensign G H Crampton to be Lieutenant, vice Becher; Ensign R G Dennis to be Ensign, vice Crampton. 54th: Ensign G B Harman to be Lieut, vice Forsee. 44th: Lieut W Parker to be Capt, vice Massy. 50th: Capt B G Wyvern to be Capt, vice Brevi.Major G F Levy. 84th: Ensign A F Loyd to be Lieut, vice Wyvern. 69th: Lieut F G W Fearon to be Capt, vice Cole.

Memorandum: Lieut Col Sir J Scott, K.C.B., to have the rank of Colonel.

UNATTACHED.—Capt the Hon J Colborne to be Majr

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. Brevet Major W Hutt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Macbean; Second Captain A G Burrows to be Captain, vice Fraser; First Lieutenant G J Strange to be Second Captain, vice Burrows; Second Lieutenant F Lund to be First Lieutenant, vice Strange.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT

Royal Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry. Lieut Sir A M Gibson, Bart, to be Captain, vice Ramsay. Cornet G Mitchell-Innes to be Lieutenant, vice Sir A M Gibson, Bart; W Ramsay to be Cornet, vice Mitchell-Innes.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T CROFT, Nag's Head, Ivery mahala, Whitechapel, cow-keeper. W and H HARRIS, Wrexham paper-mills, Denbigh. J MOODY, Aldersgate-street, stock-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

R COPLAND, Union-street, Whitechapel, linen-draper. THE GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIP, LOAN, and INSURANCE COMPANY. H WILLIAMS and J WELCH, Great Distaff-lane, City, builders. B P BLACKWELL, Vernon-buildings, Gray's-inn, solicitor. Joseph S GILLATT, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, dentist. J BUGNARD, Stamford Rivers, Essex, baker. J CHURCH, Wilson-street, Bristol, draper. W H SMITH, Mere, Wiltshire, Montgomeryshire, ironmonger. W JAMES, Beaufort, Brecknockshire, provision-dealer. J MURRAY, Sunderland, Durham, shipbuilder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T HENDERSON, Edinburgh, baker. W NAIR, Glasgow, dealer in flour. J WADDEL, Dundee, manufacturer. A M'LARLINE, Blairgowrie, baker. J HOUSTON, Paisley, draper.

BIRTHS.

At 21, Lowndes-street, Viscountess Chelsea, of a son.—At 66, Chester-square, the Hon Mrs Anson, wife of the Secretary of the Admiralty, of a son and daughter.—At 81, Lennard-place, Mrs Lennard, wife of the Hon Mrs Tottenham, of a daughter.—At Broome Place, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev John Jarrett Raven, Rector of Loddon, of a daughter.—At Sandringham Rectory, the wife of the Rev R Drake, of a daughter.—At Middleton-Stoney, Oxon, the wife of the Rev Thomas Ramsay, of a son.—At Teddington Manor-house, the wife of Capt Bennet, of her Majesty's 7th Lancers, of a daughter.—On the 18th instant, at 34, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of W. C. Courtney, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 19th instant, at 29, Devonshire-square, the wife of Charles R. Ritchie, Esq., Grenadier Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 12th instant, at Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight, by the Rev Arthur John Wade, [illegible] Rector of Bursledon, Hants, [illegible] Rector of Ashton, Northamptonshire, and [illegible] the Hon Mrs Tottenham, of a daughter.—At Broome Place, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev John Jarrett Raven, Rector of Loddon, of a daughter.—At Sandringham Rectory, the wife of the Rev R Drake, of a daughter.—At Middleton-Stoney, Oxon, the wife of the Rev Thomas Ramsay, of a son.—At Teddington Manor-house, the wife of Capt Bennet, of her Majesty's 7th Lancers, of a daughter.—On the 18th instant, at 34, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of W. C. Courtney, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 19th instant, at 29, Devonshire-square, the wife of Charles R. Ritchie, Esq., Grenadier Guards, of a son.

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MARRIAGES

On the 12th instant, at Trinity Church, Ryde, Isle of

NEW BOOKS, &c.

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SCHWEPPE'S SODA, POTASS, MAGNESIA WATERS, and AERATED LEMONADE, continue to be manufactured as usual on the largest scale at their several establishments in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Derby. None is genuine without a label with the name of their Firm. Germau and Brighton SELTZER WATER, constantly on hand.—Bath-st. Barnard-street, Londo

WANTED.—COUNTRY AGENTS for the sale of LA VENO BENO, an article of great merit and general consumption. A handsome Income may be realised by the district.—Communications agents, Burwood Villages, Kent to indicate packets, at 1s. each. Apply to WARDELL and Co., 1, Old Jury, Cheapside, (opposite Bow Church), City of London.

CITY DOMESTIC BAZAAR!!!—The Proprietor of the above Establishment is desirous of making known to his patrons and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from 5, Old Change, to 3, OLD BAILEY (one door from Ludgate-hill), where Ladies will find SERVANTS, with good characters, waiting for engagements. Superior here meet with the acquisitions of speedily being hired.—March 26, 1850.

"GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S ROLL COCOA is perfectly pure, and so well prepared as to afford, with hot water or milk, a mild, pleasant, salutiferous, and highly nutritious article of diet.—Signed, JAMES DREW UNE, M.D. F.R.S., Analytical Chemist and Professor of Chemistry."—Sold retail by all Grocers and Tea-dealers in Town and Country.—Cocoa, Swan-yard, Bridgewater.

MEMENTOS in HAIR, beautifully made and Mounted in Fine Gold, at about one-half the usual charge Bracelets from 7s each; Brooches from 10s each; Chains from 3s 6d; Lockets from 4s 6d each. A Sample of Hair, and a Book of Specimens sent free to any part of the Kingdom for two postage stamps.—H. LEWIS, Hair Artist, 173, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

THE REGISTERED ALBUM of ORNAMENTAL HAIRWORK sent free for two stamps. Ladies and Gentlemen may see their own hair worked in any souvenir without extra charge. A splendid assortment constantly on hand, ready for inspection.—C. OLIVIERS, Artist in Hair, 35, Old Compton-street, Soho.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, INVALID CHAIRS, SPINAL BEDS, and a variety of light HAND CARRIAGES, from 10s. to 30 guineas, on Sale or Hire, at the Manufactory, Rustic-House, INGHAM, 39, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Inghan's Gig-lamps.

SHIRTS.—E. FLINT continues to supply gentlemen with the Best Shirts, six for 33s; Outfit and Coloured Shirts equally low. 67, Strand (3 doors from E. Bright's) Shirts a Specialité. Prices.—FLINT'S old-established Warrooms, 48, Ludgate-hill, London; and 38, King's-road, Brighton.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SHIRT is a garment made without gussets. "It may confidently be recognised for its sheep of fit, and great ease and comfort."—Morning Herald. In all qualities and prices, at W. CARTER'S, 53, Cornhill-street, Regent-street. N.B. Printed flannels for dressing-gowns, cravats, and wool

SHIRTS.—Comparison the only way to judge of Quality.—WHITELOCK and SON, 160 Strand (established 85 years), invite purchasers to compare the Shirts they supply for 4s 6d each, ready washed, with those advertised by other houses 6 for 26s; and their 6s 6d ones with any at 9s; also their fine linen, 10s 6d, with any at 14s 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London; and parcels sent to any part of the country, upon receipt of the price and its extra for part postage. The measure requisite is eight round the neck, chest, and wrist. Guaranteed fit, and very best work.

SIX Very Superior SHIRTS for 31s 6d, from Measure.—Fashionable Shapes, Coloured Shirts, a choice of 300 new designs, six for £1; or six very best Dress (to measure), for 26s. Patterns for selection sent by post.

a shaped Shirt, upon an entirely new principle, six for 34s—the best fitting Shirt ever made. Self-measure (a card) and Patterns (many returned. Printed price list, with patterns and directions for self-measurement, free.
RODGERS and Co., Shirt Makers, 50, St. Martin's Lane, and No. 37, Sackville-street, of New-street, Covent-garden, London. Established Sixty Years.

BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. —The original, and by far the best, requiring no preparation, other than washing and ironing. Instructions for every variety of household linen and wearing-apparel against loss or mistake; for which reason he cannot be too much guarded against spurious imitations.—Prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 28, Long-lane, West Smithfield, City.—Sold by most Chemists, Stationers, and Medicine-venders. Price, in a Bottle.

PATENT INDIA-RUBBER VELVET HATS, Patentees, JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street.—Six years' experience has proved the value of this invention. These Hats, together with their peculiar mode of ventilation—by means of a valve—not only preventing an accumulation of perspiration, render them at once superior to any that have hitherto been manufactured and offered to the public.—JOHNSON and Co., Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street

OLD FEATHER BEDS RE-DRESSED and PURIFIED by STEAM with Patent Machinery.—This new process of dressing and renovating all impurities, but, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and, consequently, a bad sea-soned much fuller and softer. Charge for dressing, 3d per lb. Old and tough mattresses are effectually cleansed and re-made: Bolster and re-turned carriage free, within five miles.—HEAL and SONS' List of Bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

GERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES, permanently elastic, very durable, and cheap.

3 ft. 0 in. wide	£2	8	0
3 ft. 6 in. ditto	3	0	0
4 ft. 0 in. ditto	3	12	0
4 ft. 6 in. ditto	4	4	0
5 ft. 0 in. ditto	4	16	0
5 ft. 6 in. ditto	5	8	0
6 ft. 0 in. ditto	6	0	0

Top stuffing, all Horse-hair.

3 ft. 0 in. wide	£4	4	0
3 ft. 6 in. ditto	4	16	0
4 ft. 0 in. ditto	5	8	0
4 ft. 6 in. ditto	6	0	0
5 ft. 0 in. ditto	6	16	0
5 ft. 6 in. ditto	7	8	0
6 ft. 0 in. ditto	8	0	0

Elegant ditto, 6 wide, 3s 9½d to 3s 6d per yd.
Beautiful Glace Silks, 2 wide, the new shades, 3s 6d to 4s 9½d to 6s 6d, real value 3s 6d and 4s 6d.
Plain Black Silks, Satins, and Black Watered and Damask Silks, Ottomans, Armures, and Black Dress Satins, at one-third less than the usual prices

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 433.—Vol. XVI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850. [Sixpence.

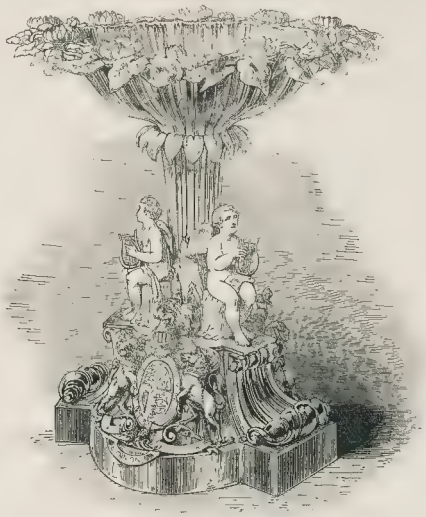
THE MALT AND BEER QUESTION.

Much has been said and written of late years upon the subject of Corn-laws and cheap food. It is high time that something should not only be said, but done, upon the subject of Malt-laws and cheap drink. If Bread be the staple food of the people, Beer is their staple drink. All classes—the teetotallers excepted—enjoy good beer, and are interested in having it cheap. Even the gentler sex—whose graceful predilection for tea renders them less dependent for refreshment on the "extract fair of malt and hops"—are by no means uninterested in the Beer question. What affects the health and comfort of their fathers, brothers, and husbands, affects them also; and they themselves, whether of high or of low degree, share the national taste for the national beverage, and do not object to partake either of humble home-brewed or the choicest Guinness. The English people—as was sung long before the Anti-Corn-law League came into operation—still hope that the time will come—

> When England, first of nations,
> Instead of grinding down her poor,
> Shall double all their rations—
> Shall give them larger penny loaves,
> With cheaper beer, and stronger;

and do not see why, if bread has been cheapened to the consumer, beer should not be subject to a corresponding reduction. The price of bread rises and falls with the price of corn; but, somehow or other, the price of beer remains stationary. Though malt in one year be cheaper by twenty-five or even fifty per cent. than it was in the year preceding, the beer-drinker derives no benefit from the abundance which has produced the cheapness. Not one fraction of a farthing per cent. is suffered to reach him in the shape of a reduction of price. The farmer who grows the barley, and sells it cheaply because his harvest is abundant, is made to pay the famine price for his beer. This is evidently not Free-Trade; and the farmer begins to complain of the injustice of establishing Free-Trade to his injury in one commodity, without establishing it to his benefit in another. The price of beer is important to all classes of the community, but is especially important to the farmer as the manufacturer of the elementary article from which beer is brewed. Two causes are alleged for this state of things: the operation of the oppressive Excise duty upon malt; and the monopoly of the great brewers. A word or two upon each of these branches of the subject is necessary for the due exposition of the case.

The Excise duty upon malt shares, with all other Excise duties the odium of a mischievous interference with the processes of manufacture, and of a positive impediment to trade. Nothing can be said in its favour, even by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, except that it is very productive—that, if he remove it, he must perforce draw the same amount of money out of the pockets of the people in some other way—that he knows of no other way—that none other has been suggested—and that, therefore, it is better that things should remain as they are. There is no doubt of the productiveness of the tax. In the year 1844 it yielded for England the sum of £4,285,777; for Scotland, the sum of £546,345; and for Ireland, the sum of £161,003; or for the United Kingdom, £4,993,235—within a fraction of five millions. Some agriculturists imagine and assert that these five millions are a tax paid by agriculture, and forming a great and peculiar burden upon the land. But this is not strictly correct. Like all other taxes, its amount ultimately falls upon the consumers of the article taxed; and the agriculturists suffer not alone, but in common with all who drink beer—who may be said to form the great bulk of the people of this country.



THE ROYAL FONT.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE ARTHUR, IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

To a certain extent, however, the agriculturists are justified in asserting that they have a greater reason to complain of the tax than the rest of their fellow-countrymen. Besides the portion of the five millions which they pay as consumers, they suffer from the decreased demand for the article they grow, which is consequent upon the enhancement of price, and the interference with the processes of manufacture necessarily caused by the unwelcome, vexatious, obstructive, and mischievous visits of the excisemen. All these things, however, while they tend to make beer dearer than it would otherwise be, do not operate to keep its price at the invariable standard. They form a direct burden to the extent of five millions sterling, and an indirect burden difficult to estimate, although certain to be considerable; but they do not justify the uniform famine price charged by the brewers of England. We heartily wish, for the sake of the farmers, and for the sake also of the manufacturers, operatives, and dwellers in towns, that the Malt Tax could be repealed; but, until that happy consummation, we must look elsewhere to discover the causes that keep up the price of beer, and agitate in another direction for the remedy of the evil.

We must look at the average prices of barley for the last ten or twelve years, if we wish truly to ascertain who are the monopolists that prevent a free trade in our drink. "We find," says a daily contemporary, "that, from 39s. 6d. a quarter in 1839, barley gradually fell to 27s. 6d. in 1842—a decline of about thirty per cent. Thence it rose to 44s. 2d. in 1847—an advance, from 1842, of no less than seventy per cent.; and during several weeks of 1847 the price was 55s. and upwards—or cent. per cent. above the average of 1842. During the last three years the article has been pretty steadily falling; and for the six weeks ending the 8th instant the average is 22s. 5d.—a fall of exactly sixty per cent. since the spring of 1847. Yet, through all these remarkable changes in the prime cost of the brewer's raw material, the selling price of his manufactured article has remained unchanged—our beer, ale, and porter are not a farthing per pot cheaper, nor the value of a farthing per pot better."

The whole difference, therefore, goes into the pockets of the great brewers, the most gigantic monopolists of the present day. The question remains, how much have they been clearing during the years of cheapness and abundance, over and above the profits which satisfied them and made them rich in the years of comparative scarcity and of decidedly high prices? The quantity of malt annually made in the United Kingdom averages, after all allowances for increase of bulk in the barley during the process of malting, four millions and a half of quarters. As all this is made into beer, ale, and porter, it follows that a decrease of twenty shillings a quarter in the price of malt, lasting for a twelvemonth, would put exactly four millions and a half pounds sterling into the pockets of the brewers. One great London firm uses 115,000 quarters of malt per annum, and has been levying at this rate the magnificent profit of £115,000 a year over and above the ordinary, and, as everybody knows, the handsome profit which it derives from its business in those years when the price of malt is upwards of forty shillings the quarter. The English people have rather a liking for a grievance, and here, we must confess, is a grievance that only requires a little publicity to swell it into a very formidable one, and bring the brewers to their senses. If, instead of abusing, from day to day, the impenetrable traitor of Tamworth, and expending so much superfluous energy upon the miserable tin kettles and warming-pans of Signor Pacifico, our daily contemporaries would commence a vigorous "ventilation" of the malt and beer question, they would render good service to all classes, and to the farmers more particularly, and would speedily enlist as much popular sympathy as would compel the brewers to debate with themselves the policy and expediency of relaxing their gripe upon the pockets of the people. At any time—and perhaps more especially in this hot weather—the cheapness of drink would be a captivating theme. Money is said to be a drug in the City; it seeks a field for investment, and cannot find it. But with such enormous profits to be made in the brewing business, it is possible that some enterprising capitalists may relieve the Bank of a portion of its superabundant gold, and establish breweries to supply the public with as good, and wholesome and far cheaper beer than they can at present obtain. Ten per cent. is a large bait for capitalists; but when brewers, under the present system of monopoly, clutch 90 or 100 per cent., it is not a: all unlikely that a little wholesome competition will be brought to bear against them. The present leviathans of the beer market are powerful but not invulnerable; and four millions and a half of unjust profits are *rather* too much to divide among them.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The baptism of his Royal Highness the infant Prince, third son of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on Saturday, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, his Grace the Duke of Wellington; the Belgian, Portuguese, and Prussian Ministers; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir William Somerville, and others invited to the solemnity, assembled in the old dining-room, at the Palace, at six o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony being conducted to an adjoining drawingroom, and were conducted to seats in the chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), with the Rev. Henry Howarth (rector of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square), the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley (Resident Chaplain to her Majesty), the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell (Deputy Clerk of the Closet), and the Rev. Henry George Liddell (Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert) assembled in the room adjoining the old dining-room, and took their places at the communion-table.

The procession of the sponsors for his Royal Highness the infant Prince was formed

Her Majesty the Queen and the other Royal personages having taken their seats, the Great Officers of the Household, the Mistress of the Robes, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Vice-Chamberlain and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness.

The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household took their places behind the sponsors.

As the Queen and Prince were entering the chapel, the March in Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" was performed. When the procession had all entered, the following chorale, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was performed:—

The choir was composed of Mr. Francis, Mr. Hobbs, and fourteen gentlemen, and ten young choristers of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

The Queen's private band was in attendance, and the master, Mr. Anderson, conducted the musical performances.

After the chorale, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough.

The Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the baptismal service, and on arriving at the part for naming the child, the Countess of Gainsborough handed the infant Prince to the Archbishop, when his Royal Highness was named Arthur William Patrick Albert.

The Countess of Gainsborough received Prince Arthur after he had been baptized, and at the conclusion of the service his Royal Highness was reconducted from the chapel.

A hymn—

I will give thanks to Thee, O Lord, and magnify thy holy name;
How great and wonderful art Thou in all the world!—Palestrina, A.D. 1574.

and Beethoven's "Hallelujah".

Hallelujah! to the Father, and the Son of God!
Praise ye the Lord, ye everlasting choir, in holy songs of joy!
Worlds unborn shall sing his glory, the exalted Son of God!

concluded the musical performance.

The Archbishop having pronounced the benediction, the Queen and Prince Albert, preceded by the sponsors, and followed by the Royal and illustrious visitors, retired from the chapel to the room adjoining the old dining-room, where the register-book was brought by Mr. Lingard, Sergeant of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and here the act of baptism was attested.

The March in "Judas Maccabeus" was played on her Majesty quitting the chapel.

The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal personages then passed up the grand staircase to the Throne-room, where her Majesty was joined shortly before eight o'clock by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The remainder of company continued in the Green Drawingroom.

The Queen wore a dress of white watered and brocaded silk, with a broad flounce of Honiton lace, trimmed with white satin ribbon. Her Majesty also wore a diadem of emeralds and diamonds, and ornaments of emeralds and diamonds to correspond. From the centre of the Star of the Noble Order of the Garter was suspended a most splendid George set in brilliants; the ribbon itself was confined on the left shoulder by a diamond clasp. The Queen also wore the garter as an armlet, the motto being formed of diamonds.

The infant Prince had a robe and mantle of Honiton lace over white satin, with a cap to correspond.

The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena wore dresses of white watered silk with satin stripe, trimmed with white satin ribbon and silver fringe; the silk woven at Spitalfields.

The dress of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was of the richest white watered silk, of English manufacture, trimmed with blonde, having diamond ornaments down the front, and the stomacher adorned with brilliants. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was formed of feathers, blonde lappets, and pearl and diamond ornaments. The necklace and earrings were diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with point lace, the stomacher being enriched with emeralds and diamonds. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was composed of white flowers and diamonds. The necklace and earrings were emeralds and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary wore a white net dress over white silk.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the collars of the orders of the Garter and the Black Eagle (of Prussia), with four stars set in diamonds of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, and the Bath, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Prince Alfred wore the Highland dress.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia wore a Prussian uniform, with the collar of the order of the Black Eagle.

His Royal Highness Prince George wore the uniform of a Major-General, with the ensigns of the order of the Garter.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar wore the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, and the insignia of a foreign order of knighthood.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen wore a Bavarian uniform, with the collar of the order of the Garter.

The Duke of Wellington wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the collar of the order of the Garter, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece.

The other members of order of knighthood present wore their collars; all the noblemen and gentlemen appeared in their respective full-dress costumes and uniforms. The Kings of Arms and Heralds on duty at the solemnity wore their magnificent tabards with their gold chains of office, and carried their badges.

A guard of honour (of the Coldstream Guards), with the band of the regiment, mounted in the garden of the palace, and received the Royal family with the usual honours.

Her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, at eight o'clock, to a State banquet in the picture-gallery, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other ladies and gentlemen who attended the christening; the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards playing "God save the Queen" on her Majesty's entrance.

Upwards of eighty guests sat down to dinner.

After the banquet and Sword were given the following toasts, viz.:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur."

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia."

"The Queen and the Prince."

"The christening cake" was placed in the middle of the dinner-table on the plateau of the magnificent service of gold plate. The top of the cake represented an octagular fountain, ornamented with a number of small vases, filled with miniature bouquets. The fountain rested on a circular plinth, containing a number of painted vignettes, set in silver frames.

After the toast of "The Queen and the Prince," her Majesty rose from the banquet, and proceeded to the White Drawingroom, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the other ladies present. Soon after which, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and the other guests proceeded to the Music-room, when the doors of the White Drawingroom were opened, and the Queen received an evening party.

THE ROYAL FONT.

This interesting Font forms a conspicuous object in the exquisite picture by C. R. Leslie, Esq., R.A., of the christening of the Princess Royal. It consists of a triangular base and pedestal, on either angle of which are the Royal arms. On the top of the plinth, at the base of a shaft of foliage-work, are seated three figures of children playing the lyre. The shaft carries a bowl of peculiarly graceful outline, the rim of which has water-leaves round it beautifully modelled, a single water-lily is in the bowl, producing a charming effect.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen gave a State ball on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The reception was unusually brilliant, the invitations numbering nearly two thousand, and comprising the Royal Family, the foreign Princes in this country, the whole of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet Ministers and principal members of the Administration, with their wives and daughters; the officers of State, and the ladies and gentlemen of the households of the Queen, the Princes, and the different members of the Royal Family; all foreigners of distinction at present in town; several hundred members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and many distinguished officers, both in the naval and military service.

The ladies appeared in new dresses of great beauty and richness, exhibiting every variety of colour and design in the fabrics, which were of the most elegant and costly materials. Jewelled ornaments of the greatest brilliancy and value adorned most of the costumes.

The gentlemen were all in Court dress, officers of the army, navy, and ordnance wearing their respective uniforms, and members of the Administration the full dress official costume. Members of orders of knighthood all appeared in their different ensigns.

The alcove in the Picture Gallery was filled with numerous and beautiful flowering plants, which were most tastefully inserted in all the recesses within the state saloons and the approaches.

At ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, left the White Drawingroom, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Passing through the State Saloon, her Majesty and the Prince entered the Ball-room, followed by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, the Maids of Honour in Waiting, &c.

The assembled company followed.

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia; the *vis-à-vis* being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Queen wore a blue silk dress, trimmed with silver blonde, and with white roses (pink and white), and ornamented with diamonds.

Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of pink and white wild roses, richly ornamented with diamonds, to correspond with the dress.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington, all wore the same Prussian order of knighthood (the Black Eagle); and Prince Albert and the illustrious Duke both wore the ensigns of the Golden Fleece. His Royal Highness also wore the stars of the four British orders of knighthood. The Prince of Prussia was habited in a Prussian General's uniform.

The Baroness de Brunnow (wife of the Russian Minister) and the Baroness de Cetto (wife of the Bavarian Minister) both wore the ribbon of a foreign order of knighthood.

A number of foreign noblemen and gentlemen, including Prince Ponia'owski and Count Charles de Goltz, appeared in military uniform.

Some of the Scottish nobility and gentry wore the Highland dress.

After the quadrille by which the ball was opened, waltzes, quadrilles, and polkas were danced, including a polka composed expressly for the occasion, and called "Prince Patrick's Polka."

A State supper was afterwards served in the principal dining-room, the table of which was decorated in the accustomed style of regal splendour and magnificence, and, together with a buffet of gold plate, was lit by numerous candelabra, and sconces of silver gilt, filled with wax lights.

A young man, named Adam Jackson, last week, fell from the third story of a new house in Nelson-street, Gateshead. In his fall, his head came in contact with the window-head of the ground-floor, and, although he fell upwards of thirty feet, he is expected to recover.

The Newport Pagnell academy for the education of dissenting ministers, is about to be broken up. It is said to have been founded by the Rev. Mr. Bull, the Rev. John Newton, the poet Cowper, and others, in 1760. The only allusion made to it by the poet in any of his published correspondence, is in a letter to Lady Hesketh, in which he says, "I have a neighbour at Newport Pagnell, the Rev. Mr. Bull, master of an academy there."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The agitation on the Dotation Bill, which has engaged the attention of all Paris for the last fortnight, has at length been brought to a close in a manner satisfactory to the Government and its supporters, notwithstanding the hostile report of the Committee of the National Assembly, to which the question was referred in the first instance. The subject was brought under discussion on Monday, when M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, who opened the debate, stated that he rose thus early in order that he might explain clearly to the Assembly the question upon which the debate was to turn. He denied that the measure proposed by the Government for the increase of the President's allowances concealed any of the *arrière-pensées* which people had attributed to it; and, in order to show that such was not the case, he declared that the Cabinet would accept the amendment proposed by the five members of the minority in the committee, and which was to the following effect:—"There is opened to the Minister of Finance, on the exercise of 1850, an extraordinary credit of 2,160,000f. for the expenses of the Presidency." This was the proposition originated by M. Thiers. He should decided, that the measure, put in this form, would leave it open to the Assembly to adopt any course for the next year that it might think proper, and would at the same time preserve the dignity of both powers.

This declaration from the Minister of Finance was received with approbation by a large portion of the majority; but the Legitimists and Republicans were perfectly silent.

When two members only had spoken—and they were adverse to the measure—the general discussion was suddenly brought to a close. This excited great surprise; but it appears to be the *tactique* of the majority, when obnoxious measures are proposed, to smother all debate, as on the Electoral Law.

After the closing of the general discussion a sharp debate arose as to the order in which the amendments should be taken. The principal speaker was General Changarnier, who strongly advised the House not to haggle about trifles, but, as every means had been taken to isolate the measure, and to show that it was not meant to bind the House or the country as to what they might do hereafter, to pass the measure, as proposed by the minority of the committee, and accepted by the Government. He therefore recommended that the amendment in question should have the priority over all others. This speech had a powerful effect upon the Assembly. The appearance of General Changarnier as the public advocate of the measure induced several waverers to vote for the bill, and ultimately decided the fate of the measure.

The Assembly being consulted, gave the priority to the amendment accepted by the Government.

The Assembly almost immediately divided, when the numbers were—

For the bill	354
Against it	308
Majority for the Ministry	46

The whole of the debate, including the division, occupied only two hours and twenty minutes.

There were some strange things in the division. General Montholon, who has had as much opportunity as any man to become acquainted with the causes which keep poor Louis Napoleon poor, voted against the grant; but whether this was by way of opposition to the President, or because he disapproved of the Ministers having made any concession as to the form of the grant, remains to be seen.

At the sitting of the Assembly on Tuesday, some of its members (amongst them General Lamoricière) who voted against the bill complained of their votes having been wrongly printed in the *Moniteur*. These errors, however, did not affect the validity of the result.

A modification of the Ministry was talked of. General d'Hautpoul, MM. Ferrier, Rouher, and Bineau are, it is reported, to retire, but not until two or three restrictive measures, consequent upon the passing of the Electoral Law, shall have been brought before, and received the approbation of, the Assembly. One of the principal reasons assigned for this course of policy is, that the revolutionary factions in Prussia and Austria have long had their arrangements prepared for carrying out their insurrectionary designs, and are only waiting the signal from France. The party of order, therefore, living under the government of the Republic, are determined to support the Ministry, and to assist in strengthening it by all necessary restrictive laws, in order that it may efficiently counteract the daring schemes of those abettors of anarchy and bloodshed, whether resident in France or in Germany.

In the Assembly, on Wednesday, the bill relating to certain extraordinary credits required in 1849 came under discussion.

M. Parisot considered some of the expenses incurred as extravagant, particularly that for the repairs of the President of the Republic in the Palace of the Elysée. He concluded by moving a reduction in the credits demanded of 500,000f.

M. Lacrosse defended the sums expended, some of which were necessary to protect the President's life from the danger that then threatened it.

After an angry debate, the amendment was rejected by 424 to 189.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was making preparations to leave Paris for London, to resume his diplomatic duties.

Baron Gros has arrived at Paris from Athens.

The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 20th contains the announcement of the burning down of the whole village of Guidjel, by the French troops, and the dispersal of the inhabitants, with the loss of thirty killed, in consequence of a refusal to give up some Arabs who had slain one French soldier and seriously wounded another.

The heat in Paris on Monday was excessive. At two o'clock the thermometer marked in the shade 90½ of Fahrenheit.

M. Langrand, the unlucky editor of the extinct *Vaux du Peuple*, has been condemned, by default, by the Court of Assizes of Paris, to four years' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000f.

Twenty seven individuals have been arrested at Belleville. They had been previously under the surveillance of the police. They are all persons who had been transported after the insurrection of June, and who were set at liberty under the amnesty. They were found in close deliberation in a secret society, and a quantity of papers were found which are said to compromise many parties.

ITALIAN STATES.

The Italian journals notice a correspondence between the Piedmontese Prime Minister, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and the Pope's Minister at Rome, Cardinal Antonelli, on the subject of the imprisonment of the Archbishop Franzoni, for opposition to the curtailment of the ecclesiastical privileges of the Church in Piedmont, lately effected by Act of Parliament in that kingdom.

The Marquis d'Azeglio declares that in the facts complained of by the Holy See "the action of the Cabinet and of the different powers of the State has been rigorously restrained within the limits of their respective rights and duties," and that no "other way was open to uphold the former and fulfil the latter." He further expresses a hope that the conduct of the Piedmontese clergy will in such as "to avoid placing the Ministry's Government under the disagreeable necessity of obeying their duty in this respect, from the fulfilment of which alone depends the respect of subjects towards the authorities, their obedience to the laws, and the order and tranquillity of the State." The general tenor of the note is temperate and dignified.

The first experiment of the electric telegraph between Verona and Venice was to be made on the 16th inst., in the presence of the authorities. The public were to be admitted to the use of this mode of communication. The line between Verona and Milan is finished as far as Lonato.

Private letters from Rome, under date the 14th inst., that the Pope had just appointed a commission, selected from the Sacred College, and composed of Cardinals Antonelli, Secretary of State; Altieri, President of Rome and Comarca; Spinola, Marini, Cagiano, and Mattei. In pursuance of the desire of the Pontiff, this Commission had already held two sittings, the first under the presidency of the Pope himself, and the second under that of the Cardinal Secretary of State. This commission has for its object to revise the fundamental statutes, and ameliorate in its scope the whole system. The organization of the State; 2. Its administration; 3. Its finances; 4. Its legislation; and 5. The direction of the territory, for political purposes, into four departments.

At Naples, on the 16th inst., the roof of a barrack fell in, and buried in the ruins 80 soldiers.

UNITED STATES.

We have accounts from New York to the 18th inst., which state in reference to the Cuban affair that all questions relating to prisoners are referred to Washington, to be adjusted between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister. The President has directed rigorous proceedings against all persons known to have incited the Cuban expedition. The Government had received intelligence from Havannah dates of the 6th inst. Her commander received assurances from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners should be honourably dealt with until advices are received from Washington. The proceedings of the late expedition have been well treated. There was no truth in the statement of five having been shot. General Lopez had been again arrested, and was being examined before the United States Commissioners at New Orleans. He was held to bail in 3000 dollars. The American Government were about to prosecute him for infringing the laws of the United States.

Some alarming rumours had been afloat relative to collisions between the naval forces of the two Governments, but happily they were without foundation.

Some apprehensions were entertained of a hostile movement on the part of the Cuban Spaniards against Hayti or Santo Domingo, and in favour of the Spanish population of St. Domingo. The United States agent, Mr. Green, had returned to communicate with his Government.

The *Viceroy*, from Galway, arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., having made the passage in less than eleven days.

The Nashville Convention had terminated their sittings, prior to which they agreed to certain resolutions, setting forth to the Congress what they required in the constitutional rights of the southern States, hoping that Congress would not adjourn until it had arranged the controversy.

The writ of error in the case of Professor Webster, lately convicted of murder at Boston, had been argued before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The points raised were, that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and had no right to try the case, and that neither judgment nor sentence was in accordance with the requirements of the statute. The decision was to be given in a few days.

The American steamer *Atlantic*, which has brought this news, has made one of the swiftest runs ever made across the ocean, having left New York on the 15th inst. and arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning last at four A.M. From the 19th to the 25th she steamed on an average 308 miles each day, her greatest speed being 319 miles.

CALIFORNIA.

We have dates from San Francisco to May 1. The gold-digging is represented as in a highly prosperous condition. The new settlement at Trinidad Bay promises to be a place of a good deal of importance. On a beautiful plateau on the northern shore of the bay, the site of a town has been surveyed, and buildings are now erecting in considerable numbers. The harbour is said to be the finest on the coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego. The Legislature had adjourned, after a session of 100 days, having passed 143 acts, most of which were essential to the complete organisation of the State Government. The people expressed a decided adherence to the position they have assumed in favour of free soil and a free constitution.

MUSIC.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, "NOTES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL."

The Music Hall, Store-street, was filled on Monday night with a fashionable assemblage, attracted by the agreeable announcement that the facetious John Parry would produce his new entertainment. His success was complete: indeed, his musical and dramatic abilities were never developed to greater advantage; and the auditory, for two hours, listened with the greatest delight to the two parts of the performance, which is not a connected narrative, containing any fixed dramatic purpose, but chiefly a series of most amusing sketches of the eccentric characters to be met with in musical society. Amateur singers and pianoforte players are depicted with striking fidelity—the first category being headed "Very curious vocal facts," and the second entitled "The piano taught in six lessons." The "mild or inoffensive gentleman," who warbles like a dove in the warlike strains of the "Red Cross Knight;" the "bravo Inglese," who disposes of the florid passages in the *Figaro* and *Rosina* duo with a bravado shake of the head; the "uncertain gentleman," who can never sing in tune; the tender and touching ballad-singer, overcome by his emotions; the tremulous tenor; and the sentimental ballad vocalist, without accompaniment, are every-day acquaintances in one's experience of the amateur world.

The pianoforte playing was equally full of effect of striking the keys, on the theory that it makes more than a year old, convulsed every hearer. The stage of pianoforte tuition—the wrong bass—the hesitation—the bad timist—the ornamental school—the mitre-expressive style—the "funny young lady," who plays a comic country dance with the (an anecdote of Malibran, by the way), giving it the form of grand sacred music, were ludicrously illustrated. The Welsh songstress, in character of a female peasant, with its quaint melody, was much admired. *Signor Pratticelo*, the Italian singing-master, who composes the opera of "Douglas," in nine acts, and sets the well-known speech, "My name is Norval," in accompanied recitative with "Cuckoo" obligato, was capitally dressed, acted, and sung. The young man, who brought himself an artist, *Miss Pheasant* and *Master Wowski*, the friends from the country, are the principal sketches in the second part. Except when the entertainment was interrupted by the hearty applause, the hilarity of the company was incessant. Mr. John Parry hits off the foibles and peculiarities of musical society with such genuine humour, his imitative powers are so varied, and his pianoforte playing is so masterly, that he has created quite a speciality for himself in his "Lights and Shadows" and his new undertaking. "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," proves how much experience and practice have improved his talents for mimicry. An excellent musician, and possessing an organ of extraordinary compass, he can imitate the *soprano* or *tenore* in the highest notes, and the *basso profondo* in the "deepest—deeper still."

CONCERTS.

Mdlle. Anichini gave her annual *matinée musicale* on Tuesday at Campden House, Kensington, the residence of Mrs. Wolley. This interesting locality of the Elisabethan style contains a private theatre, in which the programme was performed. The vocalists were Mdme. Frezzolini, Mdlle. Parodi, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, and the fair *bénéficiare*, an accomplished soprano; Signori Brignoli, Calzolari, Corsi, Ciabatta, Coletti, Gardoni, and M. Lefort; with Benedict, Pilatti, Vera Beletta, and Sivori, as solo instrumentists. The solo instrumentalists were Signor Piatti on the horn, and Mdlle. Elesi Kruntz, a very clever *pianiste*, who, as a performer of the classical school, enjoys a high reputation in Paris. The concert was fully and fashionably attended.

Herr Sprenger gave a *matinée musicale* at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, on Tuesday.

The sixth concert of the Beethoven Quartet Society took place on Wednesday evening at Mr. Smith Anne-street Rooms. The scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet No. 78 in B flat major; No. 11 in E minor of Beethoven; and No. 3 in D of Mendelssohn. Ernst, Cooper, Hill, Rousseliot, and M. Billet (the latter playing a sonata by the executants).

M. de Kontski, the violinist, had a *matinée musicale* on Wednesday, at the house of Miss Messent, in Stratton-street, assisted by Mdlle. Nau, Misses Messent and Bassano ;Signori Gardoni, Ciabatta, Salvator, and Belletti, Mdlle. Parodi, Miss C. Loveday, and Mdlle. Sophie Dulcken; MM. Boulanger and Rousseliot.

Mrs. A. Newton gave her annual concert on Wednesday evening, at the Music Hall, assisted by Mdme. Zimmerman, Misses Castle, Sanford, M. Williams, Poole, Mdme. Sherlaerken, Messrs. F. Bodda, Drayton, B. Frodsham, Whitworth, Herr Mengis, Miss Eliza Ward (piano), M. de Kontski, Herr Stebbing, and Mr. Richardson (flute), Herr Heikling (violoncello), and Regondi (concertina), with Lavenu, Amadei, Lindley, and Benedict, as accompanyists.

Miss Hucksemann's second and last concert, at the Sussex Hall, in the City, took place on Monday, aided by Messrs. Silberberg, F. Chatterton, Regondi, Richardson, Jaell, Cramm, and E. Berner, as solo instrumentists. Mr. Mann's Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Poole, P. Horton, Mdlle. Bordet, Messrs. B. Frodsham, Hobbs, Milne, Trenklee, A. Novello, W. H. Seguin, and F. Bodda, as vocalists.

Signor Brizzi, the tenor, gave a *matinée musicale* on Tuesday at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by the principal *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning (June 29th).——Mr. Blagrove's last concertino concert will take place on Monday.——A performance of unaccompanied vocal music will be given by the Upper Singing-schools, under Mr. Hullah's direction, on Wednesday.——Scribe and Halévy's opera, "La Juive et la Fée," in rehearsal at the Royal Italian Opera, for Viardot and Mario; Beethoven's "Fidelio," for Viardot, Tamberlik, Formès, &c., will be the earliest novelty.——The "Prophète" has been produced at Rostock and at Pesth; in the last-mentioned city Madame Lagrange was *Fidès*, and Herr Steger *Jean of Leyden*.——A new opera, called "Glaucus; or, the Last Days of Pompeii," founded on Sir E. Bulwer's novel—the poem by Herr Bapst, and the music by his brother, Augustus Bapst—will be produced at Dresden this autumn.

A new opera by Robert Schumann, "Genevieve," is announced for Leipzig.

——Great preparations are making at Leipzig, Berlin, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the death of John Sebastian Bach. At Leipzig, 2000 musicians and amateurs will perform several of his best works.

——Vieuxtemps, the violinist, has been giving concerts at Breslau.——The Emperor of Russia, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, has just issued a decree regulating the pensions to be paid to retired *artistes*, native and foreign, of the Imperial theatres.——Schulhoff has been giving his pianoforte concerts at Vienna, Pesth, Prague, and Presburg, with the greatest success.——Mr. Hullah's Orpheus Glee Union will take place on Monday next, at the residence, in Belgrave-square, of Mrs. Shelley.——The Purcell Commemoration took place on Thursday morning at Westminster Abbey, when a selection from his sacred works was performed.

THE CONJURING BIRDS.

A very clever set of conjuring tricks, and performed through the agency of birds, was exhibited on Wednesday, at No. 2, Baker-street, Portman-square, by Mdlle. Caroline Vandermeersch, to a select party. The agency through which the effects were produced was preserved in becoming mystery; and thus the wonder and admiration of the company were adroitly secured. Miss Vandermeersch has an interesting-looking person, and has trained a variety of birds, both American and European, so that at her bidding they hop from their cages, and from a large number of cards arranged with their edges upwards in a tray, select such as may be required to answer any enquiries made by the visitors. Some of these requisitions were puzzling enough, such as secret numbers and letters, and particular cards secretly selected from a pack, and many tricks of the kind usual with wizards of the north, south, east, and west. The curious part of the exhibition is, how the birds have been trained to take their peculiar part to it, and in what manner they are directed to the specific objects of their search? The lady herself has ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the secrets of the audience; and, indeed, she takes part openly in the selections made, besides uniformly initiating and superintending the whole business of the evening; so that there is nothing positively wonderful in the tricks themselves: a little ingenious manipulation and machinery will account easily enough for all. But in what manner the lady communicates with her little feathered agents is unknown. They certainly receive, or seem to answer, a share of considerable intelligence, exhibiting judgment and choice, sometimes hesitating, falling, and succeeding on a new trial; but still we have a shrewd guess that the means are principally mechanical. However the whole of the performance is amusing and interesting in a high degree. Mdlle. Vandermeersch conducts it in a manner truly elegant and becoming, and the arrangements are all in exquisite taste.

GROTTO-PASSAGE RAGGED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Marylebone Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square; Lord Ashley in the chair. The chairman commenced the proceedings by stating that, however inefficient their efforts might appear to be, yet still they had realised, in many cases, greater results than could have been anticipated. When they looked upon the lawless class which they had to deal with, and the depravity which they had to contend against, they had every cause to be grateful for the benefits which many had derived from the institution of the ragged schools. The report, being then read, stated that 36 boys had been boarded, lodged, and clothed in the ragings institution; 180 children of each sex, and 40 adults, had been under daily tuition; 70 boys had received instruction in various trades, and 20 of each sex had been provided with a daily dinner. A Sunday-school, with an average attendance of 43, had been in constant operation; and a library and reading-room had been opened; eight boys and three men had been sent to the colonies. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"La Tempesta" has been repeated with yet more finely developed lights and shades, and a higher phase of artistic success than was manifested in the earlier performances of this magnificent production of Shakspeare and Scribe. Consideration on every perusal or to whom the splendid work was consigned, had studied individual personation, the opportunity of weighing the composition as an entirety, has enabled the several *artistes* to co-operate with even increased effect; and, in theatrical diction, to play to each other, with a spontaneity rarely witnessed upon the stage. Such is the impression we have received from witnessing the last two or three repetitions of "La Tempesta." Yet it would be unfair to pass out to those who have not gone through the same process of observation, in what especial portions of the composition this balance of power has become more remarkably evident. If the genius with which each artist has contributed, Lablache, Grisi, and Carlotta Grisi, exist upon a conception, "with the first intention," is too powerful to leave their subsequent delicate touches of colour palpable to the least tutored sense, those who believe in the continual life and freshness of high art will easily comprehend how an inspired artist can, without departing from the original truth of his idea, perpetually render it an ever-varying succession of illustrative lights.

Among the many touches which have added a richer value to the pictures of "La Tempesta," we may cite the instance where *Caliban*, having possession of the magic flowers, feels his full power over the beauteous *Miranda*. So long as the eyes of the daughter of *Prospero* are averted from the gaze of the monster, the brutal instinct is rampant; but the instant they are turned upon him, the might of pure womanhood gains its ascendant, and the witch-begotten savage stands shrinking, trembling, and abashed before the enchantress. Such gradual indication of the drink are also marvellously depicted: the powerless state of the nerves, the semi-somnolency, the physical reaction, and the climax of riotous jollity, are each and all worthy the pencil of a Teniers or a Poussin. The quaint mimicry of Carlotta Grisi, contrasted beautifully with the lubber fiend. Madame Sontag continues to command encores in her principal arias; and the sweet-toned voice of Bancardé in *Fernando* and the mellow organ of Coletti in *Prospero* combine to impart a perfect union in the illustration of "La Tempesta."

It is well known that Cimarosa's opera of "Il Matrimonio Segreto" is a work redolent of delicious melody and masterly instrumentation, and that, upon its first production in the private theatre of the Emperor Joseph and his Court, it was encored in its entirety. The lyrical personages on Thursday next at Her Majesty's Theatre, will present an *ensemble* never witnessed on any stage. Lablache will, of course, sound his great part of the deaf *Geronimo*; and the sisters will be represented by Mdme. Sontag, Mdme. Parodi, and Mdme. Frezzolini. Independently, however, of this signal attraction, the last act of "Anna Boleyn" will be given for Parodi; and Coletti will appear in his great air in "I due Foscari." In the ballet there will be selections from "Esmeralda," with Carlotta Grisi and her charming "Truandine;" and, in the popular "Ice Ballet," Amalia Ferraris will exhibit her extraordinary dancing.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

There have been four representations of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." The execution of this elaborate production is marvellously fine this season, under Costa's careful and zealous supervision. Mdme. Castellan's *Bertha*, on Tuesday night, was played and sung with more than ordinary animation and finish. Mario, Polonini, and Formès, as the three Anabaptists, are important. Lablache's will, of course, stand his great part of the deaf *Geronimo*; and the sisters will be represented by Mdme. Sontag, Mdme. Parodi, and Mdme. Frezzolini. Independently, however, of this signal attraction, the last act of "Anna Boleyn" will be given for Parodi; and Coletti will appear in his great air in "I due Foscari." In the ballet there will be selections from "Esmeralda," with Carlotta Grisi and her charming "Truandine;" and, in the popular "Ice Ballet," Amalia Ferraris will exhibit her extraordinary dancing.

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OLYMPIC

This theatre was opened on Monday, to enable Miss Fanny Vining to take a benefit. The house was respectably attended. The *bénéficiare* appeared in three characters—as *Laura Lesson*, in "Time Tries All:" as the heroine in a new and original drama by Mr. Spicer, called "My Son-in-Law;" and as the boy *Albert*, in "William Tell." In all, she acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience; and acted, indeed, with considerable taste and judgment. Mr. F. Vining was, as usual, excellent in the *Honorable Augustus Callander Yawn*; and Mr. Davenport performed *William Tell* with great spirit, energy, and feeling. Mr. Spicer's *comedietta* was elegant and lively: well imitated from the best of the French drawingroom pieces. The Nepaulese Embassy were present.

SURREY.

Mr. Creswick has returned to this theatre, and during the week has performed *Brutus*, in Mr. Howard Payne's tragedy of that name.

STRAND.

"Gwynneth Vaughan" has been revived here, for a concluding piece.

MRS. GLOVER.—Wednesday, the 10th of July, has been fixed for the benefit of this deserving favourite of the public, on the occasion of her final retirement from the stage. The performance will take place at Drury-Lane Theatre, "under the distinguished patronage, and the claims of the *bénéficiare*, are thus concisely stated in the circular issued on the occasion: "Mrs. Glover has for sixty-four years been a member of the theatrical profession; of that time, fifty-three years she has been devoted to the British stage. From the period her whole career she has occupied a distinguished place in the foremost ranks of genius. She has devoted her earnings to the support of five generations: her grandfather, her parents, her husband, her children, and grandchildren, have successively been mainly dependent upon her exertions. The object of the proposed benefit is, in the first place, to offer a testimony of public respect to merit so rare; and, in the second place, to provide means for the comfortable support of the remaining years of a life worn by long toil, and already beginning to sink under the effects of natural decay."

MDLLE. RACHEL—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated actress Mdlle. Rachel will commence a short engagement at the above theatre, on Monday evening next. Her opening part will be that of *Phedre*, in Racine's celebrated tragedy of that name. "Bajazet" and the new petite comedy "Le Moineau de Lesbie" will be the performance on Wednesday; and on Friday (for the first time in this country), Corneille's renowned tragedy of "Polyeucte." It is intended, we believe, to give a change of performance every evening

Mr. Albert Smith will give a morning performance at Willis's Rooms, on "Overland Mail" entertainment, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 10th of July. The last views, added by Mr. William Beverley, of the great cutting on the Avignon and Marseilles Railway, and the diligence changing horses in Dijon, are eminently beautiful.

Miss Woolgar announces her benefit at the Adelphi Theatre, for Wednesday evening next. The popularity which this young lady enjoys, no less from her talents than her estimable private character, will, without doubt, be fully evidenced on that occasion.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Grey and Miss Anson, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, honoured the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, by visiting their gallery on Thursday. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to mark her approbation of the exhibition by purchasing Mr. Warren's classical Egyptian picture of the "Wise Men from the East," and Mr. Corbould's beautiful "Floreire de Nerve."

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Allom has just completed a moving panorama of the Passage of the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and the Bosphorus, from sketches made by the Artist during a ten months' residence in the East.

The cod fishery on the east coast of Finmarken promises to be more than usually productive this season, and in consequence no less than 2500 boats manned by 10,000 men, have already proceeded on their way to the fishing grounds.

The suspension-bridge of Fumel, over the Lot (France), fell in a week ago, while undergoing repair. The fall took place in consequence of one of the piers giving way. Three men were killed, and two were seriously, and it is feared mortally, wounded. A young man fell into the water, and was rescued by a person who had hastened to the spot to render assistance: this person was the young man's father.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The preliminary arrangements are completed for erecting a building on a site of the Rolls estate sufficiently large to contain the public records and archives. The Rolls House, Rolls Court, and present public buildings on the Rolls estate, are intended to be preserved in the first instance for the transaction of business. Besides affording ample room for arranging and preserving the records now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, the new structure will give room to the public records which may accrue for the next twenty years

On Saturday last, General Garibaldi, the celebrated military leader of the recent Republican movement at Rome, arrived at Liverpool by the steamer *Queen* from Gibraltar. The general, who was accompanied by an aide-de-camp, looked exceedingly well in health, and appeared in excellent spirits. He will remain in Liverpool for a short time, and contemplates a visit to America.

The Rev. W. Maskell was received on Saturday last into the Roman Catholic Church at the chapel in Spanish-place.

Accounts from the west coast of South America mention that her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, *en route* for the Arctic Ocean, had passed through the Straits of Magellan.

Among the passengers that arrived at New York on Saturday, 31st of May, in the packet-ship *Yorkshire*, were two individuals who were very overloaded, but who had in their possession some £38,000 which was snugly placed in a carpet-bag. After the arrival of the vessel they deposited the money with Messrs. Taber and Bagley, for safe keeping; and then seemed perfectly at ease and secure until the next day, when the real owners arrived, who brought their full description, and the news that they were formerly clerks in the Bank of Ireland, Cork, and had absconded with a heavy amount of specie and bank-notes of various denominations. They were immediately taken prisoners.

Lord Howden, recently appointed Ambassador to Spain, has, it is said, sold his estates in Yorkshire to Lord Londesborough, for £200,000. Grimston is one of the most beautiful houses in England, and contains a splendid collection of ancient pictures, with many valuable pictures and statues, and furniture of the most costly description.

On the arrival of the 2 50 P.M. train from Woolwich on Monday, and while the passengers were at the ticket platform of the London station, the engine having been detached, and being in the act of moving to the rear of the train to propel it into the shed, one of the ticket-collectors imprudently attempted to cross the line, when he was knocked down by the engine. The poor fellow was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he shortly expired from the severe injury he had received.

Out of the 35,000 persons liable to contribute to defray the debts of the late Angerstein, Baker, Pyramus, and Davenport Railways, and who have been applied to for that purpose through the Post-office by the official manager, Mr. Sandeman, only 20,000 can be traced, the remaining 15,000 being returned through the Dead Letter Office either as "not known," dead, or gone away.

The total number of emigrants for the United States and Canada that departed from the port of Limerick in the year 1849 amounted to 11,554.

Official returns show that, from the beginning of the season for manufacturing sugar up to the end of May, the quantity of sugar produced in France amounted to 60,000,000 kilogrammes, though in the corresponding period of last year it was only 37,000,000 kilogrammes. The consumption, however, did not increase to the same extent; there remained on hand in the manufactories 14,000,000 kilogrammes, and in the entrepôts 6,000,000 kilogrammes, whilst last year the quantities were only 10,000,000 and 3,000,000 kilogrammes.

The Italian journals state that an amnesty will be granted on the 16th August, the day on which the Austrian Emperor will attain his 21st year, to the exiled Lombards, who will be called on to return to their homes, or their property will be subjected to an absentee tax of 30 per cent.

On the 1st July, a meeting of delegates of all the Lombardo-Venetian towns is to be held at Verona to negotiate the raising of the voluntary (forced?) loan of 120,000 livres.

The Senate of St. Petersburgh has published an imperial ukase, according to which a special committee of inquiry is appointed for examining all scientific works published by private persons, as well as all publications for young people, be they original or translations. The committee, which is instituted for two years, is to pay special attention to the moral tendency and the mode of treating the different books, however, which are subject to the ecclesiastical censorship will not be submitted to this committee.

A duel took place on the 15th inst., ten miles from Turin, between Count Guglielmo and M Suen. The cause was that the latter had written against Manin, and the former had taken his defence in no measured terms. The duel was fought with pistols, it being understood that it should continue till the result was fatal to one of the combatants. M. Soler fired first, and M. Assanti, on the contrary, hit his adversary in the head, and laid him dead.

The President of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of War, has decreed that, as a souvenir of the glorious death of General de Barral in a recent attack on the Kabyle tribes, the first centre of European population to be created in Algeria shall bear his name.

On Thursday week, two gentlemen, while fishing on the whiting ground, about three miles inside the Eddystone Lighthouse, in a fine yacht, hooked a bottle-nose shark, about thirty inches long, which they secured without much difficulty. In a short time afterwards there was another tremendous pull on one of the lines, and, after a desperate struggle, they succeeded in landing another shark," of the blue species, was brought to the edge of the water, almost in an exhausted state; a bight of rope was then slung just within its tail, and it was hauled into the boat. It measured 6 feet 9 inches in length, and weighed about 60lb.

It cannot be too often repeated at this season of the year that buttermilk applied to parts affected by the fly on sheep and lambs is an infallible remedy.

Recent accounts from Persia mention the discovery of a plot at Tabreez for the overthrow of the government. The scheme was frustrated, and five of the chief conspirators were decapitated. Mr. Herbert has made such progress with the line under the left arm, over the gates of the town. Nine were executed previously.

Very valuable silver lead ore has been discovered at Itchington Hill, near Bristol, in Gloucestershire. Assays have been made, the ore yielding the extraordinary quantity of 70 ounces of silver to the ton.

At Rennison's Baths, Bristol, a celebrated diver, last week, jumped from an elevation of eighty feet, with a pair of boats in his hand, which, before rising to the surface of the water, he had pulled out from his feet.

A vessel of large tonnage, which has just arrived from Bombay, has brought the very large quantity of 6332 bales and 18 half-bales of cotton as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order.

A fatal duel has just taken place at Berlin, between a young Pole named Iomicki, who was serving his term of military service in the Rifles of the Guard, and some person as yet unknown. The Pole was one of those tried with Mieroslawski in 1847, for the insurrectionary movement of that year in Posen. A dispute had occurred between him and his opponent in a public room, and a challenge passed. In the evening Tomicki got a card of absence from his barracks, and proceeded to the appointed spot, where he was found in a field beyond the Copnicker Gate on the following morning. He had been shot through the head. The duel must have taken place with seconds only on the part of the German.

The whole of the Royal Artillery in the garrison at Woolwich assembled in undress uniform at seven o'clock A.M. on Monday, and proceeded to the common, where the troops went through the manœuvres of a sham fight, taking up certain positions in their advance, and retreating when pressed by a greater force or superior tactics. The sham fight was carried on with ten rounds of blank cartridge from each of the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, and six rounds from each of the guns of the mounting. The usual guard-mounting, which takes place daily at 10 A.M., did not take place until 3 P.

A fire broke out on Monday evening, at about twenty minutes past 9 o'clock, in the Sugar Coffee house, 110, Chancery-lane, in the vicinage of the Law Institution. All the inhabitants were quickly got out of the house, and no persons were injured. The upper part of the premises were totally destroyed, and the bottom of the building was considerably damaged. The fire was caused by a lodger in a state of intoxication having ignited his bedclothes.

Busts of Generals de Barral, Regnault, Duvivier, de Brèa, and Negrier (the last four generals were, it will be remembered, killed in the insurrection of 1848) are to be placed in the palace at Versailles, amongst the collection of generals who have fallen in battle.

Workmen are at present occupied in placing in the galleries of Versailles several objects of art recently removed from the museums of Paris. A statue of Napoleon is to be put in a vacant place in what is called the Escalier des Princes, leading to the Galerie des Batailles. In the gallery at the bottom of the staircase, statues of Turgot, Malesherbes, and Laplace are to be deposited. The magnificent bronze doors of the XV. style, Escalinka, are being removed from the passage of the south wing leading to the gardens, and replaced by those of Mansart, the architect of the palace, and Le Notre, who laid out the gardens.

A beautiful and extensive conservatory is now being erected in the gardens at Raby Castle, by the Duke of Cleveland.

At a meeting of agriculturists, held at Northampton, on Saturday (John Beasley, Esq., in the chair), it was resolved to establish a "Mutual Cattle Insurance Society." This step, it was stated, had been rendered necessary from the continued and heavy losses of graziers from pleuro pneumonia, and the practical difficulties in the way of connecting themselves with a metropolitan society.

Last week the wife of James Garth, farmer, of Whitfield Haye, near Rochdale, went into a field and was there attacked by a cow, and had her arm broken in two places, besides receiving bruises in different parts of her body. Another cow in the same pasture immediately came to Mrs. Garth's rescue, drove away her tormentor into the middle of the field, and then returned to Mrs. Garth, licked the blood from her wound, and stood over her as a protectress till assistance was rendered.

The total number of persons detected in illicit distillation in Ireland in 1848 was 1741; of these, 839 were prosecuted, and 692 convicted; in 1849, the number of detections was 2552, the prosecutions 1113, and the convictions 962; in the year ending the 5th of April, 1850, the detections were 2746, the prosecutions 1217, and the convictions 1089.

THE "ORION" STEAMER."

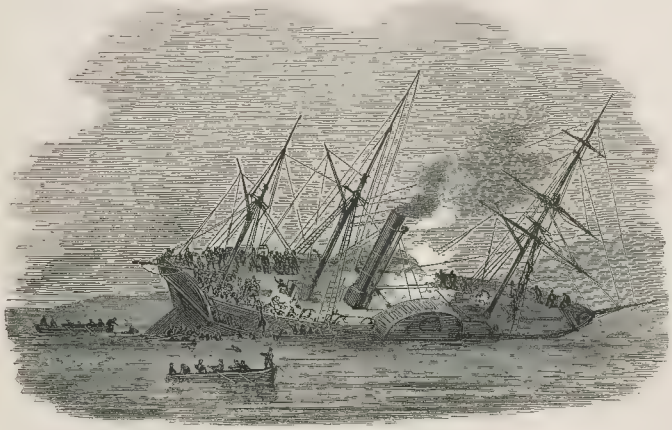
WRECK OF THE "ORION."

In our Journal of last week we recorded this lamentable catastrophe. We are now enabled, by Correspondenze, to engrave the ill-fated vessel, with three Views of her wreck, and give some additional particulars.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dinvio, Portpatrick, 25th June, 1850.

SIR,—I am unable to give you many additional particulars, except that the weather continues fine; the divers also pursue their labours on every favourable opportunity, and considerable property and several dead bodies have been brought ashore—in all, this evening, thirty-six, including those of Mr. Hume, of Glasgow, and Miss Gladston, of Liverpool. Captain M'Neill's corpse has, however, not yet been found. I am still of opinion that at least the lives of nearly one hundred persons have been lost in this heartrending affair. The *Barnaugh* Rock, on which the *Orion* struck, is within a few yards of the shore, and of the high cliffs of Catercannan, and exactly, according to the Ordnance Survey recently published, 682 yards right across to *Barnaugh* Rocks and the cliffs, N.W. from the old Lighthouse, which she had just closely passed. Lieut. Oke's statement as to the *Orion* having struck on a sunken reef of rocks, 150 yards in length, called "*the Bushes*;" and that of others, as to her endeavouring to pass between a well-known sunken rock and the shore, are, I should say, mistakes—no such sunken rocks being there. An authoritatively correct statement of facts may, however, be shortly expected, Captain Denham, R.N., superintendent from the Admiralty, having this day arrived at Portpatrick, and being at this moment afloat, inspecting the wreck and cliffs.



THE "ORION" SINKING.

The attention and anxieties of all parties to afford relief to the surviving sufferers are beyond all praise. In addition to those persons whose meritorious conduct has been already noticed, I would particularly mention Captain Hawes, R.N., and his Superintendent, Mr. Hannay, of the Harbour-Works; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, were also on the spot at an early hour with large supplies of clothes, and kind invitations to all and sundry to Dunskey House. The fiscal (Mr. Caird), Mr. M'Neil, J.P., Mr. N. Taylor, J.P., from Stranraer, and Mr Sheriff M'Duff Rhind, were also in attendance.

I am yours, very respectfully,

J. MURDOCK, J.P.

Among the latest particulars, it is stated from Portpatrick that the body of Mrs. Smith was recovered on Saturday, with a gold watch upon it, and a purse containing twenty-four sovereigns. The body of Mr. Francis Murrach, late of Alloa, was likewise recovered the same day. On Monday morning, the body of Mr. Hume, wool merchant, Glasgow, was found near the wreck; and the body of a woman and a child, supposed to have been deck passengers, were brought up from the cabin on Sunday. The body of Master Martin, son of the Liverpool manager of the company, has likewise been found.

An attempt, we understand, will be made to raise the ship. Captain Caffin, R.N., who has had considerable experience in matters of this kind, has offered his gratuitous services in any endeavour which may be made for that purpose.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving shows the vessel entire.

The second Illustration is from a Sketch of the *Orion*, as she appeared just before she went down. It is by a Correspondent, who was on board the wrecked vessel, and who thus describes the catastrophe:—

"Not many minutes after she struck, the bows went down under water, and she heeled over to the starboard side, so much so that no one could stand except by holding by the sides: all was confusion around me; the ladies screaming, and men crying for help from the shore. Some went down to their cabins to save some part of their clothing, and never came up again alive. By this time the vessel had sunk about half; those that could swim jumped into the water, and others were saved by shore-boats, which had now come in numbers, and did every thing to rescue them from drowning.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the gentlemen of Portpatrick for their kindness to the sufferers in housing them and giving them clothing; but especially to Mr. John Oke, son of Lieut. Oke of the Royal Navy, who was the first that took boat and went to save the passengers; and he succeeded in saving 15 or more persons, and afterwards dressed them, and did everything to make them comfortable. "M. V., passenger."

The third Engraving shows the wrecked ship as she lay sunk at Portpatrick, about two gun-shots to the north of the lighthouse; the deck being then considered 18 feet under water, and the top of one of the paddle-boxes being just seen above, it being low-water when she struck, as well as when this Sketch was taken.

The fourth Engraving shows the wreck, as it appeared on the following day, at high water.

SOYER, SCRIBE, AND HALEVY.—Among the five or six hundred dishes provided by M. Soyer at Chancellor-House, Hammersmith, the seat of S. Lumley, Esq., where the *élite* of fashion, arts, and sciences were present, at his splendid entertainment on Wednesday week, one of the dishes attracted the general attention and admiration of the company, especially that of the great author and *maestro*, it being the exact representation in miniature of the ship in the "Tempesta" falling in the wave under the magic power of *Ariel*. The new culinary innovation was named *Croustade Shakespearienne à la Halévy-Scribe*. The addition of two *charitreuses de pêche*, in imitation of barrels for cargo, were in the interior of the dismasted vessel; on the top of each was seen, through a very clear jelly, beautifully framed, the portraits of the two celebrated French visitors. The waves were represented by spun sugar and transparent jelly, and the wrecked cargo by grapes, peaches, apricots, &c., floating around the ship. The illustrious guests highly complimented M. Soyer on the appropriate novelty; and Mdme. Scribe observed that it was a pleasing honour bestowed upon her husband; to which M. Soyer replied—"Honour! Madame? No honour could exceed his greatness; for if the shade of Molière were to rise from his tomb, it would be jealous of his talents."

Tiverton Gaol is at this moment empty for the first time during the last 17 years; so that out of a population of 12,000 inhabitants there is not now a single felon in custody.

WRECK OF THE "ORION," AT LOW WATER.

WRECK OF THE "ORION," AT HIGH WATER.

HORTICULTURAL FETE AT CHELTENHAM.—THE LAWN.

CHELTENHAM GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THIS monster Floral Exposition took place on the 20th inst., and is considered to have been the most brilliant display of the kind ever produced in the provinces, vieing with the great metropolitan far-famed Chiswick *Fêtes*. The day was most propitious; the sun shone resplendently, though the Old Well Walk afforded refreshing shelter. At early dawn vans constructed for the purpose of conveying plants arrived in rapid succession from various parts of the country, and deposited their burthens of fruits and flowers at the Royal Old Wells, the situation selected for this Floralia.

Immediately on entering the grounds the visitor is struck with the grandeur of an avenue of majestic elms, the length exceeding a quarter of a mile, and its width being thirty feet. The trees are about a hundred feet in height, and more than as many years' growth; the intermediate spaces between them form a series of verdant arches opening upon an extensive and tastefully arranged archery-ground: opposite is a spacious and excellent bowling-green. In the centre of this grateful grove stands the new Pump-room, as shown in the Illustration. It is a stately hall, and the largest room in the county. At one extremity is a stage for dramatic representations, with a green-room, and all other theatrical appointments. The corresponding wing includes a conservatory. In the interior, a balcony is in course of construction, the central portion of which will be appropriately fitted up and designated the Royal box, to be retained especially for the use of her Majesty whenever she may honour Cheltenham with her presence. It will be completed in time for the Nepaulese Ambassador, who has signified his intention of visiting Cheltenham. Facing this tasteful construction is the principal promenade walk, with its orchestra. The remainder of the estate is laid out with great skill and elegance, in lawns, walks, and shrubberies, embellished with rustic seats, rock-work, &c. At nine o'clock, a discharge of cannon, and a merry peal from the bells of the picturesque parish church, sounded "the note of preparation." The Censors then commenced to adjudicate the prizes; the arbitrators being Mr. Thomas Ingram, her Majesty's gardener, Windsor; Mr. Charles Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough; Mr. R. Glendinning, Chiswick Gardens, for the flower department; and the head gardeners of Earl Somers, Eastnor Park; of Earl Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle; of Earl Coventry, Croome Park for the fruit and vegetables. These competent judges pronounced the productions to be of the finest description.

PRIZE PITCHER-PLANT.

At one o'clock the Queen's gate was thrown open, when a continuous stream of company for hours poured into the pleasure-grounds, presenting a galaxy of beauty, rank, and fashion very rarely equalled. Between six and seven thousand were present. The specimens of flowers and plants occupied the Pump-room, and an immense marquée, which enclosed the whole of the centre walk.

The fruit and garden esculents, which were remarkable for their extraordinary richness, magnitude, and excellent quality, were exhibited in another tent: in this department, the large pomela or shaddock, and fine Egyptian lemons, attracted much attention. Orchides, calceolarias, pelargoniums, and exotics from every clime were here collected. The Moth Plant of Java, the Stanhopea, and the cotton trees, excited great interest; but the grand magnet was the Chinese Pitcher Plant. Its appearance is inconceivably singular and interesting, having fine large pitchers, perfect and classical in shape, gracefully pendent from the points of the stronger leaves. *(See the Illustration.)*

The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards was in attendance, and played alternately with the corps of musicians attached to the establishment; a third orchestra per-

THE ROYAL WELL WALK AND PUMP-ROOM.

formed in the Pump-room. The great success of their first horticultural exhibition (on a large scale) must have been particularly gratifying to the residents of Cheltenham; who, it appears, are determined to provide first-class attractions and entertainments for their visitors. They never experienced so gay and full a summer season as the present.

The Pitcher Plant was first discovered by Dr. Jack, in the year 1819, in the Island of Singapore, and named *Nepenthes Raffleziana*, in compliment to Sir Stamford Raffles. In 1845, a Wardian case of the plants was sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew by Captain Bethune, R.N.; and in 1847, Mr. Thomas Lobb, a gentleman sent to the East to collect rare and beautiful plants for Messrs. Veitch and Son, nurserymen, of Exeter, brought home with him a considerable number of this and other remarkable Indian Pitcher Plants. It is from this source the greater portion of the plants now in cultivation have originated.

The plant exhibited by Messrs. Veitch and Son at Cheltenham on the 20th, and here represented, was one of the identical plants brought home by Mr. Lobb. The same plant, with others, have also been exhibited at the great metropolitan shows at Chiswick and Regent's Park, and on all occasions have been greatly admired. It received the first prize at Cheltenham, for new and rare plants with remarkable foliage.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 30.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, July 1.—Quarter Sessions commence.
TUESDAY, 2.—Oxford Act and Encænia Commencement.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.
THURSDAY, 4.—Translation of St. Martin.
FRIDAY, 5.—Cambridge Term ends.
SATURDAY, 6.—Oxford Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. h m | A.M. h m | A.M. h m | A.M. h m | A.M. h m | A.M. h m | A.M. h m
5 30 | 5 49 | 6 8 | 6 28 | 6 50 | 7 15 | 7 40 | 8 8 | 8 40 | 9 15 | 9 55 | 10 50 | 11 0

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—FIRST APPEARANCE of Mdlle RACHEL, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1, in Racine's Tragedy of PHEDRE.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, BAJAZET.—FRIDAY, JULY 5, POLYEUCTE, MARTYR. Pauline, Mdlle Rachel. LE MONDAU DE LESBIE. The Characters of Leucadie by Mdlle Rachel.—On SATURDAY, JULY 6, a New Play, in Five Acts, by MM Scribe et Le Gove, entitled ADRIENNE LE COUVREUR. Adrienne, Mdlle Rachel. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY next, JULY 1st and during the week, Lord Byron's MAZEPPA AND THE WILD HORSE, with all its original and thrilling effects. To be succeeded by an unusually varied and attractive routine of Batty's FEATS OF THE ARENA. To conclude with the petite ballet of LOVE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage-manager, Mr. W. Wes

MR. ALBERT SMITH will give his new ENTERTAINMENT, entitled THE OVERLAND MAIL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.—Tickets and Stalls to be had only at SAMS'S Royal Library, St. James's.—The Entertainment will also be given at Bromford, Ess'ex; at Kensington, July 9th; and Highbury, July 11th.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC-HALL, Store-street.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled NOVES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING next, JULY 1st, commence ay at Half- ast Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal Music sellers. Stall's and Private Boxes to be had of Mr. CHAPPELL, 6, and 12, New Bon'-street, and at the Ha l.

MADAME DE LOZANO'S ANNUAL CONCERT on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th JULY, at the ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, 73, Dean-street. To Commence at Eight o'Clock.—Mdme. de LOZANO will Introduce, during the Concert, some NEW SPANISH SONGS. Part ers will be duly announced, and meantime, cir'ulars, at the rest dence of Mdme. de Lozano, 11, Berners-street, Exeter-square, or at the principal Music sellers'.

MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE will take p ace at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St James's, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, when he will perform Beethoven's Trio in C, Mozart's Quartet in E flat, and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 13 Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s. each, to be had of Mr. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street, and of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine to Dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.
GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 88, PALL-MALL, opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDENS in the Regent's Park. The head of the late Lion of Exeter 'Change will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING, on Mondays, SIXPENCE.
D. W. MITCHELL, R.A.

TRAFALGAR MODEL is unequalled in the World, not only as regards a faithful Representation of that great Battle, but also in the effect portrayed in a number of small but well-rigged ships, apparently skimming over a large surface of beautifully imitated Sea. Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open from Ten in the Morning till Ten in the Evening, at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

BREES' FRESH SERIES of PANORAMIC VIEWS of NEW ZEALAND is NOW OPEN at the LINWOOD GALLERY, Leicester-square.—The Great Canterbury Plains, Nelson, Otago, Taranaki, New Plymouth (or the Garden of New Zealand), Auckland, Hokianga, the Bay of Islands, with Hell sinking down the Flagstaff, &c From Twelve till Five; and Half-past Seven till Half-past Nine.—Admission, 1s. 3d. and 2s

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE to OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, illustrated by a grand moving painting from Washington city, shows eight sublime views of the great Cold Mines, NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every morning at a Quarter to Three; evening, a Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s.; Lower Seats, 2s.

VALLEY OF THE NILE.—The Nubian Desert. War-Dance by Bedouins. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High Priest and Relics found in the Catacombs. Both banks of the River are shown in the Panorama by T. WILTALER HALL, Piccadilly. Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Fifty Tickets, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

SCOTTISH FETE.—THE GRAND ANNUAL COMPETITION for CHAMPIONSHIP in ARCHERY and the SCOTTISH NATIONAL SPORTS and PASTIMES will take place on the LORD ROLLAND'S PARK, NOTTINGHAM, on MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd of JULY, under the joint direction of the Highland Society of London and the Royal Caledonian Hunt, Edinburgh.—The Archery Meeting, of which the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane is President. The Sports and Pastimes will consist in Archery, Putting the Stone, Throwing the Hammer, Tossing the Caber, Foot Racing, Broad-sword Exercise, Sword and Target opposed to the Claymore, Highland Reels, Strathspeys and Reels, and Performance on the Great Highland Bagpipe. Tickets for the Grand Stand (extending right and left of the Royal Box), One Guinea; Tickets for the Enclosure of the Grand Stand, Half-a-Guinea. Tickets for any part of the Field, Five Shillings. All the above Tickets to admit to Performances on both days. Only Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Toxophilite Society and Archers of Royal Standing are eligible for the Grand Stand. Vouchers for the Grand Stand can be had only of the Patrons, a list of whom, with the prices and tickets for the other parts of the field, may be had at the Libraries and principal Music-sellers

ON TUESDAY EVENING, the 2nd of JULY, a GRAND BANQUET will be given, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN. Great Queen-street, when the PRIZES, won at the GRAND NATIONAL MEETING, will be presented to the successful competitors. Tickets for the Banquet, One Guinea each; and Tickets for the Ladies' Gallery, 5s. 6d. each; may be had of any of the Members, or at the Bar of the Tavern.

JOHN BOUCHER, Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at four, and in the Evenings at half-past Eight.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS of CHEMISTRY, daily at a quarter-past Three; and every Evening at a quarter-past Nine.—Also, a NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating some of the WONDERS of NATURE; Scenes in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.—CAPITAL PAID UP, £75,000.

The Directors of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK having accepted the Agency in London of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK, Notice is hereby given that the London and Westminster Bank receive Deposits and grant Letters of Credit on the Cape of Good Hope, payable to the Cape of Good Hope Bank, to persons who may have payments to make there, payable in Cape Town, free of any charge whatever.
J. E. EDDEN, Chairman.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M. Bolton.—Cheques, formerly more common upon public occasions than at present. They are the result of a request of many persons to receive a single donation, instead of a large number of small ones. The Committee of the Literary Fund, for instance, issued a number of cheques to those who had subscribed a guinea, payable at the door of the Freemasons' Tavern, on the day of the anniversary dinner. Cheques are also frequently issued in the case of benefits at the theatres.

A. M.—ENIGMA.—An engraving of the Koh i Noor diamond, drawn from the original, was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 25, 1850. No. 3 Page 345.

A. S.—1. 1848.—No. 1 is thanked, though we have not room to say more than of our suggestion.

R. M.—No. 1 rubbing is from a copper coin of Charles II. of Spain, struck for Majorca. No. 2 is a small copper coin, CAR. II. REX. 1684, &c., on a legend, MAIORICARVM. CAPO. No. 3 impression has been from a similar coin of the Canton of Orbo, in Switzerland. Both are very common.

ANGLOLOS.—No. 1 rubbing is a piece struck by Banks Evans, about between 1662 and 1667. No. 2 and 3 rubbings are from Nuremburg jetons struck about the middle of the sixteenth century. No. 4 rubbing is from a coin of Carthage. All of them are very common

TANERY HORUS.—Mr Jerrold's new play of "the Catspaw" is published at 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. The charge of 14s per half-year for our Journal includes double numbers.

SUFFOLK. The *Great Britain* steam-ship was fitted with her engines at Bristol

CHELTON is thanked: the communication shall be returned, if our correspondent will favour us with his full address

W. D. T, Buntingham.—Two large Views of London, one of Dublin, and one of Paris, have been published with our Journal, in addition to those of Paris and Rome, and may be had by order of any bookseller

J. H. Aberdeen, is thanked for the suggestions for the Aberdeen Railway Terminus

A SUBSCRIBER, Durham.—Address "M. le Dr. Guggenbuhl, Institution pour la guérison des Crétins, sur l'Abendberg, Interlaken, Ct. Berne."

TANERY HORUS.—T Y C means "Two-year-old Course," a short course for two-year-old horses. T M M is "Two Middle Miles," a portion of the B C (Beacon Course), at Newmarket

RUS AD ENTEO.—The variation of the compass at Winchester at present is about 22 degrees 30 minutes

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE.—The differences between the times of sun rising and setting depend upon the different positions of the sun, at the times of the equinoxes, or when the sun is situated on the Equator, the times of sun rising, &c are almost identical at all places; at times when the sun is the farthest from the Equator, the greatest difference takes place, as is shewn in the tables of the ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK, to which you refer, and which are correct

J B B, Brighton, is thanked for his remarks upon Polar temperature

EMILY B.—The Skalya, of Sicily, near Barrastapile, were an ancient Devonshire family: their pyrsical heiress married Hawkins. There were younger branches settled in the noble house hood. The arms were, "Gu. a chevron between three bats, or." The bearings of Spragu were, "Or, three cocks in pale vert between two palets pale wise, a shell gu."

M B.—A baronet's widow, marrying again, retains the precedence of her first husband

A. L. X.—A metre may be measured or changed at pleasure, and without any payment.

F B, A SUBSCRIBER FOR MANY YEARS.—The office of Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons does not entitle the person holding such office to any distinctive mark upon his shield of arms. The arms of the late Sir William Gossett were "Arg. three owls, gu. a fret quarter se. *Crest*, a hand couped at the wrist, and erect, holding a dagger in pale." Unless the party can show regular proof of the hereditary authenticity of the arms, and of his own right to them, the Heralds will insist on a new grant

M. A. D.—No penalty attaches now-a-days to the false usage of arms.

A C H.—"Coluna non animum" is an extract from Horace: *Ep.* lib. i. ep. 11. The translation is "You may change your climate, not your mind," and is well rendered by Francis—

"They who through the ventorous ocean range,
Not their own passions, but the climate change."

J M C—The present Earl of Minto had four sons older than Viscount Melgrund, but they all died in infancy or youth: the first-born, who lived the longest, died at the age of ten

A. R. S.—A third son is legally entitled, with his two elder brothers, to bear the family crest during the father's lifetime

BELA.—The Earl of Holland, who suffered decapitation before the gates of Westminster Hall, in March, 1648, for his devoted loyalty to Charles I., was the second son of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. His arms were:—"Go. a chevron between three cross-crosslets or." Lord Capel, his fellow-sufferer, bore "Or, a lion rampant between three cross-crosslets fitchée, or"

WIGLAES, Buntingham.—See Tate's "Commercial Arithmetic"

G E.—The Government Annuities are the most secure. Application at the National Debt Office, to the Old Jewry, will ensure every information

A TRAVELLER IN THE BAR.—Try exchange in a few pence in favour of the sovereign

X X X—If he has died without a will, his wife must administer to his effects before she can receive anything at the Bank of England

FIDELIS had better order the latest edition, if he wishes to have the two *Gazettes* of the same week

A CORRESPONDENT, Ashbury.—Apply at the Government Annuity-office, Old Jewry

A STUDENT IN GEOGRAPHY, Durham, cannot do better than consult the "Penny Cyclopædia," the geographical portion of which is high authority

OLD LUCAS, Exmouth.—We cannot answer for the accuracy of the statement in question, not having witnessed the experiment: time has not suggested our opinion of it

D E, Ireland.—We cannot inform you.

D F P, Madely.—We do not interfere in wagers

S O P, Holyhead.—The *à la* mode

GALWAY.—Impracticable

W T J Blandford, we consider liable to fine

NEWTON, Devon.—Yes

G M, Stockton.—Perhaps, next week

ARCHÆOLOGIA is thanked

P B S.—We have not room for the lines

C H.—The ladies are not related

TESCO QUIS.—As the lel

NAVAL, Cork.—We are equally puzzled

T H, Brigg, had better not proceed

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Sketches of Northumbrian Castles.—Aunt Jones's Grammar.—One Hundred Beverages.
Music.—"Petit Enfant."—"Les Metamorphoses."

*** Owing to the great pressure of intelligence, we are compelled this week to omit our Advertisement Page.

On SATURDAY next will be Published, Price 1s.,

A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
WITH A
SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

This NUMBER will contain EIGHT SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of

PICTURES IN THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

1. The Wind on Shore. Painted by T. Creswick, A.
2. The Child's Prayer. R. Redgrave, A.
3. Too Truthful. A Solomon.
4. The Roadside Inn at Pourville. C. Rogers. T. F. Marshall.
5. Market-boats at Boulogne. J. Wood. Goodall.
6. The Stirrup Cup. G. F. Herring.
7. The Highland Coronach. R. M'Ian.
8. The Guard-Room. L. Haghe.

CAMO.

EMIGRATION SCENES:

1. The Government Office.
2. Getting on board.
3. Searching for Stowaways.
4. Examination of Passengers.

MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT OXFORD:
Emblematic Groups from various Colleges.
William of Wayntleet's Shoes, Magdalen College.
Queen Elizabeth's Stirrup, Queen's College.
Silver-gilt Chrismatory.
Ancient Salver; and other Antiquities from the Institute Museum.

Paris Fashions for July. (5 Engravings.)
California: San Francisco.
Capture of a Slaver, by H. M. S. V. *Pluto*.
The *Providencia* Steamer.
Superb Plate for Presentation to the Marquis of Tweeddale.
Monument at Berlin to the Prussian Soldiers who fell in 1848-9.
Jersey Race Cup, given by her Majesty.
Watering-Places: Herne Bay.
Original Ballad, Illustrated by Harvey; the Music by Rodwell.
Chapel of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton.
Subjects for Eels. Drawn by Duncan.
Villa at Antigua.
Mandrill Baboons in the Zoological Society's Gardens.
Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mauritius. (Two Sketches.
View of Adelaide, South Australia,

In addition to various other interesting Illustrations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

MINISTERS have formally confessed in the House of Commons what we anticipated in the few remarks we last week made upon the subject, that they have played a practical joke; and that they have only permitted the friends of the rigid outward observance of the Sabbath to stop all postal communication on the Sunday, to convince them practically of the mischief they intend, and the evil they would inflict upon the country if their views in all similar respects could be thoroughly carried out. But the members of the Government, in disclaiming all sympathy with the ultra-Sabbatarians, and in denying the imputation of any design to convert the cheerful Sunday of Christians into the gloomy Sabbath of Jews and Puritans, have not absolved themselves from the charge of a dereliction of imperative duty or of thoughtless folly, in taking such means to convince them. It was not necessary to create all the confusion, bitterness, and ill-feeling which have been excited throughout the country by the stoppage of all postal communication on the Sunday, in order to give the rigid observers of the Sabbath a lesson of social politics as well as Christian toleration. We fear that Ministers, notwithstanding their good intentions in the matter, must bear the principal blame of this wanton interference with the habits, feelings, wants, and observances of the whole community. It appears that the privation is to continue until the 9th of July at the earliest, when Mr. Locke will bring the whole question before the House of Commons, and take its formal vote, to decide whether for the future we are to have a Sabbath or a Sunday in Great Britain. There can be little, if any, doubt of the result. It is morally certain that the people, after a few weeks' annoyance, will again be permitted the quiet enjoyment of the privileges which they have legally possessed since the first establishment of the Post-office.

From the slight experience already endured, there can be no question that the principal result of the change—if by any extraordinary chance it should be legalised—would be to create an immense increase of Sunday labour. The columns of our daily contemporaries teem with letters upon the subject, detailing the grievances which the writers have endured; and, no doubt, the Post-master-General—to whom we advise all who suffer inconvenience or loss to write their complaints—sees upon his official table the satisfactory proofs of the wrong and the vexation of which he has been the innocent instrument. Lord Brougham related in the House of Lords a case of grievous hardship, which led to the employment of much additional labour on Monday last; and the Correspondents of the *Times*, *Chronicle*, and other journals, point out in what manner they have been compelled—being the judges of the necessity and mercy of the case—to employ private messengers instead of the Post-office. One of the first very first, orders that reached London for the transmission of Saturday newspapers by railway parcel, instead of by the Post-office, came from the Exchange of Glasgow, the very focus and capital of Sabbatarianism; and Mr. Chambers, of Edinburgh, has shown how much even the Scotch of the rural districts are inconvenienced by the change, and what a hardship is inflicted upon them without the slightest advantage to a single human creature. In every state of society, it is absolutely essential to make a compromise upon the question of Sunday labour, and to allow a few persons to perform works of necessity and mercy, in order that the general community may rest from their toil. The 15,000 clerks, sorters, and other *employés* of the Post-office had only nominal work to perform; and, however loudly the contrary may be asserted, were not deprived of the time or opportunity to attend public worship, or to enjoy a due degree of repose for the greater portion of the day, by the light duties imposed upon them. It is surely better, even in a strictly Sabbatarian sense, that these 15,000 men, if such be their number, should perform the small amount of work required of them, of which they do not complain, and which does not interfere with the religious observances of the day, than that five, or ten, or twenty times the number should be employed by private individuals for the same purposes, and at much greater cost. Besides, if we go on in this manner, where are we to stop? If Lord Ashley be the judge of the "mercy and necessity" which, according to his notions, may not only permit, but make praiseworthy the labour of the Lord's Day, he and his friends will not, if they be as sincere as we take them to be, stay their hands at the Post-office. If there be, in their estimation, no "mercy" in allowing a letter conveying intelligence of life or death to circulate over the land on a Sunday, there may, in their opinion, be no necessity for the employment of the police force on that day. All that is urged on behalf of the Post-office clerks may be used with equal force on behalf of the police. A policeman has a soul as well as a letter-carrier has; and if the one must be relieved of his duties on the Sunday, the other should be relieved also. Nay, upon the same principle, we do not see why that very large body of men, stationed at intervals along the thousands of miles that form the coast lines of Great Britain and Ireland, should not be relieved from their Sunday watch. Why, if letters are not to be carried, should the Coast-guard keep a look-out for smugglers on the Sunday? If the one duty be a national sin, so must the other be; and the same law which forbids the postman from doing his work, should protect the policeman, and the members of the preventive and coast-guard service, in Sunday idleness. If the country can do without letters and newspapers on Sunday, it can do without protection from the footpad and the burglar on the same day; and if the State can afford the loss of revenue derived by the Post-office for its Sunday transmission of letters, it can afford to forego the customs' duties upon the brandy and tobacco which the smugglers would introduce during the time that the coast-guard officers might be forbidden to work in their vocation. Necessity and mercy are no arguments with Sabbatarians; and we might, therefore, expect to see them, if they had the courage, hanging these "Parish" policemen and these "Parish" coast-guard under their sheltering wings. But the whole thing is an absurdity, as far as argument is concerned, though no absurdity in its practical operation. We trust, therefore, that the result of the division on Mr. Locke's motion will not only settle this particular question of the Post-office, but that it will teach Lord Ashley and his friends the expediency of keeping the Sabbath in their own way, and the justice and charity of allowing other people to do the same. They are the judges of the mercy that is necessary in their case; all that the public claims, is the quiet enjoyment of a similar right.

But it appears, from the opinions of the best lawyers, that the course pursued by the Post-office and the Government on this question is *illegal*; and that any person who may have suffered injury from the non-delivery of his letters last Sunday has his remedy in an action against the postmaster who detained them. Custom—ascending beyond the memory of a living generation has the force of law. Upon this point we borrow the following from the *Times*, merely adding, that the view of the case there taken is supported by legal authority of the greatest eminence:—

The late precipitate proceedings with respect to the Post-office may lead to consequences not expected by those who voted upon the accidental majority of the House of Commons. A grave question has arisen as to the legality of the order lately issued, and the courts of law may probably be called upon to decide the point. The question of either House of Parliament has not the force of law, and we must recur to acts of Parliament to ascertain the powers of the Postmaster-General and the Crown with respect to the delivery of letters. The question may, indeed, be tried in various modes, and the only persons likely eventually to profit by the restriction now imposed are the lawyers. Important letters being delayed or delivery of them refused on the Sunday, an action may be found to lie against the postmaster-general existing them, and the inconsiderate conduct of the Government may thus lead to almost interminable litigation. It ought to be recollected that the business of delivering the letters of the community is a service of a public nature. The community, speaking by Parliament, has determined both to impose upon the Government the obligation of receiving, collecting, and delivering letters, and to prevent all private persons from in any way sharing in the business. For reasons partly of finance, partly of a social character, a complete monopoly has been established. The Post-master-General has been made "a corporation" for this purpose; a certain fixed sum or charge has been settled to be paid by those who send and receive letters; and heavy penalties are imposed on all who shall presume to interfere with the duty of receiving, collecting, and delivering them. For many years the chief consideration of the Government in this matter was the sum collected; the error was the thing regarded. Recently, indeed, seemed to be increased by the Government taking upon itself the duties of the Post-office; *certainly* also appeared more likely of attainment in consequence of the same proceeding. But many circumstances have occurred to shake the public confidence as to these supposed advantages. All unity and precision and security are likely to be lost, if the late proceeding is to be taken as a precedent. The unreal accident will hereafter have fatal sway over our most important interests; and one great advantage derived from our advance in art, and in our command over the powers of nature, will have to be struck out of the account to be made of the benefits derived from the existence of society.

LORD BROUGHAM'S RECENT EXPERIMENTS ON LIGHT.—On Thursday evening a highly interesting lecture was delivered by Robert Hunt, Esq., at the Whittington Club, in aid of the decorative fund of this society: the subject of the lecture being the elucidation of the late remarkable experiments of Lord Brougham on light, illustrated by the apparatus with which the experiments were conducted, and which was kindly lent by his Lordship for the occasion. Space will not permit us to enter fully into this important subject; we must, therefore, briefly state that Lord Brougham has recently been engaged in the investigation of a peculiar phenomenon which he calls the "diffexion of light." The experiment itself consists in causing a ray of light to fall upon the sharp edge of a knife, or on the point of a needle; the ray is thus "diffected" by the edge or point, and becomes prismatic. Lord Brougham, in addition to other curious phenomena, has discovered that the ray when once diffected, cannot be again diffected in the same direction, but may be diffected in an opposite direction. Mr. Hunt, in conclusion, offered some striking facts explanatory of the remarkable discovery; and it is to be hoped that his kind consideration has been of solid service to the funds of this extremely useful and important institution. All persons, of both sexes, of the middle class, not only resident in London, but also those having occasion frequently to visit the metropolis on pleasure or business, should inform themselves of the character and objects of the Whittington Club: its advantages extend as much to ladies as to gentlemen; and it is, perhaps, the only place in London where a lady can find the comforts and privacy of a home out of her own house.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON HER MAJESTY.

Shortly after six o'clock on Thursday evening a most diabolical attack was made upon the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by a Lady in Waiting and the Royal children, had made inquiries respecting the health of the Duke of Cambridge, at his residence, in Piccadilly.

Just as her Majesty was coming out of the gates of Cambridge House, a man respectably dressed, who had been observed loitering for some time about the carriage entrance, quickly approached the Royal carriage just as it reached the end of the road from the house, and deliberately aimed a blow at her Majesty with a stick, which he held in his hand, striking her on the cheek, and crushing her bonnet over her forehead. The fellow was instantly seized by the people on the spot, and the weapon wrested from him.

Her Majesty immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

The police, who were quickly on the spot, took the offender in charge, and conveyed him to the Vine-street station, where he gave his name Robert Pate, 37, Duke-street, St. James's. He assigned no reason for the act. He said he had been late a Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars. He was locked up, to undergo an examination before the magistrates. It is supposed he is insane.

On inquiry at the Palace, it was ascertained that her Majesty had arrived there perfectly safe, and apparently little alarmed at the outrageous assault that had been committed on her.

In a short time, however, the news had spread to the various club-houses, and the noblemen and others there assembled instantly hastened to the Royal residence, to ascertain, if possible, whether her Majesty had sustained any injury from the prisoner's cowardly attack, and returned happily satisfied at the result that she had sustained no material injury; which was further confirmed by her Majesty's presence, within two hours, in the Royal box at the Covent-Garden Italian Opera.

Mr. Inspector Field, the chief officer of the Detective force, has ascertained that Pate has lodged during the last 2½ years in elegant apartments at 27, Duke-street: his father is described to be a man of large property at Wisbeach.

A reference to Hart's "Army List" shows that the prisoner entered her Majesty's service as a Cornet, and was attached to the 10th Hussars, on the 5th of February, 1841. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 22nd of July, 1842, and retired, by sale of his commission, a short time previously to the embarkation of the regiment for India, in 1845.

The prisoner is a respectable-looking man, and slightly bald-headed. He wears mustachios, but has not a military appearance.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY AT THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Shortly before nine o'clock a bouquet was placed in front of her Majesty's box at the Opera, and the expectation thus created soon ripened to certainty; for about half-past nine o'clock the Queen entered the house, and appeared in front of her box. The effect was electrical: in one moment the house rang with applause as loudly loyal as it must have been welcome to her Majesty, who, standing, acknowledged repeatedly, and evidently much affected, the acclamations with which she was for nearly five minutes greeted. The progress of the opera was stayed; the orchestra commenced the National Anthem amidst renewed evidences of congratulation by the audience; Viardot and Castellan appeared in front of the stage, and were immediately afterwards joined in it, although she had no part assigned to her in the opera of the evening. The first verse of the anthem was sung by Castellan, the second by Viardot, and the third by Grisi: the whole audience, of course, remained standing; and as each term which could prove a catchword for an effort of loyal feeling was enunciated, the house rang again and again with peals of ardent cheering, which were renewed at the end of every verse. At the conclusion, her Majesty was hailed with another unanimous burst of loyal feeling, which was vividly echoed by the *orchestre*—the whole of the company having assembled on the stage. The opera was then proceeded with. Her Majesty, although somewhat pale, looked remarkably well, and evinced by unequivocal marks of approbation her gratification at the execution of many passages of the opera.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER AT THE HOME-OFFICE.

The neighbourhood of Vine-street station was much thronged during the whole of Friday morning by persons who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoner; but he did not leave the station-house till twelve o'clock, when he was immediately conveyed to the Home Office for examination before Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary; and Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, Sir Fitzroy Somerset, and Mr. Burnaby, chief clerk at Bow-street, were also present. The prisoner, on being taken from the station-house in a cab to the Home-Office, was saluted with groans and hisses from the crowd. He was conducted into a room adjoining that in which his examination was appointed to take place, when he sat down in one of the chairs, putting his right arm over the back, and locked his hands together.

The Attorney-General attended to conduct the examination on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., watched the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner. The witnesses present at the prisoner's examination, which occupied something more than an hour; but it was ascertained that there were four witnesses who gave evidence on the occasion, viz. Col. Grey, a Mr. Renwick, James Silver, policeman No. 8 A, who actually saw the blow aimed at her Majesty; and Samuel Cooling, of No. 8, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane, bookseller, who distinctly proved that her Majesty had been struck upon her bonnet with a stick, and that the prisoner was the person who had inflicted the same.

The Attorney-General applied for a remand until Tuesday next, for various reasons, which were considered to be perfectly satisfactory; whereupon

Mr Huddleston, who appeared for the prisoner, applied that the examination should be adjourned till Friday next, on the ground that it would be personally inconvenient for him to attend on the first-named day.

The Attorney-General consented, and it was then ordered that the prisoner should be remanded till twelve o'clock on Friday next, when the examination will again be proceeded with at the Home Office.

The unfortunate man's demeanour was, during the whole of his examination, of the most respectful and gentlemanly description. He walked to the cab without a faltering step, under the care of a policeman, and was immediately conveyed to the House of Detention, at Pentonville. His exit from the Home Office did not excite any manifestation of feeling on the part of the public, as but few persons were aware that his examination was concluded until he had been driven away.

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—On Wednesday several members of the committee of the Female Emigration Society and their friends, proceeded by steamer from the Blackwall pier, to see the fifth party of emigrants on board the *Northumberland*, lying at Gravesend, previous to its departure for Port Phillip. Amongst those who availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this interesting scene, were the Marchioness of Drogheda, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, and the Hon. Mrs. S. Wortley, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Mr. H. Tuffnell, and the Rev. Mr. Quecket, and Mrs. Owen. On their arrival, the vessel, a fine spacious East Indiaman, was inspected, and general satisfaction was expressed at the accommodation and arrangement for the emigrants. Those who were assembled on the present occasion amounted to about sixty in number, consisting for the most part of young females. They were placed opposite their berths and their names severally called over; and, on each answering to her name a testimonial of character and a copy of the regulations to be observed on board was handed to her. In a few instances, where the parties were unable to read, they were told that they could acquire that advantage during the voyage, as a teacher was on board for the purpose of instructing them. They were then addressed by the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird and the Rev. Mr. Quecket, and the necessity observing obedience, mutual kindness, and good conduct while on board strongly indicated. They were informed of the attention which had been paid to their comforts and necessities on the voyage; and most of them appeared deeply grateful and affected. It may be mentioned that one of the expected emigrants, who had paid for her own outfit, drew back at the eleventh hour, and refused to undertake the voyage, declaring that though a Londoner that she was frightened by the noise of the steamer which conveyed the emigrants to the *Northumberland*. After the ceremony of inspection was over the visitors partook of refreshments, which had been prepared for them by Mr. Green, the owner of the vessel, and left highly gratified at an event of which many of them had been, not merely the spectators on this occasion, but the active and charitable promoters.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, the governors of this excellent institution dined together according to annual custom, in their great Hall, Blackfriars; Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, President of the hospital, in the chair. Next week we shall engrave the banquet, and report the proceedings.

DISCOVERY OF A GIGANTIC BLACK OAK.—Some time ago, while some men were draining a field on the property of Farl Cathcartmuir, at present occupied by Mr. John Stewart, they came in contact with the branches of an old black oak, which they cleared away to make room for the drain, and thought no more of the matter; but a few days ago some of the farm servants, knowing the value of the forest king, went at mid-day, while they had respite from their other labours, and began to dig. They cleared away the earth from about twenty-four feet, and still there was no appearance of an end; but on the contrary, the oak was assuming a gigantic appearance. The operation was resumed by one party after another, until its enormous trunk was exposed to sun and air. It was covered, at an average, with more than five feet of earth. It was more than fifty feet in length, and about three in diameter. The wood is, of the best quality.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Great Northern Railway Deviations, Amendment of Acts, Alteration of Tolls and of East Lincolnshire Railway Tolls Bill—the object of which was to increase the tolls for the conveyance of sheep and other animals—was postponed to Tuesday next, when it stands for third reading.

The dastardly attack on her Majesty formed the subject of a short conversation, in which the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley, and Lord Brougham took part; and several bills on the table having been forwarded a stage, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

Lord J. RUSSELL having noticed this villanous act, the particulars of which will be found in another column, said—What may be the legal character of the crime he has committed, it is, of course, my duty to abstain altogether from touching upon; but I am assured that the feeling which was manifested last night of loyalty and attachment towards her Majesty (cheers)—was universal throughout this country. ("Hear," and cheering.) It now only remains for me to express a hope which I confidently entertain, that after this untoward event our prayers will be the more fervent for her Majesty's safety—(cheers) and that her Majesty may enjoy a long life, and continue to act with benefit to the country. (Loud cheers.)

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. COCKBURN resumed the adjourned debate on the foreign policy of the Government, which he eloquently and ably vindicated.

The debate was continued by Mr. WALPOLE, Mr. COBDEN, Sir R. PEEL, and Mr. DISRAELI, against the motion; and by Mr. M. MILNES and Lord J. RUSSELL in favour of it.

The House divided—						
For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	310
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	264
Majority in favour of Ministers,				..	..	—46

The result was hailed with prolonged cheers, and the House adjourned at four o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the morning was ushered in by merry peals from St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's, Westminster, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, St. Mary, Lambeth, and various other metropolitan churches; while from most of their steeples the Royal standard was displayed. The vessels in the river, both above and below bridge, were gaily decorated with flags and streamers. The Park and Tower guns were fired as usual, and similar loyal demonstrations took place at Woolwich, Tilbury Fort, &c.

GRAND REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.—On yesterday (Friday) morning the whole of the troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, assembled on the Common, under the command of General Sir J. Mowman and the staff of officers. Among those present on the occasion were the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.C.B., the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Gough, the Duke of Wellington, and a number of other distinguished officers. After the men, guns, and horses, had been minutely examined, the troops broke into open column and marched past, the Horse Artillery and field batteries at a walk, and the battalions at quick time. The troops went through the manœuvres of a sham fight, taking up certain positions in their advance, and retreating when overpowered by a greater force or by superior tactics. The scene was of a very animated nature, and afforded great delight to the thousands who witnessed it. At the conclusion the whole of the troops again formed in line in the original position they occupied before the fight commenced, and marched forward to salute the staff, the bands playing the National Anthem. They then marched past at quick time, and returned to quarters. A grand ball was given this evening in the mess-room, to which the Nepaulese Ambassador was invited.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE

According to the accounts of yesterday (Friday) the rumour of a Ministerial modification have died away, and it is now thought that no change will take place. Lord Palmerston, and the Queen Dowager, and the Great Exhibition, have excited the most intense interest amongst the politicians of every class in Paris

A great deal of excitement was caused in the Assembly on Wednesday evening by the coarse and violent behaviour of some of its members towards the President, who had called them to order. The latter was accused of partiality and injustice, and was consequently treated with the greatest contempt. The Mountain party cheered the noisy malcontents, and thus added to the disgraceful tumult.

The Socialist papers are filled with invidious remarks on the passing of the Dotation Bill, which they render as offensive as possible to the President of the Republic, by endeavouring to lower him in the estimation of the people.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by Major Domeurs, arrived at Ostend on Monday evening. Her Royal Highness was received by General Dupont, his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp. The Royal carriage was in waiting, and immediately took her Royal Highness to the Palace. The King visited his sister in the evening. After breakfast, in the morning, the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen set out by the railway for Germany, where the Duchess and the Prince intend to reside in a country-house for some time. On their return to England, their Royal Highnesses will revisit Brussels.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

BOMBAY, May 25.

A terrible calamity has taken place at Benares. Upwards of 1000 persons have lost their lives by the explosion of magazine boats loaded with 3000 barrels of gunpowder.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing appointments for the coming week include Whittington on Monday, Carlisle and Newmarket on Tuesday and following days, Tiverton and Tenbury on Wednesday, and Lancaster on Thursday. Of these, Newmarket alone holds out any attractions to the south-country turfites, and they are not at all imposing: however, there will be two or three important sales of blood stock in the course of the meeting, which will probably help to draw a good company; but now that that ill-fated speculation, the Newmarket Railway, is closed, it is clear that more pleasure-seekers will not incur the additional cost of time and money which the road journey from Cambridge would entail upon them.

The Cricket fixtures embrace two matches at Leeds: the first, on Monday, between the Gentlemen of England and Kent; and the second, on Thursday, between the M. C. C. and the Gentlemen of Rugby; these are the only engagements of any interest.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A trifling amount of business was transacted at the under-mentioned prices:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

2 to 1 agst Kithicon	10 to 1 agst Roland	16 to 1 agst Snowstorm
4 to 1 —— Glauca	10 to 1 agst Baron of Gwynne	

LIVERPOOL CUP.

5 to 1 agst Cockermouth	7 to 1 agst Windischgrats

GOODWOOD STAKES.

8 to 1 agst Windischgrats	20 to 1 agst Van Diemen	20 to 1 agst Langton

ST LEGER.

2 to 1 agst Voltigeur	9 to 2 agst Colsehor (t)	20 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel
	20 to 1 agst The Italian	25 to 1 agst King of Oude

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Grecian	33 to 1 agst Consolidation	5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)
20 to 1 —— Hippolytus	33 to 1 agst Three Bundles	6 to 1 —— Lord Eglinton's lot
25 to 1 —— Storm	9 to 2 —— J. Day's lot (t)	(t)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.—MONDAY.

The TYNE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Ewbank's Wish, walked over.

The FIRST TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. Scott's ns Fly of Lasherton.

The HUNTER'S STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Cunningham's Little Queen, 1. Mr. F. Nichol ns Smuggler Bill, 2.

The CLUB STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir C. Monk's Vanguard, 1. Mr. Wrather's Maid of Masham, 2.

The MAIDEN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Robson's The Sweep, 1. Mr. Binnie's Barnton Boy, 2.

TUESDAY.

The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Robson's The Sweep, 1. Lord Stanley's Leggerdemain, 2.

The TYRO STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Ewbank's England's Glory (Wintringham), 1. Mr. Harrison's Tricksteress, 2.

The NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE of 200 sovs.—Lord Eglinton's Eithiron, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Roland, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The NORTH DERBY STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. B. Green's Michael Bruton, 1. Mr. Dawson's St. Martin, 2.

The SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Wentworth's Arath, 1. Mr. J. Scott's Fresto, 2

The CORPORATION PLATE of 60 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 8 sovs each —Mr. J. Osborn's Acyranthes, 1. Mr. T. Walters's Mystiele, 2.

THURSDAY.

The GOLD CUP.—Cuzzon, 1; Achyranthes, 2.

The MESSEN'S PLATE.—Maid of Team Valley, 1; Osbaldeston, 2.

The LOTTERY STAKES.—Mickleton, 1. Oxford Blue, 2.

The GRAND STAND STAKES.—The Cutler, 1. Tightwaist, 2.

GREAT ROWING MATCH.—The scullers' match between Cole, of Chelsea, and Coitty, of Richmond, which has for some time past created the most lively interest in the rowing circles, came off on Tuesday afternoon, and was one of the most spirited contests upon record: Cole being the winner of Doggett's coat and badge; and Chitty the successful competitor for the coat, badge, and freedom annually given by Mr. Evan Morris at the Thames Regatta. The match was for £20, the distance from Putney Bridge to the Ship at Mortlake, and there had been no less than three steamers chartered to accompany it, the *Childe Harold*, *Lalla Rookh*, and *Citizen K*, which conveyed those desirous of witnessing the event. The men went to their stations about three o'clock. Chitty on the Middlesex side of the centre arch of Putney-bridge, and his opponent on the other. Both appeared in capital condition, Chitty having an advantage in length and size. They started at the same instant: Chitty showed great spirit; and the race was rowed at a killing pace. Cole ultimately won by seven lengths.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Protectionists of Kent, to the number of upwards of 600, on Tuesday, entertained at a public dinner, in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, the Earl Stanhope, to whom they also presented a complimentary address on the occasion, in testimony of the high appreciation in which they hold the personal character of the noble Earl, and the services which he has rendered to the industrial interests of the country.

POSTAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.—From Bristol we learn that the altered postal arrangements in reference to Sundays have formed a subject of general conversation in that city, especially in the commercial circles. The general feeling is, that it offers too great an interruption to mercantile pursuits, and occasions too much inconvenience generally, to be tolerated as a permanent arrangement; although there seems to be a disposition to limit the hours of business on Sundays, and the consequent labour of the clerks and officials to the the lowest necessary point.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the town council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was held, to take into consideration the recent suspension of Post-office labours on the Sabbath. Several of the leading members strongly condemned the new arrangement, and a resolution and petition against it were almost unanimously adopted.

POST-OFFICE.—One fact is stronger than a column of logic. We give the following illustration of the new Post-office rule:—A farmer in the county gaol for debt had his bail-papers sent up to Dublin. They were examined and found all right. They were transmitted to Cork, and reached here on Sunday morning. From the non-delivery of letters he was kept a prisoner till to-day, thus suffering a whole day's incarceration that might have been prevented.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Mayor (H. W. Ward, Esq.) and town council of the town of Wisbeach have voted the sum of 25 guineas to the funds raising for the carrying into effect the proposed industrial congress of 1851.

BEWARE OF INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS.—COOPER *v.* AVISON.—The plaintiff in this case, which was tried in the County Court, on Thursday week, was Mr. Wm. Cooper, a gentleman residing at Delph, in Saddleworth; and the defendant was the ex-collector of income and property-tax, residing at South Crosland. The action was brought to recover the sum of £4 2s. 8d., alleged to have been charged by the plaintiff for the tax due upon property occupied by Mr. Thomas Shires and others, at Engine Bridge, and which had been paid by plaintiff to defendant. Messrs. Batyes and Clay conducted the case, and Mr. Brandfield defended. Vouchers were produced to show that the defendant had claimed, and received from the agents of the plaintiff the sum of £4 12s. annually, in 1844-1845, and 1845-1846, as the amount due upon the property named, while the duplicate assessment-book, which was also produced in court, showed that the amount Mr. Cooper was justly entitled to pay was only £2 16s. annually, and which amount, Mr. Brien had only paid over to the Property and Income-Tax Commissioners. Vouchers for other items were also produced, showing that the amount the defendant had overcharged the plaintiff, and appropriated to his own use, was £1 7s. 1d. for the years in question, although the claim sought to recover was reduced to £4 2s. 8d., because the defendant had not previously been able to ascertain the amount actually paid over by the defendant to the commissioners. As the defendant did not appear in court, his solicitor had no case. His Honor gave a verdict for the amount sought, to be paid forthwith. In the course of the trial, the plaintiff's solicitor said that many property and income-tax collectors were making hundreds of pounds annually by similar fraudulent means. *Leeds Intelligencer.*

FEAST OF FORESTERS.—On Monday four special trains arrived at Southampton with about 2000 working men, members of the Society of Foresters. About 1000 foresters from Southampton and the south of England met them at the station, and they formed in procession and marched through the principal streets of Southampton. Large numbers of the foresters were on horseback, dressed in green velvet dresses, and caps and feathers, and had bows and arrows, as well as other implements of ancient forestry, slung at their backs. All those on foot had a green sash with a forest horn stuck in it, and they walked two and two with their fingers interlaced with each other. They carried numerous banners and were accompanied by four bands of music. The procession extended more than a mile in length, and was accompanied by an immense concourse of spectators. The procession stopped opposite the house of the Mayor of Southampton, who is a great patron of the order, and the bands played some popular airs. The Mayor welcomed his brother foresters, and dined with them afterwards.

CLERKENWELL PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday evening the united jubilee of these schools was celebrated by a dinner in the school-rooms, Amwell-street. The chair was taken by W. Nicholson, Esq., and there were 150 guests present. The school-room was tastefully decorated for the occasion; and next week we shall give an Engraving of the interesting scene, with a report of the proceedings.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SUNDERLAND.

On the 20th inst. the Great Dock of the "Port and Harbour of Sunderland" was opened with interesting ceremony.

The want of dock accommodation at Sunderland had long been a subject of complaint, when, in 1845, a company was formed for the construction of extensive Docks, on the plan which has just been completed. The ground on which the Dock is constructed may be said to have been reclaimed from the ocean, the sea having formerly washed the rocks and sands from which it has been excavated. The novel and ingenious idea of making that waste land available for the purposes of trade and commerce, belongs to Jas. Paxton, Esq., who proposed the erection of low walls or groynes on the east side of the Dock. At high-water, the waves previously reached the edge of the Town Moor, and were gradually making encroachments upon it; now, however, they are made to expend themselves upwards of 300 yards further off. The groynes already spoken of are strong walls of masonry—curvilinear in section, filled up with rocks and stones within. They are about 600 feet in length, and 20 feet high at the highest end, gradually tapering to the other point, which extends seawards nearly at right angles to the artificial beach. The intervals between them is four to five hundred feet, and they are filled up partly by the deposits from the sea, but chiefly by the excavations from the Dock. A fine sloping beach seaward has thus been formed.

There is yet a portion of the Dock to complete, and also another outlet to the sea; and when the whole works are finished, Sunderland will form the first port, as to depth of water at its entrance, from the Frith of Forth to the Humber. The length of that portion of the dock which has just been opened is 2000 feet, and the average breadth 440; the width at one point being 360, at another 440, and at another 230 feet, and covering in all 18½ acres.

The entrance from the river is between the Tidal Gauge and the Low Quay; where a spacious tidal harbour has been formed. This communicates with the half-tide basin by two massive lock gates, one 45 and the other 60 feet wide. The lock sill is laid six feet below low water of spring tides, so that there will generally be 20 to 21 feet water over it. The entrance to the dock itself is 60 feet wide; the depth of water at the quays will be 20 feet, and in the middle 24 feet. The length of quays in the dock is 1248 feet, which will easily accommodate 40 vessels; while the dock itself will hold 220 more. The length of quays in the half-tide basin is 1026 feet, accommodating eight vessels, while 30 more can be entered at the quays. The dock will thus be capable of containing 250, and the half tide basin 38 vessels; the depth of water, too, will suffice for ships of the largest tonnage. It is proposed to have a graving dock and slips; this will be of great consequence to shipowners, rendering it unnecessary for them to send their vessels to the river, or other ports for repairs. Ship building and repairing-yards are to be constructed on the barrier embankment, where there will also be warehouses for goods, &c.

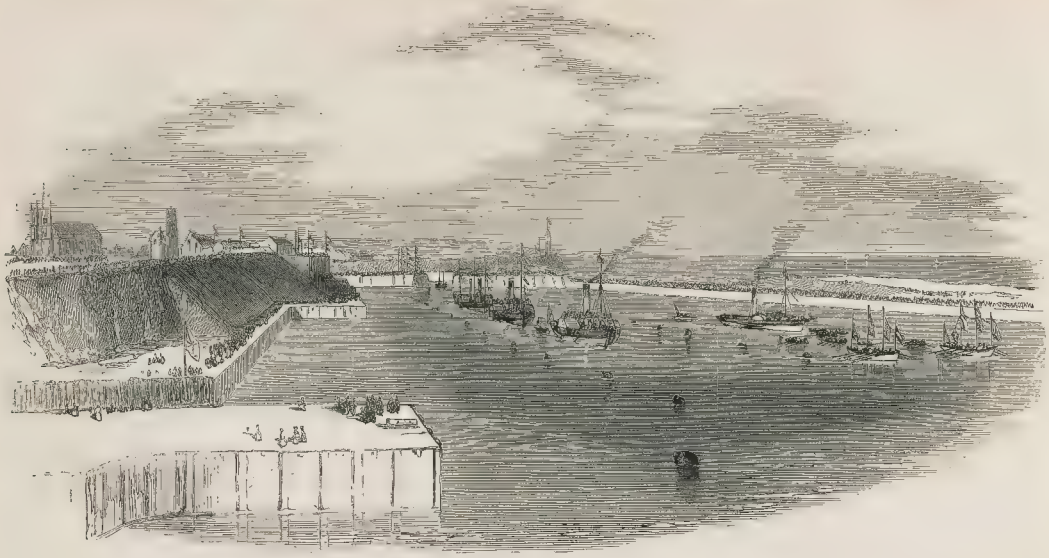
As might have been expected, there is ample accommodation in the Dock for coal vessels, the west quay being almost exclus vely set apart for them; staiths of the most approved construction have been erected here, which empty the coals from the waggons brought by the Durham and Sunderland Railway from the mines. There are, it will be observed, several lines of rails communicating with each drop. Cranes and masting sheers, capable of raising heavy weights, &c., will also be erected.

The contractors for the New Dock are Messrs. Craven and Sons, Messrs. Thompson and Hunter, Messrs. Burlinson, and Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Co., all of whom have performed the work in their several departments admirably.

At an early hour on Thursday, the 20th, the day appointed for the opening of the Dock, the town of Sunderland presented an animated scene. The bells of the different churches rang out joyful peals, flags were flred at intervals, and the High-street presented the most splendid and imposing aspect imaginable—the pavements, windows, parapets, and roofs of every building being densely crowded with anxious and impatient spectators. At a quarter past ten, the space in front of the Dock Office, West Sunniside, Bishopwearmouth, was occupied by all the official persons, municipal and maritime, whose presence was justly required; together with the band of the 33rd Regiment.

The Corporation, headed by the Mayor, with other public bodies and functionaries, walked in procession to the river-side, at the old ferry-boat landing, and there embarked in various vessels, and took part in the scene commencing.

The *Lord Durham*, with the band of music, was the first steamer which entered the Dock, with gay colours flying; it was succeeded by the two life-boats of the port; four steam-vessels, officially engaged, came next, and in the following order—viz. the *William and John*, with the "honoured freight" of the Mayor (Wm. Ward, Esq.) and Corporation of the Borough; 2nd, the *Sachorse*, with the Commissioners of the River Wear; 3rd, the *Pilot*; 4th, the *Firebrand*, with the Directors of the Dock Company; and 5th, the *Earl of Sunderland*, from Seaham Harbour, with crowded decks, on which the band of the most noble the Marquis of Londonderry stood in full costume, and, as the Sunderland boats went ahead, played the genial air of "Auld lang syne." The scene of joyous and brilliant animation presented by old Father Wear at this and the subsequent periods of the ceremonial, will never be forgotten by the many thousands of the sons and daughters of the Wear who witnessed it.



OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SUNDERLAND.—THE MARINE PROCESSION.

The river itself was studded with every variety of craft that human beings could crowd into it; and every vessel of every description, afloat or on the stocks, was radiant above with gay flags, and below with happy faces and holiday garbs. The banks, the quays, the windows, roofs, parapets, and chimneys of every building overlooking the river (even to the very platform of the church-towers) were densely crowded. This feeling deepened as the vessels advanced slowly to their great destination, guns firing, bells ringing, all the rainbow-lined flags of all vessels (Union-Jack and "Marriott's Code" included) gaily flying from all mastheads and riggings, and every conceivable place of footing for human beings, on both sides of the river, thronged with gaily-dressed spectators.

It was, indeed, a splendid panorama, east and west, on entering the tidal harbour, and half-tide basin, when the ships appointed to be first loaded in Sunderland Docks were sweeping round in the wake of the steamers.

The ceremonial of "entrance" took place about eleven o'clock, and the following vessels were honoured on the occasion in the following order, amidst the deafening acclamations of many thousands, and with a burst of sunshine which seemed to hail the event at the very moment. 1. The *Welcome*, Captain Robert Hall (owners, Charles Taylor, Esq., of Sunderland, and Brothers), towed by the *Hasnell*, and ultimately loaded with Haswell Walls'-End coal. 2. The *Citadon*, Captain George Gray (owner, William Bell, Esq.), towed by the *Otter* steamer, and ultimately loaded with Belmont coal. 3. The *Don*, Captain William Watley (owners, Braddyll and Co.), towed by the *Pilot* steamer. 4. The *Susannah*, Captain Miles Benson (owner, Mr. John Sanderson Howe, Dock Master), towed by the *Whitsell* steamer.

The first coals were dropped by Mr. J. Bell into the hold of the *Welcome* exactly at twelve o'clock, amidst general acclamations from the vast assemblage, and to the appropriate air of the "Bonny Pit Laddie," excellently played by the Londonderry band and the band of the 23rd Regiment.

The four vessels we have named being partially loaded, the various authorities, municipal, naval, and military, the shareholders, with many ladies and visitors, &c., proceeded to partake of a splendid lunch (well and efficiently provided by Mr. Shortland, of the Albion Hotel), in a capacious superstructure on the coal jetty, carefully and tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and with tables spread for 1000 persons. The chairman of the Dock Company (Mr. Hudson, M.P.) presided at the banquet.

After the customary loyal and national toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman addressed the company at considerable length, in the course of his speech stating that the dock had been accomplished within the estimated cost—that it contained twenty-one acres of ground—that the depth of water in it was equal to that of any one in the kingdom—and when the southern outlet was completed, they would have an entrance affording a depth of twenty-six or twenty-seven feet water, with which any ship could come into the port. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the chairman proposed "Success and prosperity to the Sunderland Docks," adding, "A speedy completion to the southern outlet." (Great applause.) The toast was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner, and with all the honours.

The health of Mr. Hudson was then proposed by Mr. J. J. Wright, and was received with great cheering. Mr. Hudson returned thanks, and proposed "the Mayor and Corporation;" followed by a variety of other toasts, including the health of Mr. Murray, the engineer of the Dock. After this, three cheers were given for Mrs. Hudson and Miss Hudson, and the proceedings terminated.

At the conclusion of the banquet about 400 of the workmen employed at the Docks sat down to an excellent dinner (Mr. Brown in the chair); and, after giving a number of loyal and patriotic toasts and sentiments, they all peaceably separated at six o'clock in the evening.

In the evening, a ball, which was numerously and fashionably attended, was held in the Athenæum. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens; a number of beautiful paintings were hung on the walls; and at the head of the room was displayed a banner, bearing the motto of "Success to the Sunderland Docks." The ball was led off by Mr. Hudson and Mrs. Bramwell.

These details have been condensed from the report of the proceedings in the *Sunderland Herald*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS,

from drawings by Mr. B. Foster, show the marine procession; and the first shipment of coals in the new Dock.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF COALS IN THE NEW SUNDERLAND DOCKS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G.C.B., M.P. FOR TIVERTON. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HENRY JOHN TEMPLE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, of the peerage of Ireland, son of the second Viscount by his second wife, only daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq., was born on the 20th of October, 1784, at Broadlands, in Hampshire. In 1795 he was sent to Harrow, under the head-mastership of the Rev. Dr. Drury. In 1800, he left Harrow for the University of Edinburgh, under Dugald Stewart, and remained there until 1803, when he entered Cambridge. No blemen at that time took their master's degree in two years; and, either from their being held to inherit a sufficiency of knowledge, or that to teach them was hopeless, took it without examination. Lord Palmerston, however, had so far made himself known amongst his contemporaries that he had but just taken his degree and come of age, when, on the general election at Pitt's death, in 1806, he was invited to become a candidate for the representation of the University, which he at that time unsuccessfully contested with Lord Henry Petty (Marquis of Lansdowne) and the late Lord Althorp. The defeat, however, in no way discouraged him from future trials.

In 1807 he contested Horsham along with Lord Fitzharris, when they were beaten by the Duke of Norfolk's dominant influence in the borough, both at the election and on petition against the return. But in the same year he was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. At the dissolution in 1808, he again unsuccessfully contested the University with Sir Vicary Gibbs, against Mr. Smyth and Lord Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton.

In January, 1808, the debate on the address turned upon the expedition to Copenhagen, at the close of the previous year, in support of which Mr. Milnes, father of Monckton Milnes, M.P. for Pontefract, made a most able and brilliant maiden speech, and was followed on the same side by Lord Palmerston, also in his maiden speech. On going out in the division, the famous eccentric old Jack Fuller, bowing before Milnes, said "Way there, gentlemen, for the coming Chancellor of the Exchequer" from that time he went by the name of Orator Milnes, though this most able one turned out to be almost the only speech he ever delivered. Palmerston, also, so far attracted attention on the occasion, that he was forthwith appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and in the following year, Perceval, directed to form a Ministry, and deserted by all the talents, turning to young men of promise, sent for Milnes and Palmerston; and in the recently-published diary of Richard Plumer Ward, himself a contemporary Lord of the Admiralty with Lord Palmerston, there is the following entry upon the subject:—"Lord Palmerston, sent for by Mr. Perceval, was so good as to confide to me that two rulings were offered to him: the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and the Secretaryship at War. These offers were in the alternative of any of them being declined by Milnes, member for Pomfret, father of Monckton Milnes, to whom they were offered. Lord Palmerston consulted me very frankly upon them, and asked if I thought he would be equal to the Seals, either in Cabinet or in Parliament, where he had lately made his *début*. I told him, and was most sincere, that, in common with all his friends, I thought him quite equal to them in point of capacity; but as to nerves in Parliament, about which he seemed most to doubt, nobody could judge but himself. He said, Petty (Lord Lansdowne), whom I mentioned, had come forward, after having felt his way, and got possession of himself in the House, and that, if he had done the same, he, perhaps, would not hesitate; as it was, he inclined to the second place. Among other topics that I urged, one impressed him—the great difference of his pretensions on our return to office, in the event of our going out.

"He allowed, it much flattered his ambition, but feared the prejudice it would occasion to his reputation, if he failed. I left him inclining to be Secretary at War, and admired his prudence, as I had long done the talents and excellent understanding, as well as many other good qualities and accomplishments, of this very fine young man.

"Oct. 18. Lord Palmerston told me he had declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. This he did from diffidence, for which, he said, in the situation of Chancellor, there was no room—as, if he failed, he must ruin himself and all his friends. On the 24th of October, Perceval announced, at the dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, that Lord Palmerston was Secretary at War; and on the next day he was, in the customary manner, by introduction to his assistant-secretaries and clerks, duly installed in office."

In 1811, the Duke of Grafton's death, and consequent succession of Lord Euston to the Peerage, caused a vacancy in the representation of Cambridge, which Lord Palmerston again—and this time successfully—contested.

From 1809 to 1828 he continued in office as Secretary at War; and, notwithstanding several severe contests, retained his seat for the University. In April, 1828, he was raised to a seat in the Cabinet, with Mr. Canning. In November of the same year came on the question of the gross corruption of East Retford and Grampound. The Government proposing to include the former in the hundred, and disfranchise the latter, were beaten upon an amendment by Mr. D'Eyncourt; Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston resigned, and the Ministry, which had included Moderate Reformers, and other remaining members of the Canning party, very shortly broke up, and the Duke of Wellington was sent for.

Up to this time, Lord Palmerston, as to speaking, had confined himself to the necessary explanation upon the estimates connected with his department; but in the adjourned debate upon the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, March 18, 1829, he made one of the most effective speeches delivered in the whole course of the contest, tracing the discontent, slow progress, resistance of law, an imminence of actual outbreak in Ireland, to the oppression of the people for the faith of five millions of them, and also pointing out that no principle of the constitution, nothing established by the revolution of 1688, were in any way opposed to the relief of the Catholics. Bewildered the idea of the House being outvoted, and the legislation of the country being overruled by the return of Catholics to Parliament; admitted his fears of civil war if this equal liberty of religion were withheld, and put it to the House to be counselled by this fear as a warning to the wise. This speech at once raised Palmerston in the opinion of the House.

In July, 1830, a proposal was made to Mr. Huskisson to join the Tory Ministry, which he declined, unless with Lords Grey and Lansdowne. In September, the same offer was made to Lord Palmerston, who expressed his willingness to be of any Administration with Mr. Huskisson, or Lords Grey and Lansdowne, but otherwise declined.

In November, 1830, Parliament met. The Emancipation question settled—that of Reform had become urgent. It was clear that the Tories could not carry a second change of such moment, in the face of those they had so little exasperated by their Relief Bill. The Government, therefore, allowed itself to be defeated upon a side motion as to the appointment of a Finance Committee, the question really at issue being Reform. Lord Melbourne was sent for, and, in concert with Lord Grey, framed the famous Reform Ministry, in which Lord Palmerston received the appointment of Foreign Secretary. The revolution had just broken out in the Netherlands, and Lord Palmerston, with far-seeing prudence, rejected the advice to oppose the separation of Holland and Belgium, which it was quite in his power to have prevented, but which could but have postponed a cause of civil war in the Netherlands, and have retarded the spread of liberal constitutional Government.

At the general election in 1831, the support he had given to the Roman Catholic Emancipation lost the noble Lord his seat for the University. He was, however, returned for Blechingley, the borough at that time of Wm. Russell, of Brancepath Castle, and one of those which lent a vote to its annihilation in schedule A. In 1832 Lord Palmerston was returned for South Hants; but at the general election in 1834 was unsuccessful. In November, 1834—Mr. Huskisson had been some time dead—Lord Spencer had just died -Lord Althorp gone to the Lords the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was also in the House of Peers—Parliament was not sitting—the King, seeing no other resource except Lord John Russell, sent for the Duke of Wellington, and suddenly broke up the Ministry, of which the *Times* said "The Queen has done it."

In April, 1835, the Whigs returned to office, under Lord Melbourne: Lord Palmerston was again at the Foreign Office; and in June of the same year he was returned for Tiverton, which he has since (though he unsuccessfully contested Liverpool in 1841) continued to represent. On this occasion he remained in office until the return of Peel to power in 1841, at the head of a supposed Protectionist Ministry, and a Parliamentary majority gained by ten years' close attention to the registries. This Ministry carried the repeal of the Corn-Laws with the cordial help of Lord Palmerston and his party, who found it not possible any longer, and in the face of the terrible famine in Ireland, to uphold their former proposal of a fixed duty.

In 1846 the Peel Ministry went out; and, in the July of that year, Lord Palmerston was, for the third time, appointed Foreign Secretary.

In a review of the session of Sept. 17, 1846, Lord Palmerston dwelt upon the growing distress of the country, and earnestly objected to the prorogation of Parliament without some distinct statement from the Ministry as to what was to be done on the Corn-Laws—whether they intended to refuse all relaxation of our commercial system, and to stand upon systems of restriction and monopoly, or to make any change. "The right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) had said that he was not prepared to declare that he would never propose a change in the Corn-Laws; but he certainly should not do so, unless at the head of a united Cabinet. In that case, looking at the persons who formed his Administration, I venture (said Lord Palmerston) to predict that he must want something near five years before he can do it." Curiously enough, in just four years and eight months from the date of this speech, Sir Robert Peel brought forward, with a united Cabinet, his measure for the complete repeal of the Corn-Laws.

But, in 1841, Lord Palmerston, however clearly he oresaw the direction of the new Ministry, was not in favour of any sweeping Corn-Law measure. On the 6th of October he urged upon Sir Robert Peel the paramount importance of some definite settlement of the question, and expressed his conviction that the public would never be content with any petty change in the pivot or some slight alteration of the sliding scale; and that, even supposing the existing distress to subside, the country would not be satisfied with any measure short of one which would substantially and *bonâ fide* permit the introduction of foreign corn at a moderate fixed duty.

At the close of the session of September, 1842, Lord Palmerston again dwelt upon the distress of the country, and urged some change in the Corn-Laws; and, referring to the prophecies as to the Reform Bill, "that it must destroy all interest of the landed party in Parliament, and deliver everything up to the overwhelming tide of democratic power," pointed, not merely to the result of elections since, but the divisions of the session as ample answers. In fact, no less groundless, he declared, were the present fears that, by striking off the fetters which cramped and paralyzed industry, any ultimate injury would be inflicted on owners of the soil; while it was impossible to imagine that Parliament would not soon be induced, by force of reason and of argument, to make great and important changes in our commercial system.

But foreign affairs are the favourite theme of Lord Palmerston. He has been at the head of the Foreign-office for upwards of fourteen years: first, from Nov., 1830, until the dissolution of the Melbourne Ministry, in Nov., 1834; then from April, 1835, to Sept., 1841: and lastly, from July, 1845, to the present time. All his best speeches are reviews of foreign policy. In Sept., 1841, being out of office, and reviewing the session, he claimed "to have handed over to hon. gentlemen opposite the foreign relations in a state as satisfactory, as secure, and as much calculated to inspire just confidence, as they were ever at any former period in the history of the country." In Sept., 1842, Lord Palmerston, reviewing the labours of the late, and the work so far of the then Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, entered at length upon a defence of his foreign policy. They were accused by Lord Stanley of reckless interference with foreign Powers, and charged with having bequeathed many embarrassments to their successors. "The Conservatives had come into office on the 3rd of September, 1841. The Speech from the Throne was delivered Feb. 3, 1842; and the whole of the foreign affairs portion of it, with one exception, was full of what their predecessors had done. The speech expressed satisfaction at treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade with Austria, France, Russia, and Prussia—those were left ready for signature by the late Ministry, and, almost unaltered, had been but signed by their successors; so had the treaty as to the security of the Turkish empire, an essential element in the balance of power and preservation of the peace of Europe. Satisfaction had been received for insults and outrages committed by the Persian authorities upon persons under British protection; the attempt on the part of the Shah to conquer Herat and the western part of Affghanistan had been prevented; diplomatic and friendly intercourse had been restored; and we had obtained a commercial treaty placing us upon the footing of the most favoured nation with Persia, and which thus gave us all the securities and privileges previously enjoyed exclusively by Russia. Negotiations with Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Brazil, which the Royal Speech set down as likely to lead to conventions which might extend trade and commerce, were all set on foot by the late Ministry. The uniform success against China was spoken of in the speech as encouraging the hope of a speedy end of differences, so that the dangerous and difficult enterprise was likely to place on a satisfactory footing our commercial relations with more than 200,000,000 of people. In short, eleven treaties of their making had been laid upon the table, five commercial, two political, and four for suppression of the slave trade. The means by which Government could best promote commercial interests were peace between this country and foreign nations, and peace between the other great powers of the world. For ten years, spite of all predictions to the contrary, and many critical situations, they had maintained peace; and the best proof that they enjoyed the confidence and good-will of other nations was to be found in the differences between them, which, by our good offices, we had brought to desirable conclusions, as in the instance of France and the United States, which, but for our friendly interposition, must have ended in a war; also, in our good offices between France and Mexico, and France and Buenos Ayres. On coming into office, in 1830, the Whigs found 18 treaties of commerce in existence; they had added fifteen, two of which were with Austria and Turkey, and of great importance. In 1839 they had entered into a convention with France, for regulating the boundaries of their respective fisheries between Jersey and the coast of France, and which, from 1815, had remained unsettled, and given rise to frequent collisions amongst the fishermen. The long-vexed question of the United States boundary was also, during their tenure of office, so far advanced as that all doubt as to the right reading of the words of the treaty of 1783, which defined the line, were removed. The opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in January, 1831, was, that neither the features claimed by us nor by America were to be found upon the face of the country. However, Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, sent out in the end of 1840, found readily amongst the features of our line, but not the American; and so the basis was laid of an amicable settlement of a question since settled, but that at any time might have become a cause of war with the United States."

THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G.C.B.—FROM THE PICTURE BY JOHN PARTRIDGE

The speech of Tuesday last, whichmay be considered as a defence of his foreign policy, in continuation of his speech of 1842, and, notwithstanding Palmerston's high reputation as a Parliamentary debater, took the House by storm, so far did it surpass all his former efforts, occupied four hours and a half in the delivery, and throughout was spoken with calm unwearied earnestness, and listened to not only with marked attention, but with an enthusiasm unusual in the House.

The reply to the charge of having caused the overthrow of Guizot—that, if the French were aware that any conspirators in England were in league with a clique in France, for the overthrow of any minister, they would sing the more closely with firm support round that Minister, and treat the hostile league with scorn, was cheered again and again by the whole House, and even in the Strangers' Gallery, so forcibly did the parallel with his own case strike home.

The conclusion referring to our diligent industrial progress, peaceful and undisturbed in the midst of shaken thrones, and revolution, war, and bloodshed throughout Europe, the natural ambition to guide the policy and become the destiny of such a people, and the challenge of a verdict of the House and the country as to whether the principles of the foreign policy of Ministers had been unworthy of us as a political, commercial, or constitutional country; or whether we had done more than was needful to assure respect for our subjects, and to guard them from injustice and wrong abroad, was cheered with enthusiasm not merely by the whole House, but, through the impunity of ostensibly, again by the very strangers in the gallery. For several minutes the cheers were heartily renewed; and the noble Lord, who had been cheered by the people outside on coming to the House, was again cheered as he left by those who had enjoyed the privilege of hearing him from the gallery. But the strongest testimony to the power of the speech is to be found in the fact of the number of members actually convinced, and determined by it to vote in support of the policy of the noble Lord.

The speech not only gave a complete history of the enfranchisement and rise to constitutional form, by our help, of the Greek Government, and met every detail of the recent disputes, and every charge of inconsistency, with, and through the good offices of France, but it reviewed every recent point of our foreign policy, reserving no state secrets, and leaving no moot point unexplained as to our acts, advice, and intentions towards all the states of Europe, during the eventful struggles of 1848. And, whatever difference of opinion may be entertained, there can, at all events, be no dispute that Lord Palmerston has, throughout his whole career of five years in Parliament, and ten years of them in office. One year a Lord of the Admiralty, nineteen years

Pitt, in his famous speech of February 1, 1793, advocating an extraordinary credit and increase of land and sea forces, declared "no consideration was more worthy the attention of the House than to crush and destroy principles which are so dangerous and destructive of every blessing this country enjoys under its free and excellent constitution, as those of the French revolution." It was against the principles which have since, spite of all our battles, made good their ground, that we carried on the long and costly war. The policy of Lord Palmerston has been to oppose no principles—no change amongst any people; to extend the encouragement of England not to violence or revolutions, but to *such reforms as prevent revolutions*; to leave every nation to change its Government at its will, and to work out its progress to liberal institutions in its own way. Lord Palmerston has been forty-four years in Parliament, and

Secretary-at-War; then Foreign Affairs, four years; the second time, seven years; and now, the third time, five years and of these thirty-six years of office, twenty-nine have been years of peace, though, in the period, France has twice violently changed her form of government, and nearly all Europe has been shaken with revolutions. Amongst treaties concluded by Lord Palmerston, one of the most remarkable is that with the United States and Nicaragua, as to any passage that may be made uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the ratification of which has been agreed to by the Senate of the United States, and which guarantees for ever upon equal terms, whether in time of war, the unlimited right of way by this passage to all nations, and also the free settlement of all people along the route; to that freed Negroes shall be safe there, and coloured men secure from the tyrannies of the petty officers of labour. The treaty was ordered to be laid down this principle of kindly international neutrality as to commerce and settlers.

Lord Palmerston married, Dec. 16, 1839, Emily Mary, daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne, and widow of the fifth Earl Cowper.

Our likeness is from the beautiful Portrait by Partridge, presented to Lord Palmerston, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., by certain members of the House of Commons, with the following address :—

"Ma'ame. We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, anxious to testify our high sense of Viscount Palmerston's public and private character, and of the independent policy by which he has maintained the honour and interests of this country, request your Ladyship's acceptance of the accompanying portrait, with our warmest wishes for the welfare of his Lordship and yourself."

The deputation, consisting of about ninety members, was introduced by Col. Freestun. Lord James Stuart spoke (addressing Lady Palmerston) of his Lordship's long, arduous, and always successful services—of the high respect and esteem entertained for him by the people of the country, and by the Queen—of the ability by which he had preserved the peace of Europe, and the national gratitude he had so richly earned.

Lady Palmerston, who was much affected, expressed that she felt deeply the compliment, and most the time so considerately chosen for the presentation, and which must be so cheering to her loved husband. His Lordship also addressed the deputation; and, after reference to the principles of foreign policy, said, "The kind expression of your confidence this day, thus flatteringly conveyed, will but stimulate me to an energetic maintenance of the principles and policy thus approved. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honour you have done me, and I beg to assure you, with all sincerity, that I consider this the proudest day of my life."

This was received with prolonged cheers; and the deputation, in high gratification with their reception, left.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE POST-OFFICE ON SUNDAYS.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he must again advert to the regulations which had recently been issued with respect to the Post-office. He had occasion himself yesterday to wish to send to his brother judges of the Privy Council what he considered an important communication respecting some judicial business that was to come on this (Monday) morning. He was at Cheltenham; some sixteen or seventeen miles from London, at the time, and he was told that there was no post: in fact, if he had posted his letter on that day, it would not have arrived in town till to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. He had been informed that a patient had died in consequence of a letter not having been received in due time by the medical adviser. The address to the Crown had been passed by a considerable majority, but he believed that it was in consequence of a surprise, and he verily thought that the words used in council would be to desecrate the Sabbath rather than keep it more holy.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was not at all surprised at the statement which had been made by his noble and learned friend. Since his noble and learned friend last mentioned this subject, he had informed himself as to the doubt which had been suggested. He now found that there could be no doubt of the power of the Crown to change the regulations for the operations of the Post-office. This power was given under the provisions of an act of Parliament (2 and 3 Victoria, c. 52). But the Crown having this undoubted power, he would admit that it was one which ought not to be exercised, except in accordance with an address from Parliament. (Hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM said, that he was afraid that, in consequence of the order in council, various surreptitious modes would be adopted for the conveyance of letters, and by this means the revenue would be lessened.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was afraid that the alteration would lead to a greater desecration of the Sabbath. (Hear.)

Lord MONTEAGLE said that the order in council was totally opposed to the interests of a great commercial country like England; and therefore, if it continued to remain in force, he had no doubt that many ingenious attempts would be made by individuals to defeat it. (Hear.)

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill passed through committee, on the motion of Lord KINNAIRD.

In reply to the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of MINTO promised to lay on the table certain correspondence relative to the late unfortunate wreck of the *Orion* steamer.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill was read a second time, after a few remarks from Lord BEAUMONT. Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

[The debate on the affairs fixed for this day excited the most intense interest. During Mr. Roebuck's speech the House was unusually full of members, and all the places assigned to peers were occupied. Lord Stanley was present. The strangers' gallery was crowded. During the course of the evening, the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite arrived, and remained for a considerable time, listening with apparent attention to the debate.

STAMPS ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. GIBSON alluded to an opinion which prevailed as to monthly publications giving political news (an opinion probably arising from the fact that few of them, if any, were stamped), that they were in the habit to some extent, to evade it. He wished to ask whether they were so; and whether it was true that the Stamp Office had recently interfered with a monthly publication called the *Freeholder*; and, if so, whether the right hon. gentleman could explain why this should have been singled out to be interfered with, when others in a similar position had been let alone.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed monthly publications giving news were liable to stamp duties as newspapers. It is true that a letter had been written recently to the editor of the *Freeholder*, calling attention to the publication of his paper without a stamp. The *Freeholder*, however, had not in any sense been "singled out" for such proceeding, but the same course had been taken as in other cases when the attention of the Stamp-office was called to the matter. (No, no.)

Mr. GIBSON: There are hundreds of such cases. (Hear)

THE LATE SCENE IN THE LORDS.—THE CHEVALIER BUNSEN AND LORD BROUGHAM.

On the Prussian Minister's House Bill,

Sir R. INGLIS observed that this was a bill to enable the Prussian Minister to provide a permanent residence, like the French Minister resided in Hertford House (he wished he did at present), the Russian Minister at Ashburnham House, and the Austrian at Chandos House. The hon. gentleman took occasion to pass a severe strictures on Lord Brougham's conduct towards the Chevalier Bunsen in the House of Lords on Monday week last.

Mr ROEBUCK defended his noble and learned friend, Lord Brougham.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that the unfortunate scene that had occurred between the Chevalier Bunsen and Lord Brougham, the former would feel assured that both Houses of Parliament held him in the highest respect in his individual as well as diplomatic character.

GREECE. FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in postponing the orders of the day for the purpose of giving precedence to Mr Roebuck's motion, gave utterance to a desire that, as that motion fairly raised a grave question, those hon. members who had given notice of amendments on it would not press them, but allow the division to be taken on the main question.

Mr. ANSTEY yielded to this desire; but Mr. HUME refused to promise anything—he would use his discretion.

Mr. ROEBUCK then addressed the House the following resolution:—"That the principles on which the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government has been regulated have been such as were calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and, in times of unexampled difficulty, to preserve peace between England and the various nations of the world." The hon. and learned member said he made his motion because he thought that, in a Government like ours, an Administration of which the policy had been condemned by one branch of the Legislature, could not, so long as that condemnation remained uncontradicted by the House of Commons, maintain the interests of England abroad or at home, or hold the reins of power to themselves. He had admitted that no Administration ought to resign in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords; but, after so plain and unambiguous a resolution as that lately passed by the House of Lords, it was necessary for the House of Commons to say what the opinion of the people of England was on this subject. Although, doubtless, her Majesty's Government were anxious to have the opinion of the House on their foreign policy deliberately pronounced, he (Mr Roebuck) had not, as was insinuated by Mr. Disraeli, framed his resolution or their suggestions to be had never shaped his course in reference to party, or been instigated in his conduct by personal spite. The proposition of the House of Lords was, when deprived of its Nisi Prius gobbledegook and technicalities, a condemnation of the foreign policy of the Government. In his opinion, the principle of the foreign policy of the Government affected two distinct classes of subjects—individual rights and wrongs, and the general dignity and honour of Great Britain. As far as regarded individual rights and wrongs, the object which the noble Foreign Secretary always had in view was, to extend the protection and shield of England to her wandering sons carried by commerce or necessity to all the regions of the civilised world. With respect to the general interests of the country, the policy of the noble Lord had been to maintain the peace of the world, not by truckling to despotism, but by teaching all foreign communities that England, so far as the law of nations would permit, would bring her great moral force and lend her name to the maintenance of constitutional government, neither abetting anarchy on the one hand, nor upholding despotism on the other. By the motion he submitted to the House, he desired them to decide, not whether the existing Government should continue in office, but whether these two great principles, steadily upheld by the Foreign Secretary, should be affirmed by the Commons of England, or whether the antagonistic principles should be adopted. The hon. and learned member proceeded to compare the general foreign policy pursued from 1789 to 1815 with that pursued from 1830 to the present time; and from the general results of these two distinct policies he founded his approbation of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, originated by the Duke of Wellington in 1830, and wisely followed up by Lord Palmerston from the time when he foresaw the necessity of the separation of Belgium from Holland. The hon. and learned member proceeded to analyse the resolution of the House of Lords, and to examine in detail the objections urged upon the Greek Government; and he vindicated the manner in which the claims had been enforced, and the negotiations which the French Government conducted. He cited the precedent of France urging her claims against Portugal in 1831, and other cases, to justify the conduct of England; and having repudiated the doctrine propounded as the law of nations in the resolution of the Lords, he concluded by appealing to the House to give a clear, positive, unambiguous decision on the broad question he placed before them—the question of the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. HUME, finding that the amendment of which he had given notice, although pleasing to himself, was not pleasing to others, and desiring, in the existing state of foreign countries, to preserve the Government in power, would not embarrass the question proposed, and would not, therefore, press his amendment.

Sir F. THESIGER opposed and Mr. P. WOOD supported the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM trusted that, however the House would debate the great question before them, they would get out of the mire they had been for nearly six hours, and argue it on general grounds. It was hardly possible to exaggerate the gravity of the question they had to discuss, for it nearly touched the dignity, the honour, and the interests of the country. For four years, he (Sir J. Graham) had given to the Government an independent support. He had long known, and had for four years been the colleague of, Lord Palmerston, and had found the conduct always honourable and trustful to his colleagues; therefore his feelings were naturally favourable to the Government or to the noble Foreign Secretary. But the motion before the House was not the simple contradiction of the resolution agreed to by the House of Lords, but a distinct vote of approbation, on the narrow ground of Greece, but on the general foreign policy of the Government since their accession to office. The right hon. gentleman addressed himself to the criticism of Lord Palmerston's general conduct. In Spain he found him very anxious to the Government there, disparaging Narvaez in 1846, and lecturing him in 1848; and after the late reconciliation with the Court of Spain he found the noble Lord making the extraordinary declaration that peace but Sir Henry Bulwer was across the Quantic, and employed at Washington, he would advise her Majesty to send Sir Henry Bulwer back to Madrid. In Portugal, in Switzerland, in Italy, he found the noble Lord interfering, and writing insolent despatches, and pursuing a course of tortuous policy, in relation to those countries, which although Lord Hardwicke, Lord Grey commanded a ship there, declared that Sir William Parker had weighed anchor on a fine day, and had entered the Straits deliberately. With respect to Greece, the most important of the claims made was that on the islands of Sapienza and Cervi, and it was by the merest accident that these islands had not been seized by Sir W. Parker in October last. Peremptory orders had been sent out to Sir W. Parker by Lord Palmerston, but for the prudence of the gallant Admiral, a case of war with France and Russia would undoubtedly have arisen. The right hon. gentleman accused the Foreign Secretary of having pursued M. Guizot to the death with a bitter animosity, and of having exhibited generally a want of truth and fair dealing with foreign Ministers. Entertaining these opinions of the noble Lord's conduct, he could not consistently give his vote for the motion before the House.

On the motion of Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, the debate was adjourned to the next day.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord LANGDALE took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following public and private bills:—Judges of Assize, Pirates Head-Money Repeal, Greenwich Hospital Improvement, Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, Firth and Clyde Navigation, Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, South-Eastern Railway (amendments of acts, power to raise additional capital), Railway Companies Clearing, Childwall Associative Workmen, Bodmin and Wadebridge Railway, Worcester and Lincoln Railway, New North-road (amendment of the act of last session), Dumfries and Maxwell Town Waterworks, Cobbe's Divorce. The Lords Commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Granville.

SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR.

Lord BROUGHAM again drew attention to the inconveniences likely to arise from the recent change in the Post-office regulations, and mentioned the case of a death which had occurred within the last day or two, in consequence of the impossibility of calling in a medical man. Mr Drouyn de Lhuys, and Lord Cowley, had recently been in communication with the Greek Government, and Baron Gros had himself received a draft of the convention from his own Government, and therefore he could not communicate it to Mr. Wyse. The statement was, therefore, utterly untrue; and yet upon that statement mainly was public opinion of the circumstance formed in this country. The charge thus brought against Mr. Wyse also applied to Lord Cowley and Baron Gros; for on the 24th of April, that the English and French Governments had come to an agreement as to the essential basis of the convention that had been signed between the two Powers; and that Mr. Wyse, being in actual possession of information, and knowing of the existence of that convention, had, nevertheless, with a full knowledge of that fact, renewed coercive measures, by which he compelled the Greek Government to agree to his proposal, as far as there was a charge that, as far as Mr. Wyse was concerned, was utterly and positively untrue. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wyse had received no communication from Baron Gros on the 24th, or at any time earlier than the draft of the treaties to the draft of a convention of any sort or kind. ("Hear, hear," and cheers) Those who made that charge were misled for their information to the statement in the *Times* of "our own correspondent"—(laughter, and cries of "Hear"); a most valuable auxiliary, by the way, he must say in passing, because on one person who had spoken of the Earl of Aberdeen) had all his best sayings claimed publicly by the *Morning Herald*; and another was much more obvious, indebted to the correspondent of the *Times* than to the blue books. The noble Lord then said that all those affairs were now settled, and that the unpleasant difference with France was perfectly adjusted—so completely, that, had it not been for certain discussions in the French Chamber, M. Drouyn de Lhuys would have been most probably then present to hear the discussion. As to the territorial part of the question, it was always understood that the islands claimed belonged to the British Government as part of the Ionian states; and if the Greek Government, by the occupation of either of those islands, it was an invasion of the rights of England. It, however, formed no portion of the treaties agreed upon this occasion, and still remained open. Having thus disposed of Greece, he turned to the speech of Sir James Graham of the previous evening, and reminded the right hon. baronet that he had approved of Portugarence in the case of Belgium and Holland, and of the seizure of the Dutch vessels, which was certainly not done with the consent of Austria, Russia, or Prussia. By the conduct of England, they withdrew from the conference, and Prussia had assembled an army on her confines which caused France to take precautions which would otherwise have been unnecessary. Those three powers were to be congratulated on the peace which had been made—and made no secret of their wishes to keep up the union between the two countries. He admitted that the erection of the small kingdom of Belgium was an experiment, but it was a most successful one, to which he could look with pride and satisfaction as a claim for the confidence of the House of Commons. With respect to the interference with the affairs of Portugal, he put it to any one to say what interest England could have as to whether the throne of Portugal should be filled by Don Miguel or Donna Maria? Manifestly none. But the real question was between absolute and constitutional government, and he thought it quite advisable to support the representative of the latter, for the sake even of the welfare of Portugal itself. As a result, the right hon. Baronet was joined with him in the policy pursued, and was scarcely justified in now turning round upon him for that to which he was himself a party. The noble Lord then stated the circumstances attending the last interference in the affairs of Greece. There, he said, the Crown was in danger, and the Queen had appealed to France, England, and Spain for succour. The course pursued on that occasion was only defensible because any other course would have led to the insurrection by Spain without any of the conditions in favour of the insurgents and of the popular party which England had been enabled to stipulate for. It was said that Costa Cabral was the author of what constitutional government was there to this country? He had only endeavoured that Costa Cabral should be exiled while party feeling ran high, and until the Courts should have entered upon their functions. There was, it never was, intended to have been, the intention to exclude for ever Costa Cabral, or any other individual, from a return to power in Portugal. The case of Spain was precisely similar to that of Portugal, and was defensible on the same grounds; and, although General Narvaez was in power, he could not see in that fact any defeat of the policy of England, for the Constitution was in force and strictly observed. The manner and tone of his (Lord Palmerston's) despatches and conduct were severely criticised; but he would take the liberty of contrasting his despatch which had been condemned with one from Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Minister of a mild and non-interfering Government. [The noble Lord read a despatch from Lord Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons, dated December, 1845, censuring the Greek Government in the most unmeasured terms for the dismissal of Gen. Church and the appointment of Gen. Grivas. This despatch he compared with his own to Sir H. Bulwer when in Spain, and appealed to the House to say in which of them the tone was the least offensive.] With respect to the note to the Spanish Government, regarding that, as Sir H. Bulwer was in America, he could not be sent again to Spain, which the right hon. Baronet so strongly condemned as a deliberate insult to that country, he had only to say that that note, as well as the one from the Spanish Minister, had been previously submitted to, and agreed upon by, both Governments. He was unwilling to re-open the question of the Spanish marriages, but, as it formed a count in the indictment against him, he felt bound to say that he understood from the noble Lord whom he succeeded, and from what subsequently transpired, that promises had been broken not by Ministers, but by higher personages—in reference to those marriages. Referring to the charge of having pursued M. Guizot to his fall, Lord Palmer-

ston utterly repudiated it; remarking, that, if the French nation thought for a moment that any knot of foreign conspirators sought the destruction of their Minister, and that these conspirators found asylum in their own land, they would scorn the leaguers, and would cling to the Minister against whom such intrigues should be directed. The noble Lord next proceeded to reply to the charges made by Sir James Graham with respect to the interference in the affairs of Switzerland and Italy, to which latter country Lord Minto was indirectly invited by the Pope to aid in the administrative reforms which he was then endeavouring to carry out in Rome, and from thence he was subsequently sent for to Naples, and requested to interfere to settle the affairs of Sicily; and yet all this was called an uncalled-for interference. He denied that the policy pursued by the Government had a tendency to excite revolutions; but it was the easiest way to run down an opponent when he was an advocate for prudent concession, to describe him as a revolutionist. He justified sending the British fleet to the Dardanelles, which he utterly denied could be considered as a threat against Russia or Austria. It was only a measure of support to the Porte, should it be attacked for not surrendering the Hungarian refugees. With respect to the fleet entering the Dardanelles, and the charge that it had been said that it so entered in consequence of stress of weather, he had to explain that the fleet first entered an outer bay and anchored, upon which the Government of the Porte intimated that if bad weather should arise, safer anchorage would be found in the inner bay. For some days Sir William Parker remained in the outer bay, but the weather becoming threatening, he had availed himself of the permission to remove to a safer anchorage. In conclusion, the noble Lord contended that the principles of their foreign policy were sanctioned by the great mass of the people, and that nothing had been done to deprive them of the confidence of that people; and he fearlessly challenged the decision of this political, commercial, and constitutional country on the whole line of his policy.

[The noble Lord's speech, which took nearly five hours in the delivery, was received by the House with the utmost favour, and the conclusion was cheered in the most vehement manner.]

On the motion of Sir J. Walmsley, the debate was adjourned.

The House shortly afterwards rose, at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Sir H. HALFORD withdrew the County Rates Bill for the present session, after a discussion.

The Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. AGLIONBY moved the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER opposed it, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a debate, the House divided—

For the second reading	..	..	..	103
Against it	..	..	..	84
Majority for the bill	..	..	..	19

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the Accidents on Railways Bill, the object of which was to make railway companies liable for accidents caused by the acts of their servants.

Mr. ELLIS objected to the bill, as a piece of partial and unnecessary legislation, founded on a single case that had occurred on the Midland line. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ADDERLEY, Colonel SIBTHORP, and Mr. SPOONER supported.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Mr. RICARDO opposed the bill.

The House divided—

For the second reading	..	..	..	53
Against it	..	..	..	103
Majority against the bill	..	..	..	19

The bill was thrown out.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Earl TALBOT presented a petition from Kensington against the erection in Hyde Park of the building for the Exposition of 1851.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the unsightly brick building erected in the open space near St. Margaret's Church, which he hoped was only for a temporary purpose, but in finding fault with this they were straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, while they were authorising the erection of a huge brick building in Hyde Park. He should either to-morrow or Tuesday give notice of his intention to draw the attention of their Lordships to this subject.

The Irish Franchise Bill was postponed to Monday next.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY (IRELAND).

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, having presented petitions from the Lord Mayor, corporation, and trades of Dublin against the proposed abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant, proceeded to move the following resolutions:—1. That to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant is contrary to the expectations held out by the statesmen who carried the legislative union between the two countries, and who declared that, though her Parliament was reserved, Ireland should retain her Court. 2. That if ever a period were inauspicious for any great change in the accustomed executive of Ireland, it is at a time when three years of famine have reduced her to the utmost verge of despair; when large numbers of the resident proprietors are ruined; when the burden of new poor-laws is in operation; when the forced sales of estates is carrying on; when a rebellion has been only recently suppressed; when agitations of land questions excite to violence and illegal proceedings; and when the great controversy of Free-Trade and Protection convulses the agricultural interests of the country. 3. That considering Dublin is one of the first manufacturing cities in Europe, and justly the pride of all Irishmen, with a population of 300,000, a trade improving between 1833 and 1848 from 600 to 980,000, and a navigation augmenting in like proportion, by 2,000 registered tons, that it is the head quarters of a large army, with law courts presided over by twelve judges, a high court of equity administered by a Lord Chancellor, a college of heralds, an opulent university, and an archæological society, abounding itself in scientific, literary, and charitable institutions; and considering that it differs from Edinburgh by being separated from the Imperial metropolis by a boisterous Channel, while it possesses a Privy Council prepared to take all steps which a public exigency may require, it appears that Dublin is a capital competent to give the civil and military direction which a crisis may require—a crisis which, notwithstanding the increased facilities of communication, may demand instant and local interposition, and which the office of Lord-Lieutenant, now existing for upwards of half a century, has hitherto been found able successfully to cope with and control.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Earl GREY, on the part of the Government, deprecated discussion on the subject until the bill relating to it was before the House.

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed some doubts as to the expediency or propriety of the measure. He thought that some central source of authority would be requisite in Ireland, with which the authorities in this country could communicate in any case of emergency.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said that he would not then press the resolutions, and they were accordingly withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE PROPOSED ERECTION IN HYDE-PARK.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice of a motion for Monday next with respect to the right of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to erect a building in Hyde-park for the Exhibition of 1851.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury when the intended Exhibition of 1851 would close; also whether it was not still the case that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should re-consider their determination to erect the building in Hyde Park; and whether, in the event of the amount raised, or to be raised, by voluntary subscription being insufficient, it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to apply to Parliament, either this year or next, for a grant of public money to defray the expenditure which would be incurred. ("Hear, hear," and cheers from the Protectionist benches.)

BRITISH CLAIMS ON THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. B. COCHRANE, seeing the noble Lord at the head of the Government in his place, wished to ask him whether any correspondence had passed between her Majesty's Government and the King of the Two Sicilies (not the King of Naples) on the subject of some extravagant and absurd demands made by British merchants in Messina

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that communications had passed between the two Governments, but as the last despatch intimated that the matter in dispute had been referred to arbitration, the time had not arrived when the papers could be laid on the table

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked, if any threat had been held out to the King that the British fleet would be sent to Naples?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, no such threat whatever had been held out, but he must decline answering any more questions on the subject, as the communications were going on with a friendly Government upon claims that now appeared to be fair and just, and these questions would only have the effect of impeding their recovery. (Cheers.)

GREECE.—FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Sir JOHN WALSH, who condemned the Foreign policy of the present Government, and declared his intention to vote against Mr. Roebuck's motion.

The discussion was continued by Sir H. VERNEY, who supported the Government; and by Sir R. INGLIS, the Marquis of GRANBY, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and Mr. GLADSTONE, all of whom commended Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, while Mr. B. OSBALDESTON and Sir G. GREY defended it.

Mr. DRUMMOND also condemned the foreign policy of Ministers; and, on the motion of Mr. COCKBURN, the debate was again adjourned.

The House rose at a quarter past two o'clock.

INTEREST PAID TO SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total amount of loss of interest sustained by the public on account of excess of interest paid to trustees of savings-banks by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt above that received by them from the 20th of November, 1844, to the 20th November, 1849, was £222,905; and on account of friendly societies, £105,153. The calculation includes Ireland and Scotland.

Jenny Lind recently gave six concerts at Stockholm, in aid of the pension fund for the wives and orphans of the performers of the Theatre Royal of that city. The clear profits amounted to upwards of 60,000*l.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMBIGUUS is thanked for his polite attention, but the diagram forwarded is obviously imperfect

YANKEE DOODLE.—Please bill, consignorially, as you will see by our notice

R. B.—For the etymology and application of the word "Gambit," see the "Chess-Players Hand Book," page 72

W. N.—Will "W. N." explain to us the nature of the answer he re-quires

R. W. P.—Under consideration

T. H. G.—You must address the author of the work in question through his publisher

J. B. E.—Under consideration. New Brunswick. It shall be re-examined

ALPHA. Long—it is. Next week, if we have room

CAICUS.—The key move of Enigma 369 is—1. R to K 5th. Of 381 is—1. Q to B 7th (ch). Of 383, 1. P to Q Kt 4th. Also of 384 is—1. R to K 5th

MARCUS.—The key to Enigma 371 is—1. R to K R 5th; 2. P to K R 4th, &c.

A JUVENILE SUBSCRIBER.—See the notice above to "Caicus."

CALEB.—The Match between Messrs Mongredien and G. Medley has terminated in the latter winning, seven in four games, and four games being drawn.

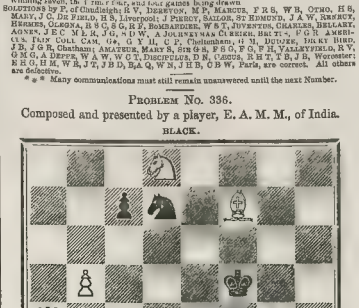
SOLUTIONS by F. of Chudleigh; R. V. Dereton, Devon; P. Marcus, F R S, W H, Otho, H S, Leavy, J, Fair Field, H S, Liverpool; J Percy, Sailor, St Edmund, J A W, Rhenus, Hermes, Oleras, B S C & R P, Bordesdere, W R T, Juventus, Charles, Bellast, Agnes, J E C M R, J G, S D W, A Journeyman Cheich, Brighton, P G H Americus, Jem Golf Cam, Oh, G Y H, C P, Chisholme, H M, Dundee, Dilly Bird, J B, J G R, Chatham; Amateur, Mary S, Sirgis, F S G, F G, F H, Valleyfield, R V, H M G, A Deper, W A W, W G T, Dorchester, D R, Ulcis, R B T, T B, J S, Worcester; E H G, H M, W R, J T, J B D, B A Q, W N, J E B, C B W, Paris, are correct. All others are defective.

* * * Many communications must still remain unanswered until the next Number.

PROBLEM No. 336.

Composed and presented by a player, E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN BERLIN AND POTSDAM.

In February, 1849, a Chess-Club was founded in Potsdam, under the auspices of Herr Grenfisch, a former member of the Berlin Club. At the first anniversary meeting of the Potsdam Club, this year, the young society took the bold resolution to challenge the parent Club at Berlin; and a Match by Correspondence has accordingly been arranged. The contest is to consist of two games; of which, however, the first is to be finished before the other is begun. The following are the opening moves. It will be seen that Berlin, having to begin, has adopted the variation of the Scotch Gambit, which was introduced by Mr. Horwitz some time ago (*a*).

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).	WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. *Q to K B 4th (b)*	Kt takes Q B P (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d		
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	9. K to Q sq	Q takes Q
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	10. Q B takes Q	P to Q 3d
5. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	11. K takes Kt	K takes Kt
6. Q to K B 3d	Kt to Q 5th	12. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K 3d
7. Kt takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q sq	13. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q B sq
		Berlin to play.	

(*a*) Mr. Horwitz, who had only examined the most obvious consequences of the move he suggested, subsequently abandoned the variation as untenable; but it was taken up afterwards by Mr. Staunton, and shown to be perfectly sound, and a most important feature in this celebrated Gambit. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," pp. 170-174.

(*b*) It was by this move, which had been entirely overlooked by all who had practised and written upon the variation, that the "Handbook" established the validity of this peculiar attack.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following games between the well-known author on Chess, Major C. F. de Jaenisch and another amateur of St. Petersburgh, have been kindly forwarded to us by the former for publication.

(Philidor's defence to the K Kt game.)

WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Major J.).	WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Major J.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to K 4th	Q to K R 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	27. P to Q Kt 3rd (*e*)	K R to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. R to K B sq	B to K 4th
4. Q takes P	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Q to her 2d	P to K R 4th
5. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2d	30. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes K R P
6. Q to her sq	K Kt to B 3d	31. Kt to K B 3d	B to K B 5th (dis ch)
7. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to K 4th	32. Kt takes Q	B takes Q
8. P to Q 3d	Q B to his 3d	33. Kt takes K Kt P	P takes P
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	34. Kt to K 7th (*ch*)	R takes Kt
10. B takes Kt	B takes B	35. P takes R	R to K sq
11. K Kt to Q 4th	Castles	36. R to K Kt sq	R takes P
12. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3d	37. R takes P (*ch*)	K to B sq
13. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2d	38. R to K R 6th	R to his 2d
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	39. P to Q R 4th	R to K 3d
15. B to Q 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq	40. K to Kt 2d	R to K B 3d
16. Q R to Q Kt sq	B checks	41. K to K R 3d	R to his 2d
17. K to R sq	Q to K B 2d	42. R to K B 5th	R takes R
18. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B 5th	43. B takes R	K to B 3d
19. P to K B 6th (*b*)	Q to her 2d (*c*)	44. R to K 4th	P to Q 4th
20. P takes P	P takes R	45. K to B 3d	R to his 4th
21. R takes Kt (*d*)	P takes R	46. B to Q 3d	P to K B 4th
23. Q to K R 6th	Q to her 4th	47. B to Q R 6th	K to Q 5th
24. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3d	48. B to Q 3d	P to K B 5th
25. Q takes K B P	Q to K R 4th		

And after several more moves, the game was declared drawn.

(*a*) By the sacrifice of this Pawn he is enabled to bring his Kt into effective co operation with the other forces immediately.

(*b*) All this is good play of these.

(*c*) Taking Pawn with Pawn would have been highly dangerous.

(*d*) This is better, we believe, than the more obvious method of taking the K Kt Pawn.

(*e*) We should rather have driven back the Bishop with the Queen Bishop's Pawn.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

Of the opening in this game Major Jaenisch remarks that "it seems to require a more satisfactory analysis. The greatest English authority (*see* the "Chess-Player's Handbook," page 161) pronounces in favour of the attack. The greatest German authority (*see* an article by Von der Lasa in the *Berliner Schachzeitung*, 1848, page 79) holds a contrary opinion. In the hope to decide this question, Messrs. Schumoff and Jaenisch have commenced a series of games at this opening, of which the following is one."

WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Von Jaenisch).	WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Von Jaenisch).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to her 5th (*ch*)	K to K 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. B to K 5th	Q to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. P to K B 4th	K to Kt 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. P to K B 5th	R to K 4th (*c*)
5. K Kt to K 5th	Q Kt to B 3d	16. P to K B 6th (*ch*)	K to R 3d
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	17. P to K B 7th	K to Kt 2d
7. B takes Kt (*ch*)	K takes B	18. P takes Q, becoming a Kt (*ch*)	R takes Kt
8. Q to K R 5th (*ch*)	P to K Kt 3d	19. Q to K B 7th (*ch*)	K to R sq
9. Q takes B	P to Q 3d (*a*)	20. B Mates	
10. Q to Q Kt 5th	R to K sq		
11. Castles	R takes P (*b*)		

(*a*) Since the present game was played, Mr. Schumoff has hit upon a remarkably ingenious mode of carrying on the defence from this point, the variations on which form the subject of an article we have been favoured with by him and Major Jaenisch. Mr. Schumoff's discovery consists in the playing the *Q's Pawn to Q 4th*, instead of to Q 3d at this moment, and we regret extremely that our limits forbid our giving the copious and interesting analysis by which these writers seek to prove the correctness of their novel defence. The whole of it, however, will be found in the July Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, to which periodical we must be content to refer those readers who are desirous of going fully into the subject.

(*b*) This was an error.

(*c*) Fatal.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Town Hall, Oxford, was numerously filled on Monday evening by members of the Institute and of the University and others, of whom, as usual, a large proportion were ladies. The entertainments were the inspection of a vast number of beautiful prints, drawings, and models, and music. The latter was afforded, except in one instance, by members of the University, under the skilful direction of Charles W. Corfe, Esq., of Christ Church. The exception was a beautiful pianoforte solo, played by Mrs. Kitchingle, a professional lady, who, on this occasion, most kindly volunteered her aid. The rest of the music consisted of selections from the works of the great masters of vocal composition of the Elizabethan age. The whole was extremely well executed, and appeared to afford very general satisfaction.

Refreshments were provided in the Council Chamber, and two very beautiful antique chalices were handed round, filled with cider "cups," one of which was the coronation-cup of Charles II. The noble President, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Vice-Chancellor were present, besides several of the heads of houses. The Town-Hall was most tastefully decorated with a large number of pictures and prints, chiefly, we believe, the property of one of the most zealous members of the local committee, Mr. R. J. Spiers.

On Tuesday morning, a meeting of the architectural section was held. The Principal of Brasenose read a paper by Dr. Whewell, on the Gothic architecture of the Continent; and the Rev. Edward Hill, one by A. Millward, Esq., on some of the peculiarities of Continental churches, as to their form and arrangement. Both papers were replete with interest, and the former of the two could be the work of none but a master of his. About sixty were present, including the Rev. the Vice-chancellor and the indefatigable president.

The concluding general meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, the president in the chair. The proceedings, which commenced at half-past twelve and lasted till half-past two, were begun by the reading of the report by Mr. Tucker, one of the secretaries. The tenor of the report was entirely congratulatory.

The report, and all the propositions made in the course of the meeting, were unanimously adopted. The first of these was the election of new members to serve in the committee.

Invitations were read to the Institute to hold meetings either next year, or soon, in Newcastle, Lichfield (the mention of which place was received with considerable applause), Northampton, Chichester, and St. Albans. The committee, however, suggested for next year Bristol; and this proposition was warmly seconded by Mr. Britton, who especially requested the Institute to bear in mind how great an impulse would be given to the restoration of the cathedral of that city, now going on, should they determine on visiting it. It was, therefore, resolved that Bristol should be the place; but a visit, and, if possible, a congress of the various county archæological and kindred societies, at St. Albans, was settled should be held some time between this and the next annual meeting. Thanks were voted by acclamation to those other places from which invitations had been received, and a hope expressed that the Institute might before long find itself able to visit each of them.

Various resolutions expressing thanks were then proposed, and in every case unanimously adopted.

THE GORHAM CASE.

The clergy of Arnstic, Montgomeryshire, having presented a memorial to the Bishop of Bangor, stating that the decision in the Gorham case has given a latitude of interpretation whereby "the Articles may be construed to mean anything or nothing," and expressing a wish that the right rev. prelate would, with his brother prelates, take measures to remedy such an anomalous state of things; the Bishop replied, on June 10th, and admitted the necessity of applying some remedy to the evil. He also expressed his regret that "the distinguished members of the legal profession who decided the case had not confined themselves to reasons of policy and expediency, and had entangled themselves with questions of doctrine—shoring up their decision by theological arguments that will not bear investigation." The Right Rev. Prelate believes, however, that the importance of the judgment has been overrated; that it applies only to the particular case, and can have no authority over the doctrines of the Church. "The clergy will still hold and teach the same doctrine, as heretofore, on spiritual regeneration by baptism."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

A convocation was held on Monday at two o'clock, for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees on the Earl of Clarendon, the Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, F S A., the president of the Archæological Institute, and on the well-known American historian Prescott. Great numbers of visitors, especially ladies, were present in the theatre, and the candidates were greeted by the assembly with great enthusiasm. They were presented by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, Dr. Phillimore, who, in a few phrases of Latin, set forth the claims which these distinguished personages had for honour in the University of Oxford. The Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, conferred the degrees in person; and almost all the heads of houses who still remain in Oxford were seated with him on the Doctor's bench.

INSTALLATION OF THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—The Very Rev. Richard Dawes, A.M., Rector of King's Somborne, Hampshire, was duly installed with customary forms of the ancient Cathedral on Tuesday morning. There was a fashionable congregation to witness the ceremony.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Very Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, to the Deanery of Salisbury. The Rev. Ralph Sadleir, to be Hebdomadal Canon in Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster. The Hon. Charles Colson, Vicar of Great Hormead, Essex, to the Deanery Rural of Buntingford, in the diocese of Rochester. The Rev. John Downall, Vicar of Ottery St. Mary, to the Deanery Rural of Ottery, in the diocese of Exeter. The Rev. J. Hutchinson to the Canon Residentiary and Precentorship of Lichfield Cathedral. The Rev. James Garvey, to the Rectory of Ashby-cum-Fenby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The Rev. William Layng, to the Rectory of Creston, Lincolnshire. The Rev. John Burrell Hayter, to the Rectory of Brighting, Sussex. The Rev. John Ward, to the Rectory of Wath, Yorkshire.

VACANCIES.—Newton-Kyme R., county and archdiocese of York, value £230; no residence; pat., T. Fawkes, Esq.; Rev. E. Dunnicliffe, prom. Bumstead-Helion V., Essex and Cambridgeshire, dio. Rochester; value £174, with residence; pats., Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. J. Hodgson, dec. Mastership (Head) of Pyrsent's Grammar School, Chudleigh, Devon; salary £30, with residence; testimonials before May 15; Rev. E. C. Collins, resigned.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection.—The Rev. W. Turner, late master of the grammar-school at Uppingham, from the pupils; the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, first incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Redcar, Yorkshire, by his parishioners, in grateful remembrance of his faithful services and unchanging attachment to his flock during a period of twenty-three years; the Rev. Thomas Gifford Gallwey, from the inhabitants of Malvern; the Rev. William Bowshew, Curate of Astbury, from the patron, rector, and parishioners, a salver, and a purse containing 300 sovereigns, as an acknowledgment of faithful services rendered in that parish for seventeen years.

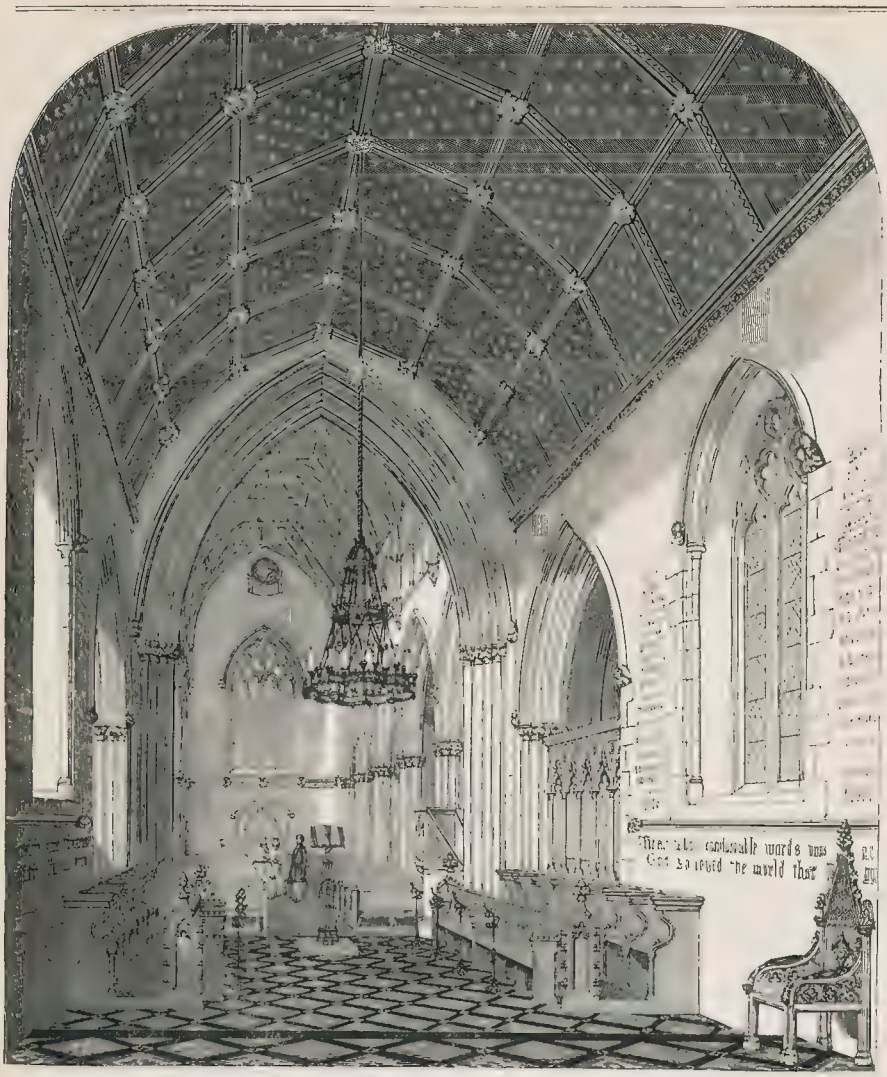
JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday night, in Bloomsbury Chapel; the Rev. W. Brock acting as chairman. A short address from the rev. gentleman, the secretary read the report, which stated that, during the last year, the contributions from the juvenile auxiliaries had been larger than formerly; the increase had arisen principally from the formation of new auxiliaries, and partly from some schools having adopted the plan of subscribing one farthing per week, and the teachers one penny. In addition to the regular contributions, nearly £70 has been raised among the children by the delivery of lectures, illustrated by the dissolving views. From the reports transmitted home by the missionaries, it appears that the society's operations are most extended in India, in which country there are 36 missionaries and assistant pastors, 72 native preachers; 45 day-schools, containing 2279 boys and girls; and 14 Sunday-schools, with 1000 scholars. In Ceylon, the West Indies, Africa, and other parts, the objects of the society are also being carried out with more or less of success. Several rev. gentlemen then addressed the meeting.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR, WESTMINSTER.

On Monday, the festival of St. John the Baptist, the new Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, situate in Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, with great solemnity.

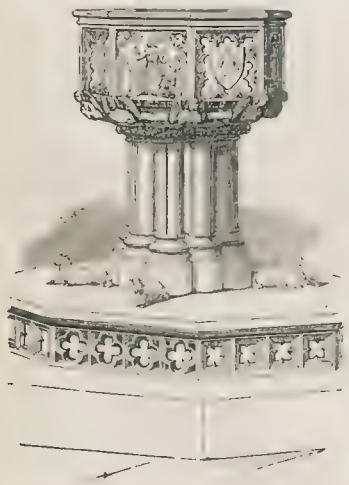
Our readers will recollect that this stately Church has been built and endowed at the sole cost and charge of Miss Burdett Coutts a large act of munificence which must endear the name and memory of this pious lady to the Christian world. It originated in a sweet impulse of filial affection. Miss Coutts being anxious to raise a memorial to her father, the late Sir Francis Burdett, rightly conceived that no more appropriate mode of carrying her wishes into effect could be adopted than that of building and endowing a church in the heart of that city with which her revered parent's name had been so many years intimately associated. The first stone of the Church was laid July 30, 1847; and a report of the interesting proceedings, with a view of the exterior of the edifice, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 275. After the foundation-stone had been laid, the works were delayed for some time; but, the schools were proceeded with, the ordinary services of the Church being in the meantime performed in the old chapel, daily consecrated for the purpose. When the Schools were completed, about two years ago, the chapel was taken down, and the building of the Church was resumed, the religious services from that period to the present time having been performed in the large school-room. The Church was finally completed a few weeks since; and the Bishop of London appointed Monday for the ceremony of consecration; and a very large party of ladies and gentlemen was invited to be present upon the occasion. The inhabitants of the districts evinced their gratitude to the founder by a holiday observance of partly closing their shops; and many of the houses were decorated with flags and evergreens.

The company invited began to assemble at half-past ten o'clock, at which hour parties provided with tickets were admitted into the body of the Church. We have already described the exterior. The interior plan consists of a nave 79 feet



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, ROCHESTER-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

long by 21 feet wide; north and south aisles of the same length, and 12 feet wide; and a chancel, 43 feet in depth by 21 feet wide. The height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 54 feet, that of the chancel 40 feet, and that of the side walls of the aisles 26 feet. The tower, situate at the north-east angle of the nave, opens into the chancel by a deeply-recessed and moulded archway, within which stands the organ, the front presenting a screen of diapered pipes. The chancel has a polygonal ceiling, divided into panels; the ribs are enriched by beautifully carved and emblazoned bosses, bearing various Christia emblems, and the panels are coloured ultra-marine and powdered with stars of gold. The whole canopy springs from a richly foliated string-course. The walls are decorated with Scripture texts, having enriched initial letters; and the reredos is composed of rich diapering, picked out in gold and colour. The altar-table is covered by a superb altar-cloth, presented by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The carpet within the Sanctuary is of extreme beauty, and has been worked by numerous ladies of distinction, friends of Miss Coutts; amongst whom we may mention Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Ely, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Miss Vernon, Miss Vernon Harcourt, Mrs Pulleu, Lady Loftus Otway, Mrs. E. Majoribanks, the Misses Majoribanks, the Hon. Miss Sidney, Mrs. Jones, Miss Watson, Mrs. Brown, and the infant granddaughter of the Duke of Wellington. The ground is purple, and divided into squares, alternately filled with *fleurs de lis* and roses and armorial bearings. In the centre are Miss Coutts's arms, supported by the arms of the sees of Canterbury and London, the city of Westminster, and of the deanery. At the angles are the arms of the late Sir Francis Burdett, the Goldsmith's Company; and those of Adelaide and Cape Town; endowed by Miss Coutts. The sedilia are lined with richly embroidered velvet. The chancel is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, and fitted up with stalls on each side; the westernmost stall on the south side being advanced a little more towards the centre as a reading desk. The lessons are read from a lectern. The organ has been built by Mr. Hill: it is a powerful and beautiful instrument, and cost eight hundred guineas. Over the chancel arch in the nave, the words "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men," are beautifully emblazoned in colours. The nave roof is of oak, and is divided by arched trusses and inter-ties, the arch principals resting upon stone capitals and triple shafts, elaborately carved. The arcade is deeply moulded, and each capital of the clustered shafts has different foliage. The aisle roofs are more enriched than the main roof, but are similarly divided by ornamented trusses, and form arches in their design, the spandrils being filled with geometrical tracery. The pulpit is of Caen stone: the base is plain, supporting a highly enriched corbelled front, and the sides finish in spandrils, filled in by tracery-work. The pulpit is approached through a door in one of the tower buttresses, which contributes to the picturesque effect. The font, at the west end of the Church, is rich in design, and the bowl is ornamented by panels containing Scriptural subjects. The "St. Stephen" window and the west window are by Wailes, of Newcastle; the remaining glass has been executed by Messrs. Powell most successfully in their stamped quarries. The architectural sculpture is by Mr. White. The beautiful decorations of the chancel ceiling, reredos, and the texts over the chancel arch are the work of Mr Hudson and Mr. West. Provision is made for a most complete system of warming and ventilating the Church, as well as the adjoining school and masters' residences. Mr. Ferrey, of Charing-cross, is the architect, to whom the merit of having designed this beautiful Church belongs; and Messrs. Rigby, of Holywell-street, are the contractors.



THE FONT.

The Church was quite full on Monday morning, a few minutes after the doors were opened. The 600 free seats were chiefly occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, among whom we remarked the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Kildare, Lady Augusta Gordon, the Countess Grey, Viscountess Dungannon and Miss D'Arcy Irving, Lady Seymour and the Ladies St. Maur, Lady Antrobus, &c. The Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Castlereagh Sir William Ross, and M. Ocrs were among the gentlemen present. Miss Coutt occupied a seat near the altar. Among the dignitaries of the Church present, we observed the Dean of St. Paul's, the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; the Rev. Temple Frere, the Rev. Mr. Repton, the Rev. Evan Nepean, the Rev. W. Tennant, incumbent of the new Church; and the Rev. Richard Hooper, his curate; with many other clergymen of the district. There were also presen the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Edinburch, the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dr. Jelf, the Rev. T. Cooke, G. Ellice, W. Bennett, &c.

The Bishop of London arrived at eleven o'clock accompanied by his son and chaplain, the Rev. F. Blomfield; and was received by the Rev. Canon Jennings and the Rev. Canon Curteton, with others of the parochial clergy.

The usual preliminary formularies having been gone through, the Bishop of London took his seat at the right of the altar. Miss Coutts was here led forward by Lord John Thynne, the Sub-dean of Westminster; and the Rev. John Jennings, Prebendary of Wes minster: for the purpose of delivering to the Bishop the deed of conveyance, which Miss Coutts did .n a very graceful manner, after which she returned to her seat. The ceremonial was then proceeded with in a very impressive manner. The musical service was chanted by a full choir of professionals, including Messrs. Gray, Barnby, Hobbs, Benson, Machin, W. Barnby, Coward, and Cummings, assisted by the young gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Westminster Abbey, and the Temple Church. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, and was assisted by Mr Hopkins, organist of the Temple Church.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who selected his text from the First Epistle of St. Peter, chap. iv. verse 11, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth; that God in all things may be glorified, through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and glory, for ever and ever. Amen." The right rev. prelate made a most eloquent appeal touchingly appropriate to the interesting occasion. After the offertory had been read, a handsome collection was made at the doors.

The Bishop of London, with Miss Coutts and several of her private friends, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Carlisle, &c., retired, after the service, to the Infant School-room, where a very handsome *déjeûner* was served to a party of nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen.

The workmen employed on the building, as well as the children in the schools, and many of the poorer inhabitants of the district, were also regaled during the afternoon with good substantial fare, in a marquée within the grounds of the Church. The Bishop of London made a most suitable address to the workmen; and Mr. Ferrey also addressed them, in proposing the health of Miss Burdett Coutts.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected the Church a few days since, and expressed himself in very warm terms of admiration of its beauties. The Prince also walked through the Schools, and expressed himself much pleased with the method of instruction adopted, and th proficiency of some of the pupils.

Miss Coutts has presented the Rev. Mr. Tennant, the clergyman, with a handsome silver inkstand from the children and teachers of the schools, as a tribute of their affection and regard for him.

The Church, we should add, has seats for from 850 to 900 persons; and on the day of consecration there were nearly 1000 present. The beautiful decoration of the chancel, roof, and walls has been the work of Mr. Hudson and Mr. West. The elaborate scroll iron-work, and the Corona and other metal-work, has been wrought by Mr. Potter, of Southmolton-street. The lectern and Bishop's chair were made by Mr Morant, of Bow-street.

The Communion-plate is of exquisite workmanship, manufactured by Messrs. Catchpole and Son, of Cordell-street. It is a gift to the Church by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, friends of Miss Burdett Coutts.

The tower is extremely solid and massive, and contains a peal of eight bells, by Mears. Provision is made for the most complete system of warming and ventilating the Church as well as the adjoining schools and masters' residences.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In addition to a general view of the interior of this magnificent Church, we have engraved the Pulpit and Font; the latter having most conspicuous, among the Scriptural subjects sculptured on the panels, the Baptism of our Saviour, Christ blessing little Children, and the Resurrection.

THE PULPIT.

THE LANDORE VIADUCT, NEAR SWANSEA.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

THIS new line of railway was opened with great ceremony on the 18th inst., a day celebrated in the military history of our country, but of late years judiciously selected for the consummation of many magnificent labours of peace. Before noticing the above inauguration, we shall briefly describe the new line, from the *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald*.—

The South Wales Railway is intended to effect a direct communication with the Great Western line at Gloucester. The line, however, commences near Haglee, about twelve miles from Gloucester, from which point the communication with Gloucester is by the Forest of Dean Railway. From Haglee, the line runs on the western side of the Severn till within about three miles from Chepstow, where it directs its course inland · and on its arrival at Chepstow crosses the river Wye over a bridge, now in course of erection. After leaving Chepstow, the line diverges from the coast, passing by Magor and Bishopston, over the moors, which it crosses in the direction of Newport, and passes over the river by means of a wooden bridge, then through a tunnel about half a mile in length. From Newport, the South Wales again pursues its westerly course, in the vicinity of the coast, and arrives at Cardiff. Immediately on leaving Cardiff, the Taff is crossed by a bridge of wood. The line, leaving the coast, then passes towards the ancient city of Llandaff, from which place it takes a north-westerly direction towards Llantrissent, keeping, however, a short distance to the south of that borough. By adopting this route, the railway communicates with one of the richest mineral districts in the South Wales coal basin. From a point near Llanharan, the line takes a south-western direction, passing near Bridgend, Pyle, and regaining the coast at Lower Kenfig, whence it follows its direction through Aberavon to Briton-ferry. At this point the South Wales again leaves the coast, and, taking a north-westerly direction, arrives at Neath, where, the river being crossed by a wooden bridge, the line commences a steep ascent on arches till it arrives on the high ground a little above Skewen-hill, passing at the base of Drymma mountain. From this point it pursues a westerly direction through Llansamlet, passing a deep cutting which goes through the highest part of the hill which separates the Swansea from the Neath Valley. From the point at which the line emerges from the cutting, it begins to descend the hill into the Swansea Valley, and, passing over the marsh near the Tawe, arrives at the splendid viaduct over the river, which is the subject of one of our Engravings; it then enters, by means of a line originally intended to be a branch line, into the town of Swansea, which is, for the present, the western terminus of the railway.

From Swansea westward the works have been only partially completed.

Chepstow was the starting-point for the ceremony of the 18th. Here an address was presented to the directors, who, shortly after, left in a train for Swansea.

The demonstration was general throughout the line, extending for a distance of 75 miles: banners floated from every available position; the ships in the several ports of Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Port Talbot, Neath, and Swansea were gaily decked out; and at every station wreaths of flowers and evergreens and triumphal arches abounded.

The journey downwards occupied four hours, in consequence of the numerous addresses of congratulation presented to the directors by the local authorities. In every corporate town, the utmost hospitality on the part of the authorities and the inhabitants marked the proceedings of the day.

The train stopped at all the stations, of which there are eight, between Chepstow and Swansea, besides the termini.

The arrival at Swansea took place a little after one o'clock, the engine having made the trip from Cardiff to Swansea, including stoppages, in two hours and a half. The engines, which were guided by Mr. Gooch and Mr. Martley, were studded with banners, and gaily dressed with evergreens, and came in in splendid style, amidst the inspiring strains of the military band. The terminus likewise, although not quite complete, was tastefully prepared for the occasion, the interior and exterior being interspersed with a profusion of banners.

At Swansea, as early as six o'clock, the old bells rang merrily; the Royal Institution, the New Town-hall, the Assembly-rooms, the Church tower, the old Norman castle, and other public as well as private buildings, had the British ensign floating majestically from their tops—the shipping, too, were decked out in their best colours in honour of the auspicious event. The influx of strangers

THE TERMINUS, AT SWANSEA.

rom the neighbouring towns was unprecedentedly large, and by eleven o'clock there could not be less than 20,000 people about the streets.

In addition to the vehicles that arrived from various parts of the Principality, upwards of 500 persons came by water in the *Talbot* steamer, from Port Talbot, Aberavon, Cwmavon, Maesteg, Margam, and the neighbourhood; and by the *Pearl* steamer from Milford, Tenby, and other places.

At a quarter past twelve, the procession was formed in front of the Assembly-Rooms. It consisted of the Mayor, members of the Town-Council, the officers of the Corporation, and a goodly number of the leading merchants and tradesman of Swansea and other towns. They proceeded to the Terminus, where the train, as we have mentioned, arrived a little after one o'clock, by which time the scene had increased to the most imposing description. Not only the Graig, but the neighbouring hills for miles round were covered with spectators, who cheered most lustily. On the arrival of the train, the Directors were met by the Mayors of Swansea, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, and a select number of gentlemen, inside the station. After the ceremony of introduction was over, Valentine Davis, Esq., the chief Magistrate of Carmarthen, presented a congratulatory address on behalf of the Corporation of Carmarthen.

Mr Talbot, in reply, assured the worthy Mayor, that, although the South Wales directors had not now the means at their command to extend the line to Carmarthen, yet they hoped, next year, they would be able to bring it down to that town. The procession then re-formed, and, accompanied by the directors and visitors, returned to the Assembly-rooms, headed by the fine band of the 77th Regiment. For a portion of these details we are indebted to the *Cambrian* report.

The next point of attraction was the public breakfast. There could not have been less than 730 persons present; among others, the Mayor of Swansea, Mr. James Pool (in the chair), Lord James Stuart, Viscount Villiers, M.P.; Sir John Guest, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Talbot, M.P.; Mr. Vivian, M.P.; R. Fothergill, Esq., High-Sheriff of the county; Mr. J. P. Barlow (one of the directors), Mr. Saunders (secretary), and Mr. Brunel (chief engineer) of the Great Western Railway; Mr. Williams, secretary of the Vale of Neath Railway; Mr. Coffin, deputy-chairman of the Taff Vale Railway Company; Mr. Baker (chairman), Mr. Walker (director), and Mr. Nash (secretary), of the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Company; the Mayors of Newport, Cowbridge, Neath, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, and Gloucester, the Portreve of Llanelly, &c.

The *déjeûner* was very splendid. The Mayor, Christopher James, Esq., occupied the chair: he was supported on his right by G. R. M. Talbot, Esq.; and on his left by Viscount Villiers.

The customary loyal and national toasts having been drunk,

Mr. Talbot, in reply to the toast of "The Directors," said: When called upon on occasions of this kind, he had usually considered the compliment to be a one-sided one; but not so on the present occasion, for he thought he might say with truth that the directors of the South Wales Railway Company deserved well at their hands. (Cheers.) They had that day completed the first stage of their magnificent enterprise—an enterprise which had called into play all their patience, all their perseverance, and all the money—(hear, hear)—which could be commanded. He thought the people of that country were not such slow coaches as to be satisfied with stopping their line of railway at Swansea. Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire must be brought together. The late Mr. O'Connell, in addressing his countrymen, used to make use of a favourite expression, "This is a great day for Ireland." He (Mr. Talbot) would paraphrase the sentence, and pronounce this "a great day for Wales." What he would enjoin upon his fellow-countrymen was, to travel, travel, travel. (Hear, hear.) After some further remarks, Mr. Talbot gave "The health of the Mayor of Swansea," and

The Mayor of Swansea replied.

On the health of the members for the Glamorganshire boroughs being given, Sir John Guest and Mr. Vivian replied. The latter dwelt on the advantages of railway communication, not only as tending to the comforts of the rich, but adding to the accommodation of the poor.

"The health of the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company" was proposed by Mr. Grenfell.

Mr. Barlow acknowledged the toast, and assured his hearers that he had always regard d the interests of the South Wales and Great Western Companies as identical

"The health of Mr. Brunel, the engineer-in-chief," was next given as one who had "annihilated both time and space."

Mr. Brunel briefly replied; and other toasts followed; and at half-past six o'clock the party broke up, and proceeded to the station.

On its return to Chepstow, the special train arrived there after a quick journey of three hours (75 miles), including stoppages at eight stations. The same manifestations were repeated at each station, and everything passed off without the slightest accident. Every necessary precaution had been taken by the company's officers, and the whole affair was conducted most creditably.

In addition to the public breakfast, there were other festivities. A dinner was given to about 200 of the workmen; the theatre was opened; there was a fine display of fireworks; and a grand ball at the Assembly-Rooms.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have engraved the Landore Viaduct, a mile and a half from Swansea—a magnificent wood structure perhaps the most striking object on the line—which conducts the Railway over the river Tawe and the large section of flat or marsh lands which are adjacent to its banks. Commencing on the eastern side of the valley, at Llysnewydd, in the parish of Llansamlet, it terminates on the west at Landore, from which it takes its name.

The contract for this structure was undertaken by Mr. Hennet, of Bristol. The work was begun some time since, but the period of commencing active operations dates no further back than September last; its completion may be said to have been accomplished in the beginning of the present month (June).

The following are the dimensions of the viaduct:—Its extreme length is 1797 ft. 3 in. It consists of 37 spans or trusses. The span of the centre arch over the river is 102 ft. The height from high-water mark to under beam, 73 ft.; to top of rail, 76 ft. The total height, from the bed of the river to the top, is 105 ft. 9 in. In the construction of the viaduct, 2600 loads of wood, or 130,000 cubic feet, have been employed, 350 tons of cast and wrought iron, and 3000 cubic yards of stone-work. The weight of wood and iron-work, exclusive of rails, ballast, &c., is upwards of 3000 tons! Although the operation connected with the construction of the bridge exposed the various artificers employed upon it to great danger, the whole of this vast undertaking, in which hundreds of men have been engaged, has been completed with only three fatal accidents.

The Swansea Terminus, the subject of our second Engraving, has a passenger-station 70 feet by 60 feet, covered with corrugated iron. The contractors were Messrs. Hughes and Jones.

We have to thank Mr. Pring, of the Railway Hotel, for his courtesy to our Artist. From this hotel, which adjoins the Bristol terminus, it may be useful to mention, first rate four-horse coaches run in connexion with the Swansea trains, at reasonable fares, through Henbury, Anst, and Beachly, to Chepstow, a delightful ride through a most beautiful country.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A special festival of the Royal General Annuity Society was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in aid of the fund for establishing an asylum in connexion with this excellent and expansive charity the object of which is to provide a maintenance for decayed merchants, tradesmen, and persons of the middle ranks of life. The Right Hon. Lord Feversham presided; and a considerable number of the friends and supporters of the institution, including several ladies, were present on the interesting occasion. The chairman, in proposing the toast for the evening, viz., "Prosperity to the Royal Victoria Annuity Asylum," gave an account of the progress of the society from its foundation, explaining the steps which the committee had already taken with the view of erecting a comfortable building for the reception of aged annuitants; and giving it as his opinion that the society would not be complete, or capable of affording all the benefit which such an institution should provide, unless they had an asylum. It was on this account that special exertions were being made to raise funds, and he sincerely trusted that exertions directed towards the accomplishment of an object at once so noble and creditable, would be crowned with success.—(Cheers.) The intention was to erect the asylum at Hounslow. He believed that about £10,000 would be required to carry out this asylum; and though that might appear a large sum, there could be no doubt that, from the way in which the proposition for its establishment had been hitherto received, and the number of friends whom he saw around him, who had come forward to support it, there would be no difficulty in a short time of raising that amount. (Cheers.) The list of subscriptions to the building fund, amounted to upwards of £1000. Among the contributions announced were £50 from the Queen; £50 from the chairman; £100 from Mr. Blakemore, M.P. The proposed building will be formed like the letter E. In the centre will be a chapel capable of holding 300 persons; on one side the residence of the chaplain, and on the other a building for the reception of a library. There will be twenty-eight houses, each of which will be assigned to an annuitant. Each will, therefore, have a distinct residence, with a kitchen, sitting-room, bed-room, and, if possible, a small plot of garden ground.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The forty-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School was held on Wednesday, at Highbury Tavern, Islington; Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq., in the chair. Upwards of 2000 persons were present. The report announced that the governor, J. J. Homer, Esq., had collected, during the past year, the handsome sum of £3,000, and, with its offices, the sum of £1397. The whole contributions amount to £2361 5s. The chairman, in an appropriate address, then proposed "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School," which now possessed upwards of 1100 children, and which now provides for 116. He trusted that the funds would be sufficiently increased to enable the committee to carry out their intentions, and provide every comfort for at least 200 children, which the institution is calculated to accommodate.

INQUEST.—THE STATE OF THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Malpas Arms, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Thomas Bellonia, aged 18, the son of a West India merchant, who was drowned in the Serpentine on Sunday morning. Mr. Chorley, the secretary to the Humane Society, said that he had waited on the Duke of Cambridge since the last inquest, and represented to his Royal Highness the necessity of preventing bathing on the north side, from its dangerous state, and his Royal Highness immediately wrote to the Commissioners of Police, but nothing had yet been done. The jury considered it was quite time bathing on that side should be prevented. A new policeman would be enough to carry out any order given on the subject. Verdict, "Accidental death."

A young man lately died at Kirriemuir, Scotland, from a constan bleeding of the gums. Fever supervened upon the weakness consequent upon the discharge, and the patient died. No similar case has been known in the district.

CHAR-A-BANC FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Two beautiful *Chars-à-Banc*, that have just been completed at the establishment of Messrs. Thrupp and Co., in Oxford-street, for her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and are intended for her Majesty's use during the summer sojourn of the Court at the Royal residences of Cintra and Mafra.

The carriages are exceedingly elegant, and are finished in the highest style. We understand that they have been constructed under the direction of the Chevalier Pinto de Soveral, Secretary of Legation, who had the honour to be intrusted with her Majesty's commands on the occasion. The *Chars-à-Banc* are painted a rich blue, with lines of light blue and white. The seats have caned sides, and are lined with pearl-coloured Spitalfields silk, trimmed with handsome lace, of the grape-vine pattern, designed expressly for these carriages. The lamps are elegant in shape, and richly ornamented with chased brass and Bohemian glass.

We have Engraved one of these beautiful carriages.

CHAR-A-BANC FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONELCY OF THE 32ND REGIMENT.—It is now decided that Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, the Colonel of the 90th Regiment, is to be removed to the 32nd, and that Major-General Bell, C.B., is to succeed to the 55th Regiment.

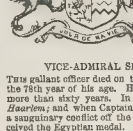
ROYAL FUSILIERS.—This Regiment, which has just arrived home, has been abroad ten years and a half. In November, 1839, the service companies embarked at Cork for Gibraltar; they remained at Gibraltar until December, 1844, in which month they proceeded to Barbadoes; and in May, 1848, they left the West Indies for Halifax, Nova Scotia, at which last station the Royal Fusiliers remained till May last.

CRUISE OF THE ROYAL YACHT.—The Royal yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, arrived at Devonport early on Tuesday morning. She took in sufficient coal for five days' consumption on her passage to Lisbon and Gibraltar, calling at St. Sebastian. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Joseph Copley, and Sir George Wombwell, accompany Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence on this trip.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VISCOUNT CANTILUPE.

GEORGE JOHN FREDERICK, VISCOUNT CANTILUPE, was eldest son and heir apparent of the present Earl De la Warr, and grandson, maternally, of the 3rd Duke of Dorset. He was born 25th April, 1814, and was formerly an officer in the Grenadier Guards. He sat in Parliament for several years, first for Helston, and afterwards for Lewes. His Lordship had been for some days suffering from rheumatic fever, which at last attacked the brain and proved fatal. By his death, his next brother, the Hon. Charles Richard Sackville West, becomes Viscount Cantilupe, and heir apparent of the honours of the House of De la Warr.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOSIAH COGHILL COGHILL, BART.

THIS gallant officer died on the 20th inst. at Kenilworth-house, Cheltenham, in the 78th year of his age. His services in the navy extended over a period of more than sixty years. In the expedition to Egypt he was Lieutenant of the *Heureux*; and when Captain of the *Rattlesnake*, commanded two of her boats in a sanguinary conflict off the Malay coast. He was also at Walcheren, and received the Egyptian medal.

Sir Josiah, second son of the first Sir John Cramer Coghill, Bart., by Mary his wife, daughter of Dr. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, in 1817. He was twice married: by his first wife, Sophia, daughter of James Dodsan, Esq., he had three daughters only; but by his second, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, he has left Sir John Josselyn Coghill, the present baronet, born 11th Feb., 1826; another son, Kendal Josiah William, and seven daughters, of whom the eldest, Rosanna Louisa, is married to John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle, county Durham.

CHARLES BOSANQUET, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died at his seat, the Rock, in Northumberland, was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, and its High Sheriff in 1828. He was likewise a magistrate for Middlesex, and commanded, as Colonel, the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers.

Mr. Bosanquet's father, the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Forest House, Essex, Governor of the Bank of England in 1792, was great-grandson of David Bosanquet, who fled from Languedoc at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and established himself in England. The learned Judge, Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, was younger brother of the gentleman whose decease we record.

Mr. Bosanquet, of the Rock, married Charlotte, daughter of Peter Holford, Esq., Master in Chancery, and has left two sons, both clergymen, and one daughter.

SAMUEL ELIAS SAWBRIDGE, ESQ., OF OLANTIGH, KENT.

THIS respected and deeply-lamented gentleman was Colonel of the East Kent Militia, and twice sat in Parliament for Canterbury. He was son and heir of the late Alderman John Sawbridge, M.P. for London, and Lord Mayor in 1775: and great-grandson of Jacob Sawbridge, Esq., M.P., one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, in the memorable year 1720, who purchased, temp. Queen Anne, from the Thornhill family, the estate and seat of Olantigh, in Kent.

Colonel Sawbridge was born in 1769, and married, in 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Brabazon Ellis, Esq., of Wycdiall Hall, Herts, and had issue five sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, John Samuel Wanley, having married the heiress of Richard Erle Drax Grosvenor, Esq., of Charborough Park, Dorset, is the present J. S. W. Sawbridge Erle Drax, Esq., M.P.

A letter from Stettin states that the amount of yellow amber collected this year has been unusually great. Almost the whole quantity obtained was at once bought up for England.

THE TICKET SHOPS.—At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Wednesday last, a lady asked the advice of Mr. Bingham in the following case:—She saw, in a shop in Oxford-street, a mantle marked a guinea, which suited her, and she went in and bought it. She put down the guinea, but she was told she must pay another half-guinea, as the price was a guinea and a half. She declined taking the mantle at that price, and requested to have her money returned. This was refused, and she was compelled to pay the half-guinea. As she conceived she had been imposed upon, she wished to know if she had any mode of obtaining redress. Mr. Bingham said a magistrate could render her no assistance, but he had no doubt she could procure redress at the County Court. A second lady came forward, and made a precisely similar statement, but the occurrence took place in another shop in Oxford-street. The lady said she had been terrified into giving the additional price. Mr. Bingham gave this lady the same advice as he had given the first lady.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.

In the autumn of last year, a meeting of some friends and admirers of Mr. Justice Talfourd was held at Reading, T. Harris, Esq., mayor, in the chair, when a subscription was opened for the purpose of presenting the learned Judge with a Testimonial of respect from the inhabitants of Reading, his native town. The subscription list was subsequently augmented by a larger circle of Mr. Justice Talfourd's friends and admirers; and the Testimonial was presented to him at his residence in Russell-square, on Thursday evening.

It consists of a chased Silver Epergne, 34 inches in height, manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Walford, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn. A triangular plinth supports a reeded and acanthus stem, from which issue six branches surrounding a vase for flowers. Around the stem are three female figures, representing Justice, Law, Poetry; and upon the faces of the plinth are engraved the

arms of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, and of the borough of Reading, and the accompanying inscription:—

Presented to Mr. THOMAS NOON TALFOURD, D.C.L., one of the Justices of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, by his friends at Reading, as a Memorial of the high esteem and admiration in which his character and talents are held in his native town. June, 1850

WOOD PAPER.—At the close of the last century a patent was granted to Matthias Koops for the manufacture of paper from *straw, wood, &c.* In September, 1800, he declared to the King a "Historical account of the substances which have been used to describe events," in small folio. The volume is chiefly printed on paper *made from straw*; the appendix is on paper *made from wood alone*. Both descriptions of paper have borne the test of time extremely well. Murray, in his "Practical remarks on modern paper," speaks of Koops and his inventions with much ignorance and unfairness. —BOLTON CORNEY.—*Notes and Queries.*

LEAD AND COPPER ORE.—The total quantity of pig and sheet lead imported into the United Kingdom in 1849 was 7215 tons, and of lead ore, 1380 tons; of white lead, 43 tons. Exported in the same year—lead ore, 150 tons, pig and rolled lead, 15,237 tons; shot, 1796; read-lead, 1691; litharge, 982; white-lead, 1675. The total quantity of copper imported in the same year was 72,000 tons, the greater portion of which was retained for home consumption.

A SCAPE-GOAT.—A person in Largo, who had heard it affirmed that rats would disinhabit premises where a goat was kept, had the curiosity to try the experiment, though with but little faith in the recommended antidote. Accordingly, on of these long-bearded mountaineers was procured and lodged in the premises, when, unexpectedly, the long-tailed, ugly, devouring vermin suddenly decamped. The goat has been kept for many months, and nothing in the shape of a rat is now seen near the premises. Some may be apt to class this affair among the ridiculous, but we have been told it is a reality; and surely this mode of making rats flit is as simple as it is singular.—*Northern Warder.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.

According to annual custom on Midsummer-day, the Livery assembled at Guildhall on Monday, at noon, for the purpose of electing Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and the other City officers for the year ensuing. The absence of placards, and the unusually small attendance of spectators to witness the proceedings, denoted with sufficient certainty that there would be no opposition to the prescribed nominations.

At a quarter past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Aldermen, Recorder, Town-Clerk, Town-Crier, &c., made their appearance on the Hustings, and were loudly cheered by their respective friends

The Recorder having addressed the Common Hall upon the subject of the great privilege which they were then called upon to exercise, and informed the Livery that it was their undoubted constitutional right to put in nomination any gentleman w one name might not be upon the list which would be read by the proper officer,

The Common Serjeant read the following list of gentlemen eligible to be chosen Sheriffs, as selected by the Lord Mayor, from which the Livery were to make their choice; namely, Robert Walter Carden, Esq., Alderman and Cutler; Jacob Goodhart, Esq., Grocer; Andrew Caldecott, Esq., Ironmonger; Thomas Wright Lawford, jun., Esq., Draper; George Meek, Esq., Clothworker; John Rudbert, Esq., Cutler; Joseph Bartley, Esq., Spectacle-maker; Thomas Scambler Owden, Esq., Innholder; and Edward Poynder, Esq., Plumber.

The Town-Crier then put the names to the Livery, and

The Sheriff Lawrence and Nicol declared the choice of the Livery to have fallen on Alderman Carden and Andrew Caldecott, Esq (Lond cheers.)

The Sheriffs withdrew to make known the result of the election to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who had previously retired.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having returned to the hustings,

The Recorder re-announced the election of the Sheriffs and the other officers.

Alderman Carden returned thanks.

Mr. Caldecott was then loudly called for; but that gentleman was not present.

The Chamberlain and other officers were then elected, and the Town-Crier dissolved the hall.

NON-DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS ON SUNDAY.

A meeting of proprietors of newspapers was held on Tuesday evening, at Peel's Coffee-house; Mr. Ingram, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. J. Scott) stated that, under the direction of the committee, a circular had been addressed to the proprietors of all the London and country newspapers, any unnecessary interference with its operations is the most unbearable of oppressions and the most galling of insults that can be offered to the people of a free and intellectual metropolis. Instructors, and defender

That her Majesty's Government, in suddenly acting upon the resolve of an accidental majority, by stopping the delivery of the post on Sundays without taking measures to consult the real sense of the honourable the House, has abandoned its duty, and impolitically acted with the property and interests of your petitioners.

That the additional labour of Sunday labour which will be occasioned by the efforts of the newspaper proprietors to protect their property will be threefold that saved by the new regulations.

That the stamp tax upon newspapers has been vindicated as giving the privilege of transmission by post, and that to make this privilege valuable to one class and deny it to another is an act of the grossest fiscal injustice

That the circulation of newspapers on a Sunday is a civilizing act, meritorious to the highest degree in a Christian country, where every individual is supposed to take his part of a duty to the public affairs, and where this day is the only one that affords to many of the industrious classes the opportunity, by the perusal of the public prints, to inform themselves of their duty and rights.

That the business to be transacted by a great number of individuals in the course of the ensuing week is principally furnished by the information, as to matters of fact, and otherwise, communicated by the weekly papers on the Sunday.

That the Sunday is a close monopoly of the most essential means of communication, which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ASCENT OF THE NASSAU BALLOON, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS, ON SATURDAY.

BALLOON ASCENT AT VAUXHALL-GARDENS.

A GRAND *fete* was given at these Gardens on Saturday, when the most attractive scene was the ascent of the Nassau Balloon, with Mr. Green and Mr. Rush. Three of the members of the Nepaulese Embassy were present, to whom the balloon, when inflated, was an object of great interest, as was also the ascent. They examined the balloon with great minuteness, and its construction evidently excited their wonder and admiration. As it ascended they stood gazing at it with marked curiosity and attention, and remained on the spot until it was almost lost to view.

We have been favoured by Mr. Rush with the following account of the voyage.

The balloon having passed over a wood not far from St. Paul's Cray, in Kent, Mr. Green observed a favourable situation for descending, which he effected easily in a grass field near the residence of Lord Wynford, at twenty-six minutes after eight o'clock, the distance from Vauxhall being about twelve miles. The servants of his Lordship and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood afforded the aëronauts every assistance.

The altitude attained, according to the calculations of Mr. William Jones, of No. 4, Rupert-street, Haymarket, was as follows:—

	Therm. Deg	Barom. Inches.	Feet.
Upper Station ..	26	15.00	19,161
Lower Station ..	73	30 38	539
Difference			18 631
Mean temperature, 54·5 Fahr., add .			1,373
Altitude			19 304

After Mr. Rush had made the above observations, the balloon continued rapidly ascending, and the barometer fell to 14.30 inches, shewing an increased altitude of 1281 feet, making in the whole 21,185 feet, or four miles and 65 feet.

It will be observed, the decrease of temperature was upon an average of a degree of the thermometer to 538 feet.

LARGE ROSE-TREE (HYBRID CHINA), AT MR. BUXTON'S GARDENS, WANDSWORTH-ROAD.

LARGE ROSE-TREE.

THIS gigantic plant, noticed in our Journal of last week, as growing in the nursery-ground of Mr. Buxton, in the Wandsworth-road, is what is termed a standard rose, of the Fulgian species, variety Hybrid China. This tree, unlike other descriptions of the same plant, improves in size and growth with age; and although 28 ft. in height, and 20 ft. in circumference, and bearing 2060 roses in bloom, it is not so large as it appeared in 1846; the proprietor having cut the branches to prevent their encroaching upon the garden-walk.

THE BLACK PRINCE STRAWBERRY.

FOR this prolific and early kind of strawberry, Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, has just received a certificate of merit from the Horticultural Society, for well-ripened examples from the open ground. The Black Prince is now becoming universally cultivated, more especially for early crops: it is well flavoured, and very productive.

The Black Prince also gained a prize from the Botanic Society, Regent's Park, last year, so that it has now been well proved: it travels well, and will keep longer on the plant after it is ripe, and the fruit keep longer after it is picked, than any other sort. It is the king of strawberries for preserving, being ten days before any other good sort, and an enormous bearer. Mr. Cuthill has sold it this year, from the open ground, at four shillings a pound: the sharp frost on the 10th of May cut up all the early blossoms, or he would have had it in much earlier.

Some of the Black Prince Strawberries have been forwarded to the Prince of Wales, in acknowledgement of which Mr. Cuthill has received the following communication:—

"Buckingham Palace, June 23, 1850.

"Sir,—I had the honour to present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by permission of the Prince Albert, a dish of Black Prince Strawberries, which you were good enough to leave for his Royal Highness at the Palace, and which have been much approved.

"At the proper season I shall be glad to have some plants of these Strawberries for the Royal gardens.

"I am, yours,

"Mr. Cuthill." "C. B. PHIPPS."

Great quantities of cod continue to be brought ashore at Wick. In Shetland and Orkney the take is also abundant. Last week, in Shetland, the smacks did well. At Reawick the average was about 800—the highest the sloop *Nymph*, Captain Watts. At Walls, the average was 300; highest sloop, 1000. At Scalloway, average, 950; highest, 500.

The church at Heath has been broken into, and a silver alms-basin, a folio copy of the Homilies, a black silk scarf, and a handsome prayer-book with clasps, stolen from it.

BLACK PRINCE STRAWBERRY PLANT, GROWN BY MR. CUTHILL, [illegible]

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.